



Extractive Industries
Transparency Initiative
Reconciliation of cash flows from the
petroleum industry in Norway 2009

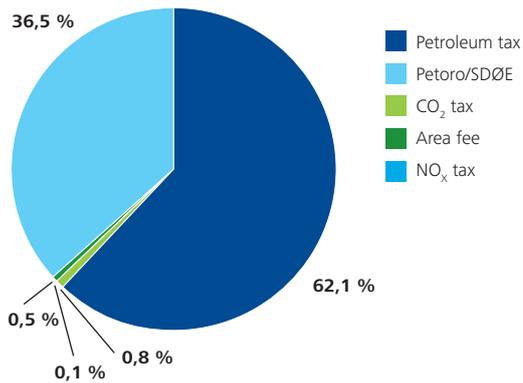
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Executive summary

Figure 1: Relative size of revenue stream

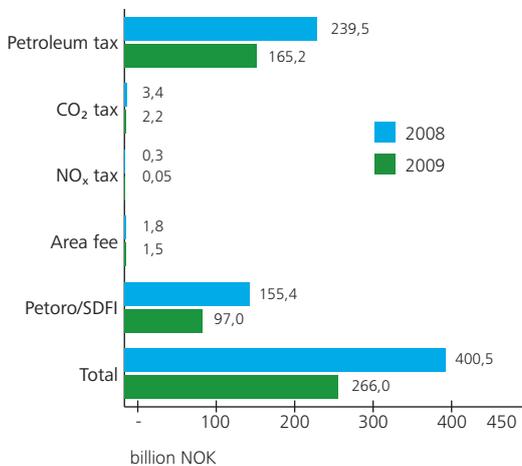


This report summarizes the result of the reconciliation of cash flows from the petroleum activities as part of the implementation of Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) in Norway. The reporting was completed in the autumn of 2010 and includes payments made in 2009. This is the second year that licensees and governmental bodies in Norway report payments from the petroleum activities based on the EITI principles.

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.

The figure to the left illustrates the relative size of the various revenue streams in 2009.

Figure 2: Comparison between 2009 and 2008 cash flows



Cash flows from petroleum tax and Petoro/SDFI accounted for approximately 98 % of total reported cash flows in 2009. The figure to the left illustrates the cash flows compared to 2008.

The relative size of the various payments is fairly unchanged compared to 2008, whereas the total value of reported amounts for 2009 has been reduced by approximately 34% compared to 2008. The number of reporting entities is at the same level as last year.

Deloitte has been engaged to reconcile the reporting from the licensees and the Norwegian Government in order to identify and clarify any potential discrepancies in the reporting. This year the Ministry of Petroleum and Energy (MPE) prepared more extensive guidelines for the reporting based on experience from the first year of implementation. This was expected to result in fewer reporting discrepancies compared to last year. More detailed guidelines have resulted in fewer questions from the reporting entities prior to the reporting. Nevertheless, a number of discrepancies were identified in the reconciliation for 2009 as well. The discrepancies have for the most part been explained by amounts initially left out from the reporting, or errors in the reporting. It is therefore our impression that this year's discrepancies, to a lesser extent than in last year, are due to uncertainty related to the content of 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.

As for the reporting of 2008 payments, some of the entities were delayed in their reporting. We did, however, receive reporting from all entities before completion of this report.

The table below shows a discrepancy of TNOK 243.693 between the licensees and the Government's initial reporting. Discrepancies of TNOK 249.090 and TNOK 2.430 have been explained through the reconciliation. TNOK 2.968 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).

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	266.206.487	-249.090	-	-200	265.957.196
Government	265.962.794	-	-2.430	-3.168	265.957.196
Discrepancy	243.693	-249.090	2.430	2.968	-

After clarification of discrepancies and correction for amounts without reporting from counterparty, the total cash flows reported from licensees and operators amount to TNOK 265.957.196 in 2009 which is in agreement with the reporting from the Government.

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
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
License permits	Permits awarded by MPE to perform exploration drilling and production on the Norwegian Continental Shelf
Licensee	Company that has been awarded a license interest in a license permit 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
SDFI	State's Direct Financial Interest
Statoil ASA	Company owned 67 % by the Norwegian state (per 15 September 2010)
TDKK	Thousand Danish kroner
TEUR	Thousand Euro
TGBP	Thousand pound sterling
TNOK	Thousand Norwegian Kroner
TUSD	Thousand US dollar



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.

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.
- Report according to the deadlines defined by the NEITI regulation.

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. The 1st EITI reporting in Norway was completed in 2009 for cash flows in 2008. The reporting is being carried out for the second time in 2010 based on cash flows in 2009.

Operating income (norm price)

- Operating expenses
 - Linear depreciation for investments (6 years)
 - Exploration expenses, R&D and decommissioning
 - CO₂ tax, NO_x tax and areal fee
 - Net financial costs
-
- = Corporation tax base (tax rate: 28 %)
 - Uplift (7,5 % of investment for 4 years)
-
- = Special tax base (tax rate: 50 %)

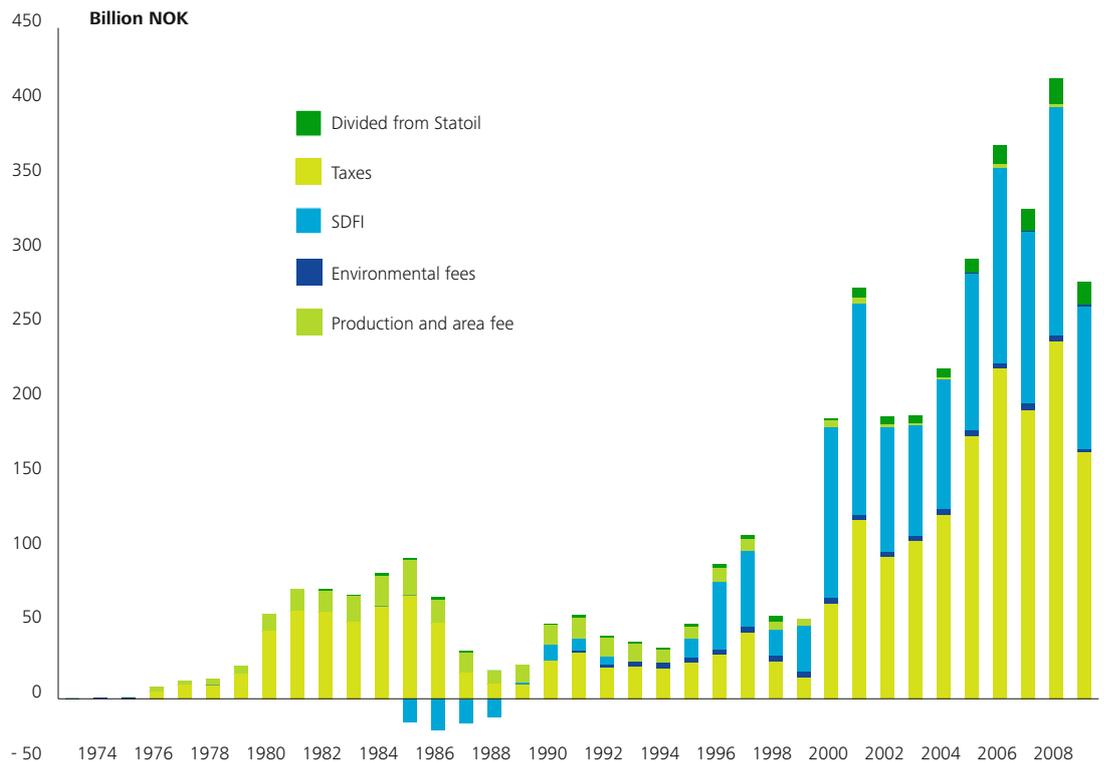
1.2 The Government's petroleum revenue

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

Based on data from MPE, the petroleum sector comprised approximately 20 % of the Government's income and approximately 22 % of gross domestic product (GDP) in 2009.

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 1973-2009:



Source: Facts 2010, www.npd.no/Documents/Faktaheftet2010, figure 3.1

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/en/Publications/Facts/Facts-2010/>).

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
- The Act of December 21st, 1990 no. 72 relating to CO₂ tax on the petroleum activity on the continental shelf
- The Regulation of December 11th, 2001 no. 1451 relating to special duties chapter 3-19 regarding emission of NO_x
- The Petroleum Act § 4-10

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:

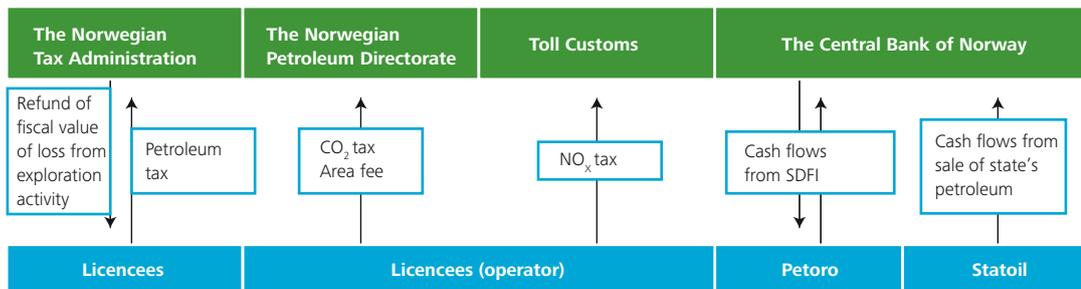


Figure 4: Reporting entities and specified revenue streams

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 in 2009 amount to NOK 30.000, 60.000 and 100.000 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 11 in 2009 (2008: MNOK 23).
- 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 2009 amounted to approximately MNOK 73 (2008: MNOK 73).

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 15.489 during the 2009 fiscal year (2008: MNOK 16.940). 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 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.

1.4 Content and objective of the report

This report summarizes the result of the second year's reconciliation of cash flows. The reconciliation comprises cash flows of the fiscal year ended December 31st, 2009.

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 agencies 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.

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.

2. Process

2.1 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.

For further details on reporting templates see Appendix 9.

Licencees	The Norwegian Tax Administration	Toll Customs, The Norwegian Petroleum Directorate	The Central Bank of Norway
Contents: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Petroleum tax • CO₂ tax • NO_x tax • Area fee • Other payments • Statoil • Petoro 	Contents: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Petroleum tax 	Contents: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CO₂ tax • NO_x tax • Area fee 	Contents: <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/licence 	
Appendix: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CO₂ tax, NO_x tax and area fee per field/licence 			

Figure 5: Overview of contents of reporting templates

2.2 Data collection

On June 11th 2010, the Ministry of Petroleum and Energy issued instructions, including reporting templates and copies of the regulation and guidelines, 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. MPE agreed to extend the reporting deadline for Statoil to August 16th, 2010.

As of August 1st, 2010, 45 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 8th, 2010, and the final governmental agency reported on August 26th, 2010.

The Toll Customs included seven companies in their reporting which are not considered licensees and therefore not included by the regulation. Therefore, reporting from these companies was not collected. The Norwegian Tax Administration correspondingly reported cash flow from one company which is not a license holder on the Norwegian continental shelf. We have included these companies in our reconciliation in "Other companies – not licensees" in the appendices to this report.

We expected in total 69 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 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. 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 is subject to audit by the Office of the Auditor General of Norway. These cash accounts include all of SDFI cash flows, including cash flow made by Statoil for the Norwegian state's oil and gas production.

Figure 6 below illustrates the flow of transactions between Petoro/SDFI, Statoil and the Central Bank of Norway:

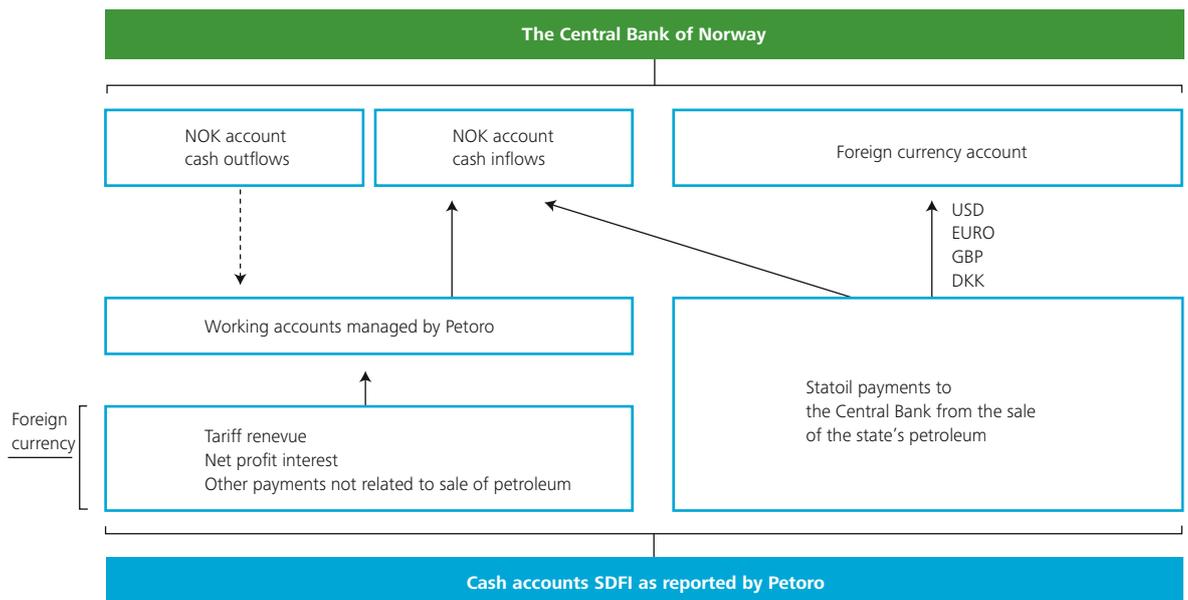


Figure 6: Payments from/to Petoro/SDFI, Statoil and the Central Bank of Norway

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 same procedures were applied for 2009.

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 2010.

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 2009, made publicly available through Meld. St. nr 3 (2009-2010).
- 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. The result of our procedures is presented in chapter 3.

3. Reconciliation of reported payments

3.1 Reconciliation of totals

We received reporting from 69 licensees and governmental agencies. Out of these, two of the licensees did not have any amounts to report, 61 licensees reported on petroleum tax, 8 reported on CO₂ tax, 8 reported on NO_x tax, and 21 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	266.206.487	-249.090	-	-200	265.957.196
Government	265.962.794	-	-2.430	-3.168	265.957.196
Discrepancy	243.693	-249.090	2.430	2.968	

- The licensees initially reported payments of TNOK 266.206.487 to the Government. The payments reported by the licensees were TNOK 243.693 higher than the payments reported by the Government.
- Out of the discrepancy of TNOK 243.693, TNOK 249.090 concerns licensees and TNOK 2.430 concerns the Government. These discrepancies have been explained through the reconciliation work.
- The column "without reporting from counterparty" includes amounts reported by licensees or Government, however, no reporting from the counterparty has been obtained. The amount of TNOK 2.968 includes:
 - o TNOK 200 of "Other payments" reported by one licensee. Reporting from Government has not been obtained as the payment relates to application fees that are exempted from EITI reporting.
 - o TNOK 3.168 in net payments reported by the Government. The amount relates to a tax refund from the Government, TNOK 217, paid to a company that is no longer a licensee, and therefore no reporting has been requested. Further the Government has reported NO_x fee, TNOK 3.385, received from seven companies that are not licensees and not required to report based on the NEITI.

Figure 7: Compilation of number of reporting entities and number of entities with discrepancies

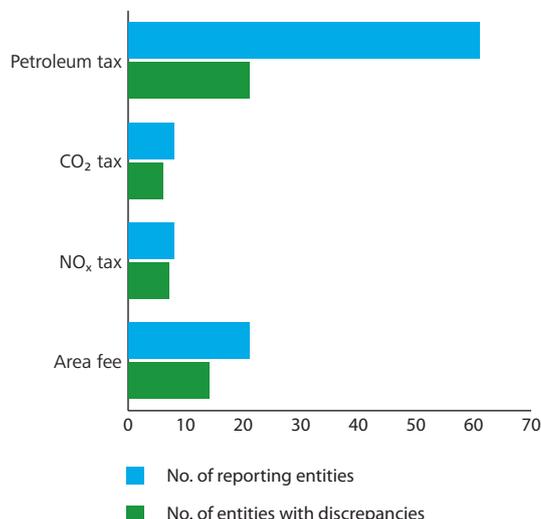


Figure 7 summarizes the number of companies with various cash flows to report, and the number of companies which reported with discrepancies. The original reporting showed discrepancies in one or more cash flows in the reporting from more than 30 entities. For a detailed overview of discrepancies per company refer to appendices 2-7. The discrepancies will be more closely examined in section 3.3.

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.

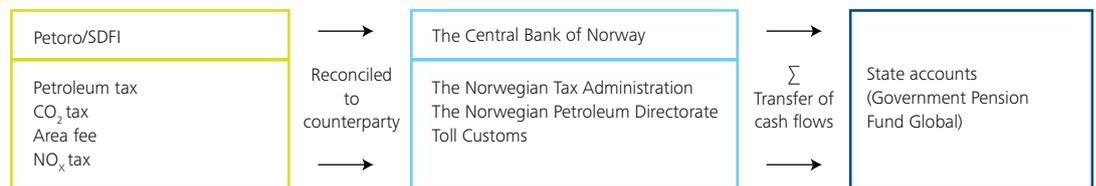


Figure 8: The relation between reported cash flows in accordance to NEITI and cash flows transferred to the Pension fund

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 (2009-2010) Statsrekningskapen for 2009", published on April 30th, 2010. The transfers to the Government Pension Fund Global appear in the state accounts of 2009 table 3.2 "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 to state accounts of 2009	MNOK
Net cash flows transferred to the Government Pension Fund Global according to state accounts table 3.2 ¹⁾	279.794
Reported EITI cash flows according to table 2 above	265.963
Discrepancy	13.831
Reported in the state accounts, but not part of NEITI regulation	
- Dividends from Statoil	-15.489
- Transferrals to the state's pension insurance fund	1.122
Movements in outstanding accounts between the state and Petoro, see table 11	531
NO _x fee discrepancy in EITI reporting compared to the state accounts ²⁾	5
Unsolved discrepancy	-

Source: <http://www.regjeringen.no/nb/dep/fin/dok/regpubl/stmeld/2009-2010/Meld-St-3-2009--2010>

¹⁾ See Appendix 7 for additional reconciliation

²⁾ The discrepancy in reported NO_x fee compared to the state accounts is due to interest. Interest on NO_x fee is included in the Government's EITI reporting while interest is not accounted for in the NO_x fee section in the state accounts in 2009.

There are no unsolved 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	165.379.320	165.233.913	145.407	-145.190	-	-217	-
CO ₂ tax	2.201.552	2.215.062	-13.510	13.146	364	-	-
NO _x tax	258.422	52.123	206.299	-211.750	2.066	3.385	-
Areal fee	1.362.965	1.469.944	-106.979	106.979	-	-	-
Other payments	12.476	-	12.476	-12.276	-	-200	-
Petoro/SDØE	96.991.752	96.991.752	-	-	-	-	-
SUM	266.206.487	265.962.794	243.693	-249.090	2.430	2.968	-

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. 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. 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		Without reporting from counterparty TNOK	Adjusted reporting TNOK
		Licensees	Government		
Licensees	165.379.320	-145.190	-	-	165.234.130
Government	165.233.913	-	-	217	165.234.130
Discrepancy	145.407	-145.190	-	217	-

21 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.

Table 6: Type of discrepancy – petroleum tax

	Type of discrepancy	TNOK	Entities with discrepancies
a	Timing differences	-2.380	1
b	Interest amounts not included in the initial reporting	6.645	5
c	Tax related to onshore activity	162	1
d	Amount excluded in initial reporting	8.690	2
e	Wrong amount included in initial reporting	-991	2
	Combination of b, c, d and e	145.616	4
	Other discrepancies	-12.550	1
	Rounding	-2	4
	Sum resolved discrepancies	145.190	20
	Reported from tax authorities, but exempted from EITI reporting	217	1

Timing differences

One of the discrepancies was caused by different cut-off; i.e. the reported numbers were based on the accrual principle rather than the cash principle.

Interest amounts not included in the initial reporting

For five 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

One company included taxes regarding their onshore activity which is not included in the NEITI regulation.

Amount excluded in initial reporting

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

Incorrect amount included in initial reporting

Two companies included incorrect numbers in their initial reporting.

Combination of different types of discrepancies

Four 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.

Other discrepancies

One company reported parts of their petroleum taxes in the section "Other payments" in the reporting template rather than in the tax section. In addition, the company left out some amounts in the initial reporting.

Reported from the tax authorities, but exempted from EITI reporting

The Norwegian Tax Administration reported tax refunds based on the Petroleum Taxation Act for one company that is no longer a licensee on the Norwegian Continental Shelf. The Ministry of Petroleum and Energy did not request reporting from this company since it was decided that the company is no longer subject to the NEITI regulation. The government's reporting of these figures is included in the column "Without reporting from counterparty".

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 metre (scm) of gas burned or directly released and per litre of petroleum burned. The rate for 2009 is NOK 0.46 per litre 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 six out of eight 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	2.201.552	13.146	-	2.214.698
Government	2.215.062	-	-364	2.214.698
Discrepancy	-13.510	13.146	364	-

The discrepancies are explained by the following:

- One company failed to report interests.
- One company included refunds of CO₂ taxes for diesel used on the Norwegian Continental shelf. According to the NEITI regulation fuel fees are not subject to EITI reporting.
- One company has reported CO₂ fees based on the accrual principle rather than the cash principle.
- One company has left out an amount, and included a payment made in 2010.
- One company has reported an incorrect amount in the initial reporting.
- One company has left out an amount, while the governmental agency has included a payment made by the company in 2010.

The discrepancies for CO₂ fees 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 fulfil this obligation, the NO_x tax was introduced from 1st January 2007. NO_x tax for 2009 is NOK 15.85 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 tax exemption applies for three years; 2008, 2009 and 2010 respectively. The reductions should be completed by the end of 2011. If the companies have fulfilled less than 90 % of the annual commitment within the deadline, the tax needs to be paid for the year in question.

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 TNOK	Adjusted reporting TNOK
		Licensees	Government		
Licensees	258.422	-211.750	-	-	46.672
Government	52.153	-	-2.066	-3.385	46.672
Discrepancy	206.299	-211.750	2.066	3.385	-

The discrepancies can be explained by:

- Three companies that initially omitted a number of transactions in the reporting on NO_x tax.
- One company included NO_x tax that is not related to taxes on emission due to petroleum activity.
- One company failed to report interest.
- One company included amounts paid to the NHO NO_x fund in their reporting.
- One company included payments made in 2010.
- The Toll Customs have reported NO_x taxes for 7 companies which are not licensees on the Norwegian Continental Shelf. The numbers have been included in the column "Without reporting from counterparty" in the table above.
- The Toll Customs included payments made in 2010 and failed to report some interest payments in their initial reporting.

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 years 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 13 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	1.362.965	-106.979	-	1.469.944
Government	1.469.944	-	-	1.469.944
Discrepancy	-106.979	-106.979	-	-

Resolved discrepancies can be explained by the following:

- Nine companies failed to report all amounts in their initial reporting.
- One company reported payments on the wrong reporting entity.
- One company did not include interest payments in initial reporting.
- One company included amounts reported and paid by the operator.
- One company failed to report payments from a merged company.

The discrepancies for area fees are considered fully resolved.

3.3.5 Other payments

One company reported "Other payments" amounting to TNOK 200 and concerning application fees. Reporting from Government has not been requested since application fees are exempted from the NEITI reporting requirements. We wish to inform that such payments have been reported, however, we have not performed control procedures of compilation and discrepancy follow-up. Additionally, one company erroneously included TNOK 12.276 as "Other payments" in the reporting form rather than as petroleum tax.

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 2.3 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 Central Bank of Norway regarding SDFI		96.991.752
Reported from Central Bank of Norway, net received cash inflows regarding SDFI:		
Movement deposit account foreign currency ¹⁾	147.345.968	
Cut-off ²⁾	904.937	
	148.250.905	
Movement deposit account in NOK ³⁾	18.304.268	
Movement withdrawal account in NOK ⁴⁾	-69.563.439	
Sum movements in Central Bank of Norway	96.991.752	96.991.752
Discrepancy mellom Petoro og Norges Bank		-

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 Central Bank of Norway has reported a correction in the general ledger which first appears on the bank statement in January. This leads to a discrepancy, due to cut-off, between the Central bank of Norway and Petoro.

³⁾ 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.

⁴⁾ 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 96.991.752, 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 (2009-2010), Statsrekneskapen for 2009". The transfers to the Pension Fund appear in the state accounts of 2009 table 3.2 "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

Table and item in the state's accounts 2009			MNOK
		State's Direct Financial Interest	
Table 3.2	Item 24	Operating result	98.285
Table 3.2	Item 30	Depreciation	15.268
Table 3.2	Item 50	Transfer from the state's petroleum insurance fund	35
Table 3.2	Item 80	Interest on state's capital	6.456
Table 3.2	Item 85	Interest on current accounts	13
Table 3.2	Item 30	Capital investments	-23.597
	Sum	Total entries in state accounts	96.460
Table 5.7		Movement on current account between the state and Petoro	531
		Sum = net received regarding SDFI	96.991
		Net received regarding SDFI according to NEITI, ref table 10 above	96.991
		Discrepancy	-

Source: <http://www.regjeringen.no/nb/dep/fin/dok/regpubl/stmeld/2009-2010/Meld-St-3-2009--2010>.

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	TDKK	TJPY	Sum TNOK see table 10 ¹⁾
Reported from Statoil	12.027.279	6.210.777	1.687.779	406	1	
Reported from the Central Bank of Norway	12.405.574	6.606.007	1.687.779	406	1	148.250.906
Discrepancy foreign currency	-378.295	-395.230	-	-	-	
Resolved discrepancy	378.295	395.230	-	-	-	
Unresolved discrepancy	-	-	-	-	-	
Translated to NOK	75.117.706	56.536.853	16.595.886	461	0,04	148.250.906
Average exchange rate ¹⁾ NOK	6,06	8,56	9,83	113,45	14,63	

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

The discrepancies in TUSD and TEUR have been specified transaction by transaction and detailed explanations have been obtained for each discrepancy. The discrepancies are due to:

	TUSD	TEUR
Payments included by Statoil, but the amounts goes through an operating account at Petoro and not directly to the Central Bank of Norway. The amounts have to be excluded from Statoil's reporting when reconciling against the Central Bank of Norway.	-4.886	-
Transactions left out by Statoil in initial reporting. Confirmed by Statoil through transactions lists.	-	371.114
Transactions included by the Central Bank of Norway in December 2009, included by Statoil in January 2010. Confirmed through transaction lists.	381.787	-
Transactions included by the Central Bank of Norway in January 2009, included by Statoil in December 2008. Confirmed through transaction lists.	1.394	-
Payments to Statoil. Amount passed through an operating account at Petoro and not directly to the Central Bank of Norway. The amount has to be excluded from Statoil's reporting when reconciling against the Central Bank of Norway.	-	24.116
Resolved discrepancy	378.295	395.230

There are no remaining unsolved discrepancies.

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	15.826.285
Statoil NOK payments from sale of state's petroleum	2.702.255
Sum	18.528.540
Central Bank of Norway (ref. table 10)	18.304.286
Discrepancy	224.254

The discrepancy is explained as follows:

Payments reported by Petoro but relate to the sale of the state's petroleum and should therefore be reported by Statoil only (double reporting)	253.146
Cash call, payment paid to wrong account	-1.500
Included by the Central Bank of Norway in January 2009, included by Statoil in December 2008. Confirmed by transaction lists.	-27.392
Resolved discrepancy	224.254

There are no remaining unsolved discrepancies.

3.4 Licenses with Net Profit Interest

The cash flows reported by Petoro of TNOK 15.286.285 (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	Reporting TUSD	Discrepancy TNOK	Discrepancy TUSD	Adjusted reporting TNOK	Adjusted reporting TUSD
Petoro	1.079.320	3.140	-535	-852	1.078.785	2.288
Licensees	1.078.785	2.307	-	-19	1.078.785	2.228
Discrepancy	535	833	-535	-833	-	-

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

The discrepancy of TNOK 535 is due to amounts initially omitted by Petoro. The discrepancy of TNOK 833 is due to incorrectly reported amounts by one company, as well as Petoro failing to report an amount paid to licensee.

4. Lessons learned from this year's reconciliation

The EITI reporting was completed in the autumn of 2010 and includes payments made in 2009. This is the second 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. We have also found it beneficial to compare this year's comments to the comments from the implementation year.

4.1 Reporting templates

In the implementation year Deloitte received several questions relating to the reporting templates. The entities also demanded an electronic version of the template as well as an English translation.

This year an updated version of the guidelines was attached to the templates. The main focus was to explain items that created uncertainty and deviations in the implementation year. Templates and guidelines were also published electronically on the website for the Ministry of Energy and Petroleum, and an English version of the guidelines was made available. This appears to have been useful since fewer questions have been raised during the actual reporting process for this year compared to last year.

4.2 Reporting deadlines

In the implementation year all reporting entities received a deadline extension to August 15th since it was the first year of reporting, and since there was a short timeline from the regulations being approved to the first reporting deadline. This year the reporting deadline for entities and authorities was set to August 1st as the regulation indicates. Approximately two thirds of the entities reported within the original deadline. This is an improvement compared to last year when approximately half of the entities reported within the deadline. After the deadline expired, a follow-up regarding the entities that had not yet reported was performed and missing reporting was consequently received. A number of entities and one governmental agency reported ultimo August/beginning of September. One entity applied to the Ministry of Energy and Petroleum for a deadline extension to August 15th. As in last year, we received reporting from all entities before completing our report.

Late reporting creates challenges regarding the reconciliation work and follow-up of discrepancies. It is recommended that the importance of keeping the reporting deadline is emphasized when issuing next year's reporting forms.

4.3 Confidential information

During last year's reporting process, concern arose regarding confidentiality rules in the Custom Act and the Tax Assessment Act. To eliminate this concern, the Ministry of Energy and Petroleum proposed to change the Petroleum Act § 10-18. The legal amendment came into force on July 1st, 2010, and clarifies that the King through regulation can impose licensees and administrative agencies to provide information about payments without being prevented by confidentiality. As a result, issues regarding confidential information have not arisen in the current year.

4.4 Reporting regarding to the sales and marketing of the state's petroleum

There was some confusion in the implementation year with regard to the reporting of payments for Statoil, SDFI and the Central Bank of Norway. Ahead of this year's reporting, a meeting was held between the Ministry of Energy and Petroleum and the involved entities, where the administrator was present. It was concluded that the same procedures applied in the implementation year should be used for the current year, and consequently no confusion has arisen regarding the reporting for 2009. Petoro informed that they were about to change their reporting structure and expressed a need to review the reporting process for next year to consider the possibility of simplifying the process.

4.5 Which entities are subject to the reporting?

As in the reporting for last year the Government has reported cash flows received from petroleum tax and NO_x fees from more companies than those instructed by Ministry of Energy and Petroleum to report. These are companies that are no longer licensees on NCS, or drilling companies with NO_x tax liable activity, which are neither operator nor licensee. In total, the Government reports a tax refund of TNOK 217 and NO_x fee of TNOK 3.385 for these companies.

Counterparty reporting is not obtained. Deloitte's impression is that the MPE before sending out this year's reporting package carried out a more detailed review of which companies comprised the EITI reporting and therefore reduced the need for subsequent clarification compared to last year.

4.6 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 given for the current year reporting, leading to fewer questions from the companies on this item. Only one company has included other payments in their reporting that should not have been included based on this year's guidelines.

4.7 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 been signed by someone other than the CFO/head of department.

4.8 Auditor's report

This year, the companies were requested to attach the auditor's report together with the reporting of cash flows. Some of the companies had neglected to do this and 21 companies had to be followed up regarding this matter. For three of the companies, the auditor included an emphasis of matter paragraph in the auditor's report. The emphasis of matter paragraphs related to going concern issues, lack of restricted funds for tax payments and timeliness of finalising the financial statements. One company, Repsol Exploration SA, was not required to be audited for statutory purposes in 2009. No differences were revealed in the reporting from this company.

4.9 Appendices to the reporting

In the guidelines to the reporting for this year the companies were recommended to attach detailed statements on each reporting items specifying amounts and payment dates, to simplify the reconciliation work. 11 licensees had included such detailed statements.

By including detailed statements in the reporting, great value of efficiency is realized in the reconciliation work. Therefore, an assessment of whether the detailed statements should be included as part of the reporting template should be made, to ensure a routine of specifying all reported amounts.

4.10 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 implementation year. The discrepancies can be summarized as follows:

- Companies have omitted interest on taxes and fees
- Government has omitted interest on fees
- Companies have left out amounts and therefore reported incomplete
- Companies have reported wrong amounts
- Companies have reported based on the accrual principle rather than cash principle
- Companies and government have included taxes and fees related to counterparties which are not subject to the reporting requirement

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	266.206.487	-249.090	-	-200	265.957.196
Government	265.962.794	-	-2.430	-3.168	265.957.196
Discrepancy	243.693	-249.090	2.430	2.968	-

The table shows a discrepancy of TNOK 243.693 between the licensees and the Government's initial reporting. Discrepancies of TNOK 249.090 and TNOK 2.430 have been explained through the reconciliation. TNOK 2.968 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 correction for amounts without reporting from counterparty, the total cash flows reported from licensees and operators amount to TNOK 265.957.196 in 2009, which is in agreement with the reporting from the Government.

Oslo, 9 November 2010
Deloitte AS

Mette Herdlevær (signed)
State authorized auditor

Appendices

Appendix 1: Total reported payments per company

Licensee/operator	Sum Licensee/ operator	Sum Government ¹⁾	Discrepancy		Resolved	Unsolved
			Licensees	Government		
Altinex Oil Norway	346.494	346.527	-33	-	-33	-
A/S Norske Shell	7.026.377	7.027.638	792	-2.054	-1.262	-
Bayerngas Norge AS	-137.005	-137.005	-	-	-	-
Bayerngas Produksjon Norge AS	-165.548	-165.548	-	-	-	-
BG Norge AS (incl BG Norge Limited)	-900.219	-892.962	-7.257	-	-7.257	-
BP Norge AS ²⁾	851.496	861.457	-9.961	-	-9.961	-
Bridge Energy AS	-45.735	-45.935	200	-	200	-
Centrica. Resources Norge AS (incl Centrica. Energi)	477.344	460.971	16.373	-	16.373	-
Chevron Norge AS	473.054	424.427	48.627	-	48.627	-
Concedo ASA	-51.111	-51.111	-	-	-	-
ConocoPhillips Skandinavia AS	13.818.585	13.833.361	-14.776	-	-14.776	-
Dana Petroleum Norway AS ²⁾	84.301	84.575	-274	-	-274	-
Det norske oljeselskap ASA	-150.089	-150.239	150	-	150	-
Det norske oljeselskap AS	-369.374	-369.374	-	-	-	-
Dong E&P Norge AS	638.672	638.886	-214	-	-214	-
E.ON Ruhrgas Norge AS	236.805	234.243	2.562	-	2.562	-
Edison International SpA Norway Branch	-42.318	-42.318	-	-	-	-
Eni Norge AS	7.582.551	7.624.780	-42.229	-	-42.229	-
Enterprise Oil Norge AS	792.617	792.617	-	-	-	-
Excel Expro Norge AS	-22.282	-22.282	-	-	-	-
ExxonMobil Exploration and Production Norway AS (incl ExxonMobil Production Norway Inc) ²⁾	29.613.916	29.626.750	-12.834	-	-12.824	-
Faroe Petroleum Norge AS	-314.886	-314.886	-	-	-	-
Front Exploration AS	-252.128	-252.127	-1	-	-1	-
GDF SUEZ E&P Norge AS	-3.085	-3.085	-	-	-	-
Genesis Petroleum Norway AS	-82.318	-82.318	-	-	-	-
Hess Norge AS ²⁾	-252.506	-252.488	-18	-	-18	-
Idemitsu Petroleum Norge AS	1.529.005	1.529.005	-	-	-	-
Lotos Exploration & Production Norge AS	-19.415	-19.415	-	-	-	-
Lundin Norway AS	-328.430	-328.452	22	-	22	-
Maersk Oil Norway AS	-354.184	-354.346	162	-	162	-
Maersk Oil PL 018C Norway AS	554	554	-	-	-	-
Marathon Petroleum Norge AS	-129.187	-133.563	4.376	-	4.376	-
Marathon Petroleum Company Norway	506.161	513.368	-7.195	-12	-7.207	-
Nexen Exploration Norge AS	-404.929	-404.929	-	-	-	-
Norpipe Oil AS	164.200	164.200	-	-	-	-
Norsea Gas AS	374.154	362.688	11.466	-	11.466	-
Norske AEDC AS	-	2.380	-2.380	-	2.380	-

Licensee/operator	Sum Licensee/ operator	Sum Government ¹⁾	Discrepancy		Resolved	Unsolved
			Licensees	Government		
North Energy ASA	-98.221	-101.087	2.866	-	2.866	-
Norwegian Energy Company AS-Noreco	-534.622	-534.622	-	-	-	-
OMV (Norge) AS	-155.847	-155.847	-	-	-	-
Petoro AS	96.991.752	96.991.752	-	-	-	-
Petro-Canada Norge AS	-157.838	-163.355	5.517	-	5.517	-
Petrofac Norge AS	-	-217	-	217	217	-
PGNiG Norway AS	-35.187	-35.187	-	-	-	-
Premier Oil Norge AS	-65.520	-65.520	-	-	-	-
Repsol Exploration Norge AS (incl Repsol Exploration SA)	-56.707	-56.707	-	-	-	-
Rocksource ASA	-115.032	-115.032	-	-	-	-
RWE Dea Norge AS	32.378	53.164	-20.786	-	-20.786	-
Sagex Petroleum ASA	-64.529	-64.529	-	-	-	-
Skagen 44 AS	-7.419	-7.428	9	-	9	-
Skeie Energy AS	-135.057	-135.057	-	-	-	-
Skeie Oil&Gas AS	-43.303	-43.302	-1	-	-1	-
Spring Energy Norway AS	-131.700	-131.700	-	-	-	-
Spring Energy Exploration AS	-53.138	-53.138	-	-	-	-
Statoil Petroleum AS (incl Statoil ASA)	94.523.725	94.294.111	229.978	-364	229.614	-
Svenska Petroleum Exploration AS	6.033	-67.437	73.470	-	73.470	-
Talisman Energy Norge AS	328.435	328.441	-6	-	-6	-
Total E&P Norge AS	15.633.599	15.633.599	-	-	-	-
VNG Norge AS	37.774	60.888	-23.114	-	-23.114	-
Wintershall Norge ASA	-449.771	-443.570	-6.201	-	-6.201	-
Wintershall Norge AS	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wintershall Norge NUF	-288.446	-288.446	-	-	-	-
Shell International Pipelines Inc	558.615	558.615	-	-	-	-
4Sea Energy AS	-5.024	-5.024	-	-	-	-
Not licensees – reported by the Norwegian Petroleum Directorate ³⁾	-	3.385	-	-3.385	-3.385	-
Sum	266.206.487	265.962.794	249.290	-5.598	243.693	-

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

²⁾ Includes reported NO_x fee related to companies that are not required to report based on NEITI.

³⁾ 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			
Altinex Oil Norway	346.494	346.527	-33	-	-33	-	The company initially did not include interest
A/S Norske Shell	6.966.186	6.966.186	-	-	-	-	
Bayerngas Norge AS	-137.005	-137.005	-	-	-	-	
Bayerngas Produksjon Norge AS	-165.548	-165.548	-	-	-	-	
BG Norge AS (incl BG Norge Limited)	-936.421	-936.421	-	-	-	-	
BP Norge AS	735.192	735.193	-1	-	-1	-	Rounding
Bridge Energy AS	-45.935	-45.935	-	-	-	-	
Centrica. Resources Norge AS (incl Centrica. Energi)	477.344	460.971	16.373	-	16.373	-	The company initially included taxes related to onshore operations and omitted some payments
Chevron Norge AS	473.054	424.427	48.627	-	48.627	-	The company initially omitted interest and certain payments, and included tax related to onshore operations
Concedo ASA	-51.111	-51.111	-	-	-	-	
ConocoPhillips Skandinavia AS	13.519.350	13.519.350	-	-	-	-	
Dana Petroleum Norway AS	72.025	84.575	-12.550	-	-12.550	-	The company initially reported parts of the tax payments in item 4 "Other payments" in the reporting form and omitted some payments.
Det norske oljeselskap ASA	-199.710	-199.710	-	-	-	-	
Det norske oljeselskap AS	-384.014	-384.014	-	-	-	-	
Dong E&P Norge AS	573.395	573.395	-	-	-	-	
E.ON Ruhrgas Norge AS	236.805	234.243	2.562	-	2.562	-	The company initially omitted refund of interest
Edison International SpA Norway Branch	-42.318	-42.318	-	-	-	-	
Eni Norge AS	7.490.676	7.491.173	-497	-	-497	-	The company initially omitted interest
Enterprise Oil Norge AS	792.617	792.617	-	-	-	-	
Excel Expro Norge AS	-22.282	-22.282	-	-	-	-	
ExxonMobil Exploration and Production Norway AS (incl ExxonMobil Production Norway Inc) ²⁾	29.570.911	29.570.911	-	-	-	-	
Faroe Petroleum Norge AS	-314.886	-314.886	-	-	-	-	
Front Exploration AS	-252.128	-252.127	-1	-	-1	-	Rounding
GDF SUEZ E&P Norge AS	-3.085	-3.085	-	-	-	-	

TNOK	Sum Licensee ¹⁾	Sum Government	Discrepancy		Resolved	Unsolved	Comments
			Licensee	Government			
Genesis Petroleum Norway AS	-82.318	-82.318	-	-	-	-	
Hess Norge AS	-255.026	-255.008	-18	-	-18	-	The company did not include interests in the initial reporting
Idemitsu Petroleum Norge AS	1.529.005	1.529.005	-	-	-	-	
Lotos Exploration & Production Norge AS	-19.415	-19.415	-	-	-	-	
Lundin Norway AS	-398.699	-398.699	-	-	-	-	
Maersk Oil Norway AS	-354.184	-354.346	162	-	162	-	The company included taxes related to onshore operations
Maersk Oil PL 018C Norway AS	-406	-406	-	-	-	-	
Marathon Petroleum Norge AS	-133.563	-133.563	-	-	-	-	
Marathon Petroleum Company Norway	438.000	438.000	-	-	-	-	
Nexen Exploration Norge AS	-404.929	-404.929	-	-	-	-	
Norpipe Oil AS	164.200	164.200	-	-	-	-	
Norsea Gas AS	374.154	362.688	11.466	-	11.466	-	The company included taxes related to onshore operations and omitted some payments
Norske AEDC AS	-	2.380	-2.380	-	-2.380	-	The company reported accrued taxes rather than taxes paid
North Energy ASA	-98.221	-101.087	2.866	-	2.866	-	The company initially omitted one payment
Norwegian Energy Company AS - Noreco	-534.622	-534.622	-	-	-	-	
OMV (Norge) AS	-155.847	-155.847	-	-	-	-	
Petoro AS	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Petro-Canada Norge AS	-158.724	-163.355	4.631	-	4.631	-	The company did not include interest in initial reporting
Petrofac Norge AS	-	-217	217	-	217	-	No longer licensee, exempted from reporting
PGNiG Norway AS	-35.187	-35.187	-	-	-	-	
Premier Oil Norge AS	-65.520	-65.520	-	-	-	-	
Repsol Exploration Norge AS (incl Repsol Exploration SA)	-56.707	-56.707	-	-	-	-	
Rocksource ASA	-115.032	-115.032	-	-	-	-	
RWE Dea Norge AS	32.378	33.378	-1.000	-	-1.000	-	The company reported wrong amount in the initial reporting
Sagex Petroleum ASA	-64.529	-64.529	-	-	-	-	

TNOK	Sum Licensee ¹⁾	Sum Government	Discrepancy		Resolved	Unsolved	Comments
			Licensee	Government			
Skagen 44 AS	-7.419	-7.428	9	-	9	-	The company reported wrong amount in the initial reporting
Skeie Energy AS	-135.057	-135.057	-	-	-	-	
Skeie Oil&Gas AS	-43.303	-43.302	-1	-	-1	-	Rounding
Spring Energy Norway AS	-131.700	-131.700	-	-	-	-	
Spring Energy Exploration AS	-53.138	-53.138	-	-	-	-	
Statoil Petroleum AS incl Statoil ASA	91.824.792	91.824.791	1	-	1	-	Rounding
Svenska Petroleum Exploration AS	1.713	-67.437	69.150	-	69.150	-	The company reported wrong amount, did not include interest and omitted one payment in the initial reporting
Talisman Energy Norge AS	260.721	260.721	-	-	-	-	
Total E&P Norge AS	15.532.499	15.532.499	-	-	-	-	
VNG Norge AS	7.856	2.032	5.824	-	5.824	-	The company has omitted some refunds in initial reporting
Wintershall Norge ASA	-447.203	-447.203	-	-	-	-	
Wintershall Norge AS	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Wintershall Norge NUF	-288.446	-288.446	-	-	-	-	
Shell International Pipelines Inc	558.615	558.615	-	-	-	-	
4Sea Energy AS	-5.024	-5.024	-	-	-	-	
Sum	165.379.320	165.233.913	145.407	-	145.407	-	

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			
A/S Norske Shell	24.713	24.428	285	-	285	-	The company initially reported wrong amount
BP Norge AS	68.324	68.324	-	-	-	-	
ConocoPhillips Skandinavia AS	210.015	204.679	5.336	-	5.336	-	The company reported based on accrual rather than cash principle
ExxonMobil Exploration and Production AS	27.345	40.179	-12.834	-	-12.834	-	The company included refund of fuel fees that are not subject to EITI reporting
Marathon Petroleum Company Norway	51.026	51.026	-	-	-	-	
Statoil ASA	1.811.735	1.812.155	-56	-364	-	-	The company initially omitted one amount. The Government included amount paid by the company in 2010
Talisman Energy Norge AS	21.060	21.063	-3	-	-3	-	The company did not include interest in initial reporting
Wintershall Norge ASA	-12.666	-6.792	-5.874	-	-5.874	-	The company initially omitted two payments and included one payment made in 2010
Sum	2.201.552	2.215.062	-13.146	-364	-13.510	-	

Appendix 4: Reported NO_x tax per company

TNOK	Sum Licensee	Sum Government	Discrepancy		Resolved	Unsolved	Comments
			Licensee	Government			
A/S Norske Shell	798	2.344	507	-2.054	-1.546	-	The Government included one amount paid in 2010, and omitted some amounts related to interest. The company omitted one refund from the Government
BG Norge AS	1.206	1.492	-286	-	-286	-	The company omitted a payment in the initial reporting
Dong E&P Norge AS	3.042	3.254	-212	-	-212	-	The company omitted interest in initial reporting
Marathon Petroleum Company Norway	-3.265	-434	-2.818	-12	-2.831	-	The company reported a refund of NO _x -tax which according to the Government relates to tax on emissions outside the petroleum industry
Petro-Canada Norge AS	886	-	886	-	886	-	The company included payment made in 2010
Statoil ASA	254.757	40.757	214.000	-	214.000	-	The company has included payments to the NO _x fund
VNG Norge AS	998	998	-	-	-	-	
Wintershall Norge ASA	-	327	-327	-	-327	-	The company has omitted two amounts
Subtotal	258.422	48.738	211.750	-2.066	209.683	-	
Other companies – not licensees	-	3.385		-3.385	-3.385	-	The companies are not licensees and not required to report according to NEITI ¹⁾
Sum	258.422	52.123	211.750	-5.451	206.299	-	

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 NEITI 2009

Appendix 5: Reported area fee per company

TNOK	Sum Licensee	Sum Government	Discrepancy		Resolved	Unresolved	Comments
			Licensee	Government			
A/S Norske Shell	34.680	34.680	-	-	-	-	
BG Norge AS	34.996	41.967	-6.971	-	-6.971	-	The company initially omitted some amounts in the reporting
BP Norge AS	47.980	57.940	-9.960	-	-9.960	-	The company initially omitted some amounts in the reporting
ConocoPhillips Skandinavia AS	89.220	109.332	-20.112	-	-20.112	-	The company initially omitted some amounts in the reporting
Det norske oljeselskap ASA	49.621	49.471	150	-	150	-	The company initially omitted a refund and included wrong amounts in the reporting
Det norske oljeselskap AS	14.640	14.640	-	-	-	-	
Dong E&P Norge AS	62.235	62.237	-2	-	-2	-	Rounding
Eni Norge AS	91.875	133.607	-41.732	-	-41.732	-	The company initially omitted an amount in the reporting
ExxonMobil Exploration and Production Norway AS	15.660	15.660	-	-	-	-	
Hess Norge AS	2.520	2.520	-	-	-	-	
Lundin Norway AS	70.269	70.247	22	-	22	-	Company omitted one refund in initial reporting
Maersk Oil PL 018C Norway AS	960	960	-	-	-	-	
Marathon Petroleum Norge AS	4.376	-	4.376	-	4.376	-	Included in Marathon Petroleum Company Norway, see below
Marathon Petroleum Company Norway	20.400	24.776	-4.736	-	-4.736	-	Marathon Petroleum Company Norway has paid the fee, but reported it as paid by Marathon Petroleum Norge AS
RWE Dea Norge AS	-	19.786	-19.786	-	-19.786	-	The company has initially omitted an amount paid at the end of the year
Statoil ASA	632.441	616.408	16.033	-	16.033	-	The company has initially omitted some amounts in the reporting
Svenska Petroleum Exploration AS	4.320	-	4.320	-	4.320	-	The company has reported amounts paid by operator
Talisman Energy Norge AS	46.654	46.657	-3	-	-3	-	The company has initially omitted interest in the reporting
Total E&P Norge AS	101.100	101.100	-	-	-	-	
VNG Norge AS	28.920	57.858	-28.938	-	-28.938	-	The company has initially omitted payments from a merged company
Wintershall Norge ASA	10.098	10.098	-	-	-	-	
Sum	1.362.965	1.469.944	-106.979	-	-106.979	-	

Appendix 6: Reported net profit interest per company

Licensees	Petoro		Licensee		Discrepancy		Comments
	TNOK	TUSD	TNOK	TUSD	TNOK	TUSD	
BP Norge AS	-	1.363	-	511	-	852	Petoro has initially omitted a payment to the company
Dana Petroleum Norway ASA	3.548	-	3.548	-	-	-	
ExxonMobil Production Norway Inc	1.075.772	-	1.075.237	-	535	-	Petoro has initially omitted three payments to the company
Hess Norge AS	-	371	-	390	-	-19	The company initially reported wrong amount
Total E&P Norge AS	-	1.406	-	1.406	-	-	
Sum	1.079.320	3.140	1.078.785	2.307	535	833	

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 7 to the financial statement for the Government Pension Fund Global (SPU 7) shows that MNOK 171.577 has been transferred to the fund in 2009. 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/2009-2010/Meld-St-3-2009--2010>) and the financial statements of the pension fund. Note that the numbers are in MNOK. For comparative purposes, we have included the amounts from 2008.

MNOK		2009	2008
Cash flows reported under EITI by Government		265.963	400.474
Dividend received from Statoil		15.489	16.940
Transfer to the state's petroleum insurance fund	ref. table 3	-1.122	-1.841
Petroleum tax in state's accounts in excess of EITI reporting		-	113
Movements in outstanding accounts between the state and Petoro		-531	180
Interest regarding NO _x		-5	-
Net cash flow from petroleum operations, ref table 3.2 in Meld. St. 3 (2009-2010)		279.794	415.866
Transfer from the Government Pension Fund Global to the state by resolution of revised Budget, ref table 3.2 in Meld. St. 3 (2009-2010)		-107.221	-8.370
Transfer from the Government Pension Fund Global to the state for financing of the state's purchase of stocks in Statoil ASA, ref table 1.3 in Meld. St. 3 (2009-2010)		-2.162	-17.136
Net to be transferred to the Government Pension Fund Global		170.411	390.360
Actual transfer of cash to the Government Pension Fund Global's NOK account in the Central Bank of Norway, ref page 41 in in Meld. St. 3 (2009-2010) and the corresponding SPU 7. The transfers are based on forecasts and the last transfer takes place in November each year		171.577	385.545
Deviations in the transfer to the Government Pension Fund Global		-1.166	4.815
Explanation:			
Transfer in 2009 carried over from 2008 ¹⁾		-6.346	-1.531
Cash not yet transferred (being recorded as a liability on account 848016 in the capital account, ref. page 225 in Meld. St. 3 (2009-2010) ¹⁾		5.180	6.346
Explained deviation		-1.166	4.815

¹⁾ Meld. St. 3 (2009-2010) shows that net transfers to the Government Pension Fund Global in 2009 were MNOK 5.180 higher than the actual transfer from the state to the fund. The difference constitutes a claim as of 31.12.2009 for the fund, and will be settled after the end of budget period in the form of an increase in the transfer to the fund in 2010. Corresponding figures of 31.12.2008 was MNOK 6.346. The amounts also emerge from table 3.3 in Meld. St. 3 (2009-2010)

Financial Statements of SDFI prepared by Petoro

Cash flows from SDFI are published through the annual report from Petoro from 2009 (see www.petoro.no/aarsrapporter/). It can be derived from the annual report note 18 to the Financial Statements of SDFI for 2009 that the transfer to the Central Bank of Norway in 2009 was TNOK 96.992. This is equivalent to the reported amount in the EITI reporting from Petoro on behalf of SDFI:

Note 19 Equity		2009	2008
Cash transfers to the state	Se note 19	96.992	155.420
Cash transfers according to NEITI	Se Table 11	96.992	155.420
Discrepancy		-	-

Appendix 8: Reporting entities

Original listing of reporting entities received from OED	
1	Altinex Oil Norway AS
2	AS Norske Shell
3	Bayerngas Norge AS
4	Bayerngas Produksjon Norge AS
5	BG Norge AS (incl BG Norge Limited)
6	BP Norge AS
7	Bridge Energy AS
8	Centrica. Resources Norge AS (incl Centrica. Energi)
9	Chevron Norge AS
10	Concedo ASA
11	ConocoPhillips Skandinavia AS
12	Dana Petroleum Norway AS
13	Det norske oljeselskap ASA
14	Det norske oljeselskap AS
15	Dong E&P Norge AS
16	E.ON Ruhrgas Norge AS
17	Edison International SpA Norway Branch
18	Eni Norge AS
19	Enterprise Oil Norge AS
20	Excel Expro Norge AS
21	ExxonMobil Exploration and Production Norway AS (incl ExxonMobil Production Norway Inc)
22	Faroe Petroleum Norge AS
23	Front Exploration AS
24	GDF SUEZ E&P Norge AS
25	Genesis Petroleum Norway AS
26	Hess Norge AS
27	Idemitsu Petroleum Norge AS
28	Lotos Exploration & Production Norge AS
29	Lundin Norway AS
30	Maersk Oil Norway AS
31	Maersk Oil PL 018C Norway AS
32	Marathon Petroleum Norge AS
33	Marathon Petroleum Company Norway
34	Nexen Exploration Norge AS
35	Norpipe Oil AS
36	Norsea Gas AS
37	Norske AEDC AS
38	North Energy ASA
39	Norwegian Energy Company AS -Noreco
40	OMV (Norge) AS
41	Petoro AS
42	Petro-Canada Norge AS

Original listing of reporting entities received from OED	
43	Petrofac Norge AS
44	PGNiG Norway AS
45	Premier Oil Norge AS
46	Repsol Exploration Norge AS (incl Repsol Exploration SA)
47	Rocksource ASA
48	RWE Dea Norge AS
49	Sagex Petroleum ASA
50	Skagen 44 AS
51	Skeie Energy AS
52	Skeie Oil&Gas AS
53	Spring Energy Norway AS
54	Spring Energy Exploration AS
55	Statoil Petroleum AS (incl Statoil ASA)
56	Svenska Petroleum Exploration AS
57	Talisman Energy Norge AS
58	Total EGP Norge AS
59	Total Norge AS
60	VNG Norge AS
61	Wintershall Norge ASA
62	Wintershall Norge AS
63	Wintershall Norge NUF
64	Shell International Pipelines Inc
65	4Sea Energy AS
66	The Norwegian tax administration
67	The Norwegian Petroleum Directorate
68	Toll Custom
69	The Central Bank of Norway
Reported separately from the Norwegian tax administration, but included in the reporting from other companies listed above due to mergers, acquisitions etc.	
70	Amoco Norway Oil Company
71	BP Norge U.A
72	Fina Exploration Norway S.C.A
73	Norske ConocoPhillips AS
74	Phillips Petroleum Company Norway
75	Saga Petroleum ASA
76	Talisman Resources Norway Ltd
Reported from the Norwegian tax administration, no longer licensee, reporting not requested by OED	
77	Petrofac Norge AS
Reported from Toll Customs, not licensees and no reporting requested	
78	Other companies included by Toll customs, not licensees and not requested to report based on NEITI (10 companies)

Appendix 9: Reporting templates

SKJEMA FOR INNRAPPORTERING I HENHOLD TIL EITI-FORSKRIFTEN (SKJEMA 1) INN-/ UTBETALINGER I KALENDERÅRET 2009 (Beløpene rapporteres i hele tusen)			
Rapporterende enhet:			
RAPPORTERINGSPOSTER	INNBETALT (+)	UTBETALT (-)	SUM
1. SKATTEBETALING			
1.1 Selskapsskatt/særskatt (jf. Petroleumskatteloven)			
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. Petroleumsloven § 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 forskiftens § 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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