



Deloitte.

Extractive Industries
Transparency Initiative
Cash flows from the
petroleum industry in
Norway 2013

Translation from the original Norwegian version
Desember 2014

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Executive summary



This is the sixth year that licensees and governmental bodies in Norway report payments from the petroleum activities.



Cash flows from petroleum tax and Petoro/SDFI accounted for approximately 99 % of total reported cash flows.



39 % of the entities reported after the deadline, which according to the regulation has been set to 1st of August. This compares to 25 % the previous year. One out of five official bodies reported after the deadline.

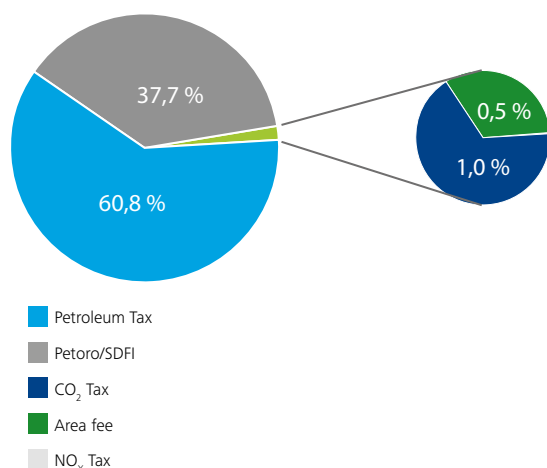


A number of discrepancies were identified in the reconciliation. One or more discrepancies were found in 42 % of the entities, compared to 45 % in the previous year.



After clarification of discrepancies and adjustments, the total cash flow reported from licensees and operators is in agreement with the reporting from the Governmental bodies.

Figure 1 Relative size of revenue stream



This report summarizes the result of the reconciliation of cash flows from the petroleum activities as part of the implementation of Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) in Norway. See <https://www.regjeringen.no/en/sub/eiti--extractive-industries-tranparency/about-eiti/id633586/> for more information about EITI in Norway

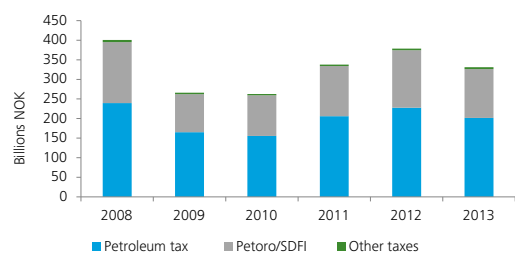
The reporting was completed in the autumn of 2014 and includes payments made in 2013. The first report was completed in 2009, regarding payments made in 2008, thus making this the sixth year that licensees and governmental bodies in Norway report payments from the petroleum activities, based on the EITI principle.

The EITI reporting includes petroleum tax, CO₂ tax, NO_x tax, area fee and other payments. The reporting also includes Petoro's reporting of cash flows associated to the State's Direct Financial Interest (SDFI), including Statoil's reporting of cash flows in the role of marketing and selling the Norwegian State's share of petroleum production from the Norwegian Continental Shelf.

Figure 1 illustrates the relative size of the various revenue streams in 2013.

Cash flows from petroleum tax and Petoro/SDFI accounted for approximately 99 % of total reported cash flows. Figure 2 illustrates the cash flows of the six reported years.

Figure 2 Comparison of cash flows for the years 2008, to 2013 in billion NOK



Deloitte has been engaged to reconcile the reporting from the licensees and the governmental bodies in order to identify and clarify any potential discrepancies in the reporting. The Norwegian EITI regulation provides no materiality limit for explanation of discrepancies. Consequently; to the extent possible; all deviations should be explained independently of materiality.

We received reporting from 71 licensees and five governmental bodies.

Like in the prior year, several entities were delayed in their reporting. Approximately 39% of the entities in question submitted their report after the deadline which according to the regulations has been set to 1st of August. This was partly because the list from the Ministry of Petroleum and Energy Ministry originally did not include all entities, and thus some companies did not receive a request for reporting until after the deadline had expired. One governmental body did not comply with the submission deadline, and the latest report was received on October 8th, 2014.

As in the prior years, a number of discrepancies were identified in the reconciliation. Discrepancies were identified in the reporting from 42% of the entities.

The discrepancies have for the most part been explained by amounts initially left out from the reporting, or errors in the reporting. The entities have been very cooperative in contributing to solving the discrepancies. However, the number of discrepancies indicates that there is still potential for improvement for some of the entities regarding quality assurance of the reporting with respect to completeness and accuracy. Section 5 presents the reconciliation on an aggregated level. Company-by-company reporting is presented in the appendices to the report.

The table below summarizes the reporting at an aggregated level for all cash flows. The table displays a net discrepancy of TNOK 289 788 between the licensees and the governmental bodies' initial reporting. It is emphasized that this amount is a result of discrepancies going both ways. Discrepancies amounting to TNOK 275 933 have been explained through the reconciliation. TNOK 13 972 is related to amounts reported by entities in cases where counterparty reporting is not obtained, as the amount is not considered to be subject to EITI-regulations. Accordingly, TNOK 117 is reported by the government in cases where counterparty reporting is not obtained, as the amount is not considered to be subject to EITI-regulations.

The discrepancies are mainly due to:

- Companies have omitted interest on taxes and fees
- Companies have reported wrong amounts
- Companies have omitted payments
- Companies have included payments that are not subject to the regulations

Table 1: Aggregated cash flows from the petroleum industry

Aggregated payments	Initial reporting TNOK	Resolved discrepancies TNOK		Without reporting from counterparty TNOK	Adjusted reporting TNOK
		Licensees	Government		
Licensees	331 499 082	-275 933	-	-13 972	331 209 177
Government	331 209 294	-	-	-117	331 209 177
Discrepancy	289 788	-275 933	-	-13 855	-

After clarification of discrepancies and adjustments for figures reported by only one of the parties, the total cash flow reported from licensees and operators are TNOK 331 209 177 which is in agreement with the reporting from the Governmental bodies.

Translation from the original Norwegian version

The multi-stakeholder group
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Report on actual findings- assembly and reconciliation of cash flows

This report summarizes the result of the reconciliation of cash flows from the petroleum activities as part of the implementation of Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) in Norway.

The report consists of seven main chapters. Chapter 1 describes the background and objective of the reporting. A brief overview of the Norwegian petroleum industry is provided by chapter 2 and chapter 3 clarifies what payments are subject to the EITI-regulations. Chapter 4 describes the process of reporting, compiling and reconciliation. In chapter 5, the compilation and reconciliation of payments is presented on an aggregated level. Lessons learned during this year's reconciliation are summarized in chapter 6, and a short summary is presented in chapter 7. Reported figures, disaggregated on a company-by-company level, are included as appendices to the report. The amounts in this report are stated in thousand Norwegian kroner (TNOK), unless otherwise stated. Amounts stated in minus (-) imply payments made from governmental bodies to the licensees.

We have performed our work in accordance with the International Auditing Standards applicable to related services (ISRS 4400 Engagements to perform agreed upon procedures regarding Financial Information). Our procedures are listed in chapter 4. Our findings are presented in chapter 5 of this report and in the appendices. The information in chapter 2 is compiled based on publicly available information and we have not performed any control procedures to verify the accuracy or completeness of the information.

Because the agreed procedures do not constitute either an audit or a review made in accordance with International Standards on Auditing or International Standards on Review Engagements we do not express any assurance on the reported payments. The information presented in our report, or information provided by licensees or governmental agencies, has not been subject to control or verification procedures unless otherwise stated in the report. By performing additional procedures, a limited or full audit in accordance with auditing standards, other issues may have been detected and reported.

The objective of this report is to enhance transparency within the petroleum industry. Our procedures are not designed to identify fraud or misstatements made by licensees and government bodies. The report includes only those items specified and do not include financial statements of the entities that have been reported as a whole.

Oslo, 10 December 2014
Deloitte AS

Mette Herdlevær
State authorized auditor

1. Background

Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) has issued a global standard for transparency in the oil, gas and mining industries. Through the principles and criteria within EITI, the objective is a standard for publishing cash flows between companies in the extraction industry and the government. EITI aims to promote transparency in order to prevent corruption as well as provide citizens with a basis for demanding fair use of revenue. Transparency is also expected to enhance investments.

Norway has, as the 1st OECD country, decided to implement the EITI criteria, and as of February 2009, Norway was accepted as a candidate. This meant that Norway was required to establish an organizational structure for the reporting and reconciliation of the revenue streams in line with the guidelines applicable for EITI.

The implementation of the EITI criteria in Norway is passed through a separate regulation for the reporting and reconciliation of cash flows from the petroleum industry (from now on referred to as "the NEITI"). The regulation came into effect as of July 1st, 2009, and instructs licensees on the Norwegian Continental Shelf to report all payments made to the state. Additionally, certain governmental bodies are required to report revenues received. These payments and revenues shall be reconciled by an independent administrator. According to the regulation the implementation of the EITI should be overseen by a group of stakeholders. The group of stakeholders should represent governmental bodies, the industry and the general public. A new group of stakeholders was appointed on June 20th 2014. The appointment is valid for two years, and the group consists of 9 permanent members as well as deputies. The group is led by a representative from the Ministry of Energy and Petroleum (MPE), and MPE appointed Deloitte AS (Deloitte) as administrator according to a contract dated July 17th 2014.

The administrator's role is to:

- Receive reporting from licensees and governmental agencies
- Compile the reporting and seek to resolve discrepancies to the extent possible
- Prepare and publish a report comprising the reconciled payments and revenues, any discrepancies and other issues of relevance, to understand the payments and revenues from the petroleum activity.

Reporting must occur according to the deadlines defined by the NEITI regulation.

The first EITI reporting in Norway was completed in 2009 for cash flows in 2008. Subsequently a validation process, according to EITI criteria was conducted, and in March 2011, Norway became the first OECD country to be accepted as a full member of EITI.

The new EITI standard was formally launched in May 2013 (see <https://eiti.org/document/standard>). The new standard introduced requirements to include contextual information about the extractive activity in the EITI report; such as the extractive industry's contribution to the economy and the employment and organization and regulations of the industry. This year's report is adapted to the new standard, as far as possible given the available information. The information is included in chapter 2 in the report with reference to source information.

2. Norwegian Petroleum Activities

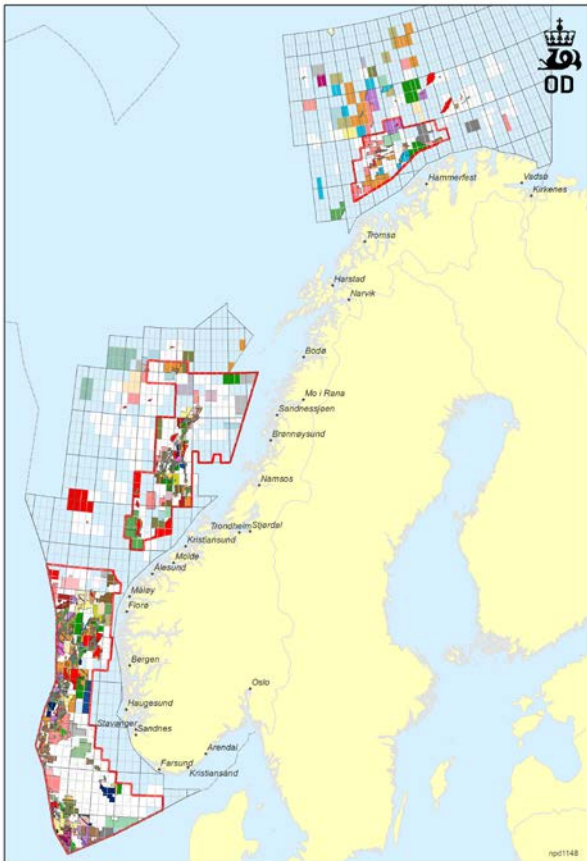


Figure 3: Overview of the Norwegian Continental Shelf

Source: <http://www.npd.no/Global/Norsk/2-Tema/Resursregnskap-og-analyser/Tall-kart-figurer-2014/Sokkelkart.png>

2.1 Key areas where activity is concentrated

The Norwegian Continental Shelf is divided into the following ocean areas: the North Sea, Norwegian Sea and Barents Sea. The North Sea is still the powerhouse of Norwegian petroleum activities. A total of 60 fields are producing oil and gas here. The Norwegian Sea has 16 producing fields and the Barents Sea has one.

The annual publication “Facts”, which is published by the MPE in cooperation with the Norwegian Petroleum Directorate (NPD), gives a comprehensive overview of the petroleum activity on the Norwegian continental shelf (NCS). For the internet version, see <https://www.regjeringen.no/en/aktuelt/Facts-2014--All-you-need-to-know-about-Norwegian-petroleum-activities/id758351/>

Facts 2014 provides information about:

- Resources on the NCS
- Regulatory framework and state organization
- The Norwegian petroleum industry – from well to market
- The future petroleum industry
- The Norwegian service and supply industry

The following sections provides a summary of the Norwegian petroleum activity. The information is to a large extent based on the Facts 2014 publication and should be read in conjunction with the publication. Information about the fields is available on the NPD’s internet pages, see <http://factpages.npd.no/es>, see <http://factpages.npd.no/>

FACTS 2014
THE NORWEGIAN PETROLEUM SECTOR



Figure 4: Facts 2014

Overview of the Norwegian Petroleum Sector

2.2 Significance to the Norwegian economy

In accordance with the National Budget for 2015¹ the gross domestic product from the petroleum sector in 2013 amounted to approximately 674 billion NOK or about 22,4 % of the total gross domestic product (GDP). The petroleum sector's share of the state's revenue in 2013 amounted to approximately 379 billion NOK or about 29,3 %. The state's investments in petroleum activity amounted to approximately 34 billion NOK. The State's total net cash flow from petroleum activities in 2013 amounted to approximately 345 billion NOK (see also table 4 and appendix 7).

As per the Facts 2014, oil companies and companies that supply the petroleum industry currently employ about 150 000 people. Taking into account the effect of the petroleum industry's demand on the overall economy, the number of people employed is approx. 250 000 or approx. 9 % of total employment in 2013².

The charts below shows the contribution from the petroleum sector to the GDP, the states revenue and the total investments 2013.

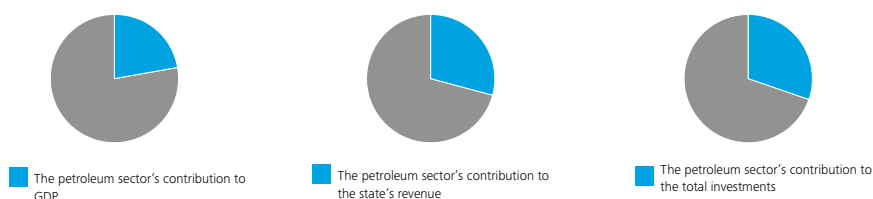


Figure 5: Macro-economic indicators for the petroleum sector 2013

Source: State Accounts 2014 and National budget 2015

213,7 million Sm³ o.e.³ of marketable petroleum was produced in 2013 from 78 fields on the Norwegian Continental Shelf. About half of the production was gas (108,7 million Sm³). The chart below shows historical production and prognosis for production in the coming years. As per the National Budget for 2015, the gross domestic product from the petroleum sector in 2013 was about 674 billion NOK. The value of exported petroleum was about 570 billion NOK or about 49 % of the total export from Norway. As per Statistics Norway, the value of exported oil was NOK 278 billion and natural gas NOK 249 billion in 2013. Average Brent Blend was 108,7 USD per barrel (639 NOK per barrel)⁴. In Meld St.1 (2014-2105) National Budget it is informed that the average realized gas prices in Europe have been stable and about 2,3 NOK per standard cubic meter (Sm³) during most of 2013.

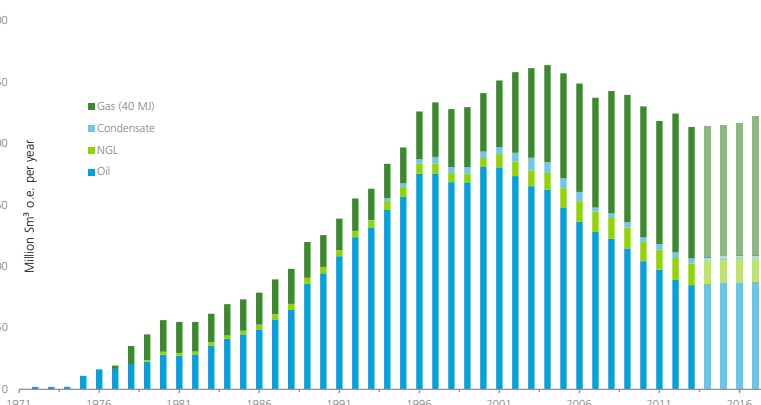


Figure 6: Historical production of oil and gas, and prognosis for the coming years

Source: Facts 2014, <http://www.npd.no/en/Publications/Facts/Facts-2014/> figure 1.6.

¹ See https://www.regjeringen.no/nb/dokumenter/Meld-St-1-20142015/id2005410/docId=STM201420150001000DDDEPIS&ch=1&q=nasjonalbudsjettet%202015&redir=true®i_oss=10&ref=search&term=nasjonalbudsjettet%202015

² Source: Menon Business Economics

³ Source: Statistics Norway

⁴ Brent Blend is the reference price for North Sea oil

2.3 State organisation

The Storting (Norwegian Parliament) sets the framework for the petroleum activities in Norway, in part by adopting legislation. Major development projects and issues involving fundamental principles must be deliberated in the Storting. The Storting is also supervising the Government and the public administration.

The Government exercises executive authority over the petroleum policy and is accountable towards the Storting. To carry out its policies, the Government is assisted by the ministries, underlying directorates and supervisory authorities. Responsibility for the various roles in Norwegian petroleum policy is distributed as follows:

- The Ministry of Petroleum and Energy – responsible for resource management and the sector as a whole, as well as the State's ownership in Statoil ASA (Statoil) and Petoro AS (Petoro), which is the steward of the State's Direct Financial Interest (SDFI)
- The Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs – responsible for working environment and safety
- The Ministry of Finance – responsible for petroleum taxation
- The Ministry of Transport and Communications – responsible for oil spill preparedness
- The Ministry of Climate and Environment – responsible for safeguarding the external environment

For further information about the roles and responsibilities, see Facts 2014, chapter 3.

2.4 The licensing system and information related to the award and transfer of licenses⁵

The Petroleum Act (Act No. 72 of 29 November 1996 relating to petroleum activities) provides the general legal basis for the licensing system that governs Norwegian petroleum activities. The Petroleum Act confirms that the State owns the petroleum deposits on the Norwegian continental shelf, and that resource management of petroleum resources shall be carried out in a long-term perspective for the benefit of the Norwegian society as a whole.

Before a production license is awarded for exploration or production, the area where the activity will take place must be opened for petroleum activities. Before opening for petroleum activities, an impact assessment must be prepared that considers factors such as the financial, social and environmental impacts the activity may have. A consultation process with authorities and other stakeholders takes place before a decision is made.

Production licenses are normally awarded through licensing rounds. Each year, the Government announces a certain number of blocks for which production licenses can be applied for. Applicants can apply individually or as a group. Based on the applications received, the MPE performs an evaluation in cooperation with NPD and others. In accordance with the Petroleum Act § 3-5, relevant, objective, non-discriminatory and announced criteria should form the basis for these awards. Announcement letter describing the terms and the criteria are published on the websites of NPD⁶.

In order to participate as an operator or a licensee, the company has to be prequalified. The process and criteria for prequalification is published on the website of NPD⁷.

Based on the applications received, the MPE determines the groups of companies to which licenses should be awarded. The King in Council then finally awards licenses. The production license regulates the rights and obligations of the companies vis-à-vis the Norwegian State. The document supplements the requirements in the Petroleum Act and stipulates detailed terms and conditions. It grants companies exclusive rights to surveys, exploration drilling and production of petroleum within the geographical area covered by the license. The licensees become the owners of the petroleum that is produced. NPD publishes the list of applicants, final awards and work program.

⁵ Source: https://www.regjeringen.no/nb/dokumenter/dep/oad/lover_regler/reglement/konsesjonsverk/id748087/?regj_os=10

⁶ See example <http://www.npd.no/en/Topics/Production-licences/Theme-articles/Licensing-rounds/APA-2014/APA-2014---announcement/>

⁷ See <http://www.npd.no/en/Topics/Production-licences/Theme-articles/Pre-qualification/Documentation-and-cost-associated-with-the-pre-qualification-process/>

The MPE designates an operator, which will be responsible for the operational activities authorized by the license. The group of companies will enter into the License Agreement with attachment A–Participants Agreement and attachment B–Accounting agreement. The agreement with attachments governs the activity, proceedings, financial matters, governance, development and operation.

The production license is valid for an initial period (exploration period) that can last for up to ten years. During this period, a work commitment must be carried out in the form of e.g. geological/ geophysical preliminary work and/ or exploration drilling. If all the licensees agree, the production license can be relinquished when the work commitment has been fulfilled. If the licensees want to continue the work in the production license, the license will enter the extension period, which is the period for development and operation (normally 30 year). Development and operations requires the licensees to submit a plan for development and operation to the Ministry for approval.

Transfer of an ownershare in a license requires approval from the MPE in accordance with the Petroleum Act § 10-12. The same apply for other direct or indirect transfers of owner interests or other participation in the license, such as transfer of shares and other interest that might result in controlling influence of a licensee.

2.5 Contracts

Contracts are not publicly disclosed, however the standard license agreements are published, see https://www.regjeringen.no/nb/dokumenter/dep/oed/lover_regler/reglement/konsesjonsverk/id748087?regj_oss=10



Figure 7: Contracts

Source: https://www.regjeringen.no/nb/dokumenter/dep/oed/lover_regler/reglement/konsesjonsverk/id748087?regj_oss=10

Information of the license groups and operators, work programs and progress of the work programs is available in the Petroleum Register published by NPD. See further description in section 2.6 below. Work program, license group and license shares are published when licenses are awarded. In addition to standard agreements published by the MPE, the websites of NPD make reference to relevant laws, resolutions and guidelines; <http://www.npd.no/en/Regulations/>.

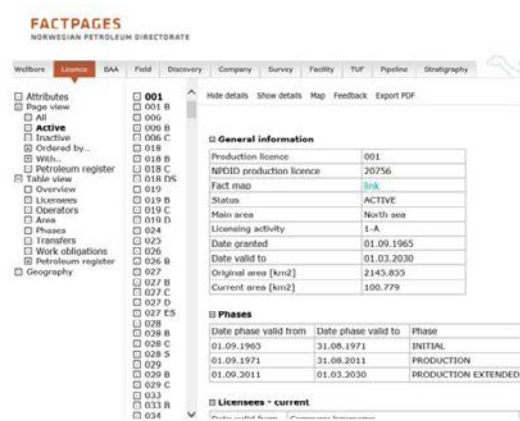
2.6 The Petroleum Register

The Petroleum Register is a register comprising all production licenses, cf. the Petroleum Act section 3-3, and licenses to install and operate facilities for transportation and utilization of petroleum, cf. the Petroleum Act section 4-3.

The Petroleum Register contains information on the number of the license, the date of granting, the duration of the license, what natural persons or corporate bodies that are licensees, the size of the participating interests of the licensees in the license and the name of the operator. The date of application of licenses is not listed in the Register,

but the deadlines for application are disclosed in the invitation to apply. If the state participates directly in the license, the register shall contain information about the size of the participating interest of the state. The licensees are required to notify the Petroleum Register when changes in ownership take place.

The Petroleum Register includes information about work program and status (applicable for all licenses in predefined areas and licenses awarded from and including the 21. application round) in addition to NPDs estimates of petroleum resources and reserves.



The Petroleum Register can be accessed from NPD's websites <http://factpages.npd.no/factpages/Default.aspx?culture=no> These websites also include fact maps disclosing location of all licenses on the Norwegian Continental Shelf.

Figure 8: The Petroleum Register

2.6.1 Sources on information of ownership

When a private limited liability company has been formed, the board of directors shall without delay ensure the creation of a register of shareholders for the company (Limited Liability Company Act § 4-5). When a public limited liability company has been formed, the board of directors shall without delay ensure the creation of a register of shareholders for the company in a securities registry (Public Limited Liability Company Act § 4-4). The registers of shareholders for private and public companies are public and shall be accessible to anyone. Information about shareholders is also available in the shareholders register kept by the tax authorities for tax assessment purposes. When the revised National Budget was presented in 2014, the Government gave some signals that they will work to have a new, updated and publicly available shareholder register.

Any reporting entity that is a subsidiary shall disclose the business name and registered office of any parent company that prepares consolidated accounts into which the reporting entity is consolidated (Accounting Act §7-15). Private limited companies and public limited companies shall disclose their 20 largest shareholders and the ownership stakes held by these. Information about any shareholders that hold less than 1 percent of the shares may be omitted (Accounting Act § 7-26). Private limited companies qualifying as a small enterprise, shall disclose their 10 largest shareholders and the ownership stakes held by these. Information about any shareholders that hold less than 5 percent of the shares may be omitted (Accounting Act § 7-42). There is no requirement to disclose indirect ownership.

2.7 The Government's petroleum revenue

The Norwegian state receives their share of the value created from the petroleum resources through:

- Taxation of oil and gas activities
- Charges/ fees
- Direct ownership of the fields on the NCS (SDFI)
- Dividends from ownership in Statoil

The graph below is based on data from MPE showing the advancement in net cash flow to the state from petroleum activity during the period 1973-2013:

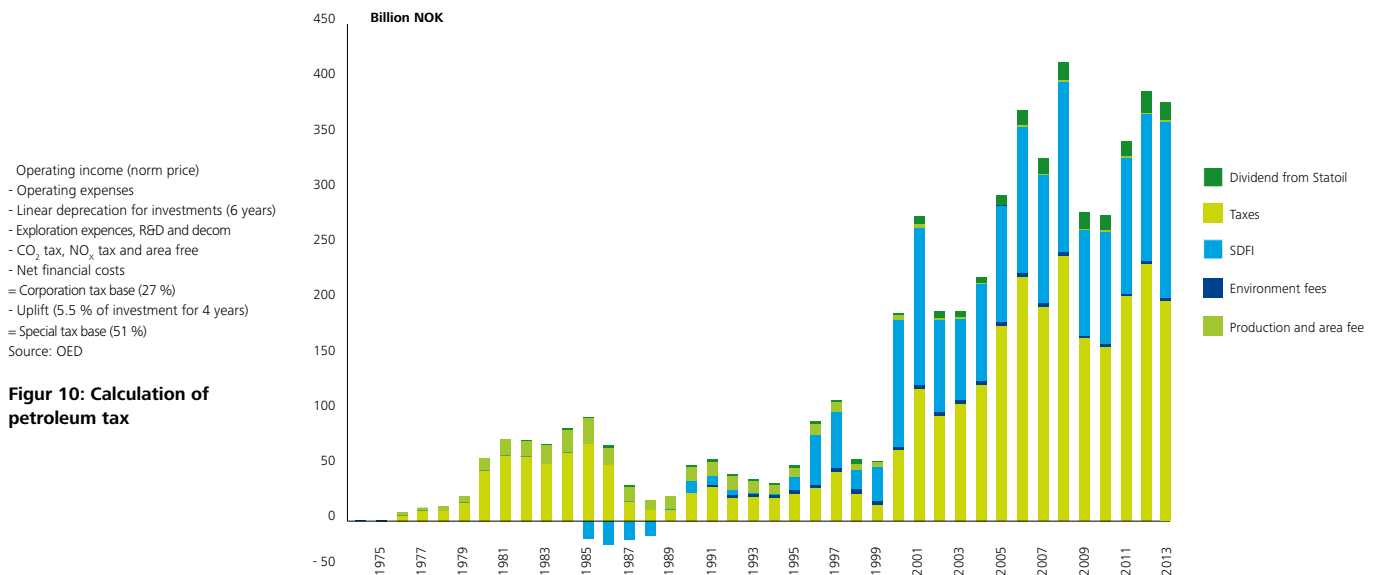


Figure 9: Net cash flows to the state from the petroleum activity 1973-2013.
 Source: Facts 2012, , figure 3.4. For 2011-13: Meld. St. 3 (2013-2014).

2.8 Petroleum taxation

The petroleum taxation is based on the Petroleum Taxation Act (Act No. 35 of 13 June 1975 relating to the taxation of subsea petroleum deposits, etc.) with accompanying resolutions.

The Ministry of Finance has the overall responsibility for taxation and fees from petroleum activities. The Petroleum Tax Office is part of the Norwegian Tax Administration, which is subordinate to the Ministry of Finance. The primary task of the Petroleum Tax Office is to ensure correct stipulation and payment of taxes and fees adopted by the political authorities.

The taxation of oil and gas activities in Norway is levied on each company based on the company's total operating income from the oil and gas activities less the total expenses. As a result, payments of tax are not split according to payments related to oil production and payments related to gas production.

Petroleum taxation is based on the Norwegian rules for ordinary corporate tax. Due to the extraordinary profitability associated with production of the Norwegian petroleum resources, a special tax is also levied on income from these activities. Companies may under certain circumstances make an application for a refund of the fiscal value of exploration costs in the companies' tax returns. From 2014 the ordinary tax on the result that is within the scope and extent of the act was reduced from 28 % to 27 %. The special tax was increased from 50 % to 51%.

To shield normal returns from special tax, an extra deduction is allowed in the basis for special tax, called uplift. With effect from May 5, 2013, this amounts to 22 per cent (reduced from 30%) of the investments (5.5 per cent per year for four years, from and including the investment year).

When the basis for ordinary tax and special tax is calculated, investments are subject to straight-line depreciation over six years from the year they are incurred.

The value of produced oil for tax purposes is based on a norm price, which is determined by the Petroleum Price Council⁸. The price should be comparable to what would have been agreed between independent parties. For gas, the actual sales price is used as the basis.

In addition to the petroleum taxes, the companies pay area fees and environmental fees (CO₂ fee and NO_x fee). A further description of the Norwegian petroleum taxation system can be found in the Facts for 2014.

2.9 State involvement

2.9.1 The State's Direct Financial Interest

The State's Direct Financial Interest (SDFI) is a system in which the state owns a share of many oil and gas fields, pipelines and onshore facilities. The ownership interest in the oil and gas fields is set in connection with award of the production licenses, and the size of the interest varies from field to field. As one of several owners, the state covers its share of the investments and costs, and receives a corresponding portion of the income from the production license.

In addition, SDFI receives revenue and expenses from production licenses with net profit agreements (relates to licenses awarded in the second licensing round).

Petoro is a state-owned enterprise that handles the commercial aspects of the SDFI on the state's behalf.

Per January 1st, 2014, SDFI held ownershares in 179 production licenses and 15 pipelines and land based installations.

Petoro maintains separate accounts for all transactions relating to the ownershares in the licenses. In this way, revenues and costs from the licenses are separated from the operation of Petoro. Funding of the operation of Petoro is allocated by the state. For more details about Petoro's roles and overview of SDFI's ownershares, see <https://www.petoro.no/home>. The site also includes the annual report and annual accounts of Petoro and SDFI.

The following key numbers have been extracted from the annual report of SDFI for 2013:

Table 2 Key figures, SDFI

From Petoro's annual report	2013
Revenue, crude oil and ngl	92 614 MNOK
Revenue, gas	90 441 MNOK
Transport- and processing revenue	10 421 MNOK
Other revenue	205 MNOK
Net profit arrangements	627 MNOK
Sum revenue	194 308 MNOK
Net income for the year	132 817 MNOK
Net transfer to the state's accounts	124 825 MNOK
Average realised oil price per barrel	647 NOK per barrel
Average realised gas price	2,31 NOK per Sm ³
Total production	153 million barrels of oil equivalents

Revenue from transportation relates mainly to the ownershare in Gassled. Gassled is a joint venture that owns the majority of the gas infrastructure on the Norwegian continental shelf. The state's direct and indirect ownershare in 2013 was 46,698% per 31.12, based on information in the annual report of SDFI in 2013. Gassco AS is the operator

⁸ https://www.regjeringen.no/nb/dep/oed/org/styrer-rad-og-utvalg/rad/petroleumsprisradet/id718399/?regj_oss=10

of Gassled. Gassco AS is 100% owned by the state. Gassco AS has no ownership in Gassled. The cost of operating the transport system is met by its users through tariff payments. See more at <http://www.gassco.no/en/>

SDFI's ownerships in licenses, transportation systems and land-based activity are disclosed in the annual report of SDFI.

2.9.2 Statoil

Statoil is a public limited liability company which is organized in accordance with the Norwegian laws. The state is the largest shareholder in Statoil with a direct ownership of 67 per cent of the shares in the company. There has been no changes in the ownership in 2013. The company is listed on the Oslo and New York stock exchanges. The annual report is available at Statoil's website: <http://www.statoil.com/en/Pages/default.aspx>

Statoil pays taxes in the same way as other companies with petroleum activity in Norway. As a majority owner of Statoil, the State receives dividends from Statoil.

Statoil markets and sells the Norwegian state's oil and gas production from the Norwegian Continental Shelf and is responsible for the delivery of the state's petroleum to the buyer, including transportation, processing and storage. Statoil receives no payment for the services.

2.9.3 Distribution of petroleum revenues⁹

The State's revenues from the petroleum activities (petroleum tax, fees, dividend from Statoil and cash flows from SDFI) are transferred to a special fund, the Government Pension Fund – Global. At the end of 2013, the Fund was valued to NOK 5038 billion. The Fund is administrated by the Central Bank of Norway on behalf of The Ministry of Finance. The expected returns from the fund can be spent over the fiscal budget. The petroleum revenues are gradually phased into the economy based on set guidelines. For further information, see https://www.regjeringen.no/nb/tema/okonomi-og-budsjett/norsk_okonomi/bruk-av-oljepenger-/retningslinjer-for-bruk-av-oljepenger-ha/id450468/?regj_oss=10

2.10 The State Accounts and the State budget

When the Parliament meets during the autumn session, the Minister of Finance present the proposed budget for the coming year for approval by the Parliament. See <https://www.regjeringen.no/nb/tema/okonomi-og-budsjett/stats-budsjettet/id1437/> for information about the budgeting process. The budget includes information about expected taxes and fees from the petroleum activity and expected cash flows from SDFI. Assumptions are provided, including assumptions about expected prices, production volumes, taxes and fees and net cash flows from SDFI. The budget is published at the web sites of the government. See https://www.regjeringen.no/en/topics/the-economy/the-national-budget/id1437/?regj_oss=10 for the 2014 budget.

Long term budgets are available in a separate document, the «Perspektivmelding» which normally is published by the Government every 4th year. For the latest document, see https://www.regjeringen.no/nb/dokumenter/meld-st-12-20122013/id714050/?docId=STM201220130012000DDDEPIS&ch=1&q=perspektivmeldingen&redir=true®j_oss=10&ref=search&term=perspektivmeldingen

⁹ Source: Facts 2014 og <http://www.nbim.no/en/>

Following the budget year, the Ministry of Finance is publishing the state accounts. The state accounts can be found on the Government's website: <https://www.regjeringen.no/nb/dokumenter/Meld-St-3-20132014/id757226/>



Figure 11: State budget and state accounts

2.11 Audit requirements in Norway¹⁰

In Norway, every limited liability company is required to prepare and file financial statements. All limited liability companies, except for small companies, are subject to audit. To be defined as a small company the following criteria needs to be met:

- 1) Operating income is less than NOK 5 million, and that
- 2) Employing an average of no more than ten man-years, and
- 3) Has a balance sheet total of less than NOK 20 million.

In addition, businesses operated through a branch of a foreign entity - called NUF (Norwegian registered business enterprise) are subject to audit if the NUF has a turnover of NOK 5 million or more.

In 2013, all licensees which reported under EITI were subject to external financial audit. The accounts are audited based on international auditing standards and the financial statements of the companies are published by a central public register (The Brønnøysund Register Centre: <http://www.brreg.no/english/>). The documents shall be accessible to anyone either through the company or through access to the central public register.

The Office of the Auditor General of Norway audits the State's accounts and all annual accounts by State organizations and other Governmental bodies that have to present annual accounts. The audit is performed in accordance with law and regulations for the Office of the Auditor General, and by the standards and guidelines of the Office of the Auditor General. The report from the office of the Auditor General of Norway is published at the web pages <https://www.riksrevisjonen.no/en/Pages/Homepage.aspx>

No special audit requirements have been imposed in regards to the EITI reporting.

¹⁰ Revisorloven § 2-1

3. Which payments are included by the NEITI regulation

Based on the substantial revenue that flows to the state from the petroleum industry, the NEITI regulation defines the payments to be included in the reporting. Each year the licensees shall report all payments made in the previous calendar year in relation to the petroleum industry, based on the following legislation:

- The Petroleum Taxation Act of June 13th, 1975 no. 35 (Petroleum taxation)
- The Act of December 21st, 1990 no. 72 relating to CO₂ tax on the petroleum activity on the continental shelf (CO₂ tax)
- The Regulation of December 11th, 2001 no. 1451 relating to special duties chapter 3-19 regarding emission of NO_x (NO_x tax)
- The Petroleum Act § 4-10 (Area fee)

As the manager of the SDFI, Petoro shall report all payments made in the previous calendar year to the state in relation to SDFI. Statoil shall separately report all payments in the preceding calendar year to the state as a result of the company's provisions of the government's petroleum. This comes of the provisions instructions, determined at the general meeting in Statoil May 25th 2001, as amended.

The Norwegian Tax Administration, the Norwegian Petroleum Directorate, the Toll Customs, Petoro and the Central Bank of Norway are required to report to the administrator the revenue received on the basis of the payments that the licensees are required to make.

The NEITI regulation also states that the reporting entities should report all other payments made to the government or government officials in the previous calendar year, resulting from petroleum activity. This is included in order to capture payments that are not necessarily required by law.

The reporting can be illustrated as follows:

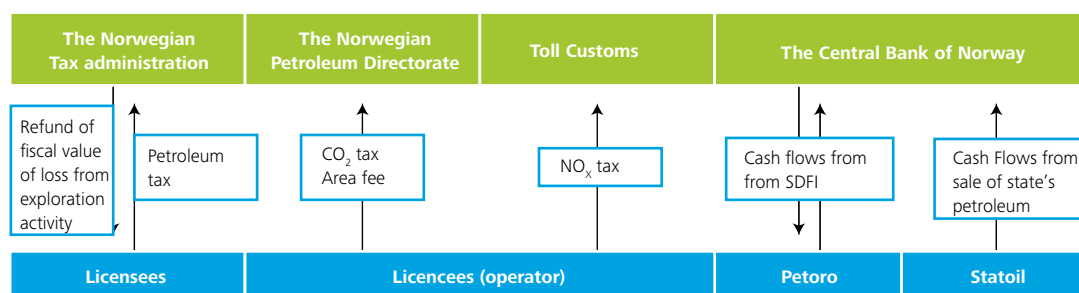


Figure 12: Reporting entities and specified revenue streams

The EITI guidelines provide some flexibility in determining which revenue streams to include in the reporting, depending on the materiality of the payments in question. In Norway established guidelines have exempted certain payments based on materiality:

- The licensees are not required to report administration fees paid to the Norwegian Petroleum Directorate for processing of applications regarding seismic surveys, exploration permits, and extraction permits. The fees amount to NOK 33 000, 65 000 and 109 000 respectively, and are paid in accordance with the regulation to the Petroleum Act §§ 5 and 9. Deloitte has been informed by MPD that the fees amounted to approximately MNOK 18 in 2013 (2012: MNOK 26).
- The same applies to the licensee's refund of expenses for supervision of security, work environment, and resource administration in the petroleum industry. Deloitte has been informed by MPD that the refunds in 2013 amounted to approximately MNOK 113 (2012: MNOK 76).

The reporting also excludes payments that are not directly related to upstream petroleum activity or that are not made to the state. This implies that:

- Indirect fees such as VAT or import duties are not required to be reported. VAT is a general consumer tax and applies to a wide variety of goods and services. Similarly, the import duties are general in nature and apply to all industries.
- Since the NEITI relates to payments to the state only, municipal taxes, property taxes etc have been exempted. Such fees and taxes are similar for all industries and no special rates apply for oil and gas companies.
- Also, the guidelines to NEITI state that environmental fees levied on products sold from petrol stations are not included. Such fees are levied on the consumption of petroleum and not on the extraction.
- Furthermore, Statoil is not required to report payments of dividend to the state as a shareholder. Based on the state's account, the dividend amounted to MNOK 14 421 in 2013 (2012: MNOK 13 887). The state wholly or partially owns several companies in Norway and it was decided that the dividend from Statoil should not have different treatment from other dividends.
- Sales of seismic from authorities to the entities are not considered to be covered by the regulations. MPD states that sales of seismic amounted to MNOK 415,3 in 2013.

The NEITI regulation provides no materiality limit for explanation of discrepancies. Consequently; to the extent possible; all deviations should be explained independently of materiality.

The extent and content of the EITI reporting in Norway may be subject to change from year to year based on evaluations made by the stakeholder group.

4. Process

4.1 The overall process

The reconciliation process related to the EITI reporting consists of the following steps:

- Collection of payment data from authorities and licensees that provide the basis for reconciliation
- Comparison of amounts reported by the authorities and the licensee to determine if there is a discrepancy between what the authorities report as received and the licensees reported to have paid in taxes
- Contact with authorities and licensees to clarify the reason for the discrepancy
- Reconciliation of reported figures against other publicly available information, including the national accounts
- Preparation of draft report summarizing the results of the work
- Input from stakeholder group on the draft report
- Final report

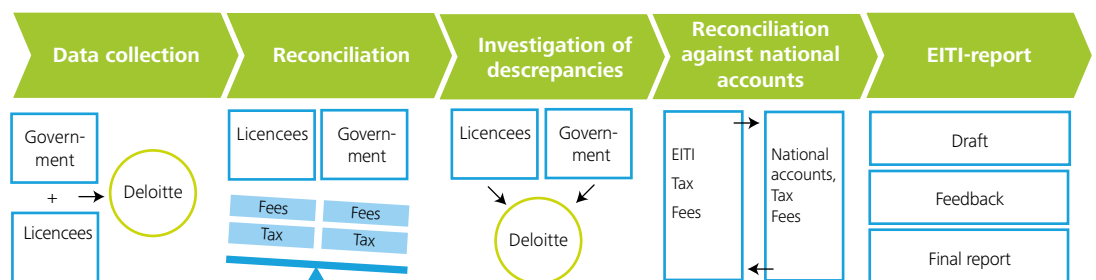


Figure 5: Illustration of the process

4.2 Data collection

On July 4th 2014, the Ministry of Petroleum and Energy issued instructions, requesting licensees and governmental agencies to report according to the NEITI regulation. The reporting templates were made electronically available via the MPE website. The entities were required to report directly to the administrator, Deloitte, and also direct any questions regarding the reporting templates to Deloitte.

According to the NEITI regulation, August 1st is the deadline for reporting each year. As of August 1st, 2014, 47 licensees and governmental agencies had reported their cash flows. Deloitte notified MPE of the entities that had not yet reported. The entities were contacted and reminded of the reporting requirement. The last entity reported on October 8th, 2014.

We expected in total 76 licensees and governmental agencies to report. All entities had reported by the time this report was completed. See Appendix 8 for a complete overview of entities.

4.3 Reporting templates

The Ministry of Petroleum and Energy has developed standard reporting templates to facilitate the reporting from the licensees and governmental agencies. The templates have been tailored to include the most relevant cash flows. These cash flows are assumed to include petroleum tax, CO₂ tax, NO_x tax and area fees. Other payments are required to be specified separately.

The assignment of license permits on the Norwegian continental shelf is given to a group of companies, rather than to one single company. One of the companies is thereby appointed as operator of the license. Payments of CO₂ taxes, NO_x taxes and area fees are made from the operator to the government on behalf of all the companies sharing the license permit. The licensees are charged for their portion of such taxes and fees through cash calls from the operators. The NEITI guidelines clearly state that the operator is responsible for reporting payments made by

the operator to the government on behalf of all the licensees sharing the license permit. In the EITI reporting these payments appear as payment from the operator and not from each of the licensees. Therefore, the EITI reporting should not be seen as a complete picture of the contribution from each licensee with respect to payments.

Licencees	The Norwegian Tax Administration	Toll Customs, The Norwegian Petroleum Directorate	The Central Bank of Norway
Content: • Petroleum tax • CO ₂ tax • NO _x tax • Area fee • Other Government Payments • Statoil ASA • Petoro	Content: • Petroleum tax	Content: • CO ₂ tax • NO _x tax • Area fee	Content: • Movements related to SDFI
	Appendix: • Payments/disbursements of petroleum tax per licensee	Appendix • CO ₂ tax, NO _x tax and area fee per field/licensee	
Appendix: • CO ₂ tax, NO _x tax and area fee per field/licence			

Figure 6: Overview of contents of reporting templates

For further details on reporting templates see Appendix 9.

4.4 Compilation of data and resolving discrepancies

The process of compiling the reporting and resolving discrepancies has been performed by Deloitte in the period from August to October 2014.

Deloitte has performed the following procedures on the reported figures:

- Reported figures per licensee have been compiled item by item against reported figures from government. Based on this compilation, discrepancies have been specified item by item for each licensee.
- If the reporting from governmental agencies agreed with the licensee's reporting, the government figures were considered to be confirmed by the licensee's reporting, and no further follow-up was necessary.
- In those cases where discrepancies appeared, licensees were contacted by phone or e-mail. Deloitte gave information of whether discrepancies were related to taxes or fees. Amounts from the other party were not disclosed.
- The licensees were asked to provide details of the amounts (dates and figures). In most cases this enabled us to explain discrepancies.
- To the extent that we did not succeed in finding the reason for the discrepancy through contact with the licensees, we contacted the governmental agency and asked for details of the cash flows.
- Furthermore, we prepared for information purposes a reconciliation of reported cash flows under EITI to cash flows from the petroleum industry as presented in the state accounts of 2013, made publicly available through Meld. St. nr 3 (2013-2014).
- In addition, we have compared the reporting based on EITI from Petoro and from the Central Bank of Norway to the published financial statements for 2013, see Appendix 7.

This process does not confirm that there were no other payments made to the government other than those that were reported, as such amounts may have been omitted in the reporting from licensees or governmental agencies. The current regulations do not require us to perform detailed testing in order to uncover such omissions; and to uncover such omissions would be difficult even through detailed testing of all licensees.

4.5 The reporting of cash flows to the state from Petoro and Statoil

As described in section 2.9.1, the State’s Direct Financial Interest (SDFI) is an arrangement where the state owns a share of the oil and gas fields, pipelines and onshore constructions. The share is determined by the issuing of the license permit, and the size varies from field to field. As an owner, the state covers its part of the investments and expenses, and receives a share of the revenue from the license permits. The management of the SDFI portfolio is provided by the state owned company Petoro.

Through separate instructions, Statoil is responsible for the marketing, sales and delivery of the states petroleum including transportation, processing and storage. According to the instructions, the state is not required to provide any special payments for this service, apart from covering its proportionate costs related to the provisions.

The Central Bank of Norway receives, on behalf of the state, all cash flows from SDFI including cash flows generated from the sales and marketing of the state’s share of oil and gas production managed by Statoil.

Separate cash accounts are prepared by Petoro for SDFI, which are subject to audit by the Office of the Auditor General of Norway. These cash accounts include all of SDFI cash flows, including cash flow from Statoil for the Norwegian state’s oil and gas production. Figure 15 below illustrates the flow of transactions between Petoro/SDFI, Statoil and the Central Bank of Norway:

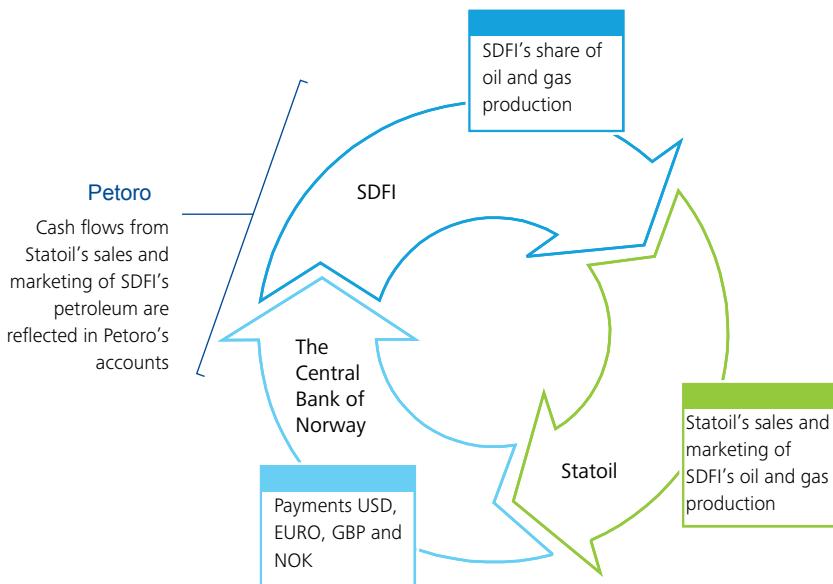


Figure 15: Illustration of cash flows between Petoro/SDFI, Statoil and the Central Bank of Norway

During the EITI implementation some uncertainties arose as to how to report cash flows from SDFI, and what to include in the reporting from the Central Bank of Norway and from Statoil relating to the sale of the state's petroleum. The following was decided:

- Petoro reports the movements on the SDFI cash accounts. These cash flows represent a net amount, meaning cash inflows from marketing and sale of petroleum, tariff revenues and other revenues minus cash outflows from operating costs and capital expenditures. The cash flows reported in the cash accounts from SDFI comprise the total activity reflected in the SDFI accounts, including Statoil's payments arising from marketing and selling the state's petroleum.
- The Central Bank of Norway reports the movements on the state's bank accounts for SDFI.
- The administrator reconciles the cash account movements reported from Petoro for SDFI against the movements reported from the Central Bank of Norway. The reconciliation is performed in Norwegian Kroner.
- In addition to this, the administrator prepares a separate sub-reconciliation of gross payments in foreign currencies and NOK from Statoil and Petoro to the Central Bank of Norway. These payments are generated from Statoil's marketing and sale of the state's petroleum together with other payments from Petoro (mainly cash flows from tariff revenues, dividends and net profit interest).
- The State also conducts payments to Statoil in connection with the sales and marketing, mainly related to tariff costs and purchase of gas. Such payments are not included in the reconciliation between Statoil and the Central Bank of Norway, but are included in the reconciliation of the cash account between Petoro and Norges Bank.

The same procedures were applied for this year's reporting.

The result of our procedures is presented in chapter 5.

5. Reconciliation of reported payments

5.1 Reconciliation of totals

We received reporting from 71 licensees and 5 governmental agencies. Out of these, three of the licensees did not have any amounts to report, 69 licensees reported on petroleum tax, 10 reported on CO₂ tax, 8 reported on NO_x tax, and 21 reported on area fee. Table 3 presents aggregated cash flows as reported. A disaggregated overview company-by-company is presented in Appendix 1

Table 3: Aggregated cash flows from the petroleum industry

Aggregated payments	Initial reporting TNOK	Resolved discrepancies TNOK		Without reporting from counterparty TNOK	Adjusted reporting TNOK
		Licensees	Government		
Licensees/operator	331 499 082	-275 933	-	-13 972	331 209 177
Government	331 209 294	-	-	-117	331 209 177
Discrepancy	289 788	-275 933	-	-13 855	-

- The licensees initially reported payments of TNOK 331 499 082 to the Government. The payments reported by the licensees were TNOK 289 788 higher than the payments reported by the Government.
- Out of these discrepancies, TNOK 275 933 has been explained through the reconciliation work.
- The column “without reporting from counterparty” displays that TNOK 13 972 is reported by licensees without obtaining any report from the counterparty. TNOK 45 689 are derived from “Other payments” while TNOK -31 717 comes from refunded tax from local tax offices. No reporting from the Government has been obtained as the amounts are not subject to EITI reporting. TNOK 117 has been reported by the government in cases where the entities (the counterparty) is considered not to be subject to the regulations. The amount relates to payments of NO_x tax made by entities not subject to the EITI-regulations.
- There are no discrepancies after the reporting has been adjusted.

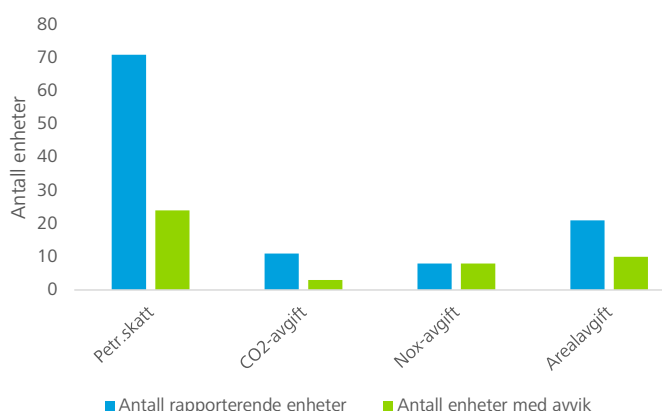


Figure 16 summarizes the number of companies with various cash flows to report, and the number of companies which reported with discrepancies. The original reporting showed discrepancies in one or more cash flows in the reporting from 30 entities. For a detailed overview of discrepancies per company refer to appendices 2-7. The discrepancies will be more closely examined in section 5.3.

Figure 16: Compilation of number of reporting entities and number of entities with discrepancies

5.2 Transfer of payments to the Government Pension Fund Global

Net cash flow from the petroleum industry is transferred to the Government Pension Fund Global (the Pension Fund). This fund is managed by the Central Bank of Norway on behalf of the Ministry of Finance. The purpose of the Government Pension Fund Global is to support government savings to finance future pension expenditure and underpin long-term considerations in the use of Norway's petroleum revenue. The figure below shows the relation between reported cash flows in accordance to NEITI and cash flows transferred to the Pension fund.

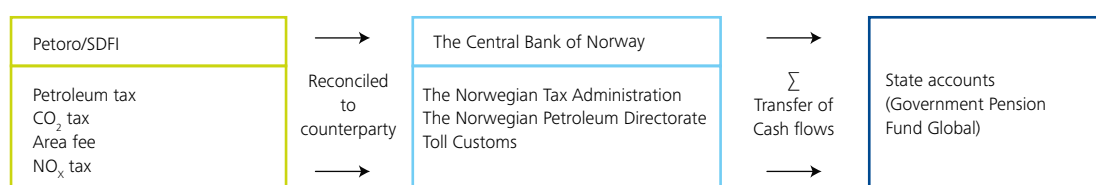


Figure 17: The relation between reported cash flows in accordance to NEITI and cash flows transferred to the pension fund

For information purposes we have included a reconciliation of the total reported cash flows according to EITI against the cash flows to be transferred to the Pension Fund, as presented in "Meld St. nr 3 (2013-2014) Statsreksneskapen for 2013", published on April 11th 2014. The transfers to the Government Pension Fund Global appear in the state accounts of 2013 table 3.3 "Resultatreksneskap for Statens pensjonsfond utland". Note that the figures in table 4 below are in million NOK.

Table 4: Reconciliation between the EITI reporting and the state accounts

Reconciliation of State's accounts	MNOK
Net cash flows transferred to the Government Pension Fund Global according to state accounts table 3.3 ¹⁾	345 151
Reported EITI cash flows according to table 3 above	331 209
Discrepancy	13 942
Reported in the state accounts, but not part of NEITI regulation:	
- Dividends from Statoil	-14 421
Movements in outstanding accounts between the State and Petoro, see table 11	530
Interests and amended tax group concerning NO _x 1)	-52
Solved discrepancy	-13 942
Unsolved discrepancy	-

Source: https://www.regjeringen.no/nb/dokumenter/Meld-St-3-20132014/id757226/?docId=STM201320140003000DDDEPIS&ch=1&q=statsreksneskapen&redir=true®j_oss=10&ref=search&term=statsreksneskapen

¹⁾ See Appendix 7 for additional reconciliation.

There are no unresolved discrepancies between the EITI reporting and the numbers published in the state accounts.

5.3 Cash flow per revenue stream

The EITI reporting can be disaggregated into the following cash flows per revenue stream as presented in table 5:

Table 5: Aggregated cash flow per revenue stream

TNOK	Licensee	Government	Discrepancy	Resolved discrepancies TNOK		Without reporting from counterparty	Unsolved
				Licensee	Government		
Petroleum Tax	201 554 950	201 503 788	51 162	82 879	-	-31 717	-
CO ₂ tax	3 270 412	3 292 520	-22 108	-22 108	-	-	-
NO _x tax	51 590	-112 308	163 898	164 015	-	-117	-
Area fee	1 751 189	1 700 043	51 146	51 146	-	-	-
Other payments	45 689	-	45 689	-	-	45 689	-
Petoro/SDFI	124 825 251	124 825 251	-	-	-	-	-
SUM	331 499 082	331 209 294	289 787	275 932	-	13 855	-

The following is included in the column "Without reporting from counterparty":

- 1 Three entities reported payments from local tax offices (not the petroleum tax office), (total of TNOK 31 717).
- 2 The government reported two payments of NO_x tax to entities who are not subject to the EITI-regulations (total of TNOK -117).
- 3 Entities reporting "Other payments", mainly related to purchases of seismic.

The reported cash flows will be more closely examined in the following sections.

5.3.1 Petroleum tax

Petroleum taxation is based on the Norwegian rules for ordinary corporate tax. Due to the extraordinary profitability associated with production of the Norwegian petroleum resources, a special tax is also levied on income from these activities. In 2013, the petroleum tax system comprises of an ordinary tax of 28 % on the result that is within the scope and extent of the act, in addition to a special tax of 50 %. Companies may under certain circumstances make an application for a refund of the fiscal value of exploration costs in the companies' tax returns. Such refunds from tax authorities are included in the amounts stated below. Table 6 includes tax payments on an aggregated level. The table shows the original reporting from the licensees and government, resolved discrepancies and compilation after resolved discrepancies. For a disaggregated overview of the reported petroleum tax company-by-company, see Appendix 2.

Table 6: Aggregated reconciliation of petroleum tax

Aggregated payments	Initial reporting TNOK	Resolved discrepancies TNOK		Without reporting from counterparty ¹⁾	Adjusted reporting TNOK
		Licensees	Government		
Licensees	201 554 950	-82 879	-	31 717	201 503 788
Government	201 503 788	-	-	-	201 503 788
Discrepancy	51 162	-82 879	-	31 717	-

¹⁾ «Without reporting from counterparty» consists of three entities reporting payments from local tax offices (reimbursements of preliminary tax, final tax imposed by the petroleum taxation office)

23 companies reported tax payments that deviated from the reporting from the Norwegian Tax Administration.

Discrepancies are explained as follows:

- Four entities confused payments made and payments received. After confirming e-mails from the respective entities, these errors has been corrected by us.
- Four entities reported all amounts, but failed to correctly summarize them in the assigned form.
- Seven entities failed to report interest on tax in their initial reporting.
- Seven entities failed to include all transactions in their initial reporting.
- Three entities included transactions involving local tax offices.
- One entity had discrepancies related to three of the causes listed above.

There are no unsolved discrepancies related to petroleum tax.

5.3.2 CO₂ tax

CO₂ tax was introduced in 1991 and is an instrument for reducing CO₂ emissions from the petroleum sector. The CO₂ tax is levied at a rate per standard cubic meter (scm) of gas burned or directly released and per liter of petroleum burned. The rate for 2013 is NOK 0.96 per liter of petroleum or scm of gas.

Table 7 below presents reported figures for CO₂ taxes on an aggregated level. A complete disaggregated overview company-by-company is presented in Appendix 3. Discrepancies were noted for four out of nine companies in the initial reporting of CO₂ taxes.

Table 7: Aggregated reconciliation of CO₂ tax

Aggregated payments	Initial reporting TNOK	Resolved discrepancies TNOK		Adjusted reporting TNOK
		Licensees	Government	
Licensees	3 270 412	22 108	-	3 292 520
Government	3 292 520	-	-	3 292 520
Discrepancy	-22 108	22 108	-	-

The discrepancies are explained by the following:

- One company included excise duties
- One company failed to report interest.
- One company reported original payments to the NO_x fund under CO₂ tax.

There are no unsolved discrepancies related to CO₂ tax.

5.3.3 NO_x tax

Pursuant to the Gothenburg Protocol of 1999, Norway has an obligation to reduce annual emissions of nitrogen oxides (NO_x). In order to fulfill this obligation, the NO_x tax was introduced from 1st January 2007. NO_x tax for 2013 is NOK 17,01 per kg of NO_x. The Parliament has decided that companies may be exempted from the NO_x tax if they are subject to an environmental agreement with the state regarding clear measures designed to reduce emissions. Companies that join the arrangement also commit to contributing to the NHO NO_x fund. The fund's primary mission is to fund specific NO_x reducing measures. The tax exemption initially applied for three years 2008, 2009 and 2010 respectively. In December 2010 a new agreement was made applicable until 2017.

The licensees are required to report payments of NO_x taxes to the state. Payments from the licensees to the NO_x fund are not reported because the fund is not considered a governmental body. Similarly, the fund is not required to report. Presented below is an aggregated summary of the reported NO_x payments to the Toll Customs. A disaggregated overview of reported NO_x taxes on a company-by-company level is presented in Appendix 4.

Table 8: Aggregated reconciliation of NO_x taxes

Aggregated payments	Initial reporting TNOK	Resolved discrepancies TNOK		Without reporting from counterparty	Adjusted reporting TNOK
		Licensees	Government		
Licensees	51 590	-164 015	-	-	-112 425
Government	-112 308	-	-	-117	-112 425
Discrepancy	163 898	-164 015	-	-117	-

The discrepancies can be explained by:

- All eight reporting companies displayed discrepancies
- Four companies omitted both amounts and interests
- Two companies reported payments to the NO_x fund
- Two companies omitted interests
- The government included reports from companies who are not licensees and are thus not subject to the EITI-regulations, see appendix 4

The discrepancies for NO_x tax are considered fully resolved.

5.3.4 Area fee

The area fee shall contribute to efficient exploration of the deposits after the initial exploitation period has expired. The initial exploitation period is usually between four and six years. Accordingly, the area fee normally starts to apply from year five to seven, after the initial license was awarded. The area fee is NOK 30.000 per square kilometer the first year, NOK 60.000 per square kilometer the second year, and thereafter NOK 120.000 per square kilometer until submission of the Plan for development and operation.

Aggregated amounts for the area fee are presented in table 9 below. A disaggregated overview on a company-by-company level is presented in Appendix 5. Discrepancies were identified for 10 out of 21 companies that reported area fees.

Table 9: Aggregated reconciliation of area fees

Aggregated payments	Initial reporting TNOK	Resolved discrepancies TNOK		Adjusted reporting TNOK
		Licensees	Government	
Licensees	1 751 189	-51 146	-	1 700 043
Government	1 700 043	-	-	1 700 043
Discrepancy	51 146	-51 146	-	-

Resolved discrepancies can be explained by the following:

- Four companies omitted amounts in their initial reporting
- One company included an amount from 2012
- Two companies omitted interests
- Two companies omitted amounts and interests
- One company reported the area fee that was charged to expense instead of the actual payments for 2013

The discrepancies for area fees are considered fully resolved.

5.3.5 Other payments

Two companies initially reported interests on area fee and tax as "Other payments". The interest amounts are reconciled against the respective counterparts. Three companies reported purchases of seismic from the Norwegian Petroleum Directorate for a total of 45 000 TNOK. Three companies reported CO₂ tax under the special tax law and interests that are not subject to EITI-regulations. One company states that they have reported payments to the

Norwegian Petroleum Directorate related to the FORCE-forum. Reporting from Government has not been requested since the numbers reported as other payments are specifically excluded from the NEITI reporting requirements, see chapter 3. We would like to highlight the fact that such payments have been made, but we have not initiated control procedures related to compilation and discrepancy follow-up.

5.3.6 Petoro and the Central Bank of Norway

Cash flows reported from Petoro are associated with cash flows from SDFI. The reporting consists of net cash inflows and outflows. See section 4.5 for a more thorough description of these cash flows. The cash flows are deposited in accounts in the Central Bank of Norway. Table 10 shows net cash flows reported from Petoro on behalf of SDFI and the Central Bank of Norway accordingly. There are no unsolved discrepancies in the reporting.

Table 10: Net cash flow reconciliation between Petoro and the Central Bank of Norway

Net cash flow		TNOK
Reported from Petoro, net payments to the Central Bank of Norway regarding SDFI		124 825 251
Reported from the Central Bank of Norway, net received cash inflows:		
	Movement deposit account foreign currency ¹⁾	199 530 454
	Movement deposit account in NOK ²⁾	16 489 316
	Movement withdrawal account in NOK ³⁾	-91 194 518
	Sum movements in Central Bank of Norway	124 825 251
Discrepancy Central Bank of Norway and Petoro		-

¹⁾ The amount is payments from Statoil from the sales and marketing of the State's petroleum and is reconciled in section 5.3.7.1.

²⁾ The amount is a combination of payments in NOK from Statoil (regarding the sales and marketing of the state's petroleum) and payments from Petoro, and is reconciled in section 5.3.7.2.

³⁾ Cash outflows are mainly field costs and investment related to SDFI and payments from the state to Statoil for transportation, purchase of gas, etc, related to the sales and marketing of the state's petroleum. A separate reconciliation of these amounts has not been performed, other than making sure that total movements on the accounts in the Central Bank of Norway, TNOK 124 825 251, reconcile to the sum of reported cash flows by Petoro.

Net cash from SDFI is included in the transfer to the Government Pension Fund Global. We have, for information purposes, included a reconciliation of net cash flows according to EITI against net cash flows from SDFI, as presented in "Meld St. nr 3 (2013-2014), Statsrekneskapen for 2013". The transfers to the Pension Fund appear in the state accounts of 2013 table 3.3 "Resultatrekneskap for Statens pensjonsfond utland". Note that the figures in table 11 below are in millions of NOK:

Table 11: Reconciliation of EITI reporting to the state's financial statements 2012

Table and item in the state's accounts		MNOK	
State's Direct Financial Interest			
Table 3.3	Item 24	Operating result	131 604
Table 3.3	Item 30	Depreciation	20 262
Table 3.3	Item 80	Depreciation on state's capital	6 041
Table 3.3	Item 85	Interest on current accounts	-27
Table 3.3	Item 30	Capital investments	-33 585
	Sum	Entry in state accounts	124 295
Table 5.7		Movement on current account between the Staten and Petoro	530
		Sum = net received regarding SDFI	124 825
		Net received regarding SDFI according to NEITI, ref table 10 above	124 825
		Discrepancy	-

Source: https://www.regjeringen.no/nb/dokumenter/Meld-St-3-20132014/id757226/?docid=STM201320140003000DDDEPIS&ch=1&q=statsrekneskapen&redir=true®j_oss=10&ref=search&term=statsrekneskapen

There is no unresolved deviation between the reporting based on EITI for SDFI and the cash flows as published in the state accounts. See Appendix 7 for further reconciliation against published financial statements for Petoro.

5.3.7 Statoil's reporting on the marketing and sales of the state's petroleum

Statoil markets and sells state-owned oil and gas on behalf of the state. Payments related to this activity are made directly from Statoil to an account in the Central Bank of Norway. Statoil is obliged by the NEITI to report cash flows from this activity. Note that Statoil payments related to this activity are also included in the figures for Petoro/Central Bank of Norway displayed above, as these figures are included in the movements on the cash accounts reported by Petoro on behalf of SDFI.

5.3.8 Payments in foreign currency

Payments from Statoil in foreign currency relating to sale of the state's petroleum are made to a foreign exchange account in the Central Bank of Norway. A separate sub-reconciliation of payments in foreign currency from Statoil against payments in foreign currency as reported by the Central Bank of Norway is presented below:

Table 12: Reconciliation between Statoil and the Central Bank of Norway

	TUSD	TEUR	TGBP	Sum TNOK see table 10 ¹⁾
Reported from Statoil	18 558 374	8 185 152	2 945 133	
Reported from the Central Bank of Norway	18 556 449	8 185 227	2 945 133	199 530 454
Discrepancy foreign currency	1 924	-76	0	-
Transactions by Statoil via the operating account at Petoro, and not directly to the Central Bank. Hence deducted from the reporting from Statoil when reconciling the Central Bank's deposit account, cf. table 13.	-1 924	-	-	-
Wrong currency number reported by the Central Bank ²⁾	-	-13	-	-
Reported by Statoil in CHF ³⁾	-	88	-	-
Resolved discrepancy	-1 924	76	0	-
Unresolved discrepancy	-	-	-	-
Translated to NOK	109 060 213	63 618 856	26 851 386	199 530 454
Average exchange rate1) NOK	5,9	7,8	9,1	

¹⁾ NOK translation is presented based on exchange rates and amounts reported by the Central Bank of Norway.

²⁾ The Central Bank of Norway informed that the amount is caused by interest due to delayed payments from Statoil. The amount is not a part of the provisions instructions, but rather an interest on overdue payments made by Statoil to compensate the Central Bank of Norway.

³⁾ Currency amount reported by Statoil in Swiss Franc (CHF), exchanged to EUR by The Central Bank.

5.3.9 Payments in NOK

Payments in NOK from Statoil relating to sale of the state's petroleum are made to a separate NOK account in the Central Bank of Norway. This account also includes other payments made from Petoro related to SDFI, mainly tariff revenues and cash inflows from net profit interest. We have performed a sub-reconciliation of cash inflows in NOK from Statoil and Petoro against cash movements in NOK as reported by the Central Bank of Norway.

Table 13: Reconciliation between Statoil, Petoro and the Central Bank of Norway, cash inflows in NOK

Cash inflows NOK	TNOK
Statoil NOK payments from sale of state's petroleum	1 704 486
Petoro NOK payments other than from sale of state's petroleum	14 772 876
Sum	16 477 361
Central Bank of Norway (ref. table 10)	16 489 316
Discrepancy	-11 954
Discrepancies are due to:	
Misclassification of the amount by Petoro ¹⁾	744
Payments in currency to NOK account ²⁾	11 210
Unresolved discrepancy	-

¹⁾ Petoro misclassified an amount that is subject to the provisions instructions in the initial report.

²⁾ We have been informed that Statoil, in parts of the year, at the request of the Central Bank has made payments of foreign currency to the NOK account rather than to the currency account at the Central Bank. The amounts have been agreed to specifications of the transactions provided by Statoil and Petoro, and explain all material deviation.

There are no remaining unresolved discrepancies relating to payments in NOK.

5.3.10 Licenses with Net Profit Interest

The cash flows reported by Petoro of TNOK 14 772 876 (ref Table 13) include cash flows from licenses in which SDFI has no direct ownership but is entitled to receive a share of the profit (total of TNOK 711 634). The share of profit is paid to Petoro by the licensees. The licensees that have made such payments have specified this in the reporting template. We have performed a separate sub-reconciliation of the Net Profit Interest cash flows:

Table 14: Reconciliation of cash flows regarding Net Profit Interest

Net share of profit	Reporting TNOK
Petoro	711 634
Licensees	711 634
Discrepancies	-

A company-by-company listing is included in Appendix 6.

6. Lessons learned from this year's reconciliation

The EITI reporting was completed in the autumn of 2014 and includes payments made in 2013. The first reporting was completed in 2009 (the implementation year) for payments made in 2008. This is thus the sixth year that licensees and governmental bodies in Norway report payments from the petroleum activities based on the EITI principles. Presented below is a summary of experiences from this year, in addition to some recommendations for next year's reporting.

6.1 Reporting templates

There were few questions from the reporting entities in advance of this year's reporting. However, it seems that some companies did not study the guidance in sufficient detail, and therefore did not initially report in accordance with the EITI guidelines. Some of the discrepancies are caused by items that have been included in the reporting but are specifically exempted in regulations or guidance, or items that have been emphasized in the instructions that should be included, such as interest amounts.

6.2 Reporting deadlines

The reporting deadline for entities and authorities was set to August 1st as the regulation indicates. Approximately 62 % of the entities reported within the original deadline. This is a decrease compared to the previous year, where approximately 75% made submissions in line with the deadline.

The letter from the Ministry of Petroleum and Energy to the licensees and Government subject to EITI reporting was sent out July 4th 2014. Several respondents stated the late reminder to be the reason for delayed reporting. This implies that the EITI-reporting is not incorporated as a permanent reporting obligation in the companies. Certain companies requested an extended deadline in order to cope with the holiday season.

It is a recurring problem that several licensees are not included in the original mailing list from the Ministry, and thus did not receive the letter on the EITI reporting in the first place. When preparing the mailing list for next year it should be ensured that it is made on the basis of an updated database of licensees, to make sure that all relevant companies are included.

After the deadline expired, a follow-up regarding the entities that had not yet reported was performed and missing reporting was consequently received. We received the reporting from all entities before the completion of this report. The final reporting was received on October 8th 2014.

6.3 Sales and marketing of the State's petroleum

It is time consuming to reconcile cash flows related to Statoil's sale and marketing of the State's petroleum. Statoil has initially reported both inflows and outflows, but it is only payments from Statoil that can be reconciled directly to the Central Bank of Norway. These flows have been reconciled by matching payments against deposits. Payments from the State to Statoil are transferred through operating accounts in external banks and not directly from the Central Bank and therefore cannot be reconciled directly. This year we have found the number of discrepancies related to the provisions instructions to be substantially fewer than previous years. The discrepancies have been of the same type as previously.

When the EITI reporting was implemented in Norway it was made a clarification by the Ministry of Energy and Petroleum regarding the interpretation of the regulations with respect to the cash flows from the sales and marketing of the State's petroleum. The regulations were interpreted to comprise only payments from Statoil to the State; see the wording of the Regulations Section 3: "Statoil Hydro ASA shall, by August the 1st each year specifically report all payments in the previous calendar year **to** the State as a result of the company's sales of State's petroleum, see the owner's instruction set out at the general meeting of Statoil ASA the 25th of May 2001 with subsequent amendments "(bolded by us).

To the extent a full reconciliation of both inflows and outflows relating to the sales and marketing would be desirable

this must be clarified in terms of regulations and as well be prepared for by the State, Petoro and the Central Bank.

6.4 NO_x tax

Reported NO_x tax displayed discrepancies for all eight reporting entities. Certain companies reported payments to the NO_x fund although these payments are highlighted in the instructions as excluded from the regulations. Additionally, payments of NO_x tax and reimbursement of NO_x tax were omitted by several companies. We therefore recommend to make the instructions even more explicit in this respect.

6.5 Other payments

NEITI § 3 states that “all reporting entities...should also report all other payments made to the government or government officials”. This item is included in order to capture payments that are not necessarily required by law. There were some uncertainties concerning what to include as “Other payments” in the implementation year, and some companies reported amounts that were specifically exempted from the regulation. Additional guidelines were provided for the reporting, leading to fewer questions from the companies on this item. However, three companies reported seismic from the Norwegian Petroleum Directorate, three companies reported minor payments of CO₂ tax related to the Kårstø-facility. Additionally, one company reported payments to the Norwegian Petroleum Directorate associated with the FORCE-forum. There seems to be uncertainties amongst the companies whether the special tax law with respect to CO₂ tax is subject to the reporting requirements. This should be clearly stated in the instructions for next year’s reports. The treatment of purchases of seismic should also be clarified.

6.6 Signatures

Based on the guidelines, the reporting templates should be signed by the CFO/head of department. Deloitte has not checked that templates have been signed by the CFO/head of department; however, we have noticed that some of the templates has been signed on behalf of the CFO and that some of the templates were not signed at all. It is recommended that the instructions for next year’s reporting emphasize the need for signatures on the templates.

6.7 Auditor’s report

The companies are requested to attach the auditor’s report together with the reporting of cash flows. Some of the companies had neglected to do so and had to be followed up regarding this matter. The companies should once more be urged to use the instructions in the reporting process.

6.8 Appendicies to the reporting

In the guidelines to the reporting the companies are encouraged to attach detailed specifications on each reporting item specifying amounts and payment dates, to simplify the reconciliation work. Detailed specifications increase the efficiency of the reconciliation process, reduces the need for follow-up with companies and can help to improve the quality of the reported data.

43 of the licensees had attached such specifications (compared to 45 last year), but the level of detail varied. This year we also received detailed specifications from all regulatory bodies, which really facilitated the reconciliation. The Tax Authorities attached detailed specifications of payments per license. This was very useful in the reconciliation process. If these specifications could be cross- linked to the operating company, this would simplify the process further.

6.9 Discrepancies

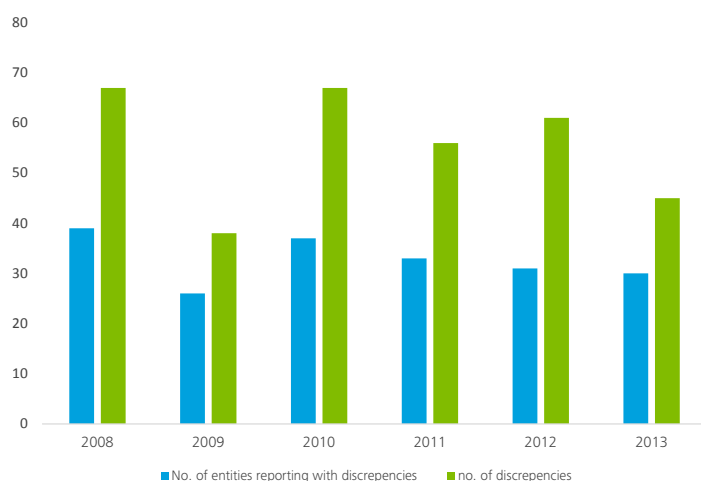
Table 15 Total cash flows showing both net and total discrepancies

TNOK	Total cash flows after explanation of discrepancies	Net discrepancy, amount	Number of entities reporting with discrepancies	Number of discrepancies
2008	400 489 701	-1 659 700	39	67
2009	265 957 196	243 693	26	38
2010	262 762 939	1 185 022	37	67
2011	337 750 238	-10 939	33	56
2012	379 636 506	-871 759	31	61
2013	331 209 177	289 788	30	45

Note that the discrepancies are presented net in the table and that they consist of many discrepancies going in both directions. In addition, there are several discrepancies related to the reconciliation of cash flows from sale and marketing of the State's petroleum which have not been included in the table.

Figure 18 presents the development in terms of discrepancies above for the six year period of the EITI reporting. The figure displays the number of companies with one or more discrepancies as well as the total number of discrepancies. Some of the companies have had several discrepancies for the various payments.

Figure 18: Number of entities reporting one or more discrepancies, as well as total number of discrepancies



It is our impression that the discrepancies to a large extent appear to be due to erroneous reporting and insufficient familiarity with the instructions accompanying the reporting templates. We urge the companies to perform a thorough quality review of the reporting with regard to accuracy and completeness prior to filing the reporting form with the administrator.

6.10 New EITI standard

The new EITI standard (<https://eiti.org/document/standard>) set forth requirements and recommendations regarding the inclusion of contextual information about the extractive activities in the EITI report, such as the extractive industry/s contribution to the economy and employment and organization and regulations of the industry. Most of the information is already publicly available in Norway through the annual publication Facts or the web pages of MPE and NPD. Chapter 2 in this EITI report has been compiled based on this information and makes references to the source data. We recommend to look into whether the Facts could be further improved to include all the recommended information and to consider whether the Facts could replace the contextual information in the EITI report going forward.

7. Summary

Several discrepancies were identified based on the reconciliation work performed. The discrepancies have been explained without undue difficulty. The reporting entities have been very cooperative contributing in the reconciliation.

The aggregated reporting can be summarized as follows:

Table 16: Aggregated compilation

Aggregated payments	Initial reporting TNOK	Resolved discrepancies TNOK		Without reporting counterparty TNOK	Adjusted reporting TNOK
		Licensees	Government		
Licensees	331 499 082	-275 933	-	-13 972	331 209 177
Government	331 209 294	-	-	-117	331 209 177
Discrepancy	289 788	-275 933	-	-13 855	-

The table shows a discrepancy of TNOK 289 788 between the licensees and the Government's initial reporting. Discrepancies of TNOK 275 933 have been explained through the reconciliation. TNOK 13 855 is related to amounts reported by the Government or the licensees, without reporting from the counterparty (data related to entities not subject to EITI reporting).

After clarification of discrepancies and adjustments for figures reported by only one of the parties, the total cash flow reported from licensees and operators are TNOK 331 209 177 which is in agreement with the reporting from the Governmental bodies.

Glossary and abbreviations

Administrator	Independent company hired to perform the reconciliation of reported payments and revenues from the licensees and the government
Aggregation	Payments are combined so that the figures are showing totals per revenue stream
CO₂	Carbon dioxide
Counterparty	In the report the Government is the counterparty to the licensee and the licensee as the counterparty to the Government
Disaggregation	Payments are detailed per revenue stream and/ or per licensee
Discrepancy	Difference between amounts reported by the licensee and authority
DKK	Danish kroner
EITI	Extractive Industry Transparency Initiative
EUR	Euro
GBP	Pound sterling
Government	Used in this report as a collective term comprising the Norwegian Tax Administration, the Norwegian Petroleum Directorate, the Toll Customs and the Central Bank of Norway
Licensee	Company that has been awarded a license interest in a license permit on the Norwegian Continental Shelf
License permits	Permits awarded by MPE to perform exploration drilling and production on the Norwegian Continental Shelf
Meld St.	White paper
MNOK	Million Norwegian Kroner
MPE	Ministry of Petroleum and Energy
NCS	Norwegian Continental Shelf
NEITI	The regulation in Norway for reporting and reconciliation of cash flows from the petroleum industry ("Regulation regarding reporting and reconciliation of cash flow from the petroleum industry", FOR 2009-26-06-856)
Net Profit Interest	Cash flows from licenses in which SDFI has no direct owner share but is entitled to receive a share of the profit. The share of profit is paid to Petoro by the licensees
NHO	Confederation of Norwegian Business and Industry
NOK	Norwegian kroner
NO_x	Nitrogen dioxide
OECD	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
Oil equivalent	Standardization unit for calorific value of a quantity of a given petroleum type
Operator	Company (licensee) appointed by MPD to operate the activity in accordance with the license permit
Pension Fund	Government Pension Fund Global
Petoro AS	Company 100 % owned by the Norwegian state. Petoro AS is responsible for the management of the SDFI portfolio (the state's ownerships in license permits on the Norwegian Continental Shelf) on behalf of the state.
Petroleum	Collective term meaning oil, gas, ngl and condensate
Provisions instructions	Through the provisions instructions, adopted by Statoil at the general meeting on 25th of May 2001, Statoil ASA sets aside the state's petroleum that is produced from the state's direct financial interest (SDFI)
Reconciliation	The process of comparing reported data from licensees and the Government, and explain any discrepancies
SDFI	State's Direct Financial Interest
Sm³	Standard cubic meter
Statoil ASA	Company owned 67 % by the Norwegian state
Tariff revenue	Revenue from transportation and processing of oil and gas from NCS
TDKK	Thousand Danish kroner
TEUR	Thousand Euro
TGBP	Thousand pound sterling
TNOK	Thousand Norwegian Kroner
TUSD	Thousand US dollar
USD	US dollar
Without counterparty	Amount reported by either the Government or licensees but not by both parties

Appendices

Appendix 1: Total reported payments per company

TNOK Licensee/operator	Sum Licensee/ operator	Sum Government ¹⁾	Discrepancy		Resolved	Unsolved
			Licensees	Government		
4Sea Energy AS	-90 713	-90 713	-	-	-	-
A/S Norske Shell	12 915 172	12 890 653	24 519	-	24 519	-
Atlantic Petroleum Norge AS	-25 671	-25 671	-	-	-	-
Bayerngas Norge AS	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bayerngas Produksjon Norge AS	-	-	-	-	-	-
BG Norge Ltd	-120 605	-122 292	1 687	-	1 687	-
BP Norge AS	34 945	57 091	-22 146	-	-22 146	-
Brigde Energy Norge AS	-237 761	-237 761	-	-	-	-
Capricorn Norge AS	-356 972	-356 988	16	-	16	-
Centrica Energi NUF	3 421 507	3 184 915	236 592	-	236 592	-
Chevron Norge AS	97 775	97 775	-	-	-	-
Concedo ASA	-138 136	-138 136	-	-	-	-
ConocoPhillips Skandinavia AS	11 338 086	11 338 086	-	-	-	-
Core Energy AS	20 168	20 168	-	-	-	-
Dana Petroleum Norway AS ¹⁾	-444 581	-444 581	-	-	-	-
Det Norske Oljeselskap ASA	-1 278 171	-1 276 263	-1 908	-	-1 908	-
DONG E&P Norge AS	2 461 711	2 854 828	-393 117	-	-393 117	-
E.ON E&P Norge AS	-351 020	-351 019	-1	-	-1	-
Edison International Norway Branch NUF	-409 606	-418 672	9 066	-	9 066	-
Eni Norge AS	6 376 295	6 376 295	-	-	-	-
Enquest Norge AS	-7 269	-7 374	105	-	105	-
Enterprise Oil Norge AS	1 633 058	1 633 058	-	-	-	-
Explora Petroleum AS	-88 853	-88 853	-	-	-	-
ExxonMobil Expl. and Prod. Norway AS ¹⁾	27 065 709	27 064 981	728	-	728	-
Faroe Petroleum Norge AS	-447 783	-447 776	-7	-	-7	-
Fortis Petroleum Norway AS	-35 963	-35 963	-	-	-	-
GDF SUEZ E&P Norge AS	3 672 606	3 672 608	-2	-	-2	-
Hess Norge AS	-	-	-	-	-	-
Idemitsu Petroleum Norge AS	1 150 311	1 150 311	-	-	-	-
Infragas Norge AS	403 876	374 791	29 085	-	29 085	-
Ithaca Petroleum Norge AS	-146 361	-146 361	-	-	-	-
KUFPEC Norway AS	-12 622	-12 622	-	-	-	-
Lime Petroleum Norway AS	-5 584	-5 584	-	-	-	-
Lotos Expl. and Prod. Norge AS	-134 908	-134 284	-624	-	-624	-
Lukoil Oil Company	-64 288	-64 288	-	-	-	-
Lundin Norway AS	1 043 621	1 025 447	18 174	-	18 174	-
Maersk Oil Norway AS	-1 229 558	-1 229 537	-21	-	-21	-
Marathon Oil Norge AS	12 954 338	12 954 076	262	-	262	-

TNOK Licensee/operator	Sum Licensee/ operator	Sum Government ¹⁾	Discrepancy		Resolved	Unsolved
			Licensees	Government		
Moeco Oil & Gas Norge AS	-1 049	-1 049	-	-	-	-
Nexen Exploration Norge AS	-102 350	-102 350	-	-	-	-
Njord Gas Infrastructure AS	756 490	756 492	-2	-	-2	-
Norpipe Oil AS	31 055	31 055	-	-	-	-
Norsea Gas AS	199 047	199 500	-453	-	-453	-
North Energy ASA	-421 808	-421 808	-	-	-	-
Norwegian Energy Company ASA	-1 343 638	-1 358 877	15 239	-	15 239	-
OMV(Norge) AS	-343 854	-348 892	5 038	-	5 038	-
Petoro	124 825 251	124 825 251	-	-	-	-
Petrolia Norway AS	-74 462	-74 462	-	-	-	-
PGNiG Upstream International AS	-	-161 524	161 524	-	161 524	-
Premier Oil Norge AS	-113 488	-115 686	2 198	-	2 198	-
Repsol Exploration Norge AS	-285 171	-285 171	-	-	-	-
RN Nordic Oil (Rosneft)	-249 813	-249 813	-	-	-	-
Rocksource ASA	-241 715	-241 715	-	-	-	-
RWE-DEA Norge AS	832 692	844 283	-11 591	-	-11 591	-
Silex Gas Norway AS	526 737	526 739	-2	-	-2	-
Skagen 44 AS	-138 156	-138 156	-	-	-	-
Skeie Energy AS	-23 196	-23 196	-	-	-	-
Solveig Gas Norway AS	2 205 055	2 234 411	-29 356	-	-29 356	-
Spike Exploration Holding AS	-15 050	-15 050	-	-	-	-
Statoil ASA	-	-78 490	78 490	-	78 490	-
Statoil Petroleum AS	110 509 910	110 425 362	84 548	-	84 548	-
Suncor Energy Norge AS	-819 226	-819 226	-	-	-	-
Svenska Petroleum Exploration AS	-259 622	-259 622	-	-	-	-
Talisman Energy Norge AS	-40 744	-49 634	8 890	-	8 890	-
Talisman Petroleum Norge AS	-17 886	-17 886	-	-	-	-
Total E & P Norge AS	18 910 587	18 910 602	-15	-	-15	-
Tullow Norge AS	-126 014	-126 014	-	-	-	-
Tullow Oil (Bream) Norge AS	-15 406	-15 406	-	-	-	-
Tullow Oil Norge AS	-495 706	-495 706	-	-	-	-
VNG Norge AS	-304 503	-307 799	3 296	-	3 296	-
Wintershall Norge AS	-873 327	-897 331	24 004	-	24 004	-
Sum other payments	45 689	-	45 689	-	45 689	-
Other companies - not licencees	-	117	-	-117	-	-
Sum	331 499 082	331 209 294	289 905	-117	289 788	-

¹⁾ Reporting from the companies has been adjusted for net profit interest to Petoro to avoid double accounting of these amounts which are also included in the reporting from Petoro. See appendix 6 for a specification per company of net profit interest paid to Petoro.

Appendix 2: Reported petroleum tax per company

TNOK	Sum Licensee ¹⁾	Sum Government	Discrepancy		Resolved	Unsolved	Comments
			Licensee	Government			
4Sea Energy AS 1)	-90 713	-90 713	-	-	-	-	
A/S Norske Shell	12 801 770	12 801 770	-	-	-	-	
Atlantic Petroleum Norge AS 1)	-25 671	-25 671	-	-	-	-	
Bayerngas Norge AS	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Bayerngas Produksjon Norge AS	-	-	-	-	-	-	
BG Norge Ltd 1)	-161 294	-161 294	-	-	-	-	
BP Norge AS 1)	-200 140	-200 140	-	-	-	-	
Brigde Energy Norge AS 1)	-237 761	-237 761	-	-	-	-	
Capricorn Norge AS 1)	-356 972	-356 988	16	-	16	-	The company lacked a payment made in 2013 for 2010
Centrica Energi NUF	3 342 500	3 107 929	234 571	-	234 571	-	The company lacked a payment made in 2013 for 2012
Chevron Norge AS	97 775	97 775	-	-	-	-	
Concedo ASA 1)	-138 136	-138 136	-	-	-	-	
ConocoPhillips Skandinavia AS	10 974 566	10 974 566	-	-	-	-	
Core Energy AS	20 168	20 168	-	-	-	-	
Dana Petroleum Norway AS 1)	-444 581	-444 581	-	-	-	-	
Det Norske Oljeselskap ASA 1)	-1 308 764	-1 306 856	-1 908	-	-1 908	-	Payment without counterpart (tax office in Trondheim)
DONG E&P Norge AS	2 459 556	2 852 673	-393 117	-	-393 117	-	The company initially omitted a payment
E.ON E&P Norge AS 1)	-351 020	-351 019	-1	-	-1	-	Rounded
Edison International Norway Branch NUF 1)	-409 606	-418 672	9 066	-	9 066	-	The company included taxes related to onshore operations and omitted interests
Eni Norge AS	6 309 576	6 309 576	-	-	-	-	
Enquest Norge AS 1)	-7 269	-7 374	105	-	105	-	The company was lacking an interest amount
Enterprise Oil Norge AS	1 633 058	1 633 058	-	-	-	-	
Explora Petroleum AS 1)	-88 853	-88 853	-	-	-	-	
ExxonMobil Expl. and Prod. Norway AS	26 988 513	26 987 785	728	-	728	-	There were errors in the initial reporting submitted by the company
Faroe Petroleum Norge AS 1)	-448 212	-448 212	-	-	-	-	
Fortis Petroleum Norway AS 1)	-35 963	-35 963	-	-	-	-	

TNOK	Sum Licensee ¹⁾	Sum Government	Discrepancy		Resolved	Unsolved	Comments
			Licensee	Government			
GDF SUEZ E&P Norge AS	3 628 485	3 628 485	-	-	-	-	
Hess Norge AS	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Idemitsu Petroleum Norge AS	1 150 311	1 150 311	-	-	-	-	
Infragas Norge AS	403 876	374 791	29 085	-	29 085	-	The company omitted two interest amounts an a tax reimbursement
Ithaca Petroleum Norge AS 1)	-146 361	-146 361	-	-	-	-	
KUFPEC Norway AS 1)	-12 622	-12 622	-	-	-	-	
Lime Petroleum Norway AS 1)	-5 584	-5 584	-	-	-	-	
Lotos Expl. and Prod. Norge AS1)	-134 908	-134 908	-	-	-	-	
Lukoil Oil Company 1)	-64 288	-64 288	-	-	-	-	
Lundin Norway AS	934 926	934 926	-	-	-	-	
Maersk Oil Norway AS 1)	-1 233 539	-1 233 539	-	-	-	-	
Marathon Oil Norge AS	12 878 251	12 877 978	273	-	273	-	The company omitted two interest payouts
Moeco Oil & Gas Norge AS 1)	-1 049	-1 049	-	-	-	-	
Nexen Exploration Norge AS1)	-102 350	-102 350	-	-	-	-	
Njord Gas Infrastructure AS	756 490	756 492	-2	-	-2	-	The company omitted an interest payment
Norpipe Oil AS	31 055	31 055	-	-	-	-	
Norsea Gas AS	199 047	199 500	-453	-	-453	-	Payout without counterpart
North Energy ASA 1)	-421 808	-421 808	-	-	-	-	
Norwegian Energy Company ASA1)	-1 343 638	-1 358 877	15 239	-	15 239	-	Incorrect summation in the template
OMV(Norge) AS 1)	-343 903	-348 892	4 989	-	4 989	-	The company omitted interests
Petrolia Norway AS 1)	-74 462	-74 462	-	-	-	-	
PGNiG Upstream International AS	-	-161 524	161 524	-	161 524	-	The company initially reported no payments
Premier Oil Norge AS 1)	-151 504	-153 702	2 198	-	2 198	-	The company omitted interests
Repsol Exploration Norge AS 1)	-285 171	-285 171	-	-	-	-	

TNOK	Sum Licensee ¹⁾	Sum Government	Discrepancy		Resolved	Unsolved	Comments
			Licensee	Government			
RN Nordic Oil (Rosneft) 1)	-249 813	-249 813	-	-	-	-	
Rocksource ASA 1)	-241 715	-241 715	-	-	-	-	
RWE-DEA Norge AS	809 513	809 513	-	-	-	-	
Silex Gas Norway AS	526 737	526 739	-2	-	-2	-	Rounded
Skagen 44 AS 1)	-138 156	-138 156	-	-	-	-	
Skeie Energy AS 1)	-23 196	-23 196	-	-	-	-	
Solveig Gas Norway AS	2 205 055	2 234 411	-29 356	-	-29 356	-	Payout without counterpart (tax office in Stavanger)
Spike Exploration Holding AS 1)	-15 050	-15 050	-	-	-	-	
Statoil Petroleum AS	106 991 712	106 991 712	-	-	-	-	
Suncor Energy Norge AS 1)	-868 707	-868 707	-	-	-	-	
Svenska Petroleum Exploration AS 1)	-259 622	-259 622	-	-	-	-	
Talisman Energy Norge AS 1)	-150 473	-150 473	-	-	-	-	
Talisman Petroleum Norge AS	-17 886	-17 886	-	-	-	-	
Total E & P Norge AS	18 929 358	18 929 358	-	-	-	-	
Tullow Norge AS 1)	-126 014	-126 014	-	-	-	-	
Tullow Oil (Bream) Norge AS 1)	-15 406	-15 406	-	-	-	-	
Tullow Oil Norge AS 1)	-495 706	-495 706	-	-	-	-	
VNG Norge AS 1)	-337 520	-340 816	3 296	-	3 296	-	The company omitted tax and interest from the tax year 2005 and 2008
Wintershall Norge AS 1)	-951 941	-966 853	14 912	-	14 912	-	The company omitted a payment
Sum	201 554 950	201 503 788	51 162	-	51 162	-	

¹⁾ Some companies report net negative tax payments, meaning that they have received a refund from the government. This is because under certain circumstances the companies could apply for a refund of the fiscal value of exploration costs.

Appendix 3: Reported CO₂ tax per company

TNOK	Sum Licensee	Sum Government	Discrepancy		Resolved	Unsolved	Comments
			Licensee	Government			
AVS Norske Shell	43 370	43 370	-	-	-	-	
BP Norge AS	155 651	177 797	-22 146	-	-22 146	-	The company included payments not subject to EITI reporting requirement
ConocoPhillips Skandinavia AS	289 710	289 710	-	-	-	-	
ExxonMobil Expl. and Prod. Norway AS	69 934	69 934	-	-	-	-	
GDF SUEZ E&P Norge AS	33 572	33 574	-2	-	-2	-	Rounded
Marathon Oil Norge AS	50 551	50 551	-	-	-	-	
OMV(Norge) AS	49	-	49	-	49	-	Initially included payments to the NO _x fund
Statoil ASA	2 587 335	2 587 335	-	-	-	-	
Talisman Energy Norge AS	32 806	32 806	-	-	-	-	
Wintershall Norge AS	7 434	7 443	-9	-	-9	-	The company omitted interests
Sum	3 270 412	3 292 520	-22 108	-	-22 108	-	

Appendix 4: Reported NO_x tax per company

TNOK	Sum Licensee	Sum Government	Discrepancy		Without counter-party report	Resolved	Unsolved	Comments
			Licensee	Government				
A/S Norske Shell	35 016	5 552	29 464	-	-	29 464	-	The company reported payments to the NO _x fund
Faroe Petroleum Norge AS	429	436	-7	-	-	-7	-	The company omitted interests
Lotos Expl. and Prod. Norge AS	-	624	-624	-	-	-624	-	The company omitted NO _x tax incl. interests
Maersk Oil Norway AS	3 021	3 042	-21	-	-	-21	-	The company omitted two interest payments
Statoil ASA	-	-78 490	78 490	-	-	78 490	-	The company omitted NO _x tax incl. interests
Statoil Petroleum AS	-	-44 168	44 168	-	-	44 168	-	The company omitted NO _x tax incl. interests
Talisman Energy Norge AS	13 124	-	13 124	-	-	13 124	-	The company reported payments to the NO _x fund
Wintershall Norge AS	-	579	-579	-	-	-579	-	The company omitted NO _x tax incl. interests
Delsum	51 590	-112 425	164 015	-	-	164 015	-	
Other companies - no licencees ¹⁾	-	117	-	-	-117	-117	-	The Government reported payments from two companies who are not subject to EITI-regulations
Sum	51 590	-112 308	164 015	-	-117	163 898	-	

¹⁾ Based on the Regulation related to special duties § 5-1 g it is the company that owns or manages the NO_x – liable entity that is required to pay the NO_x tax. This means that in certain circumstances the NO_x tax is paid by other companies than the operators (licensees). Such companies are not required to report based on NEIT.

Appendix 5: Reported area fee per company

TNOK	Sum Licensee	Sum Government	Discrepancy		Resolved	Unsolved	Comments
			Licensee	Government			
A/S Norske Shell	35 016	39 960	-4 944	-	-4 944	-	The company included a transaction from 2012
BG Norge Ltd	40 689	39 002	1 687	-	1 687	-	
BP Norge AS	79 434	79 434	-	-	-	-	
Centrica Energi NUF	79 007	76 986	2 021	-	2 021	-	The company omitted default interest and one payout
ConocoPhillips Skandinavia AS	73 810	73 810	-	-	-	-	
Det Norske Oljeselskap ASA	30 593	30 593	-	-	-	-	
DONG E&P Norge AS	2 155	2 155	-	-	-	-	
Eni Norge AS	66 719	66 719	-	-	-	-	
ExxonMobil Expl. and Prod. Norway AS	7 262	7 262	-	-	-	-	
GDF SUEZ E&P Norge AS	10 549	10 549	-	-	-	-	
Lundin Norway AS	108 695	90 521	18 174	-	18 174	-	The company omitted one payout
Maersk Oil Norway AS	960	960	-	-	-	-	
Marathon Oil Norge AS	25 536	25 547	-11	-	-11	-	The company omitted default interest
Premier Oil Norge AS	38 016	38 016	-	-	-	-	
RWE-DEA Norge AS	23 179	34 770	-11 591	-	-11 591	-	The company omitted a payment
Statoil Petroleum AS	930 863	890 483	40 380	-	40 380	-	The company omitted a number of payments in the initial reporting
Suncor Energy Norge AS	49 481	49 481	-	-	-	-	
Talisman Energy Norge	63 799	68 034	-4 235	-	-4 235	-	The company reported expensed area fee for 2013 and not the actual payments made for area fees
Total E & P Norge AS	-18 771	-18 756	-15	-	-15	-	The company omitted default interest
VNG Norge AS	33 017	33 017	-	-	-	-	
Wintershall Norge AS	71 180	61 500	9 680	-	9 680	-	The company did not report refunded fees
Sum	1 751 189	1 700 043	51 146	-	51 146	-	

Appendix 6: Reported net profit interest per company

Licensees	Petoro	Licensee	Discrepancy	Comments
Dana Petroleum Norway ASA	6 941	6 941	-	
ExxonMobil Production Norway Inc	704 693	704 693	-	
Sum	711 634	711 634	-	

Appendix 7: Additional reconciliation of the financial statements from the Central Bank of Norway and Petoro

Financial Statements of the Government Pension Fund Global prepared by the Central Bank of Norway

Cash flows from the petroleum activities which are transferred to the Government Pension Fund – Global are shown in the financial statements prepared by the Central Bank of Norway for the pension fund. Note 8 to the financial statement for the Government Pension Fund Global shows that MNOK 241 200 in 2013. The table below explains the relationship between the EITI reporting (see table 3), the state's financial statements (<http://www.regjeringen.no/nb/dep/fin/dok/regpubl/stmeld/2013-2014/Meld-St-3-20132014.html?id=757226>) and the financial statements of the pension fund (<http://www.norges-bank.no/en/>). Note that the numbers are in MNOK. For comparative purposes, we have included the amounts from 2012.

MNOK	2013	2012
Cash flows reported under EITI by Government	331 209	379 637
Dividend received from Statoil	14 421	13 887
Movements in outstanding accounts between the state and Petoro	-530	1 959
Interests regarding NO _x , corrected in NEITI, treated differently in NEITI and state's account	11	-
Omitted NO _x , Included in the wrong state's account	41	-
Area fee - treated differently in EITI and state's accounts	-	1
Net Cash flow from petroleum operations, ref table 3.3 to the state's account	345 151	395 483
Transfer from SPU to the state by resolution of revised Budget, ref table 3.3 to the state's account	-117 340	-104 550
Net to be transferred to SPU	227 811	290 933
Actual transfer of cash to SPU account of NOK in Norges Bank, ref page 47 (2012: page 47) in the government account and corresponding SPU 7. The transfers are based on forecasts and the last transfer will take place in November	241 200	278 875
Deviations in the transfer to SPU	-13 389	12 059
Explanation of deviation:		
Transfer during the year due to too little (2012: too much) being transferred previous years ¹⁾	-10 940	1 119
Too much (2012: too little) transferred to SPU during the year. (Cash recorded as a receivable or provision in the capital account, ref. page 47 in Meld. St. 3 (2013-2014)) ¹⁾	-2 448	10 940
Explained deviation	-13 389	12 059
Unexplained deviation	-	-

¹⁾ Government accounts show that net transfers to the SPU in 2013 were MNOK 2 448 lower than the actual transfers from the state to the fund. The difference constitutes a liability as of 31.12.2013, and will be settled after the end of budget period in the form of a decrease in the transfer to the Fund in 2014. The corresponding figure as of 31.12.2012 was a claim of MNOK 10 940 in favor of the fund which was settled through increased transfers in 2013.

²⁾ A recalculation/reimbursement was executed in 2013 to Statoil Petroleum of NOK 40 757 407 on an old NX400 fee. This reimbursement was recorded against another item than the NO_x tax in the state's financial statements.

Financial Statements of SDFI prepared by Petoro

Cash flows from SDFI are published through the annual report from Petoro from 2013 (see <https://www.petoro.no/petoro-annual-report/2013-/front-page>). It can be derived from the annual report note 19 to the Financial Statements of SDFI for 2013 that the transfer to the Central Bank of Norway in 2013 was MNOK 124 825. This is equivalent to the reported amount in the EITI reporting from Petoro on behalf of SDFI:

Note 19 Equity	MNOK	2011	2010
Cash transfers to the state	See note 19	124 825	146 930
Cash transfers according to NEITI	See table 11	124 825	146 930
Discrepancy		-	-

Appendix 8: Reporting entities

Original listing of reporting entities received from OED	
1	A/S Norske Shell
2	Atlantic Petroleum Norge AS
3	Bayerngas Norge AS
4	BG Norge AS
5	BP Norge AS
6	Bridge Energy Norge AS
7	Capricorn Norge AS
8	Centrica Resources Norge AS
9	Chevron Norge AS
10	Concedo ASA
11	ConocoPhillips Skandinavia AS
12	Core Energy AS
13	Dana Petroleum Norway AS
14	Det norske oljeselskap ASA
15	Dong E&P Norge AS
16	E.ON E&P Norge AS
17	Edison International Norway Branch
18	Eni Norge AS
19	Enquest Norge AS
20	Explora Petroleum AS
21	ExxonMobil Exploration and Production Norway AS
22	Faroe Petroleum Norge AS
23	Fortis Petroleum Norway AS
24	GDF SUEZ E&P Norge AS
25	Hess Norge AS
26	Idemitsu Petroleum Norge AS
27	Ithaca Petroleum Norge AS
28	Lime Petroleum
29	Lotos Exploration & Production Norge AS
30	LUKOIL Overseas North Shelf AS
31	Lundin Norway AS
32	Maersk Oil Norway AS
33	Marathon Petroleum Norge AS
34	Moeco Oil & Gas Norge AS
35	Noreco ASA
36	Kufpec Norway
37	North Energy ASA
38	OMV (Norge) AS
39	Petoro AS
40	Petrolia Norway AS
41	PGNiG Upstream International AS
42	Premier Oil Norge AS
43	Repsol Exploration Norge AS

Original listing of reporting entities received from OED	
44	RN Nordic Oil AS (Rosneft)
45	Rocksource ASA
46	RWE Dea Norge AS
47	Skagen44 AS
48	Statoil Petroleum AS
49	Suncor Energy Norge AS
50	Svenska Petroleum Exploration AS
51	Talisman Energy Norge AS
52	Total E&P Norge AS
53	Tullow Oil Norge AS
54	VNG Norge AS
55	Wintershall Norge AS
56	Norges Bank
57	Oljedirektoratet
58	Skatte- og avgiftsregnskap (Skatteetaten)
59	Toll- og avgiftsdirektoratet
60	Infragas Norge AS
61	Njord Gas Infrastruktur AS
62	Norpipe Oil AS
63	Norsea Gas AS
64	Stratum Energy AS
65	Solveig Gas Norway AS
66	Silex Gas Norway AS
Reported separately by the companies, not specified in OED's original list	
67	4sea Energy AS (North Energy)
68	Bayerngas Produksjon Norge AS (Bayerngas)
69	Enterprise Oil Norge AS (A/S Norske Shell)
70	Norwegian Energy Company ASA (Noreco)
71	Tullow Oil (Beam) Norge AS og Tullow Norge AS (Tullow Oil)
Reported separately by the Government, combined by the licensee due to changed corporate structure	
72	ExxonMobil Production Norway Inc. (ExxonMobil Expl. and Prod. Norway AS)
73	Norske ConocoPhillips AS (ConocoPhillips Skandinavia AS)
74	Statoil Petroleum AS (Statoil ASA)
75	Talisman Petroleum Norge AS (Talisman Energy Norge AS)

Appendix 9: Reporting templates

SKJEMA FOR INNRAPPORTERING I HENHOLD TIL EITI-FORSKRIFTEN (SKJEMA 1) INN-/ UTBETALINGER I KALENDERÅRET 2013 (Beløpene rapporteres i hele tusen og spesifikasjon av rapporterte beløp per betalingsdato vedlegges)			
Rapporterende enhet:			
RAPPORTERINGSPOSTER	INNBETALT (+)	UTBETALT (-)	SUM
1. SKATTEBETALING			
1.1 Selskapsskatt/særskatt (jf. petroleumsskatteloven)			
2. AVGIFTSBETALING			
2.1 CO2- avgift (jf. CO2-avgiftsloven)			
2.2 Nox-avgift (jf. forskrift 11. desember 2001 nr. 1451 om særavgifter kapittel 3-19 om avgift på utslipp av Nox)			
2.3 Arealavgift (jf. petroleumsløven § 4-10)			
3. SPESIFISERING AV EVENTUELLE ANDRE STATLIGE INNBETALINGER (jf. EITI-forskriften § 3 fjerde ledd)			
3.1			
3.2			
3.3			
4. KUN FOR STATOIL ASA: (Betaling i forbindelse med avsetningsinstruksen jf. EITI-forskriften § 3 tredje ledd)			
5. KUN FOR PETORO AS (Betaling i forbindelse med SDØE, jf forskriftens § 3 andre ledd)			
6. KUN FOR NORGES BANK (Betaling knyttet til statens deltakerandeler / Petoro)			
SUM AV RAPPORTERINGSPLIKTIGE BETALINGER TIL (FRA) STATEN			
Navn på kontaktperson:			
Telefonnummer:			
E-post adresse:			
Vi bekrefter at ovenstående informasjon reflekterer de betalinger som skal innrapporteres i henhold til forskrift om rapportering og avstemming av pengestrømmer fra petroleumsvirksomheten.			
STED		DATO	
Underskrift CFO			

Appendix 10: Key references

- EITI <http://eiti.org>
- FACTS 2014 <https://www.regjeringen.no/en/aktuelt/Facts-2014--All-you-need-to-know-about-Norwegian-petroleum-activities/id758351/>
- Regulations on reporting and reconciliation of cash flows from petroleum activities <http://lovdata.no/dokument/SF/forskrift/2009-06-26-856>
- Regulation of December 11th, 2001 no. 1451 relating to special duties chapter 3-19 regarding emission of NO_x (NO_x tax). <http://lovdata.no/dokument/SF/forskrift/2001-12-11-1451?q=s%C3%A6ravgifter>
- Gassco <http://www.gassco.no/>
- Act on tax on CO₂ emissions. <http://lovdata.no/dokument/NL/lov/1990-12-21-72>
- The Central Bank of Norway <http://www.norges-bank.no/>
- Ministry of Petroleum and Energy <http://www.regjeringen.no/nb/dep/oed.html?id=750>
- Norwegian Petroleum Directorate <http://www.npd.no/no>
- Perspectives ("Perspektivmeldingen") <http://www.regjeringen.no/nb/dokumentarkiv/stoltenberg-ii/fin/tema-og-redaksjonelt-innhold/perspektivmeldingen-2013>
- Petoro <http://www.petoro.no/hjem>
- The Petroleum Act <http://lovdata.no/dokument/NL/lov/1996-11-29-72?q=petroleumsløven>
- The Petroleum Taxation Act <http://lovdata.no/dokument/NL/lov/1975-06-13-35?q=petroleumsskatteløven>
- The Norwegian Accounting Act <http://lovdata.no/dokument/NL/lov/1998-07-17-56?q=regnskapsloven>
- The Brønnøysund Register Centre <http://www.brreg.no>
- Office of the Auditor General of Norway <https://www.riksrevisjonen.no/OmRiksrevisjonen/Publikasjoner/Sider/Publikasjoner.aspx>
- Standard license agreement for petroleum activity, accounting agreement and cooperation agreement https://www.regjeringen.no/nb/dokumenter/dep/oed/lover_regler/reglement/konsesjonsverk/id748087/?regj_oss=10
- Statoil <http://www.statoil.com>
- The State Budget 2014 http://www.statsbudsjettet.no/upload/Statsbudsjett_2014/dokumenter/pdf/stmeld.pdf
- Government Accounts 2013 <http://www.regjeringen.no/nb/dep/fin/dok/regpubl/stmeld/2013-2014/Meld-St-3-20132014.html?id=757226>

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