



Extractive Industries
Transparency Initiative
Reconciliation of cash flows
from the petroleum
industry in Norway 2012

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Executive summary



This is the fifth year that licensees and governmental bodies in Norway report payments from the petroleum activities, based on the EITI principles.



About 25 % of the entities reported after the deadline which according to the regulations has been set to 1st of August.



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

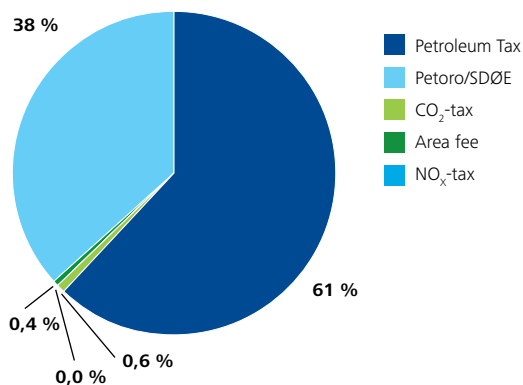


As in the prior years, a number of discrepancies were identified in the reconciliation for 2012. Discrepancies were identified in the reporting from about 45 % of the entities.



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 <http://www.regjeringen.no/nb/sub/eiti> for more information about EITI in Norway

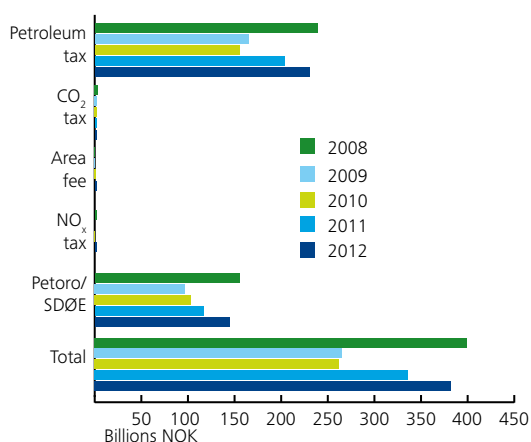
The reporting was completed in the autumn of 2013 and includes payments made in 2012. The first report was completed in 2009, regarding payments made in 2008, thus making this the fifth year that licensees and governmental bodies in Norway report payments from the petroleum activities, based on the EITI 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 2012.

Cash flows from petroleum tax and Petoro/SDFI accounted for approximately 99 % of total reported cash flows in 2012. The figure to the left illustrates the cash flows of the five reported years.

Figure 2 Comparison of cash flows for the years 2008, to 2012 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 73 licensees and governmental bodies.

All governmental bodies reported before the deadline. Like the previous year, several companies did not report in time. About 25% of the entities reported after the deadline which according to the regulations has been set to 1st of August. This was partly because some entities did not initially receive the reminder from the Ministry of Petroleum and Energy Ministry about the reporting requirements. The latest report was received on September 9, 2013. We received reporting from all entities by the completion of this report.

As in the prior years, a number of discrepancies were identified in the reconciliation for 2012. Discrepancies were identified in the reporting from about 50 % 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 3 presents the reconciliation on an aggregated level. Company-by-company reporting is presented in the appendices to the report.

The table below shows a summary of the reporting. The amounts are stated in thousand Norwegian Kroner (TNOK). The table shows net discrepancy for 2012 of TNOK 855 171 between the licensees and the governmental bodies' initial reporting. Discrepancies of TNOK 909 097 and TNOK 702 concerning the licensees and the Government respectively, have been explained through the reconciliation. TNOK 54 628 is related to amounts reported by either the Government or the licensees, but not by both (one-sided data related to entities not subject to EITI reporting).

The discrepancies are mainly due to:

- Companies have omitted interest on taxes
- Government has included fees that do not relate to 2012.
- Companies have reported wrong amounts
- Companies have included taxes other than petroleum taxes and thus not part of EITI
- Companies and the Government have included fees related to counterparties which are not subject to the reporting requirement

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	378 782 037	909 097	-	-54 628	379 636 506
Government	379 637 209	-	-702	-	379 636 506
Discrepancy	-855 171	909 097	702	-54 628	-

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 379 636 506 which is in agreement with the reporting from the Governmental bodies.

Translation from the original Norwegian version

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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 five chapters. Chapter 1 describes the background and objective of the reporting. The reporting, compilation, and reconciliation processes are presented in chapter 2. In chapter 3, the compilation and reconciliation of payments is presented on an aggregated level. Lessons learned during this year's reconciliation are summarized in chapter 4, and a short summary is presented in chapter 5. 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 section 2.4.

Our findings are presented in chapter 3 of this report and in the appendices.

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 payments reported by the companies. 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.

Oslo, 30 November 2013
Deloitte AS

Mette Herdlevær
State authorized auditor

1. Introduction

1.1 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 stakeholder group presently consists of 21 persons including deputy members, and is led by a representative from the Ministry of Energy and Petroleum (MPE). MPE appointed Deloitte AS (Deloitte) as administrator according to a contract dated July 15th, 2009.

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.

This is the fifth report and is based on cash flows in 2012.

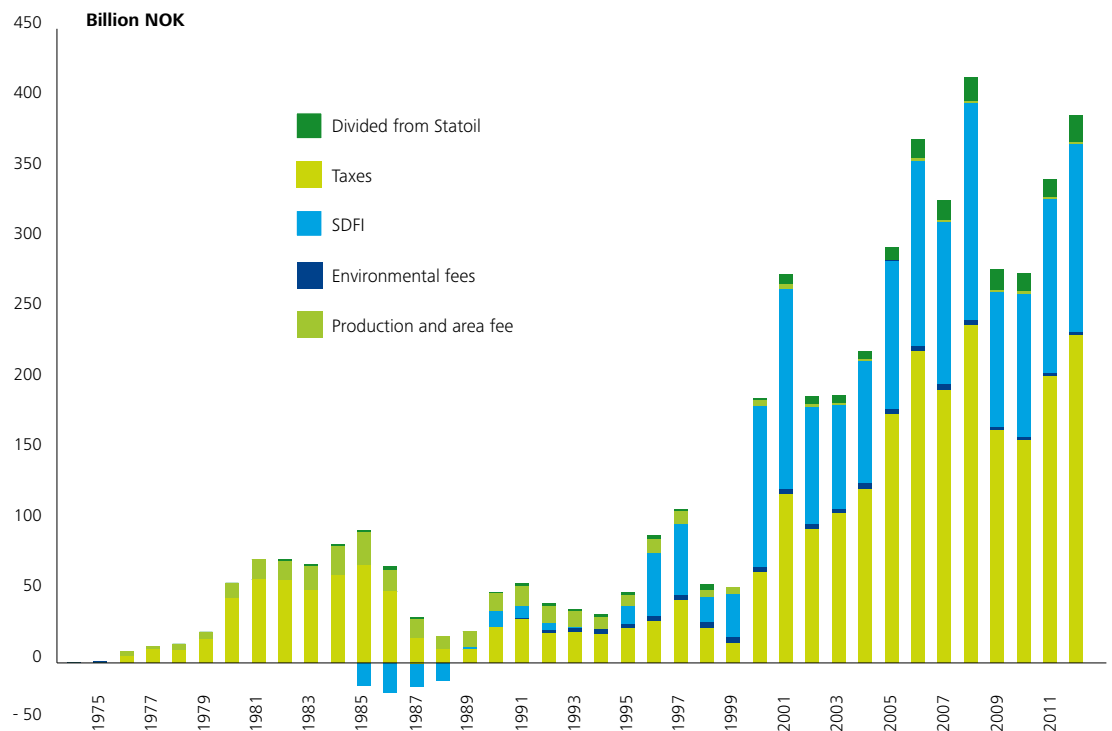
1.2 The Government's petroleum revenue

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 Norwegian Continental Shelf (SDFI)
- Dividends from ownership in Statoil ASA

Based on data from the Central Bureau of Statistics, the petroleum sector comprised about 23% of gross domestic product (GDP) in 2012.

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 1973-2012:



Source: Faktaheftet 2013, www.npd.no/Documents/Faktaheftet2013, figur 3.4.

Figure 3: Net cash flows to the state from the petroleum activity

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.

A further overview of the Norwegian Petroleum industry, including a description of the Norwegian petroleum taxes and fees, can be found in the publication "Facts - The Norwegian petroleum sector", which is published annually by The Ministry of Petroleum and Energy together with the Norwegian Petroleum Directorate (see <http://www.npd.no/no/Publikasjoner/Faktahefter/Fakta-2013/>).

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 (See <http://lovdata.no/>):

- The Petroleum Taxation Act of June 13th, 1975 no. 35 (Petroleum tax)
- 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 State's Direct Financial Interest (SDFI), Petoro AS (Petoro) shall report all payments made in the previous calendar year to the state in relation to SDFI. Statoil ASA (Statoil) shall report all payments made to the state as a result of their role relating to the sale and marketing of the state's share of oil and gas production.

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:

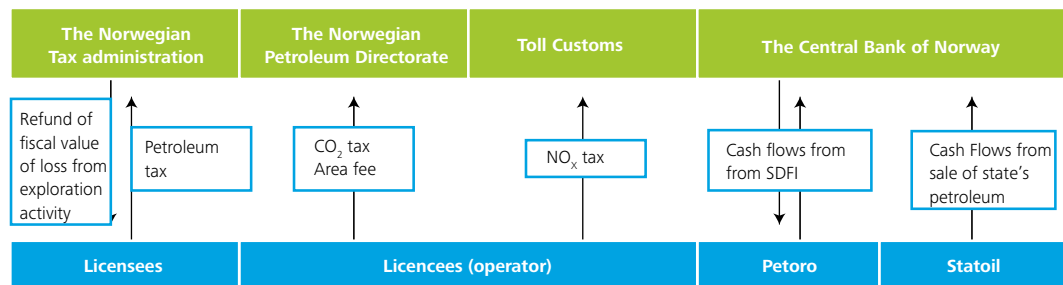


Figure 4: Reporting entities and specified revenue streams

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 26 in 2012 (2011: MNOK 18).
- 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 2012 amounted to approximately MNOK 76 (2011: MNOK 92).

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 13.887 during the 2012 fiscal year (2011: MNOK 13.352). 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.

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

1.4 Audit requirements in Norway

In Norway every limited company, 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
- 2) Employing an average of no more than ten man-years, and
- 3) 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.

The audit is based on laws, regulations, and auditing standards and practices generally accepted in Norway, including International Standards on Auditing. The Financial statements are furnished to a central public register (The Brønnøysund Register Centre: www.brreg.no).

In 2012, all licensees with the exception of one limited company and one NUF, which reported under EITI, were subject to external financial audit.

The Office of the Auditor General of Norway audits the State's accounts and all annual accounts by State organizations and other Governmental bodies which 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. From 2012 the auditing standards and guidelines are based on the INTOSAI standards for government auditing. See <http://www.riksrevisjonen.no/en/Methodology/Pages/Methodology.aspx>.

No special audit requirements have been imposed in regards to the numbers reported under EITI.

2. Process

2.1 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

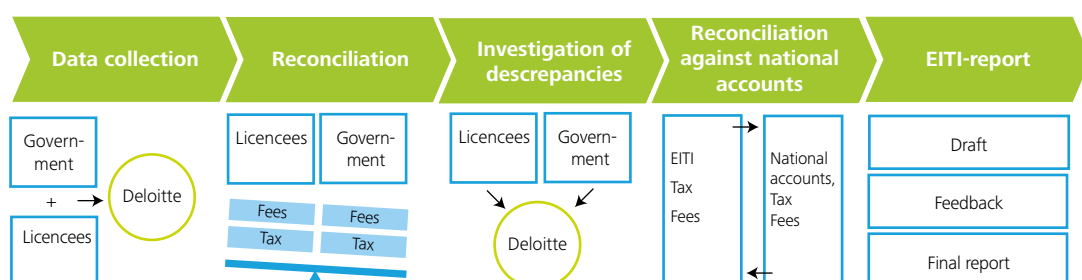


Figure 5: Illustration of the process

2.2 Data collection

On May 28th 2013, 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 (Ref. appendix 9). 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, 2013, 56 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 September 9th, 2013.

We expected in total 73 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.

2.3 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Petroleum tax • CO₂ tax • NO_x tax • Area fee • Other Government Payments • Statoil ASA • Petoro 	Content: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Petroleum tax 	Content: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CO₂ tax • NO_x tax • Area fee 	Content: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Movements related to SDFI
	Appendix: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Payments/disbursements of petroleum tax per licensee 	Appendix <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CO₂ tax, NO_x tax and area fee per field/licensee 	
Appendix: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CO₂ 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.

2.4 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 September 2013.

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 2012, made publicly available through Meld. St. nr 3 (2012-2013).
- In addition, we have compared the reporting based on EITI from Petoro and from the Central Bank of Norway to the published financial statements from Petoro and the Central Bank of Norway, 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.

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

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.

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

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 7 below illustrates the flow of transactions between Petoro/SDFI, Statoil and the Central Bank of Norway:

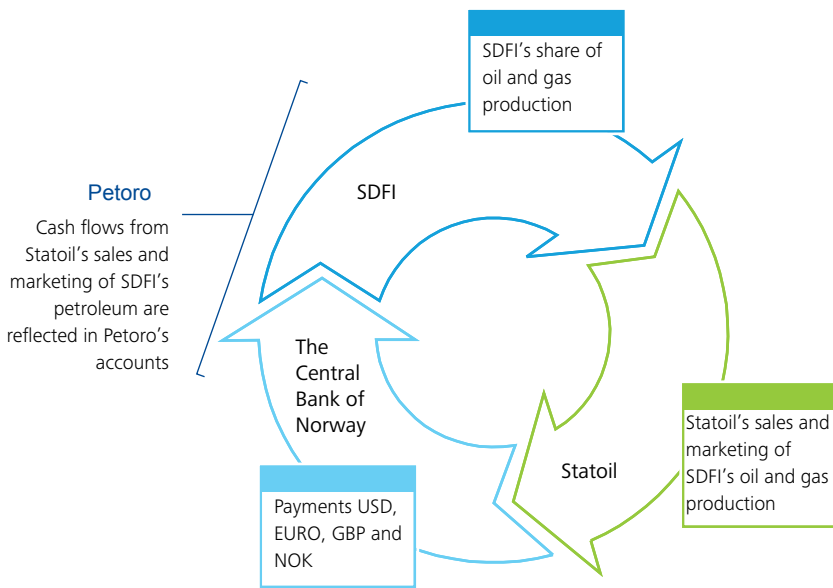


Figure 7: Illustration of cash flows between Petoro/SDFI, Statoil, and the Central Bank of Norway.

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 2012.

The result of our procedures is presented in chapter 3.

3. Reconciliation of reported payments

3.1 Reconciliation of totals

We received reporting from 73 licensees and governmental agencies. Out of these, three of the licensees did not have any amounts to report, 66 licensees reported on petroleum tax, 9 reported on CO₂ tax, 7 reported on NO_x tax, and 22 reported on area fee. Table 2 presents aggregated cash flows as reported. A disaggregated overview company-by-company is presented in Appendix 1.

Table 2: 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	378 782 037	909 097	-	-54 628	379 636 506
Government	379 637 209	-	-702	-	379 636 506
Discrepancy	-855 171	909 097	702	-54 628	-

- The licensees initially reported payments of TNOK 378 782 037 to the Government. The payments reported by the licensees were TNOK 855 171 below the payments reported by the Government.
- Out of the discrepancy of TNOK 855 171, TNOK 909 097 concerns licensees and TNOK 702 concerns the Government. These discrepancies have been explained through the reconciliation work.
- The column “without reporting from counterparty”, TNOK 54 628, includes amounts reported by licensees, however, no reporting from the Government has been obtained as the amounts are not subject to EITI reporting.

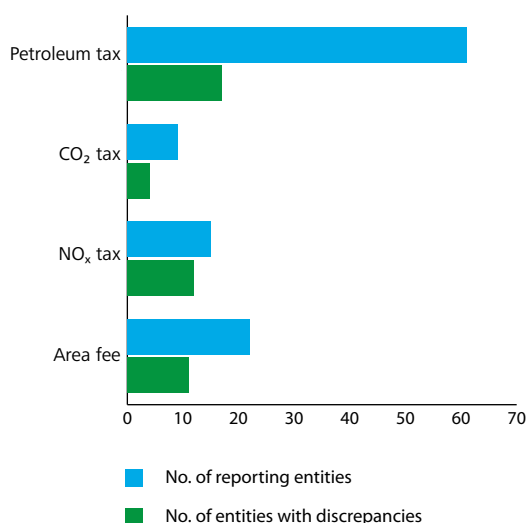


Figure 8 summarizes the number of companies with various cash flows to report, and the number of companies which reported with discrepancies. The original reporting showed discrepancies in one or more cash flows in the reporting from 31 entities. For a detailed overview of discrepancies per company refer to appendices 2-7. The discrepancies will be more closely examined in section 3.3.

Figure 8: Compilation of number of reporting entities and number of entities with discrepancies

3.2 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.

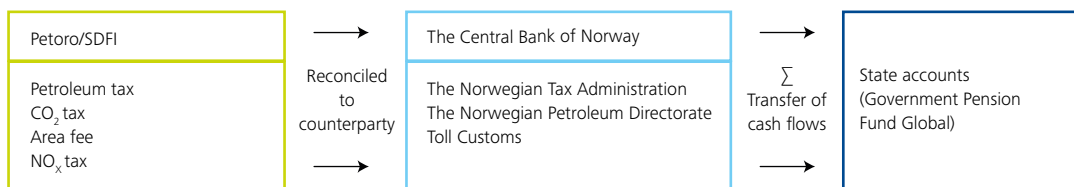


Figure 9: The relation between reported cash flows in accordance to NEITI and cash flows transferred to the Pension fund

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 (2012-2013) Statsrekningskapen for 2012", published on April 26th 2013. The transfers to the Government Pension Fund Global appear in the state accounts of 2012 table 3.3 "Resultatrekningskap for Statens pensjonsfond utland". Note that the figures in table 3 below are in million NOK.

Table 3: 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⁾	395 483
Reported EITI cash flows according to table 2 above	379 637
Discrepancy	15 846
Reported in the state accounts, but not part of NEITI regulation:	
- Dividends from Statoil	-13 887
Movements in outstanding accounts between the State and Petoro, see table 11	-1 959
Unsolved discrepancy	-

Source: <http://www.regjeringen.no/nb/dep/fin/dok/regpubl/stmeld/2012-2013/meld-st-3-20122013.html?id=724016>

¹⁾ See Appendix 7 for additional reconciliation.

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

3.3 Cash flow per revenue stream

The EITI reporting can be disaggregated into the following cash flows per revenue stream as presented in table 4:

Table 4: Aggregated cash flow per revenue stream

TNOK	Licensee	Government	Discrepancy	Resolved discrepancies TNOK		Without reporting from counterparty	Unsolved
				Licensee	Government		
Petroleum Tax	227 719 226	228 670 846	-968 207	968 207	-	-	-
CO ₂ tax	2 248 915	2 251 322	-2 407	2 407	-	-	-
NO _x tax	38 738	3 929	34 809	-34 809	-	-	-
Area fee	1 790 533	1 781 115	9 418	-10 120	702	-	-
Other payments	54 628	-	54 628	-	-	-54 628	-
Petoro/SDFI	146 929 996	146 929 996	-	-	-	-	-
SUM	378 782 037	379 637 209	-855 171	909 097	702	-54 628	-

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

3.3.1 Petroleum tax

Petroleum taxation is based on the Norwegian rules for ordinary corporate tax.¹⁾ Due to the extraordinary profitability associated with production of the Norwegian petroleum resources, a special tax is also levied on income from these activities. 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 instead of carrying forward the uncovered losses. Such refunds from tax authorities are included in the amounts stated below. Table 5 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 5: Aggregated reconciliation of petroleum tax

Aggregated payments	Initial reporting TNOK	Resolved discrepancies TNOK		Adjusted reporting TNOK
		Licensees	Government	
Licensees	227 719 226	951 619	-	228 670 845
Government	228 670 846	-	-	228 670 845
Discrepancy	-951 619	951 619	-	-

22 companies reported tax payments that deviated from the reporting from the Norwegian Tax Administration. Resolved discrepancies are presented in the table below, categorized by nature of the discrepancy.

¹⁾ See [http://www.regjeringen.no/nb/dep/fin/tema/skatte og avgifter/bedriftsbeskatning-av-petroleumsvirksomhet.html?id=417318](http://www.regjeringen.no/nb/dep/fin/tema/skatte%20og%20avgifter/bedriftsbeskatning-av-petroleumsvirksomhet.html?id=417318) for the description of the system by the Ministry of Finance

Table 6: Type of discrepancy – petroleum tax

	Type of discrepancy	TNOK	Entities with discrepancies
a	Interest amounts not included in the initial reporting	22 089	6
b	Included tax related to onshore activity	-2 399	3
c	Amount excluded in initial reporting	7 281	1
	Combination of a, b and c	-978 594	8
	Rounding	4	4
	Sum resolved discrepancies	-951 619	22

Interest amounts not included in the initial reporting

For six of the companies, the discrepancies were due to fact that they failed to report interest on tax in their initial reporting.

Taxes regarding onshore activity

Three company included taxes regarding its onshore activity.

Amount excluded in initial reporting

For one company, the discrepancies were due to the companies failing to include all amounts in their initial reporting.

Combination of different types of discrepancies

Eight companies had to adjust their reporting for a combination of omitted interest amounts, inclusion of taxes regarding onshore activities, omitted payments and misstatements of amounts in their original reporting.

The discrepancies for petroleum tax are considered fully resolved.

3.3.2 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 2012 is NOK 0.49 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	2 248 915	2 407	-	2 251 322
Government	2 251 322	-	-	2 251 322
Discrepancy	-2 407	2 407	-	-

The discrepancies are explained by the following:

- One company failed to report interests.
- One company omitted an amount as well as failed to report interest.
- One company reported an incorrect amount in the initial reporting.
- One company included payment made in 2013.

The discrepancies for CO₂ tax are considered fully resolved.

3.3.3 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 2012 is NOK 16.69 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		Adjusted reporting TNOK
		Licensees	Government	
Licensees	38 738	-34 809	-	3 929
Government	3 929	-	-	3 929
Discrepancy	34 809	-34 809	-	-

The discrepancies can be explained by:

- One company omitted amounts, and included payments made in 2013.
- One company omitted amounts and interests.
- One company included payments to the NHO's NO_x Fund.
- One company omitted interests, and included payments to the NHO's NO_x Fund.
- Two company omitted interest.

The discrepancies for NO_x tax are considered fully resolved.

3.3.4 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 the table below. A disaggregated overview on a company-by-company level is presented in Appendix 5. Discrepancies were identified for 12 out of 22 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	1 790 533	-10 120	-	1 780 413
Government	1 781 115	-	-702	1 780 413
Discrepancy	9 418	-10 120	702	-

Resolved discrepancies can be explained by the following:

- Four companies omitted amounts in their initial reporting.
- One company included fees that are not subject to EITI reporting. See section 1.3.
- The Government reported an amount received in 2012, which the company reported had been paid in 2011. The Government also included an amount paid in 2013.
- One company included fees that are not subject to EITI reporting, and omitted amounts.
- Two companies did not include interest payments in initial reporting.

The discrepancies for area fees are considered fully resolved.

3.3.5 Other payments

Three companies reported "Other payments" amounting to TNOK 54 628. One company reported fees regarding APA applications, "Force membership" and print from the petroleum register. One company reported payments regarding application fees, and one company reported fee for seismic from the Norwegian Petroleum Directorate. Reporting from Government has not been requested since the numbers reported as other payments are specifically excluded from the NEITI reporting requirements, see section 1.3. We wish to inform that such payments have been reported, however, we have not performed control procedures of compilation and discrepancy follow-up.

3.3.6 Petoro and the Central Bank of Norway

Cash flows reported from Petoro are associated with the State's Direct Financial Interest (SDFI) in the petroleum industry on the Norwegian Continental Shelf and other activities in relation to this. The reporting consists of net cash inflows and outflows. See section 2.5 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		146 929 996
Reported from the Central Bank of Norway, net received cash inflows:		
Movement deposit account foreign currency	197 684 976	
Reported 2011, settled 2012 (Cut-off)	2 556 586	
Sum	200 241 562	
Movement deposit account in NOK ²⁾	29 060 485	
Movement withdrawal account in NOK ³⁾	-82 372 050	
Sum movements in Central Bank of Norway	146 929 996	146 929 996
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 3.3.7.1.

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 3.3.7.2.

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 146 929 996, 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 (2012-2013), Statsrekneskapen for 2012". The transfers to the Pension Fund appear in the state accounts of 2012 table 3.3 "Resultatrekneskap for Statens pensjonsfond utland". Note that the figures in the table 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	148 446
Table 3.3	Item 30	Depreciation	19 501
Table 3.3	Item 80	Interest on state's capital	6 575
Table 3.3	Item 85	Interest on current accounts	-22
Table 3.3	Item 30	Capital investments	-25 610
	Sum	Entry in state accounts	148 890
Table 5.7		Movement on current account between the state and Petoro	-1 959
		Sum = net received regarding SDFI	146 930
		Net received regarding SDFI according to NEITI, ref table 10 above	146 930
		Discrepancy	-

Source: <http://www.regjeringen.no/nb/dep/fin/dok/regpubl/stmeld/2012-2013/meld-st-3-20122013.html?id=724016>

There is no 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.

3.3.7 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.

3.3.7.1 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	19 209 814	9 926 881	2 950 150	
Reported from the Central Bank of Norway	18 479 963	8 765 832	2 611 445	200 241 562
Discrepancy foreign currency	729 851	1 161 048	338 701	
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.	-729 851	-808 401	-338 701	
Wrong currency number reported by the Central Bank ²⁾		-352 900		
Wrong currency number reported by the Central Bank ²⁾		27		
Reported by Statoil in CHF ³⁾		226		
Resolved discrepancy	729 851	1 161 048	338 701	
Unresolved discrepancy	-	-	-	
Translated to NOK	107 626 796	68 486 604	24 128 162	200 241 562
Average exchange rate ¹⁾ NOK	5,8	7,5	9,2	

¹⁾ Amounts not reported in the original report from Petoro. Consist of three amounts that have been transferred directly to the Central Bank, and not through the operation account of Petoro.

²⁾ The Central Bank informed that there were two typing errors in the report we have received: An amount reported as TEUR 39 277 is meant to be TEUR 392 117 and an amount reported as TEUR 85 is meant to be TEUR 58

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

3.3.7.2 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
Petoro NOK payments other than from sale of state's petroleum	1 794 311
Statoil NOK payments from sale of state's petroleum	14 067 373
Sum	15 861 684
Central Bank of Norway (ref. table 10)	29 060 485
Discrepancy	13 198 801

Discrepancies are due to:

Cash inflows NOK	Currency	TNOK
Initially not reported by Petoro		174 515
Payments in currency to NOK account, see table 12 ¹⁾ :	TUSD 729 851	4 060 405
	TGBP 338 701	3 042 416
	TEUR 808 401	5 921 465
Resolved discrepancy		13 198 001

¹⁾ 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 USD 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.

Payment VAT	141 577
Payment Vestprosess DA	30 750
Payment Ormen Lange Eiendom DA	2 188
Sum	174 515

There are no remaining unresolved discrepancies relating to payments in NOK

3.3.8 Licenses with Net Profit Interest

The cash flows reported by Petoro of TNOK 14 067 373 (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. 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

Nett share of profit	Reporting TNOK	Discrepancy TNOK	Adjusted reporting TNOK
Petoro	1 050 285	-	1 050 285
Licensees	1 025 035	25 250	1 050 285
Discrepancy	25 250	-25 250	-

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

The discrepancy of TNOK 25 250 is due to omitted interests.

4. Lessons learned from this year's reconciliation

The EITI reporting was completed in the autumn of 2013 and includes payments made in 2012. This is the fifth year that licensees and governmental bodies in Norway report payments from the petroleum activities based on the EITI principles. The first reporting was completed in 2009 (the implementation year) for payments made in 2008.

Presented below is a summary of experiences from this year, in addition to some recommendations for next year's reporting.

4.1 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.

4.2 Reporting deadlines

The reporting deadline for entities and authorities was set to August 1st as the regulation indicates. Approximately 75 % of the entities reported within the original deadline. This is an improvement compared to last year when about a third reported after the deadline.

The letter from the Ministry of Petroleum and Energy, including a reminder of the deadline, to the licensee and Government subjected to EITI reporting, was sent earlier than previous years. We believe this contributed to more companies reporting within the deadline.

This year, several of the licensees were not included in the reminder sent 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. As in last year, we received the reporting from all entities before the completion of this report. The final reporting was received on September 9th.

4.3 Sales and marketing of the State's petroleum

When the EITI reporting was implemented in Norway, a clarification was made 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).

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. The number of discrepancies were reduced compared to last year. The discrepancies have been of the same type as previously.

4.4 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. Nevertheless, some companies have included other payments in their reporting that should not have been included based on the guidelines. The guidelines should clarify reporting on acquisition of seismic.

4.5 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 have not been signed.

4.6 Auditor’s report

The companies are requested to attach the auditor’s report on the financial statements for 2012 together with the reporting of cash flows. Some of the companies had neglected to do so and 17 companies (16 in 2011) had to be followed up regarding this matter. For three companies the auditor included an emphasis of matter paragraph in the auditor’s report. The emphasis of matter paragraphs related to going concern matters, correction of the comparative figures and uncertainty of asset value respectively. There are no discrepancies in the reporting from these companies.

4.7 Appendices 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, reduce the need for follow-up with companies and can help to improve the quality of the reported data.

45 of the licensees had attached such specifications (compared to 37 last year). This year we also received detailed specifications from all regulatory bodies, which considerably 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.

4.8 Discrepancies

In spite of the guidelines providing a detailed description of the main sources of errors based on last year’s reporting, there were some repeated misstatements. The discrepancies have been of the same nature as in the reporting in the previous years. The discrepancies can be summarized as follows:

- Companies have omitted interest on taxes
- Government has included amounts for fees that do not relate to 2012.
- Companies have reported wrong amounts
- Companies have included taxes other than petroleum taxes and thus not part of EITI
- Companies and the Government have included fees related to counterparties which are not subject to the reporting requirement

Table 15 shows the net discrepancies compared to the total reported cash flows for each year of EITI reporting:

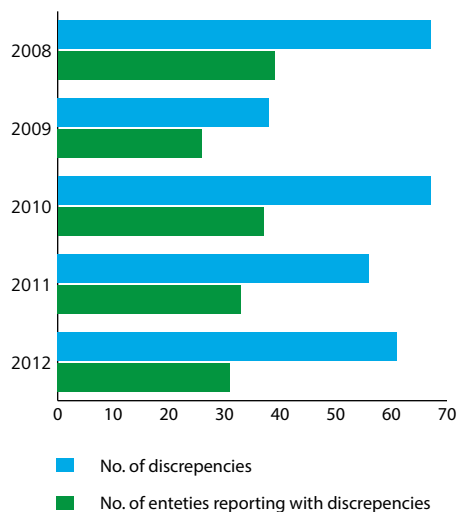
Table 15 Total cash flows showing both net and total discrepancies

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

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 above.

Figure 9 presents the development in terms of discrepancies for the four 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 9: Number of entities reporting one or more discrepancies, as well as total number of discrepancies



To a large extent the discrepancies appear to be due to erroneous reporting. 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.

5. 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 15: Aggregated compilation

Aggregated payments	Initial reporting TNOK	Resolved discrepancies TNOK		Without reporting counterparty TNOK	Adjusted reporting TNOK
		Licensees	Government		
Licensees	378 782 037	909 097	-	-54 628	379 636 506
Government	379 637 209	-	-702	-	379 636 506
Discrepancy	-855 171	909 097	702	-54 628	-

The table shows a discrepancy of TNOK 855 171 between the licensees and the Government's initial reporting. Discrepancies of TNOK 909 097 and TNOK 702 have been explained through the reconciliation, by the licensees and the Government respectively. TNOK 54 628 is related to amounts reported by the Government or the licensees, without reporting from the counterparty (one-sided 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 379 636 506 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
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
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
Reconciliation	The process of comparing reported data from licensees and the Government, and explain any discrepancies
SDFI	State's Direct Financial Interest
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	-22 382	-22 762	380	-	380	-
A/S Norske Shell	10 359 157	10 341 612	17 545	-	17 545	-
Bayerngas Norge AS	-18 710	-18 710	-	-	-	-
Bayerngas Produksjon Norge AS	4 779	4 779	-	-	-	-
BG Norge AS	-582 350	-589 625	7 275	-	7 275	-
BP Norge AS	33 370	33 305	65	-	65	-
Brigde Energy Norge AS	-38 733	-38 891	158	-	158	-
Capricorn Norge AS	-47 810	-47 810	-	-	-	-
Centrica Energi NUF	1 852 737	1 852 737	-	-	-	-
Chevron Norge AS	187 193	187 193	-	-	-	-
Concedo ASA	-121 800	-122 270	470	-	470	-
ConocoPhillips Skandinavia AS	15 435 137	15 436 034	-897	-	-897	-
Core Energy AS	176 068	176 068	-	-	-	-
Dana Petroleum Norway AS ²⁾	-79 295	-77 620	-1 675	-	-1 675	-
Det Norske Oljeselskap ASA	-1 429 915	-1 429 916	1	-	1	-
DONG E&P Norge AS	2 642 755	2 642 755	-	-	-	-
E&P Holding AS	-7 985	-7 985	-	-	-	-
E.ON E&P Norge AS	-365 295	-365 272	-23	-	-23	-
Edison International Norway Branch NUF	-137 190	-137 362	172	-	172	-
Eni Norge AS	9 264 035	9 264 035	-	-	-	-
EnQuest Norge AS	-	-	-	-	-	-
Enterprise Oil Norge AS	1 179 842	1 179 842	-	-	-	-
Explora Petroleum AS	-14 518	-14 519	1	-	1	-
ExxonMobil Expl. and Prod. Norway AS ²⁾	32 517 005	32 517 725	-	-720	-720	-
Faroe Petroleum Norge AS	157 527	157 583	-56	-	-56	-
Fortis Petroleum Norway AS	-84 686	-84 686	-	-	-	-
Front Exploration AS	-377 604	-379 675	2 071	-	2 071	-
GDF SUEZ E&P Norge AS	2 707 265	2 707 073	192	-	192	-
Hess Norge AS	-10 218	-12 791	2 573	-	2 573	-
Idemitsu Petroleum Norge AS	1 437 624	1 437 624	-	-	-	-
Infragas Norge AS	487 678	487 678	-	-	-	-
Lotos Expl. and Prod. Norge AS	-50 878	-50 878	-	-	-	-
Lukoil Oil Company	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lundin Norway AS	2 329 677	2 323 280	6 397	-	6 397	-
Maersk Oil Norway AS	-708 813	-707 208	-1 605	-	-1 605	-
Marathon Oil Norge AS	13 691 217	13 689 053	2 164	-	2 164	-
Nexen Exploration Norge AS	-268 927	-268 927	-	-	-	-
Njord Gas Infrastructure AS	571 113	569 316	1 797	-	1 797	-

TNOK Licensee/operator	Sum Licensee/ operator	Sum Government ¹⁾	Discrepancy		Resolved	Unsolved
			Licensees	Government		
Noreco Norway AS	-	2	-2	-	-2	-
Norpipe Oil AS	29 569	311	29 258	-	29 258	-
Norsea Gas AS	248 987	228 751	20 236	-	20 236	-
Norske AEDC AS	-26 714	-26 715	1	-	1	-
North Energy ASA	-531 141	-540 156	9 015	-	9 015	-
Norwegian Energy Company ASA	-523 209	-523 194	-15	-	-15	-
OMV(Norge) AS	-635 219	-646 001	10 782	-	10 782	-
Petoro AS	146 929 996	146 929 996	-	-	-	-
Petrolia Norway AS	-11 919	-11 919	-	-	-	-
PGNiG Norway AS	-230 237	-230 237	-	-	-	-
Premier Oil Norge AS	-328 388	-328 388	-	-	-	-
Repsol Exploración SA	4 854	4 854	-	-	-	-
Repsol Exploration Norge AS	-229 425	-229 425	-	-	-	-
RN Nordic Oil AS	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rocksource ASA	-518 272	-518 272	-	-	-	-
RWE-DEA Norge AS	432 298	916 706	-484 408	-	-484 408	-
Silex Gas Norway AS	259 000	869 556	-610 556	-	-610 556	-
Skagen 44 AS	-113 336	-113 336	-	-	-	-
Skeie Energy AS	-156 575	-156 575	-	-	-	-
Solveig Gas Norway AS	3 097 275	3 097 146	129	-	129	-
Statoil ASA	114 361 827	114 361 457	352	18	370	-
Stratum Energy AS	-13 773	-13 773	-	-	-	-
Suncor Energy Norge AS	-354 802	-354 802	-	-	-	-
Svenska Petroleum Exploration AS	-191 267	-191 267	-	-	-	-
Talisman Energy Norge AS	485 527	403 140	82 387	-	82 387	-
Total E & P Norge AS	27 700 632	27 646 632	54 000	-	54 000	-
Tullow Oil (Bream) Norge AS	-79 993	-79 993	-	-	-	-
Tullow Oil Norge AS	-464 900	-464 900	-	-	-	-
Valiant Petroleum Norge AS	-108 028	-108 028	-	-	-	-
VNG Norge AS	-252 258	-252 258	-	-	-	-
Wintershall Norge AS	-665 540	-662 887	-2 653	-	-2 653	-
						-
Sum	378 782 037	379 637 208	-854 469	-702	-855 171	-

¹⁾ "Governments" include the Central Bank of Norway, the Norwegian Tax Administration, the Toll Customs and the Norwegian Petroleum Directorate

²⁾ 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 table 7 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	-22 382	-22 762	380	-	380	-	The company omitted interests
A/S Norske Shell	10 281 480	10 281 480	-	-	-	-	
Bayerngas Norge AS	-18 710	-18 710	-	-	-	-	
Bayerngas Produksjon Norge AS	4 779	4 779	-	-	-	-	
BG Norge AS	-645 544	-652 825	7 281	-	7 281	-	The company omitted amounts
BP Norge AS	-101 407	-101 407	-	-	-	-	
Brigde Energy Norge AS	-38 891	-38 891	-	-	-	-	
Capricorn Norge AS	-47 810	-47 810	-	-	-	-	
Centrica Energi NUF	1 786 015	1 786 015	-	-	-	-	
Chevron Norge AS	187 193	187 193	-	-	-	-	
Concedo ASA	-122 270	-122 270	-	-	-	-	
ConocoPhillips Skandinavia AS	15 144 559	15 145 455	-896	-	-896	-	The company included taxes related to onshore operations
Core Energy AS	176 068	176 068	-	-	-	-	
Dana Petroleum Norway AS ²⁾	-79 295	-77 620	-1 675	-	-1675	-	The company included taxes related to onshore operations
Det Norske Oljeselskap ASA	-1 467 635	-1 467 636	1	-	1	-	Rounding ²⁾
DONG E&P Norge AS	2 625 595	2 625 595	-	-	-	-	
E&P Holding AS	-7 985	-7 985	-	-	-	-	
E.ON E&P Norge AS	-370 914	-370 914	-	-	-	-	
Edison International Norway Branch NUF	-137 190	-137 362	172	-	172	-	The company included taxes related to onshore operations
Eni Norge AS	9 212 315	9 212 315	-	-	-	-	
EnQuest Norge AS	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Enterprise Oil Norge AS	1 179 842	1 179 842	-	-	-	-	
Explora Petroleum AS	-14 518	-14 519	1	-	1	-	Rounding ²⁾
ExxonMobil Expl. and Prod. Norway AS ²⁾	32 463 676	32 463 676	-	-	-	-	
Faroe Petroleum Norge AS	157 527	157 583	-56	-	-56	-	The company omitted interests
Fortis Petroleum Norway AS	-84 686	-84 686	-	-	-	-	
Front Exploration AS	-377 604	-379 675	2 071	-	2 071	-	The company omitted amounts and interests
GDF SUEZ E&P Norge AS	2 677 933	2 677 933	-	-	-	-	

TNOK	Sum Licensee ¹⁾	Sum Government	Discrepancy		Resolved	Unsolved	Comments
			Licensee	Government			
Hess Norge AS	-10 218	-10 391	173	-	173	-	The company omitted interests
Idemitsu Petroleum Norge AS	1 437 624	1 437 624	-	-	-	-	
Infragas Norge AS	487 678	487 678	-	-	-	-	
Lotos Expl. and Prod. Norge AS	-50 878	-50 878	-	-	-	-	
Lukoil Oil Company	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Lundin Norway AS	2 247 582	2 247 582	-	-	-	-	
Maersk Oil Norway AS	-707 103	-707 103	-	-	-	-	
Marathon Oil Norge AS	13 617 787	13 617 787	-	-	-	-	
Nexen Exploration Norge AS	-268 927	-268 927	-	-	-	-	
Njord Gas Infrastructure AS	571 113	569 316	1 797	-	1 797	-	The company omitted interests
Noreco Norway AS	-	2	-2	-	-2	-	The company omitted interests
Norpipe Oil AS	29 569	311	29 258	-	29 258	-	The company omitted amounts and interests
Norsea Gas AS	248 987	228 751	20 236	-	20 236	-	The company omitted amounts, interests and included taxes related to onshore operations
Norske AEDC AS	-26 714	-26 715	1	-	1	-	Rounding ²⁾
North Energy ASA	-531 141	-540 156	9 015	-	9 015	-	The company omitted interests
Norwegian Energy Company ASA	-524 337	-524 337	-	-	-	-	
OMV(Norge) AS	-635 219	-646 001	10 782	-	10 782	-	The company omitted interests
Petoro AS	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Petrolia Norway AS	-11 919	-11 919	-	-	-	-	
PGNiG Norway AS	-230 237	-230 237	-	-	-	-	
Premier Oil Norge AS	-328 641	-328 641	-	-	-	-	
Repsol Exploración SA	4 854	4 854	-	-	-	-	
Repsol Exploration Norge AS	-229 425	-229 425	-	-	-	-	
RN Nordic Oil AS	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Rocksource ASA	-518 272	-518 272	-	-	-	-	

TNOK	Sum Licensee ¹⁾	Sum Government	Discrepancy		Resolved	Unsolved	Comments
			Licensee	Government			
RWE-DEA Norge AS	325 208	809 616	-484 408	-	-484 408	-	The company omitted amounts and interests
Silex Gas Norway AS	259 000	869 556	-610 556	-	-610 556	-	The company omitted amounts and interests
Skagen 44 AS	-113 336	-113 336	-	-	-	-	
Skeie Energy AS	-156 575	-156 575	-	-	-	-	
Solveig Gas Norway AS	3 097 275	3 097 146	129	-	129	-	The company included taxes related to onshore operations and omitted interests
Statoil ASA	111 686 466	111 686 465	1	-	1	-	Rounding ²⁾
Stratum Energy AS	-13 773	-13 773	-	-	-	-	
Suncor Energy Norge AS	-410 584	-410 584	-	-	-	-	
Svenska Petroleum Exploration AS	-191 267	-191 267	-	-	-	-	
Talisman Energy Norge AS	385 964	321 288	64 676	-	64 676	-	The company included taxes related to onshore operations, and included payments by company, which is not a licensee
Total E & P Norge AS	27 570 912	27 570 912	-	-	-	-	
Tullow Oil (Bream) Norge AS	-79 993	-79 993	-	-	-	-	
Tullow Oil Norge AS	-464 900	-464 900	-	-	-	-	
Valiant Petroleum Norge AS	-108 028	-108 028	-	-	-	-	
VNG Norge AS	-281 178	-281 178	-	-	-	-	
Wintershall Norge AS	-718 266	-718 266	-	-	-	-	
Sum	227 719 226	228 670 846	-951 619	-	-951 619	-	

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.

²⁾ Deviation of TNOK 1 is considered rounding and not further investigated

Appendix 3: Reported CO₂ tax per company

TNOK	Sum Licensee	Sum Government	Discrepancy		Resolved	Unsolved	Comments
			Licensee	Government			
A/S Norske Shell	26 457	26 460	-3	-	-3	-	The company omitted interests
BP Norge AS	72 648	72 648	-	-	-	-	
ConocoPhillips Skandinavia AS	226 892	226 892	-	-	-	-	
ExxonMobil Expl. and Prod. Norway AS	45 329	45 329	-	-	-	-	
GDF SUEZ E&P Norge AS	20 092	19 900	192	-	192	-	The company included payment made in 2011
Marathon Oil Norge AS	34 720	34 720	-	-	-	-	
Statoil ASA	1 797 846	1 797 495	351	-	351	-	The company initially reported incorrect amount, and omitted amount
Talisman Energy Norge AS	21 978	21 978	-	-	-	-	
Wintershall Norge AS	2 953	5 900	-2 947	-	-2 947	-	The company omitted amounts
Sum	2 248 915	2 251 322	-2 407	-	-2 407	-	

Appendix 4: Reported NO_x tax per company

TNOK	Sum Licensee	Sum Government	Discrepancy		Resolved	Unsolved	Comments
			Licensee	Government			
A/S Norske Shell	16 516	-1 188	17 704	-	17 704	-	The company included payments to the NO _x fund, and omitted amounts
BG Norge AS	1 696	1 701	-5	-	-5	-	The company omitted interests
Maersk Oil Norway AS	-	1 635	-1 635	-	-1 635	-	The company omitted interests
Norwegian Energy Company ASA	1 128	1 143	-15	-	-15	-	The company omitted interests
Premier Oil Norge AS	253	253	-	-	-	-	
Talisman Energy Norge AS	18 466	-	18 466	-	18 466	-	The company included payments to the NO _x fund
Wintershall Norge AS	679	385	294	-	294	-	The company omitted amounts and included payment made in 2013
Sum	38 738	3 929	34 809	-	34 809	-	

Appendix 5: Reported area fee per company

TNOK	Sum Licensee	Sum Government	Discrepancy		Resolved	Unsolved	Comments
			Licensee	Government			
A/S Norske Shell	34 704	34 860	-156	-	-156	-	The company omitted amounts
BG Norge AS	61 498	61 499	-1	-	-1	-	
BP Norge AS	62 129	62 064	65	-	65	-	The company has included a fee that is not subject to EITI reporting. See section 1.3, page 14
Centrica Energi NUF	66 722	66 722	-	-	-	-	
ConocoPhillips Skandinavia AS	63 686	63 687	-1	-	-1	-	Rounding ¹⁾
Det Norske Oljeselskap ASA	37 720	37 720	-	-	-	-	
DONG E&P Norge AS	17 160	17 160	-	-	-	-	
E.ON E&P Norge AS	5 619	5 642	-23	-	-23	-	The company omitted interests
Eni Norge AS	51 720	51 720	-	-	-	-	
ExxonMobil Expl. and Prod. Norway AS	8 000	8 720	-	-720	-720	-	The Government reported an amount as paid in 2012, the company reported this as paid in 2011
GDF SUEZ E&P Norge AS	9 240	9 240	-	-	-	-	
Hess Norge AS	-	-2 400	2400	-	2400	-	The company omitted interests
Lundin Norway AS	82 095	75 698	6 397	-	6 397	-	The company omitted interests
Maersk Oil Norway AS	-1 710	-1 740	30	-	30	-	The company omitted interests
Marathon Oil Norge AS	38 710	36 546	2 164	-	2 164	-	The company has included a fee that is not subject to EITI reporting, and omitted amounts
RWE-DEA Norge AS	107 090	107 090	-	-	-	-	
Statoil ASA	877 515	877 497	-	18	18	-	The Government initially reported an amount paid in 2013
Suncor Energy Norge AS	55 782	55 782	-	-	-	-	
Talisman Energy Norge AS	59 119	59 874	-755	-	-755	-	The company omitted amounts
Total E & P Norge AS	75 720	75 720	-	-	-	-	
VNG Norge AS	28 920	28 920	-	-	-	-	
Wintershall Norge AS	49 094	49 094	-	-	-	-	
Sum	1 790 533	1 781 115	10 120	-702	9 418	-	

Appendix 6: Reported net profit interest per company

Licensees	Petoro	Licensee	Discrepancy	Comments
Dana Petroleum Norway ASA	14 977	14 977	-	
ExxonMobil Production Norway Inc	1 035 308	1 010 058	25 250	The company initially did not include interest
Sum	1 050 285	1 025 035	25 250	

Appendix 7: Financial Statements from the Central Bank of Norway and Petoro; additional reconciliation

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, see <http://www.norges-bank.no/>. Note 25 to the financial statement for the Government Pension Fund Global shows that MNOK 278 875 has been transferred to the fund in 2012. 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/2012-2013/meld-st-3-20122013.html?id=724016>) and the financial statements of the pension fund. Note that the numbers are in MNOK. For comparative purposes, we have included the amounts from 2011.

MNOK	2012	2011
Cash flows reported under EITI by Government	379 637	337 757
Dividend received from Statoil	13 887	13 352
Special operating expenses	-	-2
Movements in outstanding accounts between the state and Petoro	1 959	-308
Accrual regarding NO _x , corrected in NEITI, treated differently in NEITI and state's account	-	15
Interests regarding NO _x , corrected in NEITI, treated differently in NEITI and state's account	-	-1
Omitted NO _x , Included in the wrong state's account	-	-7
Area fee - treated differently in EITI and state's accounts	1	-1
Amount without counterparty. Corrected in EITI, included in state's accounts	-	-1
Net Cash flow from petroleum operations, ref table 3.3 to the state's account	395 483	350 804
Transfer from SPU to the state by resolution of revised Budget, ref table 3.3 to the state's account	-104 550	-84 158
Net to be transferred to SPU	290 933	266 646
Actual transfer of cash to SPU account of NOK in the Central Bank, ref page 47 (2011: page 48) in the government account. The transfers are based on forecasts and the last transfer will take place in November each year	278 875	274 155
Deviations in the transfer to SPU	12 059	-7 509
Explanation of deviation:		
Transfer during the year due to too much (2011: too little) being transferred previous year ¹⁾	1 119	-6 390
Too little (2011: too much) transferred to SPU during the year. (Cash recorded as a receivable or provision in the capital account, ref. page 47 in Meld. St. 3 (2012-2013) ¹⁾	10 940	-1 119
Explained deviation	12 059	-7 509
Unexplained deviation	-	-

¹⁾ Government accounts show that net transfers to the SPU in 2012 were MNOK 10 940 higher than the actual transfers from the state to the fund. The difference constitutes a liability as of 31.12.2012, and will be settled after the end of budget period in the form of a decrease in the transfer to the Fund in 2013. The corresponding figure as of 31.12.2011 was a claim of MNOK 1 119. The amounts also emerge from table 3.3 in the national accounts.

Financial Statements of SDFI prepared by Petoro

Cash flows from SDFI are published through the annual report from Petoro from 2012 (see <http://www.petoro.no/petoro-aarsrapport/2012/forside>). It can be derived from the annual report note 19 to the Financial Statements of SDFI for 2012 that the transfer to the Central Bank of Norway in 2012 was MNOK 146 930. 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	146 930	128 083
Cash transfers according to N EITI	See table11	146 930	128 083
Discrepancy		-	-

Appendix 8: Reporting entities

Original listing of reporting entities received from OED	
1	Bayerngas (Bayerngas Norge AS)
2	BG Norge AS
3	BP Norge AS
4	Bridge Energy (Bridge Energy Norge AS)
5	Capricorn Norge AS
6	Centrica (Centrica Energy NUF)
7	Chevron (Chevron Norge AS)
8	Concedo (Concedo ASA)
9	ConocoPhillips Skandinavia AS
10	Core Energy (Core Energy AS)
11	Dana (Dana Petroleum Norway AS)
12	Det Norske Oljeselskap (Det Norske Oljeselskap ASA)
13	Dong E&P Norge AS
14	E&P Holding (E&P Holding AS)
15	E.ON Ruhrgas (E. ON E&P Norge AS)
16	Edison (Edison International Norway Branch NUF)
17	ENI (ENI Norge AS)
18	EnQuest (EnQuest Norge AS)
19	Explora Petroleum (Explora Petroleum AS)
20	ExxonMobil (ExxonMobil Exploration and Production Norway AS)
21	Faroe Petroleum Norge (Faroe Petroleum Norge AS)
22	Fortis Petroleum (Fortis Petroleum Norway AS)
23	GDF SUEZ (GDF SUEZ E&P Norge AS)
24	Hess Norge AS
25	Idemitsu Petroleum Norge AS
26	Lotos (Lotos Exploration and Production Norge AS)
27	Lukoil Oil Company
28	Lundin Norway AS
29	Maersk Oil (Maersk Oil Norway AS)
30	Marathon (Marathon Oil Norge AS)
31	Noreco (Noreco Norway AS)
32	Norske AEDC (Norske AEDC AS)
33	North Energy (North Energy ASA)
34	OMV (OMV (Norge) AS)
35	Petoro AS
36	Petrolia (Petrolia Norway AS)
37	PGNiG (PGNiG Norway AS)
38	Premier Oil Norge AS
39	Repsol (Repsol Exploration Norge AS)
40	RN Nordic Oil (RN Nordic Oil AS)
41	Rocksource (Rocksource ASA)
42	RWE Dea Norge AS
43	Shell (A/S Norske Shell)

Original listing of reporting entities received from OED	
44	Skagen 44 (Skagen 44 AS)
45	Skeie Energy (Skeie Energy AS)
46	Statoil (Statoil ASA)
47	Suncor Energy (Suncor Energy Norge AS)
48	Svenska Petroleum (Svenska Petroleum Exploration AS)
49	Talisman (Talisman Energy Norge AS)
50	Total E&P Norge AS
51	Tullow Oil (Tullow Oil Norge AS)
52	Valiant Petroleum (Valiant Petroleum Norge AS)
53	VNG (VNG Norge AS)
54	Wintershall Norge AS
56	Norges Bank
57	Oljedirektoratet
58	Skatte- og avgiftsregnskap (Skatteetaten)
59	Toll- og avgiftsdirektoratet
Not included in the original listing of OED	
60	Infragas Norge AS
61	Njord Gas Infrastruktur AS
62	Norpipe Oil AS
63	Norsea Gas AS
64	Silex Gas Norway AS
65	Solveig Gas Norway AS
66	Stratum Energy 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	Front Exploration AS (Dong)
71	Norwegian Energy Company ASA (Noreco)
72	Repsol Exploración SA (Repsol)
73	Tullow Oil (Beam) Norge AS (Tullow Oil)
Reported separately by the Government, combined by the licensee due to changed corporate structure	
74	BG Norge Ltd (BG Norge AS)
75	ExxonMobil Production Norway Inc. (ExxonMobil Expl. and Prod. Norway AS)
76	Norske ConocoPhillips AS (ConocoPhillips Skandinavia AS)
77	Phillips Petroleum Company Norway (ConocoPhillips Skandinavia AS)
78	Shell International Pipelines, Inc. (A/S Norske Shell)
79	Statoil Petroleum AS (Statoil ASA)
80	Talisman Resources Norge AS (Talisman Energy Norge AS)
81	Wintershall Norge NUF (Wintershall Norge AS)

Appendix 9: Reporting templates

SKJEMA FOR INNRAPPORTERING I HENHOLD TIL EITI-FORSKRIFTEN (SKJEMA 1) INN-/ UTBETALINGER I KALENDERÅRET 2012			
(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			

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