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Figures for 2022

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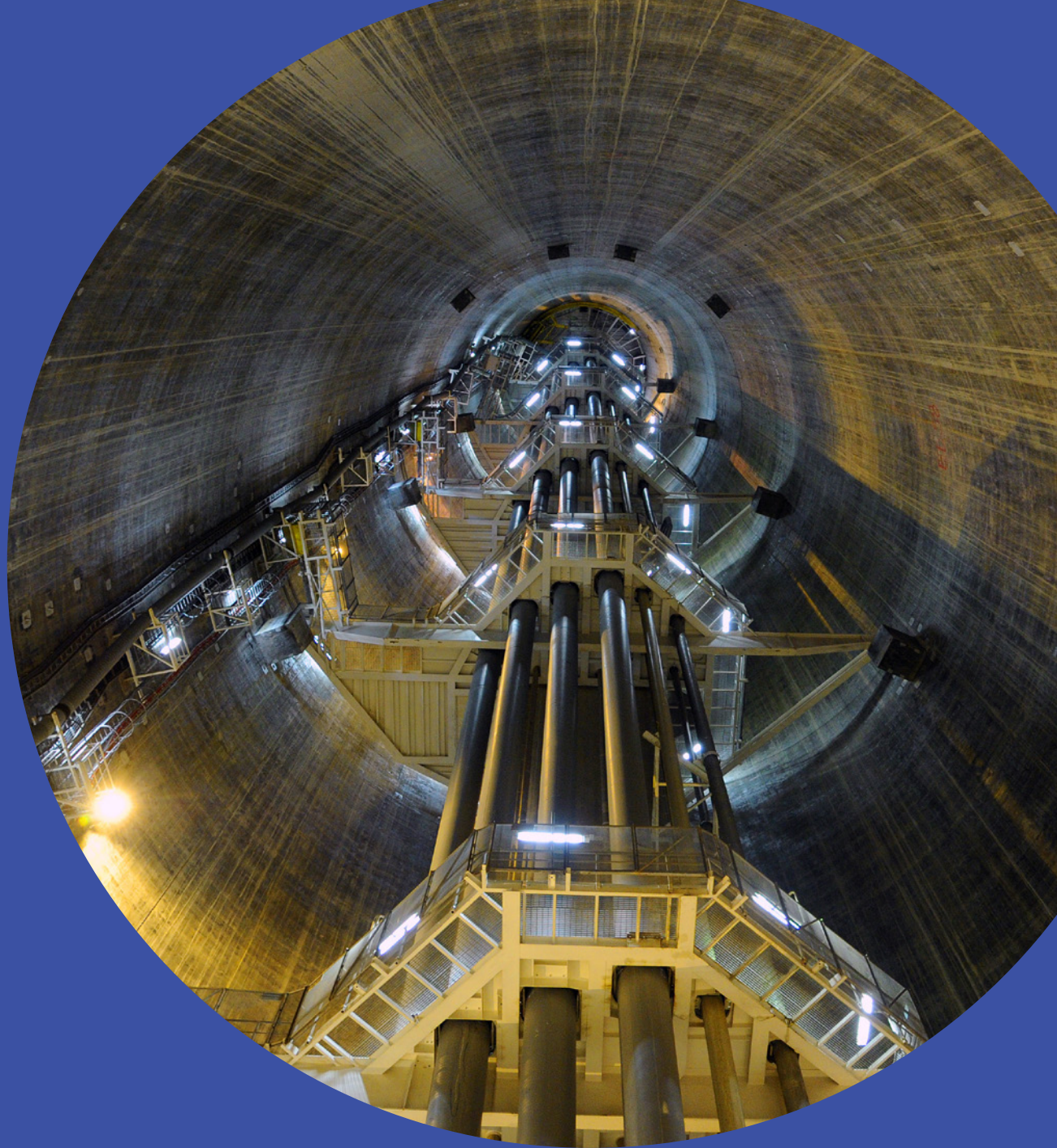
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Troll A.
Photo: Harald Pettersen / ©Equinor

Management comment regarding the SDFI annual accounts

Purpose

Since its establishment in 2001, Petoro has served as the licensee for the state's participating interests in production licences, fields, pipelines and land-based facilities. Petoro is charged with managing the SDFI portfolio on the basis of sound business principles. As of the end of 2022, the portfolio consisted of 178 production licences, 6 fewer than at the beginning of the year. In January 2022, the Ministry of Petroleum and Energy completed its Awards in Predefined Areas (APA 2021), where 7 production licences were awarded with SDFI participation. Over the course of 2022, 2 production licences were carved out from existing licences with SDFI participation, and 15 production licences were relinquished.

Confirmation

The annual accounts are presented in accordance with the Provisions on Financial Management in Central Government, circular R-115 from the Ministry of Finance, and requirements in the instructions on financial management of the SDFI in Petoro, with the exceptions granted for the SDFI. The board hereby confirms that the annual accounts, which comprise the appropriation and capital accounts prepared on a cash basis, provide a true and fair picture in accordance with the cash basis. The general ledger accounts report presents accounting figures for the SDFI as reported to the government accounts in accordance with the standard chart of accounts for state-owned undertakings.

The Board confirms that the company accounts have been prepared in accordance with the Accounting Act

and Norwegian generally-accepted accounting principles (NGAAP), and provide a true and fair picture of the SDFI's assets, obligations and financial results at 31 December 2022.

Assessment of significant factors

Appropriation and capital accounts

In accordance with the supplemental allocation letter dated 21 December 2022, the SDFI's appropriation for investments¹ totalled NOK 28.0 billion. The appropriation for operating income² totalled NOK 559.3 billion. The appropriation for interest on the state's capital³ totalled NOK 2.4 billion. Operating income in accordance with the cash basis is affected first and foremost by the price of oil and gas and the volume of the SDFI's production sold. Equinor handles marketing and sale of SDFI's products through the marketing and sale instructions issued by the Ministry of Petroleum and Energy.

The general ledger accounts report on the cash basis shows net reported revenues including financial income totalling NOK 630.1 billion in 2022, compared with NOK 255.8 billion in 2021. These revenues were largely affected by significantly higher oil and gas prices in 2022. Expenses reported in the appropriation accounts comprise payments of NOK 28.4 billion as investments and NOK 75.0 billion as operating expenses. Payments in 2021 amounted to NOK 24.8 billion related to investments and NOK 38.1 billion related to operations. Payments to operations were primarily related to the operation of fields and facilities, processing and transport costs, as well as exploration and field development expenses. This is in addition to payment of financial expenses. Depreciation of fields and

facilities amounted to NOK 26.3 billion in 2022, compared with NOK 25.6 billion in 2021.

The SDFI accounts include a number of significant estimates which are subject to uncertainties and rely on discretionary assessments. These e.g. include capitalised exploration costs, estimates of reserves as the basis for depreciation, decommissioning expenses based on estimates for costs to be incurred far into the future, and assessment of impairment charges on tangible fixed assets.

Net cash flow to the state from the SDFI at year-end amounted to NOK 528 billion, 342 billion higher than last year. The cash flow was positively affected by persistently high oil and gas prices, and increased sales of gas. The increase was offset, in part, by reduced oil sales and increased costs associated with third-party gas purchases for resale and production expenses, as well as increased transport expenses.

Total production reached 1,044 thousand barrels of oil equivalent per day (kboed), an increase of 17 kboed compared with last year.

Gas production amounted to 109 million standard cubic metres (mill. scm) per day, an increase of seven per cent compared with last year. The increase was mainly caused by increased gas extraction on Troll, a full year of production for Martin Linge and production starting up from Snøhvit following the fire on Melkøya. The average realised gas price was NOK 11.95, compared with NOK 4.78 per scm in 2021. The reason for the persistently high gas prices is mainly the loss of Russian gas deliveries to Europe as a result of the war in Ukraine. The effect of this loss of supply is lower than feared

¹ Ch./item 2440.30

² Ch./item 5440.24

³ Ch./item 5440.80

due to record-high LNG imports and reduced demand in Europe compared with 2021.

Liquids production was 359 kboed, 29 kboed lower than last year. The reduction in liquids production was primarily caused by natural production decline on multiple mature fields, as well as turnarounds. Extraction of NGL products from the gas stream has also been reduced to optimise the value of gas in the strong gas market. The reduction was offset, in part, by contributions from a full year of production for Martin Linge and production starting up from Snøhvit following the fire on Melkøya. The average realised oil price was USD 104, compared with USD 70 per barrel in 2021. However, the price increase in USD was somewhat bolstered by a weakened NOK, meaning that the achieved oil price measured in NOK was 988, compared with NOK 603 per barrel last year. The increase in the oil price compared with 2021 was caused by strong growth in demand, which was not matched by equivalent growth in supply. This development has partially reversed in the second half of 2022 due to rising interest rates, lower economic growth and a fear of recession. A stable increase in production from the US has also partly offset the loss of Russian oil imports.

Cash investments amounted to just over NOK 28 billion, 3 billion higher than in 2021. The investments increased due to greater activity on the Bredablikk and Ormen Lange phase III projects, as well as on Oseberg in connection with upgrading the gas capacity. Increased drilling activity on Heidrun and Valemon has also provided a contribution. The

increase was partly offset by reduced development investments following the completion of Martin Linge in 2021.

Total operating expenses amounted to NOK 103 billion, NOK 40 billion higher than the same period the year before. The increase was mainly caused by increased costs for purchasing third-party gas, totalling NOK 22 billion, as well as increased production and transport costs. Increased costs for purchasing third-party gas were mainly caused by higher gas prices in combination with higher volumes. Production costs amounted to NOK 23 billion, nearly NOK 6 billion higher than in 2021. The increase was mainly caused by higher electricity costs and increased CO₂ emission credit prices, as well as increased maintenance activity on certain fields and installations.

Total exploration costs during the period came to NOK 2 billion, of which a net of NOK 0.5 billion has been recognised as capitalised exploration expenses.

The financial result for 2022 was a net income of NOK 539 billion, NOK 317 billion higher than the previous year. The increase was mainly caused by higher revenues as a result of significantly higher prices for oil and gas, as well as increased sales of gas from Troll, Martin Linge and Snøhvit.

The book value of assets at 31 December 2022 was NOK 328 billion. The assets mainly consist of fixed assets related to field installations, pipelines and onshore plants, as well as current debtors. Equity at year-end came to NOK 198 billion, which is an increase of NOK 11 billion compared with 2021. The increase was

caused by the transfer to the state being 11 billion lower than the annual result for accounting purposes. Overall debt amounted to NOK 130 billion, of which 69 billion was related to estimated future removal obligations. Removal obligations were reduced by NOK 10 billion compared with 2021, as a result of updated removal estimates and a higher discount rate.

The portfolio's estimated remaining reserves totalled 4,779 million boe at the end of the year, down by 193 million boe from the year before. Reserve growth totalled 188 million boe, which is mainly derived from the Dvalin (incl. Dvalin Nord) and Irpa projects, as well as Gullfaks Sør, Statfjord blowdown and Åsgard (Blåbjørn). With a production of 381 million boe, this yielded a reserve replacement rate of 49 per cent, compared with 80 per cent in 2021 and 20 per cent in 2020.

Additional information

The Office of the Auditor General (OAG) is the external auditor, and approves the annual accounts for the SDFI. On completing its annual audit, the OAG issues a final audit letter (report) which summarises the conclusion of its audit work. The result of the audit will be reported by 1 May 2023.

The Board has appointed PwC to conduct a financial audit of the SDFI accounts as part of Petoro's internal audit process. As internal auditor, PwC submits its audit report to the Petoro AS board regarding the annual accounts pursuant to the accounting principles on a cash basis and in accordance with international auditing standards.

Stavanger, 9 March 2023



Gunn Wærsted

Chair



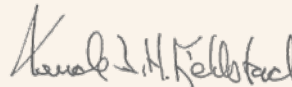
Hugo Sandal

Director



Brian Bjordal

Deputy Chair



Trude J. H. Fjeldstad

Director



Kristin Skofteland

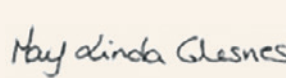
Director



Jonas Olsson

Director,

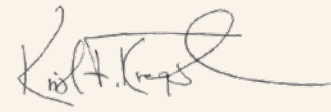
elected by the employees



May Linda Glesnes

Director,

elected by the employees



Kristin Fejerskov Kragseth

Chief Executive Officer

(CEO)

Accounts on cash basis, SDFI

Note on accounting principles for the accounts on a cash basis

The annual accounts for the SDFI have been prepared and presented in accordance with detailed guidelines stipulated in the Provisions on Financial Management in Central Government (“the Provisions”). The accounts accord with the requirements in Section 3.4 of the Provisions and more detailed provisions in circular R-115 of December 2022 from the Ministry of Finance, with the exceptions that apply for the SDFI.

The presentation of reporting to the appropriation accounts and general ledger accounts is prepared on the basis of Section 3.4.2 of the Provisions, the basic principles for the annual accounts:

- a) the accounting year matches the calendar year
- b) the accounts present all expenses and revenues for the accounting year
- c) the accounts are prepared in accordance with the cash basis.
- d) expenses and revenues are shown gross in the accounts

The reporting presentations of the appropriation accounts and general ledger accounts are prepared on the basis of the same principles, but are grouped in different charts of accounts. These principles correspond with requirements in Section 3.5 of the Provisions on how enterprises shall report to the government accounts. The item “net reported to appropriation accounts” is identical in both presentations.

Pursuant to the requirements in Section 3.7.1 of the Provisions, the enterprise is affiliated with the government’s group account scheme for state-owned companies in Norges Bank.

Appropriation reporting

The presentation of reporting to the appropriation accounts comprises an upper section with the appropriation reporting and a lower section, which shows the enterprise’s listed balances in the capital accounts. The appropriation reporting presents accounting figures reported by the enterprise to the government accounts. These are posted in accordance with the chapters and items in the appropriation accounts the enterprise has at its disposal. The column “Total allocation” shows what the enterprise has at its disposal in the letter of assignment for each government account (chapter/item). The presentation also shows all financial assets and liabilities entered against the enterprise in the government’s capital accounts.

The SDFI receives estimated appropriations. No authorisations have been received or issued to charge from/to chapters/items in other undertakings.

General ledger accounts report

The general ledger accounts report is formatted with an upper part which shows what has been reported to the government accounts in accordance with the standard chart of accounts for state-owned enterprises and a lower part which presents assets and liabilities included in the open account with the state. The general ledger accounts report presents accounting figures reported to the government accounts in accordance with the standard chart of accounts for state-owned enterprises. The report is not formatted in accordance with the method recommended by the Norwegian Government Agency for Financial Management (DFØ), but incorporates adjustments which reflect special conditions for the SDFI.

Accounts on cash basis, SDFI

Appropriation accounts

Presentation of appropriation accounts reporting 31 Dec. 2022

Expense chapter	Chapter name	Category	Description	Total allocation	2022 accounts	(Increase)/ decrease in expenses
2440	Expenses	30	Investments	28,000,000,000	28,378,477,690	(378,477,690)
5440	Expenses	24.02	Operating expenses	73,100,000,000	74,657,535,672	(1,557,535,672)
5440	Expenses	24.03	Exploration and field development expenses	2,000,000,000	1,955,951,399	44,048,601
5440	Expenses	24.04	Depreciation	26,100,000,000	26,314,129,664	(214,129,664)
5440	Expenses	24.05	Interest	2,400,000,000	2,377,551,850	22,448,150
Total expensed				131,600,000,000	133,683,646,275	(2,083,646,275)

Revenue chapter	Chapter name	Category	Description	Total allocation	2022 accounts	Excess revenue and lower revenue (-)
5440	Revenues	24.01	Operating revenue	662,900,000,000	634,025,312,218	(28,874,687,782)
5440	Expenses	30	Depreciation	26,100,000,000	26,314,129,664	214,129,664
5440	Expenses	80	Interest on fixed capital	2,400,000,000	2,382,902,576	(17,097,424)
5440	Expenses	85	Interest on open accounts	0	(5,350,726)	(5,350,726)
Total recognised				691,400,000,000	662,716,993,732	(28,683,006,268)
5440	24	Operating profit		559,300,000,000	528,720,143,634	(30,579,856,366)
Net reported to appropriation accounts					(529,033,347,457)	

Capital accounts

0677.03.04693	Settlement account Norges Bank - paid in	625,575,399,529
0677.03.08710	Settlement account Norges Bank - paid in	18,250,599,361
0677.04.05015	Settlement account Bank of Norway - paid out	(115,655,242,990)
	Change in open accounts	862,591,557
Sum rapportert		0

Holdings reported to the capital accounts (31 Dec)

Account	Text	2022	2021	Change
	Open accounts with the Treasury	(1,309,114,358)	(446,522,801)	(862,591,557)

Accounts on cash basis, SDFI Appropriation accounts

NOTE A Explanation of total allocation			
Type and category	Transferred from last year	Allocation for the year	Total allocation
2440.30		28,000,000,000	28,000,000,000
5440.24.02		73,100,000,000	73,100,000,000
5440.24.03		2,000,000,000	2,000,000,000
5440.24.04		26,100,000,000	26,100,000,000
5440.24.05		2,400,000,000	2,400,000,000
5440.24.01		662,900,000,000	662,900,000,000
5440.30		26,100,000,000	26,100,000,000
5440.80		2,400,000,000	2,400,000,000
5440.85		0	0
5440.24		559,300,000,000	559,300,000,000

NOTE B Explanation for authorisations used and calculation of possible amount to be transferred to next year

Petoro has been authorized to post receipts and payments for the SDFI against balances with the Treasury. The balance includes over/undercalling of cash from the operator companies (the difference between cash call and settlements from the operator), working capital, settlement from the operator, value added tax and balances with payment intermediaries, etc. For other power of attorneys, refer to the Letter of Assignment for 2022 given to Petoro from the Ministry of Trade, Industry and Fisheries.

Calculation of the possible amount to be transferred to next year is not relevant for the SDFI, which receives estimated appropriations.

Accounts on cash basis, SDFI


Capital accounts – specified

SDFI capital accounts 2022 – Figures in NOK		
Items		
Open account government		1,309,114,358
Fixed assets before impairment	202,816,260,226	
(Impairment) / reversal (+)	673,340,886	
Fixed asset account	203,489,601,112	203,489,601,112
Total		204,798,715,471
Open account state at 1 Jan. 2022		(446,522,801)
Total expenses	28,378,477,690	
Total revenue	(557,411,825,147)	
Cash flow	(529,033,347,457)	(529,033,347,457)
Net transfer to the state		528,170,755,900
Open account state at 31 Dec. 2022		(1,309,114,358)
Fixed assets 1 Jan. 2022		(200,751,912,200)
Investments for the year		(28,378,477,690)
Depreciation for the year		26,314,129,664
Impairment (+) / (Reversal)		(673,340,886)
Fixed assets 31 Dec. 2022		(203,489,601,112)
Total		(204,798,715,471)

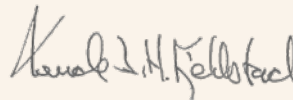
Stavanger, 9 March 2023



Gunn Wærsted
Chair



Brian Bjordal
Deputy Chair



Trude J. H. Fjeldstad
Director



Kristin Skofteland
Director



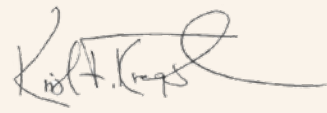
Hugo Sandal
Director



Jonas Olsson
Director,
elected by the employees



May Linda Glesnes
Director,
elected by the employees



Kristin Fejerskov Kragseth
Chief Executive Officer
(CEO)

Accounts on cash basis, SDFI

General ledger accounts report

Specification of the general ledger accounts report 31. Dec. 2022		
	2022	2021
Operating revenues reported to the appropriation accounts		
Sales and lease payments received	646,148,095,491	270,584,545,129
Other amounts paid in	(16,095,982,525)	(14,780,124,770)
Total paid in from operations	630,052,112,965	255,804,420,359
Operating expenses reported to the appropriation accounts		
Depreciation	26,314,129,664	25,633,966,699
Other disbursements for operations	75,002,734,960	38,111,073,194
Total disbursed to operations	101,316,864,624	63,745,039,893
Net reported operating expenses	(528,735,248,341)	(192,059,380,467)
Investment and financial income reported to the appropriation accounts		
Financial income paid in	3,973,199,253	(6,130,120,048)
Total investment and financial income	3,973,199,253	(6,130,120,048)
Investment and financial expenses reported to the appropriation accounts		
Paid out for investment	28,347,890,748	24,776,788,081
Paid out for share purchases	28,582,627	(43,756,236)
Paid out for financial expenses	3,990,308,275	3,991,464,531
Total investment and financial expenses	32,366,781,650	28,724,496,377
Net reported investment and financial expenses	28,393,582,398	34,854,616,425
Collection activity and other transfers to the state		
Contribution management and other transfers from the state		
Revenues and expenses reported under common chapters		
Depreciation (see Ch. 5440 revenue)	(26,314,129,664)	(25,633,966,699)
Interest on the government's capital and open accounts with the Treasury (see Ch. 5440 revenue)	(2,377,551,850)	(2,331,397,463)
Net reported expenses under joint chapters	(28,691,681,513)	(27,965,364,163)
Net expenses reported to the appropriation accounts	(529,033,347,457)	(185,170,128,204)

Accounts on cash basis, SDFI General ledger accounts report

Open accounts with the Treasury

Assets and liabilities	2022	2021	Change
O/U call	5,223,091,183	4,889,066,822	334,024,361
AP nonop	(2,360,814,695)	(2,614,962,675)	254,147,980
AR nonop	824,799,820	740,476,361	84,323,458
Inventory nonop	1,655,026,657	1,530,463,309	124,563,349
Prep exp nonop	553,817,712	539,139,890	14,677,822
Working cap - nonop	(4,593,947,580)	(4,640,378,698)	46,431,118
VAT	7,141,540	2,718,071	4,423,469
Agio	(278)	(278)	0
Total open accounts with the Treasury	1,309,114,358	446,522,801	862,591,557

*)

O/U call - prepayments calculated net of JV cash call and settlement from operators

AP nonop - accounts payable in settlements from operators

AR nonop - accounts receivable in settlements from operators

Inventory nonop - inventory in settlements from JV operators

Prep exp nonop – prepaid expenses to operators - settlements

Working cap - nonop - primarily accruals in monthly settlements from operators

VAT - balance of VAT payments

Agio - rounding-off related to currency translation (agio/disagio)

Comment on open account from 2021 to 2022:

The change is mainly caused by increased advances, calculated as net cash calls and settlement from the operators, as well as a reduction in amounts owed in settlement from the operators.

Accounts based on Accounting Act Income statement pursuant to NGAAP - SDFI

All figures in NOK million	Notes	2022	2021
OPERATING REVENUE			
Operating revenue	2, 3, 13, 10	640,426	286,141
Total operating revenue		640,426	286,141
OPERATING EXPENSES			
Exploration expenses		1,461	1,362
Production expenses	4	23,489	17,711
Transport and processing expenses	4	12,478	8,115
Depreciation and impairment	9	27,484	21,600
Costs for gas purchases, storage and administration	4, 12, 13	37,912	13,923
Total operating costs		102,823	62,711
Operating profit		537,603	223,430
FINANCIAL ITEMS			
Financial income	7	10,691	3,211
Financial expenses	7, 15	9,086	4,506
Net financial items	7	1,605	(1,296)
NET INCOME FOR THE YEAR	14	539,208	222,135

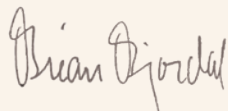
Accounts based on accounting act SDFI balance sheet at 31 December

All figures in NOK million	Notes	2022	2021
Intangible fixed assets	9	49	53
Tangible fixed assets	1, 9, 21, 22	220,649	229,357
Financial assets	9, 10	24,668	1,827
Fixed assets		245,366	231,237
Inventory	11	3,013	2,130
Trade debtors	12, 13	79,963	73,488
Bank deposits		100	61
Current assets		83,076	75,679
TOTAL ASSETS		328,442	306,916
Equity at 1 Jan.		187,190	151,113
Paid from/(to) the state during the year		(528,171)	(186,058)
Net profit		539,208	222,135
Equity	14	198,227	187,190
Long-term decommissioning liabilities	15, 21	68,677	78,734
Other long-term liabilities	16	22,331	5,759
Long-term liabilities		91,008	84,493
Trade creditors		2,860	2,713
Other current liabilities	13, 17, 18	36,346	32,519
Current liabilities		39,206	35,233
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		328,442	306,916

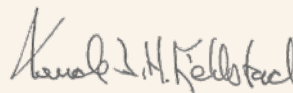
Stavanger, 9 March 2023



Gunn Wærsted
Chair



Brian Bjordal
Deputy Chair



Trude J. H. Fjeldstad
Director



Kristin Skofteland
Director



Hugo Sandal
Director



Jonas Olsson
Director,
elected by the employees



May Linda Glesnes
Director,
elected by the employees



Kristin Fejerskov Kragseth
Chief Executive Officer
(CEO)

Accounts based on accounting act

SDFI Cash flow statement

All figures in NOK million	Notes	2022	2021
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Cash receipts from operations	2, 3	634,025	249,674
Cash disbursements from operations	4, 15	(76,617)	(39,768)
Change in working capital in the licences		(485)	1,017
Change over/under call in the licences		(334)	(179)
Net interest payments		(1)	(1)
Cash flows from operating activities		556,588	210,743
CASH FLOW FROM INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES			
Investments	9, 10	(28,378)	(24,732)
Cash flow from investment activities		(28,378)	(24,732)
CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Net transfer to the state		(528,171)	(186,058)
Cash flow from financing activities		(528,171)	(186,058)
Increase in bank deposits of partnerships with shared liability		39	(47)

Note information for accounts based on the Accounting Act

General

As of 31 December 2022, Petoro AS acted as licensee on behalf of the SDFI for interests in 178 production licences and 16 joint ventures for pipelines and terminals, including the company's management of commercial interests in Mongstad Terminal DA and Vestprosess DA, and the shares in Norseas Gas AS and Norpipe Oil AS. The SDFI is also entitled to potential profits in production licences with net profit agreements. Petoro has the same rights and obligations as other licensees, and manages the SDFI on the NCS on the basis of sound business principles.

Petoro's administration of the portfolio is subject to the Regulations on Financial Management in Central Government and instructions for financial management of the SDFI. Accounts for the portfolio are presented both on the cash basis used by the government and in accordance with the Norwegian Accounting Act. The company maintains separate accounts for all transactions relating to its participating interests, so that revenue and costs from production licences and joint ventures are kept separate from operation of the company. Cash flow from the portfolio is transferred to the central government's own accounts with Norges Bank. Petoro prepares separate annual accounts for the SDFI, with an overview of the participating interests managed by the company and associated resource accounting.

Accounting principles for the company accounts

The principal difference between the profit based on the Accounting Act and on a cash basis is that the latter includes cash payment for investments and operating expenses. Adjustments are also made for accruals of income and expenses on a cash basis, with a corresponding adjustment to debtors and creditors in the balance sheet. Realised currency loss/gain related to operating expenses and income is classified on the cash basis as operating expenses and income. The accounts based on the Accounting Act present realised currency loss/gain as financial expenses/income, and these items are accordingly not included in the operating profit. Differences between the accounts prepared in accordance with the Accounting Act (NGAAP) and on a cash basis are indicated in the notes below.

The SDFI's interests in partnerships with shared liability relating to the production of petroleum are included under the respective items in the income statement and recorded in the balance sheet based on relative ownership interest for the SDFI's share of income, expenses, assets and liabilities. The same applies to licence interests in oil and gas activities, including pipeline transport, which are not organised as companies.

SDFI's participation in Equinor's investments that fall under the marketing and sale instruction, are assessed as investments in associated companies or jointly controlled enterprises and are recorded pursuant to the equity method. The SDFI's share of the equity is recorded in the balance sheet under financial fixed assets and its share of the profit/loss is recorded as operating revenue in the income statement.

SDFI's ownership interests in limited companies are recorded in the balance sheet in accordance with the cost method and any dividend is recorded as a financial item. In addition, revenue from production licences with net profit agreements (concerns licences awarded in the second licensing round) is recorded as other income.

The functional currency is the Norwegian krone.

Revenue recognition principles

The SDFI records revenue from the production of oil, NGL and gas using the sales method. This means that sales are recorded in the period when the volumes are lifted and sold to the customer.

Revenue from ownership in transport and process facilities is recorded when the service is rendered.

Gas swap and borrowing agreements where settlement takes the form of returning volumes are, as a general rule, accrued using the sales method. At the same time, a provision is made for the associated production costs in the event that the SDFI has lent/swapped gas. When lending gas from the SDFI, the lower of production expense and estimated net present value of the future sales price is capitalised as a pre-paid expense at the date of the loan. The SDFI's share of location swaps associated with the purchase or sale of third-party gas is recorded net as operating revenue. The SDFI's share of timeswaps is recorded gross.

Liabilities arising because too much crude oil has been lifted in relation to the SDFI's share of the production partnership are valued at production cost, while receivables from the other partners in the production partnerships are valued at the lower of production cost and the estimated present value of the future sales price.

Purchases of third-party gas for resale and gas for inventory are recorded gross as operating expenses. The corresponding revenue is included in sales income.

Purchases and sales between fields and/or transport systems

Internal expenses and revenues are eliminated in purchases

and sales between fields and/or transport systems in which the SDFI is both owner and shipper, so that only costs paid to third parties appear as net transport costs.

Foreign currencies

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the transaction rate. Monetary items in foreign currencies are valued at the exchange rate prevailing on the balance sheet date. Unrealised currency losses and realised currency losses/gains are recorded as financial income or financial expenses.

Classification of assets and liabilities

Assets intended for ownership or use over a longer period are classified as fixed assets. Other assets are classified as current assets. Debts due within one year are classified as current assets. Equivalent criteria are applied for classification of current and long-term liabilities.

Research and development

Research and development costs are expensed on a continuous basis. In addition to spending on direct research and development in each joint venture, the operator also charges expenses for general research and development to the partnership in accordance with the extent of exploration, development and operating expenses in the joint venture.

Exploration and development costs

Petoro employs the successful efforts method to record exploration costs for SDFI oil and gas operations. This means that costs related to geological and geophysical surveys are expensed. However, expenses linked to the drilling of exploration wells are recognised in the balance sheet in anticipation of evaluation. Such costs are expensed if the evaluation determines that the discovery is not commercially viable. Considerable time can elapse between the drilling of a well and a final development decision. Capitalised exploration well expenses are accordingly assessed quarterly to determine whether sufficient progress is being made in the projects so that the criteria for capitalisation continue to be met. Dry wells or those where progress is insufficient are expensed.

Expenses linked to development, including wells, platforms and equipment, are capitalised. Costs for operational preparations are expensed on a continuous basis.

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets and investments are carried at historical acquisition cost with deduction for planned and contingent depreciation. Fixed assets under construction are carried at acquisition cost.

Fixed assets leased on terms which largely transfer the financial risk and control to the SDFI (financial leasing) are capitalised under tangible fixed assets and the associated lease obligation is recognised as an obligation under long-term interest-bearing debt at the net present value of the lease

charges. The fixed asset is subject to planned depreciation, and the obligation is reduced by the lease payment after deduction of calculated interest costs.

The SDFI does not take up loans, and incurs no interest expenses associated with the financing of development projects.

Ordinary depreciation of oil and gas production facilities is calculated for each field and field-dedicated transport system using the unit of production method. This means that the acquisition cost is depreciated in line with the ratio between volume sold during the period and reserves at the start of the period. Investments in wells are depreciated in line with the reserves made available by the wells drilled.

Petoro determines the reserve base for depreciation purposes on the basis of estimated remaining reserves per field, which are adjusted by a factor calculated as the ratio between the Norwegian Petroleum Directorate's total of low reserves in production and the sum of expected reserves in production. This is done for both oil and gas reserves. This reserve adjustment totalled 75 per cent of expected remaining oil reserves in 2022, while the corresponding figure for gas reserves was 84 per cent. The reserve estimates are revised annually, and any changes affect only future depreciation expenses.

Ordinary depreciation for onshore facilities and transport systems as well as riser platforms used by multiple fields, is calculated on a straight-line basis over the remaining licence period at 31 December.

Other tangible fixed assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over their expected economic lifetime.

Intangible fixed assets

Intangible fixed assets are carried at their fair value at the time of acquisition. They are depreciated over the expected contract period or their expected economic lifetime, and any impairment charges are deducted.

Impairment

When the accounts are prepared, tangible fixed assets and intangible assets are reviewed for depreciation if there are indications of a decline in value. Producing fields or installations are normally treated as separate entities for the purposes of assessing impairment. Should the recoverable value be lower than the book value, and this decline is not expected to be temporary, the asset is written down to its recoverable value, which is the higher of the asset's fair value less sales costs and its utility value. The utility value is calculated using expected future cash flows, which are discounted using a discount rate based on the weighted average cost of capital (WACC) calculated for the company.

The impairment charge will be reversed if the conditions for

writing down the asset no longer apply, limited to what the value would have been if no writedown was undertaken.

Maintenance expenses

Expenses related to repair and maintenance are expensed on a continuous basis. Expenses for major replacements and renovations that significantly extend the economic life of the tangible fixed assets are capitalised.

Abandonment and decommissioning expenses

Under the terms of a licence, the authorities can require the licensees to remove offshore installations when their production life comes to an end. The estimated fair value of obligations for decommissioning and removal is recorded in the accounts in the period when the liability arises, normally when wells are drilled and installations are built and ready for use. The obligation is capitalised as part of the acquisition cost of wells and installations, and depreciated therewith. Changes to estimated cessation and decommissioning costs are recorded and capitalised in the same manner and depreciated over the remaining economic life of the assets. The discount rate is based on the discount rate for corporate bonds (OMF) as stated in NRS 6.

A change in the liability relating to its time value — the effect of the decommissioning date having come one year closer — is recorded as a financial expense.

Inventories

Inventories of spare parts and operating materials are valued at the lower of acquisition cost according to the FIFO principle, or net realisable value. Spare parts of insignificant value for use in connection with operating oil or gas fields are expensed at the time of acquisition. Spare parts of significant value are recorded as inventory at the time of acquisition and expensed when they are used in operations. Petoro takes a point of departure in the operators' assessments in monthly settlements (billings) as regards which materials should be capitalised and which expensed.

Accounts receivable

Accounts receivable are recognised at face value in the balance sheet less a provision for expected loss. This provision is based on an individual assessment of each debtor.

Bank deposits

Bank deposits include cash, bank deposits and other monetary instruments with a maturity of less than three months at the date of purchase. Cash flows from oil and gas sales are transferred to the state on a daily basis. Booked bank deposits thus include the SDFI's share of bank deposits in companies with apportioned liability in which the SDFI has an interest, and in which the proportionate consolidation method is used.

Current liabilities

Current liabilities are recognised at face value.

Taxes and fees

The SDFI is exempt from income tax in Norway. The SDFI is registered for value-added tax (VAT) in Norway. Virtually all the SDFI's sales of oil and gas products from its activity take place outside the geographic scope of Norway's VAT legislation (continental shelf and exports). The SDFI invoices these sales to the buyer free of tax. At the same time, the SDFI can deduct any VAT incurred on invoiced costs relevant to its activity.

Financial instruments

The SDFI is covered by the state's overall risk management. Financial instruments are used as part of Equinor's optimisation of gas sales.

Financial instruments are valued according to the lowest value principle, unless stated criteria have been met. Unrealised losses relating to financial instruments are recorded as expenses. Portfolio valuations are used as a basis where this, based on the nature of the financial instruments, is considered to be the most sensible approach, and where the portfolio is balanced in volume and time. Eliminations are carried out where legal rights exist to offset unrealised losses and gains, or where deposits/margins that correspond with the market value of the derivatives have been paid and capitalised. Gains are otherwise recognised upon realisation.

Financial instruments that are not current assets follow the valuation rules for fixed assets.

Uncertain obligations and contingent assets

Probable and quantifiable losses are expensed. Contingent assets are not included unless the asset is reasonably certain to be settled. Liabilities related to legal disputes are reflected when there is a preponderance of evidence indicating that the SDFI is on the losing side or when a judgement is pronounced, regardless of whether the judgement is appealed and the dispute is still making its way through the legal system.

NOTE 1 Asset transfers and changes

In January 2022, the Ministry of Petroleum and Energy completed its Awards in Predefined Areas (APA 2021), where 7 production licences were awarded with SDFI participation. Over the course of 2022, 2 production licences were carved out from existing licences with SDFI participation, and 15 production licences were relinquished. In January 2023, the Ministry of Petroleum and Energy completed its Awards in Predefined Areas (APA 2022), where an additional 9 production licences were awarded with SDFI participation.

NOTE 2 Specification of operating revenue by area

All figures in NOK million	2022	2021
Licence	591,764	264,485
Infrastructure and Market	52,911	25,434
Net profit agreements	1,245	(9)
Elimination internal sales	(5,494)	(3,769)
Total operating revenue (NGAAP)	640,426	286,141
Conversion to cash basis	(6,401)	(36,467)
Total cash basis	634,025	249,674

Infrastructure and Market generally consists of revenues from the resale of gas, tariff revenues for transport and processing, unrealised losses and revenues from trading inventory. Trading inventory mainly relates to physical volumes.

NOTE 3 Specification of operating revenue by product

All figures in NOK million	2022	2021
Crude oil, NGL and condensate	121,144	82,644
Gas	503,924	192,057
Transport and processing revenue	13,689	11,043
Other revenue	425	405
Net profit agreements	1,245	(9)
Total operating revenue (NGAAP)	640,426	286,141
Conversion to cash basis	(6,401)	(36,467)
Total cash basis	634,025	249,674

All oil, NGL and condensate from SDFI is sold to Equinor. All gas is sold by Equinor through the marketing and sale instructions issued to Equinor at SDFI's expense and risk. Virtually all gas is sold to customers in Europe under bilateral contracts, or over the "trading desk". About 33 per cent of annual gas volumes are purchased by the four largest customers. Under gas revenues in 2022, the company allocated NOK 7.3 billion in net unrealised losses on outstanding financial derivatives associated with gas volumes. For more information, see Note 18 on financial instruments.

NOTE 4 Specification of production and other operating expenses by area

All figures in NOK million	2022	2021
PRODUCTION EXPENSES		
Licence	17,050	13,245
Infrastructure and Market	6,439	4,466
Total production expenses	23,489	17,711
TRANSPORT AND PROCESSING EXPENSES		
Licence	17,814	12,939
Infrastructure and Market	158	(1,055)
Elimination internal purchases	(5,494)	(3,769)
Total transport and processing expenses	12,478	8,115
OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES		
Expenses for gas purchases, storage and administration	37,912	13,923
Total other operating expenses	37,912	13,923
Total operating expenses	73,878	39,749
Conversion to cash basis	779	(1,440)
Total cash basis	74,658	38,308

Production costs have increased due to higher electricity costs and increased CO2 emission credit prices, as well as increased maintenance activity on certain fields and facilities.

The increase in transport and processing costs was mainly caused by increased gas production in combination with increased tariffs.

Increased costs related to gas purchases, storage and administration are primarily caused by higher gas prices in combination with higher volumes.

Over / underlift is included in the figure for Infrastructure and Market under production expenses. Gassled and other gas infrastructure is organisationally placed under Infrastructure and Market as regards reporting of production expenses and transport and processing expenses.

NOTE 5 Research and development

Petoro contributes to research and development (R&D) through the SDFI meeting its share of the operator's costs for general research and development pursuant to the Accounting Agreement. NOK 638 million was expensed by the SDFI for R&D in 2022 as regards charges from the operators during the accounting year.

NOTE 6 Auditors

The SDFI is subject to the Appropriations Regulations, as well as the Regulations and Provisions on Financial Management in Central Government. In accordance with the Act relating to the Office of the Auditor General (OAG) of 7 May 2004, the OAG is the external auditor for the SDFI. The audit takes place during the period from 1 May 2022 – 30 April 2023, and the result of the audit will be reported in the form of an auditor's report by 1 May 2023.

PricewaterhouseCoopers AS (PwC) has also been engaged by Petoro's board of directors to perform a financial audit of the SDFI as part of the internal audit function. As internal auditor, PwC submits its audit report to the Board in accordance with international auditing standards. PwC's fee is charged to the accounts of Petoro AS.

NOTE 7 Net financial items

All figures in NOK million	2022	2021
Interest income	1	0
Other financial revenue	2	0
Currency gain	10,688	3,210
Currency loss	(7,375)	(2,915)
Currency loss/gain - unrealised	(70)	(32)
Interest expenses	(153)	(134)
Other financial expenses	0	0
Interest on decommissioning liability	(1,488)	(1,426)
Net financial items	1,605	(1,296)

Not relevant to the accounts on a cash basis.

NOTE 8 Interest included in the SDFI's appropriation accounts

Interest on the state's fixed capital is incorporated in the accounts on a cash basis. Interest amounts are calculated in accordance with the requirements in the 2022 letter of assignment to Petoro from the Ministry of Trade, Industry and Fisheries.

Interest on the state's fixed capital is charged to operations in order to take account of capital costs and to provide a more accurate picture of the use of resources. This is a calculated expense without cash effect.

The accounts on a cash basis include an open account with the state which represents the difference between the recorded amount in the chapter/item in the appropriation accounts and ingoing and outgoing payments in the settlement accounts in Norges Bank.

Interest on the open account with the state is calculated in accordance with the 2022 letter of assignment to Petoro from the Ministry of Trade, Industry and Fisheries. The interest rate applied is linked to the interest rate on short-term government securities and corresponds to the interest rate applied to short-term loans to the Treasury, calculated on the basis of the average monthly balance in the open account with the government.

Not relevant to the accounts based on the Accounting Act (NGAAP).

NOTE 9 Specification of fixed assets

All figures in NOK million	Book value at 31 Dec 2021	Historical acquisition cost at 1 Jan. 22	Accumulated depreciation 1 Jan. 22	Additions 2022	Reversals 2022	Disposal 2022	Transfers 2022	Depreciation 2022	Book value at 31 Dec. 2022
Fields under development	13,871	13,871	0	4,631	0	0	0	0	18,502
Fields in operation*	187,159	668,077	(480,918)	10,170	673	0	559	(25,266)	173,295
Pipelines and onshore facilities	23,069	74,943	(51,873)	3,559	0	0	0	(2,887)	23,741
Capitalised exploration expenses*	5,258	5,258	0	1,257	0	(845)	(559)	0	5,112
Total tangible fixed assets	229,357	762,148	(532,791)	19,617	673	(845)	0	(28,153)	220,649
Intangible fixed assets	53	288	(235)	0	0	0	0	(4)	49
Financial assets	1,827	1,827	0	22,841	0	0	0	0	24,668
Total fixed assets (NGAAP)	231,237	764,263	(533,026)	42,457	673	(845)	0	(28,157)	245,366
Conversion to cash basis	(30,485)	(79,062)	48,577	(14,079)	0	845	0	1,843	(41,876)
Total fixed assets on cash basis	200,752	685,202	(484,450)	28,378	673	0	0	(26,314)	203,490

* Due to reclassification of well costs in 2022, a net amount of NOK 360 million has been moved from "Fields in operation" to "Capitalised exploration expenses" in the incoming balance.

Historical impairment totalling NOK 673 million has been reversed for fields in operation, related to Ekofisk, as a result of changes in applied short-term price trajectories, as well as updated production profiles and cost estimates.

Impairment tests are based on Petoro's best estimate of cash flows (market prices, production, costs and exchange rate assumptions). The real discount rate in the calculation of utility value is 7-8 per cent. Inflation is estimated at 2 per cent annually. When the utility value is assessed to be lower than the book value, the assets are written down to their utility value.

The following price assumptions have been used to calculate impairment/reversal of historical impairment:

Real prices/year	2023	2026	2028	2038
Oil NOK/bbl	838	631	585	540
Gas price NOK/scm	13.4	6.7	2.56	2.39

The long-term oil price is somewhat higher than what the IEA presumes in its Sustainable Development Scenario, which is in line with the Paris Agreement.

The long-term gas price reflects an increased probability of scenarios with higher demand, loss of Russian gas and generally higher prices in the global gas market. The projected gas price is somewhat higher than the price trajectory the IEA presumes in its Sustainable Development Scenario.

However, the risk for periods with both lower and higher prices is still significant, and volatility can be expected.

Sensitivity analysis

The table below shows a marginal change in what the impairment or reversal of previous impairment would have been in 2022 under various alternative assumptions, presuming that all other assumptions remain constant. A price reduction of 30% on all products would have yielded a total impairment of NOK 595 million for the SDFI portfolio. The analysis indicates that the risk of potential stranded assets in the SDFI portfolio is relatively limited under current market assumptions.

Assumptions	Change	Alternative calculations of (impairment) / reversal of impairment (+) for 2022	
		Increased assumptions	Reduced as-sumptions
Gas and liquids prices	+/- 30 %	0	(595)
Discount rate	+/- 1 %	0	0

Tangible fixed assets for Snøhvit include a capitalised long-term financial charter for three ships used for LNG transport from the field. These vessels are being depreciated over 20 years, which is the duration of the charter.

Depreciation assessments calculate utility values by discounting future cash flows using a discount rate based on capital costs (WACC).

Intangible fixed assets include investments in further development of Etzel Gas Storage and a lesser amount in Åsgard Transport.

Financial assets totalling NOK 24,668 million include capacity rights for regasification of LNG at the Cove Point terminal in the US with an associated agreement regarding the sale of LNG from Snøhvit to Equinor Natural Gas LLC (ENG) in the US, as well as SDFI's share of Equinor's investment in Danske Commodities (DC). The SDFI participates in ENG under the marketing and sale instruction with regard to activities related to the marketing and sale of the state's LNG from Snøhvit. Cash flows from ENG are settled continuously on a monthly basis in connection with the purchase and sale of LNG. SDFI's share of DC is linked to gas activities under the marketing and sale instruction. These activities are assessed as investments in associated companies and recorded according to the equity method (see also Note 10).

NOTE 10 Investments in associated companies

As of 1 January 2009, the SDFI's participation in Equinor Natural Gas LLC (ENG) in the US has been treated as an investment in an associate, which is recognised in accordance with the equity method. At the time it was established in 2003, the investment was recorded at the original acquisition cost of NOK 798 million.

The company's business office is located in Stamford in the US and it is formally owned 56.5 per cent by Equinor Norsk LNG AS, which reflects the SDFI's ownership interest under the marketing and sale instruction. The remaining 43.5 per cent is owned by Equinor North America Inc. As a result of the merger of former Statoil and Hydro's petroleum activities in 2007, the profit/loss is allocated in accordance with a disproportionate distribution model which gives 48.4 per cent to the SDFI.

The SDFI participates in ENG under the marketing and sale instruction with regard to activities related to the marketing and sale of the state's LNG from Snøhvit. Cash flows from ENG are settled continuously on a monthly basis in connection with the purchase and sale of LNG.

The SDFI recognised an investment associated with Equinor's acquisition of Danske Commodities (DC) under the marketing and sale instruction in 2019. DC is one of Europe's largest companies within short-term electricity trading. The company's activities also include short-term gas trading. The company is headquartered in Aarhus, Denmark. The company is formally owned by Equinor, but the SDFI participates in the investment through the marketing and sale instruction for the part of the enterprise related to gas activities. The acquisition agreement was finalised on 1 February 2019. The SDFI's participation in DC is assessed

as an investment in an associated company and is recorded in accordance with the equity method. After the transaction date, the SDFI is entitled to a share of the result from gas activities that fall under the marketing and sale instruction. At the time of acquisition 2019, the investment was recorded at the original acquisition cost of NOK 1,190 million. The SDFI's share of investments in gas activities in DC are recognised as increased acquisition cost and long-term liabilities vis-à-vis Equinor. See Note 16 for more information.

All figures in NOK million	2022		2021	
	DC	ENG	DC	ENG
Financial assets 1 Jan.	1,704	123	1,122	167
Share of profit for the year in associate company	6,122	5,631	(936)	(44)
Dividend	0	(5,602)	0	0
2022 additions	16,690	0	1,518	0
Financial assets 31 Dec*	24,516	152	1,704	123

* The book value of the shareholding in Norpipe Oil AS constitutes zero kroner and is therefore not included in the table above.

NOTE 11 Inventories

All figures in NOK million	2022	2021
Petroleum products	1,358	599
Spare parts	1,655	1,530
Total inventories	3,013	2,130

Petroleum products comprise LNG and natural gas. The SDFI does not hold inventories of crude oil, as the difference between produced and sold volumes is included in over/underlift. Not relevant to the accounts on a cash basis.

NOTE 12 Accounts receivable

Accounts receivable and other receivables are recorded at nominal value in NGAAP following deduction for foreseeable losses.

NOTE 13 Related parties

The state owns 67 per cent of Equinor through the Ministry of Trade, Industry and Fisheries, and 100 per cent of Gassco through the Ministry of Petroleum and Energy. These companies are classified as related parties of the SDFI. Petoro, as licensee for SDFI, has significant participating interests in pipelines and terminals operated by Gassco.

Equinor is the buyer of the state's oil, condensate and NGL. Sales of oil, condensate and NGL from the SDFI to Equinor totalled NOK 121 billion (corresponding to 130 million boe) for 2022, compared with NOK 83 billion (143 million boe) for 2021.

Equinor markets and sells the state's natural gas at the government's expense and risk, but in Equinor's name and along with its own production. The state receives the market value for these sales. The state sold dry gas directly to Equinor at a value of NOK

2,447 million in 2022, compared with NOK 763 million in 2021. Equinor is reimbursed by the state for its relative share of costs associated with the transport, storage and processing of dry gas, the purchase of dry gas for resale and administrative expenses relating to gas sales. These reimbursements amounted to NOK 48.7 billion in 2022, compared with NOK 21.8 billion in 2021. Open accounts with Equinor totalled NOK 16.0 billion in favour of the SDFI, converted at the exchange rate on the balance sheet date, compared with NOK 16.7 billion in 2021.

Pursuant to the marketing and sale instruction, the SDFI participates with a financial interest in Equinor Natural Gas LLC (ENG) in the US. Cash flows from ENG are settled continuously on a monthly basis in connection with the purchase and sale of LNG. The SDFI is also a participant in Equinor's investment in Danske Commodities (DC) under the marketing and sale instruction for the part assigned to gas activities. This participating interest entitles Petoro to a share of future results. The investments are addressed in more detail in Note 10.

Open accounts and transactions relating to activities in the production licences are not included in the above-mentioned amounts. Hence, no information has been included with regard to open accounts and transactions relating to licence activities with Equinor or Gassco. The SDFI participates as a partner in production licences on the NCS. These are accounted for in accordance with the proportionate consolidation method.

NOTE 14 Equity

All figures in NOK million	2022	2021
Egenkapital per. 1.1	187 190	151 113
	187,190	151,113
Årets resultat	539,208	222,135
Kontantoverføring til staten	(528,171)	(186,058)
Egenkapital per 31.12	198,227	187,190

Not relevant to the accounts on a cash basis.

NOTE 15 Shut-down/decommissioning

The liability comprises future abandonment and decommissioning of oil and gas installations. Norwegian authority requirements and the Oslo-Paris (OSPAR) Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the North-East Atlantic provide the basis for determining the extent of the decommissioning liability.

The liability is calculated on the basis of estimates from the respective operators. A number of factors underlying the decommissioning estimate are associated with significant uncertainty, including assumptions for decommissioning and estimating methods, as well as technology and the removal date. The anticipated removal date is largely one or two years after cessation of production. See Note 24.

Interest expense on the liability is classified as a financial expense in the income statement. The discount rate is based on the discount rate for corporate bonds (OMF) as stated in NRS6. In 2022, the discount rate was 3.0%, compared with 1.9% in 2021.

The estimate for decommissioning costs has been lowered by a net of NOK 10.0 billion as a result of changes in future estimated costs from operators, alterations to cessation and decommissioning dates, as well as a change in the discount rate.

All figures in NOK million	2022	2021
Liability at 1 Jan	78,734	84,029
New liabilities	4,321	0
Actual decommissioning	(782)	(364)
Change in estimate	(940)	(3,483)
Change in discount rate	(14,144)	(2,874)
Interest expense	1,488	1,426
Liability at 31 Dec	68,677	78,734

NOK 782 million for cessation and decommissioning accrued in 2022, and is included in the accounts on a cash basis under operating expenses. The SDFI's share of estimated expenses for 2023 associated with shutdown and removal amount to NOK 830 million.

NOTE 16 Other long-term liabilities

Other long-term liabilities pursuant to NGAAP comprise:

- Debt related to financial lease agreements for three LNG carriers delivered in 2006
- Income not yet earned in anticipated repayment of profit shares in licences with net profit agreements
- Debt to Equinor in connection with acquisition of Danske Commodities

Three financial leasing contracts were entered into in 2006 on the delivery of three ships to transport LNG from Snøhvit. These contracts run for 20 years, with two options for five-year extensions. Future discounted minimum payments for financial leasing total NOK 633 million as of 31 December 2022. Of this, NOK 245 million will be disbursed in 2023, and 388 million will be paid over the subsequent two years. The disbursement for 2023 is classified as current liabilities in the balance sheet.

Repayment liabilities for previously paid-up profit shares in licences with net profit agreements linked to decommissioning are included in long-term liabilities and amount to NOK 1,851 million.

Equinor finalised its acquisition of Danske Commodities in 2019. SDFI became a participant in the part of the acquisition associated with gas activities under the marketing and sale instruction. Outstanding liabilities vis-à-vis Equinor linked to the investment for the SDFI share amounted to NOK 19,461 million at year-end, of which NOK 1,190 million is the historical acquisition cost, and the remaining amount is linked to investments in gas activities.

Other long-term liabilities amount to NOK 632 million.

Not relevant to the accounts on a cash basis.

NOTE 17 Other current liabilities

Other current liabilities pursuant to NGAAP falling due in 2023 consist mainly of:

- Provisions for accrued unpaid costs at December, adjusted for cash calls in December
- Other provisions for accrued unpaid costs not included in the accounts received from operators
- Open account vis-à-vis Equinor related to financial instruments under the marketing and sale instruction

Licence operator credits have been moved from current liabilities to current assets in the report.

Not relevant to the accounts on a cash basis.

NOTE 18 Financial instruments and risk management

The marketing and sale instruction issued to Equinor utilises derived financial instruments (derivatives) to manage risk in the SDFI portfolio. The SDFI does not have significant interest-bearing debt, and sells primarily oil, gas and NGL at current prices. Instruments used to manage price risk for sales at fixed prices or for deferred gas production relate to forwards and futures.

At 31 December 2022, the market value of the derivatives was NOK 12,406 million in assets and NOK 19,684 million in liabilities. The comparable figures at the end of 2021 were NOK 19,814 million in assets and NOK 10,280 million in liabilities. These figures include the market value of listed futures and unlisted instruments. The market value of built-in derivatives is associated with contracts entered into with end user customers on the Continent. This amounted to NOK 239 million in assets and NOK 219 million in liabilities in 2022. The comparable figures in 2021 were NOK 188 million in assets and NOK 0 million in liabilities, respectively. Net unrealised losses on outstanding positions at 31 December 2022 were carried to expense under the Norwegian Accounting Act and generally accepted accounting principles (NGAAP).

Price risk

The SDFI's most considerable price risk is related to future market prices on oil and natural gas. The SDFI is also exposed to both positive and negative price developments through the marketing and sale instruction issued to Equinor. In an effort to manage price risk associated with natural gas, Equinor enters into raw materials-based derivatives contracts on behalf of the joint portfolio. These contracts include futures, unlisted (over-the-counter – OTC) forwards and various types of swap agreements. The contracts entered into normally have a maturity of less than three years. The bilateral gas sales portfolio is exposed to various price indices and to a combination of long and short-term price points. Equinor purchases all oil, NGL and condensate from the SDFI at market-based prices.

Currency risk

The majority of the company's revenue from the sale of oil and gas is invoiced in USD, EUR or GBP. Parts of its operating expenses and investments are also billed in equivalent currencies. When converting to NOK, currency fluctuations will affect the SDFI's income statement and balance sheet. The SDFI does not utilise currency hedging in relation to future sales of the SDFI's petroleum, and its exposure in the balance sheet at 31 December 2022 was largely related to one month's outstanding revenue.

Interest risk

The SDFI is primarily exposed to credit risk through financial leasing contracts. These are recognised in the SDFI accounts in accordance with the Norwegian Accounting Act and generally accepted accounting principles (NGAAP). Together with Equinor, the company has a financial liability related to leasing contracts for LNG ships pursuant to the marketing and sale instruction. The SDFI has no other interest-bearing debt exposed to interest rate fluctuations.

Credit risk

SDFI's sales take place vis-à-vis a limited number of counter-parties which are considered to have high creditworthiness, of which all oil, NGL and condensate is sold to Equinor. In accordance with the marketing and sale instruction, financial instruments for the SDFI's operations are purchased from other parties with sound credit ratings. Financial instruments are only established with large banks or financial institutions at levels of exposure approved in advance. The SDFI's credit risk in current transactions is accordingly regarded as limited.

Liquidity risk

The SDFI generates a significant positive cash flow from its activities. Internal guidelines on managing the flow of liquidity have been established.

NOTE 19 Leases/contractual liabilities

All figures in NOK million	Leases	Transport capacity and other liabilities
2023	2,232	1,981
2024	692	1,043
2025	263	909
2026	178	762
2027	85	484
Beyond	179	514

Leases represent operations-related contractual liabilities for the chartering/leasing of rigs, supply ships, production ships, helicopters, standby vessels, bases and so forth as specified by the individual operator.

Transport capacity and other liabilities relate to the sale of gas, and consist mainly of transport and storage liabilities in the UK and continental Europe as well as terminal capacity liabilities relating to the Cove Point terminal in the US. The SDFI's share of installations and pipelines on the NCS is generally higher than or equal to the transport share. Hence, no liabilities are calculated for these systems.

Other liabilities

In connection with the award of licences to explore for and produce petroleum, licensees may be required to commit to drill a certain number of wells. Licensees are also committed to undertake exploration activities through approved budgets and work programmes. The SDFI was committed at year-end to participate in 13 wells with an expected cost to the SDFI in 2023 of NOK 1.7 billion.

The SDFI has also accepted contractual liabilities relating to investments in new and existing fields. Overall, this amounts to NOK 10 billion for 2023 and NOK 22 billion for subsequent periods, totalling NOK 32 billion. Through approved budgets and work programmes, the SDFI was also committed to operating and investment expenses for 2023. The mentioned liabilities are included in budgets and work programmes for 2023.

In connection with the sale of the SDFI's oil and gas, Equinor has issued guarantees to suppliers and owners of transport infrastructure, as well as in connection with operations in the US, the UK and continental Europe. Guarantees issued in connection with trading activities are provided as security for lack of financial settlement. In total, the guarantees amount to NOK 978 million for the SDFI's share.

The SDFI and Equinor deliver gas to customers under joint gas sale agreements. SDFI gas reserves will be utilised in accordance with the SDFI's share of production from the fields selected to deliver the gas at any given time.

Not relevant to the accounts on a cash basis.

NOTE 20 Other liabilities

The SDFI could be affected by possible ongoing legal actions or unresolved disputes and claims as a participant in production licences, pipelines and onshore facilities, and in the joint sale of the SDFI's gas together with Equinor. The final scope of the SDFI's liabilities or assets associated with such disputes and claims cannot be reliably estimated at this time. The SDFI's financial standing is not expected to be significantly impacted by the outcome of such disputes. Provisions are made in the accounts for issues where a negative outcome for the SDFI portfolio is thought to be more likely than not, or when a judgement has been pronounced and SDFI is on the losing side, regardless of whether the judgement is appealed and the dispute will advance through the legal system. No provisions have been made for such issues in the annual accounts for 2022.

Some long-term gas sales agreements contain price review clauses that may lead to claims that become the subject of arbitration. The SDFI's exposure associated with ongoing price review is not considered to have a significant effect on the SDFI's net income or financial position. Based on the SDFI's assessments, no substantial provisions have been made for price review in the annual accounts for 2022.

Not relevant to the accounts on a cash basis.

NOTE 21 Significant estimates

The SDFI accounts are presented in accordance with the Norwegian Accounting Act and Norwegian generally accepted accounting principles (NGAAP), which means that the management makes assessments and exercises judgement in a number of areas. Changes in the underlying assumptions could have a significant effect on the accounts. Where the SDFI portfolio is concerned, it is presumed that assessments of the book values of tangible fixed assets, reserves, shutdown and decommissioning of installations, exploration expenses and financial instruments could have the greatest significance.

Substantial investments in tangible fixed assets have been made in the SDFI portfolio. Each time the accounts are prepared, these investments are reviewed for indications of a decline in value. The assessment of whether an asset must be written down is primarily based on judgements and assumptions about future market prices. The valuation is inherently uncertain due to the discretionary nature of the underlying estimates. This risk has increased as a result of the current market conditions with rapid fluctuations in supply and demand for oil and gas, which causes more volatility in prices.

Recoverable reserves include volumes of crude oil, NGL (including condensate) and dry gas as reported in resource classes 1-3 in the classification system used by the Norwegian Petroleum Directorate (NPD). Only reserves for which the licensees' PDO has been approved in the management committee and submitted to the authorities are included in the portfolio's expected reserves. A share of the field's remaining reserves in production (resource class 1) provides the basis for depreciation. A share of oil and gas, respectively, is calculated annually for the portfolio to represent the ratio between low and expected reserves. This common share is used to calculate the depreciation basis for each field. The reduced expected reserves which make up the foundation for depreciation expenses are of great significance for the result, and adjustments to the reserve base can cause major changes to the SDFI's profit.

As regards shutdown and removal obligations, there will be significant estimate uncertainty linked to multiple factors in the removal estimates, including assumptions for removal and the method of estimation, as well as technology and the time of removal. Changes in the discount rate and the currency exchange rates used may also have a substantial impact on the estimates, and the subsequent adjustment of the obligation thus involves significant discretionary assessment.

Drilling expenses are capitalised temporarily until an assessment has been made of whether oil or gas reserves have been found. Assessments of the extent to which these expenses should remain capitalised or be written down in the period will affect results for the period.

Reference is otherwise made to the description of the company's accounting principles and to Notes 15 and 18, which describe the company's treatment of exploration expenses, uncertainties related to decommissioning and financial instruments.

Not relevant to the accounts on a cash basis.

NOTE 22 Expected remaining oil and gas reserves – unaudited

Oil* in million bbls, gas in billion scm	2022		2021		2020	
	oil	gas	oil	gas	oil	gas
Expected remaining reserves at 1 Jan.	1,400	568	1,463	569	1,533	604
Change in reserves	2	30	79	35	67	1
Production	(131)	(40)	(142)	(37)	(137)	(36)
Expected remaining reserves at 31 Dec.	1,271	558	1,400	568	1,463	569

* Oil includes NGL and condensate.

The portfolio's estimated remaining reserves totalled 4,779 million boe at the end of the year, down by 193 million boe from the year before. Reserve growth totalled 188 million boe, which is mainly derived from the Dvalin (incl. Dvalin Nord) and Irpa projects, as well as Gullfaks Sør, Statfjord blowdown and Åsgard (Blåbjørn). With a production of 381 million boe, this yielded a reserve replacement rate of 49 per cent, compared with 80 per cent in 2021 and 20 per cent in 2020.

NOTE 23 Events after the balance sheet date

There were no significant events after the balance sheet date which will affect the reported figures in the accounts.

NOTE 24 SDFI overview of interests

Production licence	At 31 Dec. 2022 Participating interest (%)	At 31 Dec. 2021 Participating interest (%)
018	5.00000	5.00000
018 B	5.00000	5.00000
028 C	30.00000	30.00000
034	40.00000	40.00000
036 BS	20.00000	20.00000
036 E	20.00000	20.00000
036 F	20.00000	20.00000
037	30.00000	30.00000
037 B	30.00000	30.00000
037 E	30.00000	30.00000
038 C	30.00000	30.00000
038 D	-	30.00000
040	30.00000	30.00000
043	30.00000	30.00000
043 BS	30.00000	30.00000

Production licence	At 31 Dec. 2022 Participating interest (%)	At 31 Dec. 2021 Participating interest (%)
050	30.00000	30.00000
050 B	30.00000	30.00000
050 D	30.00000	30.00000
050 DS	30.00000	30.00000
050 ES	30.00000	30.00000
050 FS	30.00000	30.00000
050 GS	30.00000	30.00000
050 HS	30.00000	30.00000
050 IS	30.00000	30.00000
052	37.00000	37.00000
053	33.60000	33.60000
054	40.80000	40.80000
055 C	33.60000	33.60000
057	30.00000	30.00000
062	19.95000	19.95000
064	30.00000	30.00000
074	19.95000	19.95000
074 B	19.95000	19.95000
074 CS	19.95000	19.95000
074 DS	19.95000	19.95000
074 ES	19.95000	19.95000
077	30.00000	30.00000
078	30.00000	30.00000
079	33.60000	33.60000
085	62.91866	62.91866
085 B	62.91866	62.91866
085 C	56.00000	56.00000
089	30.00000	30.00000
093	47.88000	47.88000
093 B	47.88000	47.88000
093 C	47.88000	47.88000
093 D	47.88000	47.88000
093 F	-	47.88000
094	14.95000	14.95000
094 B	35.69000	35.69000
095	59.00000	59.00000
097	30.00000	30.00000
099	30.00000	30.00000

Production licence	At 31 Dec. 2022 Participating interest (%)	At 31 Dec. 2021 Participating interest (%)
100	30.00000	30.00000
102	30.00000	30.00000
102 C	30.00000	30.00000
102 D	30.00000	30.00000
102 E	30.00000	30.00000
102 F	30.00000	30.00000
102 G	30.00000	30.00000
102 H	30.00000	30.00000
104	33.60000	33.60000
104 B	33.60000	33.60000
107 B	7.50000	7.50000
107 D	7.50000	7.50000
110	30.00000	30.00000
110 B	30.00000	30.00000
120	16.93548	16.93548
120 B	16.93548	16.93548
120 CS	16.93548	16.93548
124	27.08962	27.08962
128	24.54546	24.54546
128 B	54.00000	54.00000
128 D	24.54546	24.54546
128 E	24.54546	24.54546
134	13.55000	13.55000
152	30.00000	30.00000
153	30.00000	30.00000
153 B	30.00000	30.00000
153 C	30.00000	30.00000
158	47.88000	47.88000
169	30.00000	30.00000
169 B1	37.50000	37.50000
169 B2	30.00000	30.00000
171 B	33.60000	33.60000
176	47.88000	47.88000
190	40.00000	40.00000
193	30.00000	30.00000
193 B	30.00000	30.00000
193 C	30.00000	30.00000
193 D	30.00000	30.00000

Production licence	At 31 Dec. 2022 Participating interest (%)	At 31 Dec. 2021 Participating interest (%)
193 E	30.00000	30.00000
193 FS	30.00000	30.00000
193 GS	30.00000	30.00000
195	35.00000	35.00000
195 B	35.00000	35.00000
199	27.00000	27.00000
208	30.00000	30.00000
209	35.00000	35.00000
209 BS	35.00000	-
211	35.00000	35.00000
211 CS	35.00000	-
237	35.69000	35.69000
248	40.00000	40.00000
248 B	40.00000	40.00000
248 C	40.00000	40.00000
248 D	40.00000	40.00000
248 E	40.00000	40.00000
248 F	40.00000	40.00000
248 GS	40.00000	40.00000
248 I	40.00000	40.00000
250	45.00000	45.00000
255	30.00000	30.00000
255 B	30.00000	30.00000
255 C	30.00000	30.00000
263 C	19.95000	19.95000
265	30.00000	30.00000
275	5.00000	5.00000
277	30.00000	30.00000
277 C	-	30.00000
309 C	33.60000	33.60000
318	20.00000	20.00000
318 B	20.00000	20.00000
318 C	20.00000	20.00000
327	20.00000	20.00000
327 B	20.00000	20.00000
393	20.00000	20.00000
435	35.00000	35.00000
448	30.00000	30.00000

Production licence	At 31 Dec. 2022 Participating interest (%)	At 31 Dec. 2021 Participating interest (%)
473	19.95000	19.95000
475 BS	30.00000	30.00000
475 CS	30.00000	30.00000
479	14.95000	14.95000
489	20.00000	20.00000
502	33.33333	33.33333
532	20.00000	20.00000
537	20.00000	20.00000
537 B	20.00000	20.00000
608	20.00000	20.00000
685	-	20.00000
815	20.00000	20.00000
830	20.00000	20.00000
837	-	20.00000
858	-	20.00000
885	20.00000	20.00000
886	20.00000	20.00000
886 B	20.00000	20.00000
892	-	20.00000
894	20.00000	20.00000
896	20.00000	20.00000
923	20.00000	20.00000
923 B	20.00000	-
935	20.00000	20.00000
958	20.00000	20.00000
960	-	20.00000
968	20.00000	20.00000
970	20.00000	20.00000
973	20.00000	20.00000
973 B	20.00000	20.00000
976	20.00000	20.00000
983	-	20.00000
985	20.00000	20.00000
986	-	30.00000
1025 S	20.00000	20.00000
1025 SB	20.00000	-
1026	-	30.00000
1028	-	20.00000

Production licence	At 31 Dec. 2022 Participating interest (%)	At 31 Dec. 2021 Participating interest (%)
1044	-	20.00000
1046	-	30.00000
1049	20.00000	20.00000
1049 B	20.00000	20.00000
1049 C	20.00000	-
1051	20.00000	20.00000
1071	-	20.00000
1078	20.00000	20.00000
1079	20.00000	20.00000
1080	20.00000	20.00000
1083	30.00000	30.00000
1085	20.00000	20.00000
1086	20.00000	20.00000
1090	20.00000	20.00000
1091	20.00000	20.00000
1093	30.00000	30.00000
1096	20.00000	20.00000
1106	20.00000	20.00000
1128	20.00000	20.00000
1131	20.00000	20.00000
1133	20.00000	20.00000
1134	20.00000	20.00000
1155	20.00000	-
1162	20.00000	-
1169	20.00000	-
1170	20.00000	-

Net profit licences*

027
027 C
027 FS
027 HS
028
028 B
028 S
029
029 B
029 C
033
033 B

Unitised fields	At 31 Dec. 2022 Participating interest (%)	At 31 Dec. 2021 Participating interest (%)	Remaining production period	Licence period
Breidablikk Unit	22.20000	22.20000	2044	2030
Fram H-Nord Unit	11.20000	11.20000	2032	2024
Gimle Unit***	24.18630	24.18630	2036	2022
Grane Unit	28.90500	28.90500	2044	2030
Haltenbanken Vest Unit	22.52000	22.52000	2040	2027
Halten Øst Unit	5.90000	5.90000	2039	-
Heidrun Unit	57.79339	57.79339	2046	2024
Johan Sverdrup Unit	17.36000	17.36000	2058	2036
Martin Linge Unit	30.00000	30.00000	2032	2027
Norne Inside	54.00000	54.00000	2036	2026
Ormen Lange Unit	36.48500	36.48500	2047	2040
Oseberg Area Unit	33.60000	33.60000	2040	2031
Sindre Unit***	27.09000	27.09000	2036	2022
Snorre Unit	30.00000	30.00000	2040	2040
Snøhvit Unit	30.00000	30.00000	2049	2035
Statfjord Øst Unit	30.00000	30.00000	2038	2026
Sygna Unit	30.00000	30.00000	2038	2026
Tor Unit	3.68744	3.68744	2049	2028
Trell & Trine Unit	26.84000	26.84000	2040	-
Troll Unit	56.00000	56.00000	2054	2030
Valemon Unit	30.00000	30.00000	2032	2031
Vega Unit	31.20000	31.20000	2035	2024
Visund Inside	30.00000	30.00000	2036	2034
Åsgard Unit	35.69000	35.69000	2034	2027

Field	At 31 Dec. 2022 Participating interest (%)	At 31 Dec. 2021 Participating interest (%)	Remaining production period	Licence period
Atla	30.00000	30.00000	2022	2025
Draugen	47.88000	47.88000	2040	2024
Dvalin	35.00000	35.00000	2038	2041
Ekofisk	5.00000	5.00000	2049	2048
Eldfisk	5.00000	5.00000	2049	2048
Embla	5.00000	5.00000	2028	2048
Gjøa	30.00000	30.00000	2031	2028
Gullfaks	30.00000	30.00000	2036	2036
Gullfaks Sør	30.00000	30.00000	2036	2025
Heimdal	20.00000	20.00000	2020	2024
Johan Castberg	20.00000	20.00000	2054	2049
Kvitebjørn	30.00000	30.00000	2036	2031
Maria	30.00000	30.00000	2040	2036
Oseberg	33.60000	33.60000	2040	2031
Oseberg Sør	33.60000	33.60000	2040	2031
Oseberg Øst	33.60000	33.60000	2029	2031
Rev	30.00000	30.00000	2024	2026
Skirne	30.00000	30.00000	2022	2025
Skuld	24.54546	24.54546	2036	2026
Statfjord Nord	30.00000	30.00000	2038	2026
Svalin	30.00000	30.00000	2044	2030
Tordis	30.00000	30.00000	2036	2040
Tune	40.00000	40.00000	2032	2025
Urd	24.54546	24.54546	2036	2026
Vigdis	30.00000	30.00000	2040	2040
Visund Sør	30.00000	30.00000	2036	2034

PIPELINES AND ONSHORE FACILITIES

Oil infrastructure	At 31 Dec. 2022 Participating inter- est (%)	At 31 Dec. 2021 Participating inter- est (%)	Licence period
Oseberg Transport System (OTS)	48.38379	48.38379	2031
Troll Oil Pipeline I + II	55.76808	55.76808	2023
Grane Oil Pipeline	42.06310	42.06310	2030
Kvitebjørn Oil Pipeline	30.00000	30.00000	2031
Norpipe Oil AS (interest)	5.00000	5.00000	2028
Mongstad Terminal DA	35.00000	35.00000	-
Johan Sverdrup Eiendom DA	17.36000	17.36000	-
Gas infrastructure			
Gassled**	46.69700	46.69700	2028
Haltenpipe	57.81250	57.81250	2024
Mongstad Gas Pipeline (EMV)	56.00000	56.00000	2030
Nyhamna	26.13840	26.13840	2041
Polarled	11.94600	11.94600	2041
Valemon Rich Gas Pipeline	30.00000	30.00000	2031
Dunkerque Terminal DA	30.35317	30.35317	2028
Zeepipe Terminal J.V.	22.88161	22.88161	2028
Vestprosess DA	41.00000	41.00000	-
Ormen Lange Eiendom DA	36.48500	36.48500	-

The SDFI also has intangible fixed assets relating to gas storage capacity in the UK and Germany, and financial fixed assets related to an associate in the US (ENG).

* Production licences where the SDFI is not a licensee, but is entitled to a share of possible profit

** Gassled has multiple transport licences with various licence periods

*** Included in the Brime Unit as of 1 Jan. 2023

Resource accounts 2022 - unaudited

The tables below present remaining reserves in resource classes 1 to 3, as well as resources in classes 4 to 8

Resource classes 1-8		Remaining recoverable reserves		
		Oil, NGL and condensate mill scm	Gas bn scm	Oil equivalents mill scm
RC 1-3	Reserves	202.1	557.7	759.8
RC 4	In the planning phase	26.2	17.3	43.5
RC 5	Recovery likely but not clarified	27.0	35.1	62.1
RC 6	Development unlikely	4.4	0.1	4.4
RC 7	Resources in new dis-coveries not evaluated and potential future IOR measures	59.4	66.9	126.4
RC 8	Prospects	23.3	16.7	40.1
Total		342.4	693.9	1036.3

Field	Original reserves			Remaining reserves		
	Oil, NGL, cond. mill scm o.e	Gas bill scm	Oil equivalent mill scm o.e	Oil, NGL, cond. mill scm o.e	Gas bill scm	Oil equivalent mill scm o.e
Breidablikk	6.71	0.00	6.71	6.71	0.00	6.71
Draugen	75.30	1.65	76.96	3.70	0.85	4.55
Dvalin ¹	0.56	10.88	11.44	0.55	10.86	11.41
Ekofisk ²	38.19	11.96	50.16	3.47	0.35	3.82
Fram H-Nord	0.08	0.00	0.08	0.01	0.00	0.01
Gimle	0.89	0.31	1.20	0.10	0.08	0.18
Gjøa	10.89	13.37	24.26	1.05	2.03	3.08
Grane	43.68	0.00	43.68	5.01	0.00	5.01
Gullfaks ³	144.98	37.98	182.95	7.32	7.04	14.36
Halten Øst	0.37	0.53	0.90	0.37	0.53	0.90
Haltenbanken Vest	9.94	7.93	17.86	1.36	1.76	3.12
Heidrun	120.56	29.25	149.81	19.67	13.75	33.42
Irpa 6705/10-1	0.08	4.01	4.09	0.08	4.01	4.09
Johan Castberg	17.78	0.00	17.78	17.79	0.00	17.79

Johan Sverdrup	70.97	1.98	72.95	55.45	1.45	56.91
Kvitebjørn	12.05	33.45	45.50	1.18	5.08	6.26
Maria	4.88	0.34	5.23	3.46	0.32	3.78
Martin Linge	3.13	5.40	8.53	2.08	4.32	6.41
Norne	52.41	6.62	59.03	1.22	1.22	2.43
Norne Satellites ⁴	3.77	0.23	4.00	0.65	0.07	0.73
Nøkken 34/11-2 S	0.02	0.05	0.07	0.02	0.05	0.07
Ormen Lange	7.20	125.97	133.17	1.05	34.38	35.44
Oseberg	177.97	53.18	231.15	9.85	31.28	41.13
Rev	0.28	0.81	1.09	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sindre Unit	0.03	0.02	0.05	0.03	0.01	0.04
Snorre	93.53	2.00	95.52	19.73	0.00	19.73
Snøhvit	11.81	62.92	74.73	6.89	42.71	49.60
Statfjord Nord	13.89	0.70	14.59	1.28	0.07	1.35
Statfjord Øst	13.61	1.69	15.30	1.10	0.30	1.40
Svalin	3.16	0.00	3.16	0.99	0.00	0.99
Sygna	3.46	0.00	3.46	0.14	0.00	0.14
Tor	1.24	0.44	1.69	0.20	0.02	0.22
Tordis/Vigdis	45.73	2.01	47.74	4.32	0.07	4.39
Trell/Trine	0.92	0.00	0.92	0.92	0.00	0.92
Troll	195.71	799.38	995.09	12.36	372.17	384.53
Tune	1.50	7.56	9.06	0.00	0.03	0.04
Valemon	0.86	4.94	5.80	0.23	1.01	1.24
Vega	7.29	8.40	15.69	1.89	3.19	5.08
Verdande	1.08	0.22	1.30	1.08	0.22	1.30
Visund ⁵	18.30	20.47	38.77	2.94	7.09	10.03
Åsgard ⁶	148.79	86.38	235.17	5.85	11.34	17.18
Totalt	1363.6	1343.0	2706.6	202.1	557.7	759.8

1) The Dvalin group consists of Dvalin and Dvalin Nord

2) The Ekofisk group consists of Ekofisk, Eldfisk, Embla (in production), as well as Vest Ekofisk, Cod and Edda (shut down)

3) The Gullfaks group consists of Gullfaks and Gullfaks Sør

4) The Norne Satellites consist of Skuld and Urd

5) The Visund group consists of Visund and Visund Sør

6) The Åsgard group consists of Åsgard and Blåbjørn

* Remaining reserves in Atla, Skirne, Heimdal, Veslefrikk are 0, which is why they are not included in the list



Riksrevisjonen

STATENS DIREKTE ØKONOMISKE ENGASJEMENT
SDØE
Org. Nr.: 980977269

Riksrevisjonens beretning

Konklusjon

Riksrevisjonen har revidert årsregnskapsoppstillingene for Statens direkte økonomiske engasjement SDØE for regnskapsåret 1. januar - 31. desember 2022. Årsregnskapsoppstillingene består av oppstilling av bevilgnings- og artskontorrapportering, virksomhetsregnskap og noter, herunder sammendrag av viktige regnskapsprinsipper.

Oppstilling av bevilgnings- og artskontorrapporteringen viser at -529 033 347 457 kroner er rapportert netto til bevilgningsregnskapet. Oppstilling av virksomhetsregnskapet viser et årsresultat på 539 208 millioner kroner.

Etter Riksrevisjonens mening

- oppfyller årsregnskapsoppstillingene gjeldende krav, og
- gir oppstilling av bevilgnings- og artskontorrapporteringen med noter et dekkende bilde av virksomhetens disponible bevilgninger, inntekter og utgifter for 2022 og kapitalposter per 31. desember 2022, i samsvar med regelverket for økonomistyring i staten, og
- gir oppstilling av virksomhetsregnskapet med noter et rettviseende bilde av virksomhetens resultater for 2022 og av eiendeler, gjeld og egenkapital per 31. desember 2022, i samsvar med regnskapsloven og god regnskapsskikk.

Grunnlag for konklusjonen

Vi har gjennomført revisjonen i samsvar med *lov om Riksrevisjonen*, *instruks om Riksrevisjonens virksomhet* og internasjonale standarder for offentlig finansiell revisjon (ISSAI-ene). Våre oppgaver og plikter i henhold til lov, instruks og disse standardene er beskrevet nedenfor under Riksrevisjonens oppgaver og plikter ved revisjonen. Vi er uavhengige av virksomheten i samsvar med kravene i lov og instruks om Riksrevisjonen og ISSAI 130 Code of Ethics utstedt av International Organisation of Supreme Audit Institutions (INTOSAI's etikkregler), og vi har overholdt våre øvrige etiske forpliktelser i samsvar med disse kravene. Innhentet revisjonsbevis er etter vår vurdering tilstrekkelig og hensiktsmessig som grunnlag for vår konklusjon.

Øvrig informasjon i årsrapporten

Ledelsen er ansvarlig for informasjonen i årsrapporten. Øvrig informasjon består av ledelseskomentarer (del 6.1) og annen øvrig informasjon (del 1-5) i årsrapporten. Riksrevisjonens konklusjon ovenfor om årsregnskapsoppstillingene dekker ikke informasjonen i øvrig informasjon.

I forbindelse med revisjonen av årsregnskapsoppstillingene er det vår oppgave å lese øvrig informasjon i årsrapporten. Formålet er å vurdere hvorvidt det foreligger vesentlig inkonsistens mellom den øvrige informasjonen, årsregnskapsoppstillingene og kunnskapen vi har opparbeidet oss under revisjonen av årsregnskapsoppstillingene, eller hvorvidt den øvrige informasjonen ellers fremstår som vesentlig feil. Vi har plikt til å rapportere dersom den øvrige informasjonen fremstår som vesentlig feil. Vi har ingenting å rapportere i så henseende.

Basert på kunnskapen vi har opparbeidet oss i revisjonen, mener vi at den øvrige informasjonen i årsrapporten:

- er konsistent med årsregnskapsoppstillingene og
- inneholder de opplysninger som skal gis i henhold til gjeldende regelverk

Ledelsen, styrets og det overordnede departementets ansvar for årsregnskapsoppstillingene

Ledelsen og styret er ansvarlige for å utarbeide årsregnskapsoppstillingene som gir et dekkende bilde i samsvar med regelverket for økonomistyring i staten og rettviseende bilde i samsvar med regnskapsloven

og god regnskapsskikk. Ledelsen og styret er også ansvarlige for slik intern kontroll som de finner nødvendig for å kunne utarbeide årsregnskapsoppstillingene som ikke inneholder vesentlig feilinformasjon, verken som følge av misligheter eller utilsiktede feil.

Det overordnede departementet og styret har det overordnede ansvaret for at virksomheten rapporterer relevant og pålitelig resultat- og regnskapsinformasjon og har forsvarlig intern kontroll.

Riksrevisjonens oppgaver og plikter

Målet med revisjonen er å oppnå betryggende sikkerhet for at årsregnskapsoppstillingene som helhet ikke inneholder vesentlig feilinformasjon, verken som følge av misligheter eller utilsiktede feil, og å avgi en revisjonsberetning som gir uttrykk for Riksrevisjonens konklusjon. Betyggende sikkerhet er en høy grad av sikkerhet, men ingen garanti for at en revisjon utført i samsvar med *lov om Riksrevisjonen, instruks om Riksrevisjonens virksomhet* og internasjonale standarder for offentlig finansiell revisjon, alltid vil avdekke vesentlig feilinformasjon. Feilinformasjon kan oppstå som følge av misligheter eller utilsiktede feil. Feilinformasjon er å anse som vesentlig dersom den, enkeltvis eller samlet, med rimelighet kan forventes å påvirke de beslutningene brukerne foretar på grunnlag av årsregnskapsoppstillingene.

Som del av en revisjon i samsvar med *lov om Riksrevisjonen, instruks om Riksrevisjonens virksomhet* og internasjonale standarder for offentlig finansiell revisjon, utøver vi profesjonelt skjønn og utviser profesjonell skepsis gjennom hele revisjonen. I tillegg:

- identifiserer og vurderer vi risikoene for vesentlig feilinformasjon i årsregnskapsoppstillingene, enten det skyldes misligheter eller utilsiktede feil. Vi utformer og gjennomfører revisjonshandlinger for å håndtere slike risikoer, og innhenter revisjonsbevis som er tilstrekkelig og hensiktsmessig som grunnlag for vår konklusjon. Risikoen for at vesentlig feilinformasjon som følge av misligheter ikke blir avdekket, er høyere enn for feilinformasjon som skyldes utilsiktede feil, siden misligheter kan innebære samarbeid, forfalskning, bevisste utelatelser, uriktige fremstillinger eller overstyring av intern kontroll.
- opparbeider vi oss en forståelse av internkontroll som er relevant for revisjonen, for å utforme revisjonshandlinger som er hensiktsmessige etter omstendighetene, men ikke for å gi uttrykk for en mening om effektiviteten av virksomhetens interne kontroll.
- evaluerer vi om de anvendte regnskapsprinsippene er hensiktsmessige, og om tilhørende noteopplysninger utarbeidet av ledelsen er rimelige.
- dersom vi gjennom revisjonen av årsregnskapsoppstillingene får indikasjoner på vesentlige brudd på administrative regelverk med betydning for økonomistyring i staten, gjennomfører vi utvalgte revisjonshandlinger for å kunne uttale oss om hvorvidt det er vesentlige brudd på slike regelverk.
- evaluerer vi den samlede presentasjonen, strukturen og innholdet i årsregnskapsoppstillingene, inkludert tilleggsopplysningene, og hvorvidt årsregnskapsoppstillingene gir uttrykk for de underliggende transaksjonene og hendelsene på en måte som gir et dekkende bilde i samsvar med regelverket for økonomistyring i staten og rettvise bilde i samsvar med regnskapsloven god regnskapsskikk.

Vi kommuniserer med ledelsen og styret blant annet om det planlagte innholdet i og tidspunkt for revisjonsarbeidet og eventuelle vesentlige funn i revisjonen, herunder vesentlige svakheter i den interne kontrollen som vi avdekker gjennom revisjonen. Vi informerer overordnede departementet om funn og svakheter.

Uttalelse om øvrige forhold

Konklusjon om etterlevelse av administrative regelverk for økonomistyring

Vi uttaler oss om hvorvidt vi er kjent med forhold som tilsier at virksomheten har disponert bevilgningene på en måte som i vesentlig grad strider mot administrative regelverk med betydning for økonomistyring i staten. Uttalelsen gis med moderat sikkerhet og bygger på ISSAI 4000 for etterlevelsesrevisjon. Moderat sikkerhet for uttalelsen oppnår vi gjennom revisjon av årsregnskapsoppstillingene som beskrevet ovenfor, og kontrollhandlinger vi finner nødvendige.

Basert på revisjonen av årsregnskapsoppstillingene er vi ikke kjent med forhold som tilsier at virksomheten har disponert bevilgningene i strid med administrative regelverk med betydning for økonomistyring i staten.

Oslo, 21.06.2023

Etter fullmakt

Tor Digranes
ekspedisjonssjef

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avdelingsdirektør

Beretningen er godkjent og ekspedert digitalt.