

# 6

## Figures for 2021

### Annual accounts SDFI

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# Compliance report for 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 2021, the portfolio consisted of 184 production licences, 10 fewer than at the beginning of the year. In January 2021, the Ministry of Petroleum and Energy completed its Awards in Predefined Areas (APA 2020), where 10 production licences were awarded with SDFI participation. 25 production licences were relinquished in 2021.

## 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 2021.

## Assessment of significant factors

### Appropriation and capital accounts

In accordance with the supplemental allocation letter dated 20 December 2021, the SDFI's appropriation for investments<sup>1</sup> totalled NOK 26.0 billion. The appropriation for operating income<sup>2</sup> totalled NOK 168.5 billion. The appropriation for interest on the state's capital<sup>3</sup> totalled NOK 2.3 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 255.8 billion in 2021, compared with NOK 113.7 billion in 2020. These revenues were largely affected by significantly higher gas and liquids prices in 2021. Expenses reported in the appropriation accounts comprise payments of NOK 24.8 billion as investments and NOK 38.1 billion as operating expenses. Payments in 2020 amounted to NOK 27.6 billion related to investments and NOK 28.0 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 payments of financial expenses. Depreciation of fields and facilities amounted to NOK 25.6 billion in 2021, compared with NOK 22.4 billion the previous year.

**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 SDFI totalled NOK 186 billion in 2021, NOK 127 billion higher than in 2020. The increase was mainly caused by significantly higher revenues as a result of increased oil and gas prices, but were partially offset by increased working capital and third-party gas purchases.

Total production amounted to 1,026 thousand barrels of oil equivalent per day (kboed), an increase of 38 kboed compared with the same period last year.

Gas production amounted to 101 million standard cubic metres (mill. scm) per day, an increase of 3 per cent compared with the same period last year. This increase was mainly caused by increased gas extraction on Troll and Oseberg, partially offset by the production shutdown on Snøhvit following the fire on Melkøya. The average realised gas price was NOK 4.78 per scm, compared with NOK 1.25 in the same period last year. The strong increase in gas prices was mainly caused

<sup>1</sup> Ch./item 2440.30

<sup>2</sup> Ch./item 5440.24

<sup>3</sup> Ch./item 5440.80

by low gas storage levels, strong LNG demand from Asia, as well as much lower LNG imports and renewables production in Europe compared with last year. Liquids production amounted to 388 kboed, 14 kboed higher than the same period last year. The increase was caused by higher production capacity and accelerated production from Johan Sverdrup, as well as production from the Snorre Expansion Project. This increase was partially offset by natural production decline on several mature fields. The average realised oil price was USD 70, compared with USD 40 per barrel the last year. However, the price increase in USD was somewhat offset by a strengthened NOK, meaning that the achieved oil price measured in NOK was 603, compared with NOK 376 per barrel last year.

Cash investments amounted to NOK 25 billion, just under 3 billion less than the last year. This reduction was mainly caused by lower development investments on Johan Sverdrup, Johan Castberg and Troll, as well as reduced production drilling, but was partly offset by increased development investments on Breidablikk and Ormen Lange, as well as operational investments on Snøhvit and Troll.

Production costs ended at NOK 18 billion, NOK 4 billion higher than last year. The increase was mainly caused by higher electricity prices and environmental taxes, as well as increased maintenance activities on certain fields. The reduction

in transport costs was mainly caused by reversal of previous provisions for an onerous contract for transport capacity.

Total exploration costs in 2021 came to NOK 1.5 billion, of which a net of NOK 0.1 billion has been recognised as capitalised exploration expenses.

The financial result for 2021 was a net income of NOK 222 billion, NOK 174 billion higher than last year. The increase was mainly caused by significantly higher income as a result of increased prices on oil and gas, as well as reversal of previous impairments of fixed assets in the 1st and 4th quarters, as well as somewhat lower transport costs. The increase was partially offset by higher gas purchases, depreciation, as well as increased operating expenses.

The book value of assets at 31 December 2021 was NOK 307 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 187 billion, which is an increase of NOK 36 billion compared with last year. The increase was caused by the transfer to the state being 36 billion lower than the annual result for accounting purposes. Overall debt amounted to NOK 120 billion, of which 79 billion was related to estimated future removal obligations. Removal obligations were reduced by just over NOK 5 billion compared with 2020 as a result of updated removal estimates, a

lower discount rate, in addition to the fact that the removal date is one year closer.

The portfolio's estimated remaining reserves totalled 4,972 million boe at the end of the year, down by 73 million boe from the year before. Reserve growth amounted to 301 million boe and mainly comes from project decisions such as Ormen Lange phase 3, Oseberg Gas Project and Åsgard B low-pressure phase 3, in addition to extending drilling activities on Heidrun. With a production of 375 million boe, this yielded a reserve replacement rate of 80 per cent, compared with 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 2022.

The Board has appointed PwC to conduct a financial audit of the SDFI accounts as part of Petoro's internal audit process. 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. PwC's audit work forms the basis for the OAG's review of the annual accounts.

Stavanger, 7 March 2022



**Gunn Wærsted**

Chair



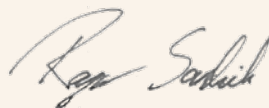
**Hugo Sandal**

Director



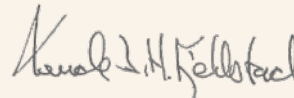
**Brian Bjordal**

Deputy chair



**Ragnar Sandvik**

Director,  
elected by the employees



**Trude J. H. Fjeldstad**

Director



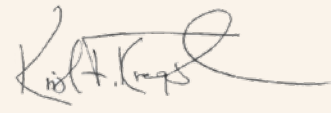
**May Linda Glesnes**

Director,  
elected by the employees



**Kristin Skofteland**

Director



**Kristin Fejerskov Kragseth**

President and 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 2019 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 public-sector enterprises.

## Accounts on cash basis, SDFI

### Appropriation accounts

#### Presentation of appropriation accounts reporting 31 Dec. 2021

Expense chapter	Chapter name	Category	Description	Total allocation	2021 accounts	(Increase)/ decrease in expenses
2440	Expenses	30	Investments	26,000,000,000	24,731,940,247	1,268,059,753
5440	Expenses	24.02	Operating expenses	35,100,000,000	38,308,415,683	(3,208,415,683)
5440	Expenses	24.03	Exploration and field development expenses	1,800,000,000	1,463,816,178	336,183,822
5440	Expenses	24.04	Depreciation	25,100,000,000	25,633,966,699	(533,966,699)
5440	Expenses	24.05	Interest	2,300,000,000	2,331,397,463	(31,397,463)
<b>Total expensed</b>				<b>90,300,000,000</b>	<b>92,469,536,270</b>	<b>(2,169,536,270)</b>

Revenue chapter	Chapter name	Category	Description	Total allocation	2021 accounts	Excess revenue and lower revenue (-)
5440	Revenues	24.01	Operating revenue	232,800,000,000	249,674,300,311	16,874,300,311
5440	Expenses	30	Depreciation	25,100,000,000	25,633,966,699	533,966,699
5440	Expenses	80	Interest on fixed capital	2,300,000,000	2,331,385,785	31,385,785
5440	Expenses	85	Interest on open accounts	0	11,678	11,678
<b>Total recognised</b>				<b>260,200,000,000</b>	<b>277,639,664,474</b>	<b>17,439,664,474</b>
<b>5440</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>Operating profit</b>		<b>168,500,000,000</b>	<b>181,936,704,288</b>	<b>13,436,704,288</b>
<b>Net reported to appropriation accounts</b>					<b>(185,170,128,204)</b>	

#### Capital accounts

0677.03.04693	Settlement account Norges Bank - paid in	244,282,591,333
0677.03.08710	Settlement account Norges Bank - paid in	14,067,999,763
0677.04.05015	Settlement account Bank of Norway - paid out	(72,292,915,770)
	Change in open accounts	(887,547,122)
Total reported		0

#### Holdings reported to the capital accounts (31 Dec)

Account	Text	2021	2020	Change
	Open accounts with the Treasury	(446,522,801)	(1,334,069,923)	887,547,122

## Accounts on cash basis, SDFI Appropriation accounts

<b>NOTE A Explanation of total allocation</b>			
<b>Type and category</b>	<b>Transferred from last year</b>	<b>Allocation for the year</b>	<b>Total allocation</b>
2440.30		26,000,000,000	26,000,000,000
5440.24.02		35,100,000,000	35,100,000,000
5440.24.03		1,800,000,000	1,800,000,000
5440.24.04		25,100,000,000	25,100,000,000
5440.24.05		2,300,000,000	2,300,000,000
5440.24.01		232,800,000,000	232,800,000,000
5440.30		25,100,000,000	25,100,000,000
5440.80		2,300,000,000	2,300,000,000
5440.85		0	0
5440.24		168,500,000,000	168,500,000,000

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

Not relevant for the SDFI, which receives estimated appropriations

## Accounts on cash basis, SDFI

### Capital accounts – specified

<b>SDFI capital accounts 2021 – Figures in NOK</b>			
<b>Items</b>			
	Open account government		446,522,801
	Fixed assets before impairment	193,310,890,236	
	(Impairment)/ reversal	7,441,021,964	
	Fixed asset account	200,751,912,200	200,751,912,200
<b>Total</b>	<b>Total</b>		<b>201,198,435,001</b>
	Open account state at 01.01.2021	(1,334,069,923)	
	Total expenses		
	Total revenue	24,731,940,247	
	Cash flow	(209,902,068,450)	(185,170,128,204)
	Net transfer to the state	(185,170,128,204)	186,057,675,326
	<b>Open account state at 31.12.2021</b>	<b>(446,522,801)</b>	<b>(446,522,801)</b>
	Fixed assets 01.01.2021	(194,212,916,689)	
	Investments for the year	(24,731,940,247)	
	Depreciation for the year	25,633,966,699	
	Impairment/(reversal)	(7,441,021,964)	
	Fixed assets 31.12.2021	(200,751,912,200)	(200,751,912,200)
<b>Total</b>			<b>(201,198,435,001)</b>

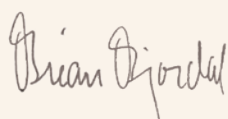
Stavanger, 7 March 2022


**Gunn Wærsted**

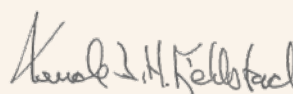
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**Hugo Sandal**

Director


**Brian Bjordal**

Deputy chair

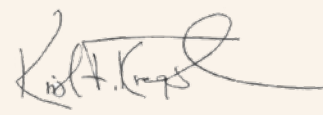

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**Kristin Skofteland**

Director


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elected by the employees

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elected by the employees

**Kristin Fejerskov Kragseth**

President and CEO



# Accounts on cash basis, SDFI

## General ledger accounts report

<b>Specification of the general ledger accounts report 31. Dec. 2021</b>		
	<b>2021</b>	<b>2020</b>
<b>Operating revenues reported to the appropriation accounts</b>		
Sales and lease payments received	270,584,545,129	101,154,121,164
Other amounts paid in	(14,780,124,770)	12,539,270,486
<b>Total paid in from operations</b>	<b>255,804,420,359</b>	<b>113,693,391,649</b>
<b>Operating expenses reported to the appropriation accounts</b>		
Depreciation	25,633,966,699	22,438,630,777
Other disbursements for operations	38,111,073,194	28,027,059,450
Total disbursed to operations	63,745,039,893	50,465,690,227
<b>Net reported operating expenses</b>	<b>(192,059,380,467)</b>	<b>(63,227,701,422)</b>
<b>Investment and financial income reported to the appropriation accounts</b>		
Financial income paid in	(6,130,120,048)	100,580,507
<b>Total investment and financial income</b>	<b>(6,130,120,048)</b>	<b>100,580,507</b>
<b>Investment and financial expenses reported to the appropriation accounts</b>		
Paid out for investment	24,776,788,081	27,641,882,871
Paid out for share purchases	(43,756,236)	(41,198,749)
Paid out for financial expenses	3,991,464,531	4,253,755,799
<b>Total investment and financial expenses</b>	<b>28,724,496,377</b>	<b>31,854,439,921</b>
<b>Net reported investment and financial expenses</b>	<b>34,854,616,425</b>	<b>31,753,859,414</b>
<b>Collection activity and other transfers to the state</b>		
<b>Contribution management and other transfers from the state</b>		
<b>Revenues and expenses reported under common chapters</b>		
Depreciation (see Ch. 5440 revenue)	(25,633,966,699)	(22,438,630,777)
Interest on the government's capital and open accounts with the Treasury (see Ch. 5440 revenue)	(2,331,397,463)	(2,474,387,043)
<b>Net reported expenses under joint chapters</b>	<b>(27,965,364,163)</b>	<b>(24,913,017,820)</b>
<b>Net expenses reported to the appropriation accounts</b>	<b>(185,170,128,204)</b>	<b>(56,386,859,828)</b>

## Accounts on cash basis, SDFI General ledger accounts report

### Total change open accounts with the Treasury

<b>Assets and liabilities*</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>2020</b>
O/U call	179,248,168	(2,810,556,994)
AP nonop	(804,529,698)	561,316,837
AR nonop	367,246,798	(139,103,151)
Inventory nonop	68,422,115	29,727,085
Prep exp nonop	(86,289,021)	(97,139,650)
Working cap - nonop	(608,207,356)	132,837,112
VAT	(3,437,852)	(1,583,538)
Agio	(276)	0
<b>Total change open accounts with the Treasury</b>	<b>(887,547,122)</b>	<b>(2,324,502,299)</b>

\*)

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 change in open account from 2020 to 2021:

The change was mainly caused by increased provisions in the licences and amounts owed in settlement from the operators. However, this is partially offset by increased net advances in licences and receivable amounts in settlements from the operators.

## Accounts based on accounting act

### Income statement pursuant to NGAAP - SDFI

<b>All figures in NOK million</b>	<b>Notes</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>2020</b>
<b>OPERATING REVENUE</b>			
Operating revenue	3, 4, 9, 11	<b>286,141</b>	<b>108,940</b>
<b>Total operating revenue</b>		<b>286,141</b>	<b>108,940</b>
<b>OPERATING EXPENSES</b>			
Exploration expenses		<b>1,362</b>	<b>1,368</b>
Production expenses	5	<b>17,711</b>	<b>14,074</b>
Transport and processing expenses	5	<b>8,115</b>	<b>10,247</b>
Depreciation and impairment	2	<b>21,600</b>	<b>30,395</b>
Costs gas purchases, storage and administration	5, 9, 10	<b>13,923</b>	<b>3,962</b>
<b>Total operating costs</b>		<b>62,711</b>	<b>60,045</b>
<b>Operating profit</b>		<b>223,430</b>	<b>48,895</b>
<b>FINANCIAL ITEMS</b>			
Financial income		<b>3,211</b>	<b>2,941</b>
Financial expenses	7, 12	<b>4,506</b>	<b>4,082</b>
<b>Net financial items</b>	8	<b>(1,296)</b>	<b>(1,141)</b>
<b>NET INCOME FOR THE YEAR</b>	19	<b>222,135</b>	<b>47,754</b>

## Accounts based on accounting act SDFI balance sheet at 31 December

All figures in NOK million	Notes	2021	2020
Intangible fixed assets	2	53	57
Tangible fixed assets	1, 2, 18, 21	229,357	231,410
Financial assets	2, 11	1,827	1,289
<b>Fixed assets</b>		<b>231,237</b>	<b>232,756</b>
Inventory	6	2,130	1,698
Trade debtors	9, 10	73,488	21,922
Bank deposits		61	108
<b>Current assets</b>		<b>75,679</b>	<b>23,728</b>
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>		<b>306,916</b>	<b>256,484</b>
Equity at 1 Jan.		151,113	162,070
Paid from/(to) the state during the year		(186,058)	(58,711)
Net profit		222,135	47,754
<b>Equity</b>	19	<b>187,190</b>	<b>151,113</b>
Long-term decommissioning liabilities	12, 18	78,734	84,029
Other long-term liabilities	13	5,759	4,394
<b>Long-term liabilities</b>		<b>84,493</b>	<b>88,423</b>
Trade creditors		2,713	1,912
Other current liabilities	9, 14, 15	32,519	15,037
<b>Current liabilities</b>		<b>35,233</b>	<b>16,948</b>
<b>TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>		<b>306,916</b>	<b>256,484</b>

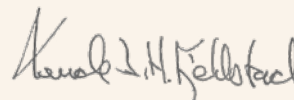
Stavanger, 7 March 2022



**Gunn Wærsted**  
Chair



**Brian Bjordal**  
Deputy chair



**Trude J. H. Fjeldstad**  
Director



**Kristin Skofteland**  
Director



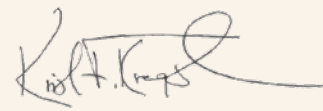
**Hugo Sandal**  
Director



**Ragnar Sandvik**  
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elected by the employees



**May Linda Glesnes**  
Director,  
elected by the employees



**Kristin Fejerskov Kragseth**  
President and CEO

## Accounts based on accounting act

### SDFI Cash flow statement

All figures in NOK million	Notes	2021	2020
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>			
Cash receipts from operations	3, 4	249,674	113,794
Cash disbursements from operations	5	(39,768)	(29,804)
Change in working capital in the licences		1,017	(380)
Change over/under call in the licenses		(179)	2,811
Net interest payments		(1)	0
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>		<b>210,743</b>	<b>86,420</b>
<b>CASH FLOW FROM INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES</b>			
Investments	2, 11	(24,732)	(27,601)
<b>Cash flow from investment activities</b>		<b>(24,732)</b>	<b>(27,601)</b>
<b>CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES</b>			
Net transfer to the state		(186,058)	(58,711)
<b>Cash flow from financing activities</b>		<b>(186,058)</b>	<b>(58,711)</b>
Increase in bank deposits of partnerships with shared liability		(47)	107

## Note information for accounts based on the Accounting Act

### General

As of 31 December 2021, Petoro AS acted as licensee on behalf of the SDFI for interests in 184 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.

Administration of the portfolio is subject to the Regulations on Financial Management in Central Government. 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. Debtors 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 acquisition cost with deduction for planned and contingent depreciation. Fixed assets under construction are carried at historical 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 78 per cent of expected remaining oil reserves in 2021, while the corresponding figure for gas reserves was 85 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 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 NRS6.

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 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 2021, the Ministry of Petroleum and Energy completed its Awards in Predefined Areas (APA 2020), where 10 production licences were awarded with SDFI participation. Two production licences were awarded with SDFI participation in the 25th licensing round. Over the course of 2021, three production licences were carved out from existing licences with SDFI participation, and 25 production licences were relinquished. In January 2022, the Ministry of Petroleum and Energy completed its Awards in Pre-defined Areas (APA 2021), where an additional 7 production licences were awarded with SDFI participation.



## NOTE 2 Specification of fixed assets

All figures in NOK million	Book value at 31 Dec 2020	Historical acquisition cost at 1 Jan. 20	Accumulated depreciation 1 Jan. 20	Additions 2021	Reversals 2021	Disposal 2021	Transfers 2021	Depreciation 2021	Book value at 31 Dec. 2021
Fields under development	24,278	24,278	0	9,850	0	0	(20,260)	0	13,868
Fields in operation	177,401	631,773	(454,372)	8,466	7,743	0	20,454	(26,546)	187,519
Pipelines and onshore facilities	24,936	74,016	(49,080)	926	0	0	0	(2,793)	23,069
Capitalised exploration expenses	4,795	4,795	0	948	0	(647)	(194)	0	4,902
<b>Total tangible fixed assets</b>	<b>231,410</b>	<b>734,862</b>	<b>(503,452)</b>	<b>20,190</b>	<b>7,743</b>	<b>(647)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(29,339)</b>	<b>229,357</b>
Intangible fixed assets	57	288	(231)	0	0	0	0	(4)	53
Financial assets	1,289	1,289	0	539	0	0	0	0	1,827
<b>Total fixed assets (NGAAP)</b>	<b>232,756</b>	<b>736,439</b>	<b>(503,683)</b>	<b>20,729</b>	<b>7,743</b>	<b>(647)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(29,343)</b>	<b>231,237</b>
Conversion to cash basis	(38,543)	(83,713)	45,169	4,003	(302)	647	0	3,709	(30,485)
<b>Total fixed assets on cash basis</b>	<b>194,213</b>	<b>652,727</b>	<b>(458,514)</b>	<b>24,732</b>	<b>7,441</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(25,634)</b>	<b>200,752</b>

Previous impairment totalling NOK 7,743 million has been reversed for fields in operation as a result of changes in applied short-term price trajectories, as well as updated production profiles and cost estimates. As regards the fields Ekofisk, Maria, Martin Linge and Valemon, previous impairment has been reversed totalling NOK 705 million, 844 million, 4,921 million and 1,273 million, respectively.

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 price assumptions used to calculate impairments/reversal of previous impairments are:

Real prices/year	2022	2024	2026	2030
Oil NOK/bbl	654	549	468	468
Gas price NOK/scm	5.00	2.87	1.93	1.93

The long-term oil price is on par with what the IEA presumes in its Sustainable Development Scenario, which is in line with the Paris Agreement. However, the risk for periods with both somewhat lower and higher prices is still significant, and volatility can be expected.

The long-term gas price reflects an increased likelihood of scenarios with lower demand, increased competition in supply and price pressure 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 gas price expectation is considered to be consistent with achieving the objectives in the Paris Agreement.

## Sensitivity analysis

The table below shows a marginal change in what the impairment or reversal of previous impairment would have been in 2021 under various alternative assumptions, presuming that all other assumptions remain constant. The fields affected are Ekofisk, Maria, Martin Linge and Valemon.

Assumptions	Change	Alternative calculations of impairment/ reversal of impairment for 2021	
		Increased assumptions	Reduced as-sumptions
Gas and liquids prices	+/- 10 %	661	(4,533)
Discount rate	+/- 1 %	(822)	-

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 1,827 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 11).

### NOTE 3 Specification of operating revenue by area

All figures in NOK million	2021	2020
Licence	264,485	94,316
Infrastructure and Market	25,434	19,185
Net profit agreements	(9)	(228)
Elimination internal sales	(3,769)	(4,333)
<b>Total operating revenue (NGAAP)</b>	<b>286,141</b>	<b>108,940</b>
Conversion to cash basis	(36,467)	4,854
<b>Total cash basis</b>	<b>249,674</b>	<b>113,794</b>

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 4 Specification of operating revenue by product

All figures in NOK million	2021	2020
Crude oil, NGL and condensate	82,644	47,613
Gas	192,057	47,460
Transport and processing revenue	11,043	12,170
Other revenue	405	1,926
Net profit agreements	(9)	(228)
<b>Total operating revenue (NGAAP)</b>	<b>286,141</b>	<b>108,940</b>
Conversion to cash basis	(36,467)	4,854
<b>Total cash basis</b>	<b>249,674</b>	<b>113,794</b>

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 35 per cent of annual gas volumes is purchased by the four largest customers.

#### NOTE 5 Specification of production and other operating expenses by area

All figures in NOK million	2021	2020
<b>PRODUCTION EXPENSES</b>		
Licence	13,245	11,261
Infrastructure and Market	4,466	2,813
<b>Total production expenses</b>	<b>17,711</b>	<b>14,074</b>
<b>TRANSPORT AND PROCESSING EXPENSES</b>		
Licence	12,939	13,206
Infrastructure and Market	(1,055)	1,374
Elimination internal purchases	(3,769)	(4,333)
<b>Total transport and processing expenses</b>	<b>8,115</b>	<b>10,247</b>
<b>OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES</b>		
Expenses for gas purchases, storage and administration	13,923	3,962
<b>Total other operating expenses</b>	<b>13,923</b>	<b>3,962</b>
<b>Total operating costs</b>	<b>39,749</b>	<b>28,282</b>
Conversion to cash basis	(1,440)	(219)
<b>Total cash basis</b>	<b>38,308</b>	<b>28,063</b>

A loss provision is recorded in 2020 under transport and processing expenses associated with a future transport capacity agreement totalling NOK 1.3 billion. This loss provision was reversed in 2021.

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 6 Inventories

All figures in NOK million	2021	2020
Petroleum products	599	236
Spare parts	1,530	1,462
<b>Total inventories</b>	<b>2,130</b>	<b>1,698</b>

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 7 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 2021 letter of assignment to Petoro from the Ministry of Petroleum and Energy.

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 2021 letter of assignment to Petoro from the Ministry of Petroleum and Energy. 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 8** Net financial items

<b>All figures in NOK million</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>2020</b>
Interest income	0	1
Other financial revenue	0	1
Currency gain	3,210	2,940
Currency loss	(2,915)	(2,535)
Currency loss/gain - unrealised	(32)	154
Interest expenses	(134)	(95)
Other financial expenses	0	0
Interest on decommissioning liability	(1,426)	(1,605)
<b>Net financial items</b>	<b>(1,296)</b>	<b>(1,141)</b>

Not relevant to the accounts on a cash basis.

**NOTE 9** Related parties

The state, represented by the Ministry of Petroleum and Energy, owns 67 per cent of Equinor and 100 per cent of Gassco. 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 83 billion (corresponding to 143 million boe) for 2021, compared with NOK 48 billion (135 million boe) for 2020.

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 763 million in 2021, compared with NOK 167 million in 2020. 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 21.8 billion in 2021, compared with NOK 13.2 billion in 2020. Open accounts with Equinor totalled NOK 16.7 billion in favour of the SDFI, converted at the exchange rate on the balance sheet date, compared with NOK 5.2 billion in 2020.

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 11.

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 10** Accounts receivable

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

**NOTE 11** 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 skewed 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 in 2019, the investment was recorded at the original acquisition cost of NOK 1,190 million.

The table below includes the shareholdings in Norpipe Oil AS in addition to ENG and DC.

<b>All figures in NOK million</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>2020</b>
Financial assets 1 Jan.	<b>1,289</b>	1,464
Share of profit for the year in associate company	<b>(979)</b>	(202)
2019 additions	<b>1,518</b>	27
<b>Financial assets 31 Dec.</b>	<b>1,827</b>	<b>1,289</b>

**NOTE 12** 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 latter is expected largely to occur 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.

The estimate for decommissioning costs has been reduced by NOK 5.3 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.

<b>All figures in NOK million</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>2020</b>
Liability at 1 Jan.	<b>84,029</b>	69,883
New liabilities	<b>0</b>	146
Actual decommissioning	<b>(364)</b>	(310)
Change estimate and discount rate	<b>(6,357)</b>	12,704
Interest expense	<b>1,426</b>	1,605
<b>Liability at 31 Dec</b>	<b>78,734</b>	<b>84,029</b>

NOK 364 million for cessation and decommissioning accrued in 2021, and is included in the accounts on a cash basis. The SDFI's share of estimated expenses for 2022 associated with shutdown and removal amounts to NOK 700 million.

### NOTE 13 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 payment for financial leasing totals NOK 754 million as of 31 December 2021. Of this, NOK 219 million will be disbursed in 2022 and 535 million will be paid over the subsequent three years.

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 1,782 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 debt associated with the investment for the SDFI share came to NOK 2,772 million at year-end.

Other long-term liabilities amount to NOK 668 million.

Not relevant to the accounts on a cash basis.

**NOTE 14** Other current liabilities

Other current liabilities pursuant to NGAAP falling due in 2021 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 15** 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 2021, the market value of the derivatives was NOK 19,814 million in assets and NOK 10,280 million in liabilities. The comparable figures at the end of 2020 were NOK 2,557 million in assets and NOK 1,785 million in liabilities. These figures include the market value of listed futures and unlisted instruments. The market value of built-in derivatives related to end-user customers in continental Europe. This amounted to NOK 188 million in assets and NOK 0 million in liabilities in 2021. The comparable figures in 2020 were NOK 187 million in assets and NOK 0 million in liabilities, respectively. Net unrealised gains on outstanding positions at 31 December 2021 are not recognised as income under the Norwegian Accounting Act and generally accepted accounting principles (NGAAP).

**Price risk**

The SDFI is exposed to fluctuations in oil and gas prices in the global market. Equinor purchases all oil, NGL and condensate from the SDFI at market-based prices. The SDFI's revenue from gas sales is the price actually obtained. Based on the arrangement relating to the marketing and sale instruction along with the SDFI's participation in the government's overall risk management, limited use is made of financial instruments (derivatives). They are primarily employed to manage price risk for sales at fixed prices or for deferred gas production to counteract fluctuations in profit and loss owing to variations in commodity prices.

**Currency risk**

The majority of the company's revenue from the sale of oil and gas is invoiced in USD, EUR or GBP. Part 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 2021 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, it 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 operations. Internal guidelines on managing the flow of liquidity have been established.

## NOTE 16 Leases/contractual liabilities

All figures in NOK million	Leases	Transport capacity and other liabilities
2022	3,314	1,272
2023	1,860	1,071
2024	550	785
2025	170	624
2026	150	296
Beyond	211	328

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 15 wells with an expected cost to the SDFI in 2022 of NOK 1.1 billion.

The SDFI has also accepted contractual liabilities relating to investments in new and existing fields. Overall, this amounts to NOK 9 billion for 2022 and NOK 17 billion for subsequent periods, totalling NOK 26 billion. Through approved budgets and work programmes, the SDFI was also committed to operating and investment expenses for 2022. The mentioned liabilities are included in budgets and work programmes for 2022.

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 870 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 17** 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 have been 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. A loss provision was reversed in 2021 associated with a future transport capacity agreement from 2020 totalling NOK 1.3 billion.

Some long-term gas sales agreements contain price revision clauses that may lead to claims that become the subject of arbitration. The SDFI's exposure associated with ongoing price revision 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 revision in the annual accounts for 2021.

Not relevant to the accounts on a cash basis

**NOTE 18** 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 impact on the accounts. Where the SDFI portfolio is concerned, it is presumed that assessments of the book value of tangible fixed assets, reserves, decommissioning of installations, exploration expenses and financial instruments could have the greatest significance.

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 sanctioned 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 relationship 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.

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.

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.

Reference is otherwise made to the description of the company's accounting principles and to Notes 12 and 15, 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 19 Equity

All figures in NOK million	2021	2020
Equity at 1 Jan.	151,113	162,070
Net profit	222,135	47,754
Cash transfers to the government	(186,058)	(58,711)
<b>Equity at 31 Jan.</b>	<b>187,190</b>	<b>151,113</b>

Not relevant to the accounts on a cash basis.

## NOTE 20 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 2021 – 30 April 2022, and the result of the audit will be reported in the form of an auditor's report by 1 May 2022.

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. 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 21 Expected remaining oil and gas reserves – unaudited

Oil* in million bbls, gas in billion scm	2021		2020		2019	
	oil	gas	oil	gas	oil	gas
<b>Expected remaining reserves at 1 Jan.</b>	<b>1,463</b>	<b>569</b>	<b>1,533</b>	<b>604</b>	<b>1,572</b>	<b>632</b>
Change in reserves	79	35	67	1	88	9
Production	(142)	(37)	(137)	(36)	(127)	(36)
<b>Expected remaining reserves at 31 Dec.</b>	<b>1,400</b>	<b>568</b>	<b>1,463</b>	<b>569</b>	<b>1,533</b>	<b>604</b>

\* Oil includes NGL and condensate

The portfolio's estimated remaining reserves totalled 4,972 million boe at the end of the year, down by 73 million boe from the year before. Reserve growth amounted to 301 million boe and mainly comes from project decisions such as Ormen Lange phase 3, Oseberg increased gas capacity and Åsgard B low-pressure production phase 3, in addition to extending drilling activities on Heidrun. With a production of 375 million boe, this yielded a reserve replacement rate of 80 per cent, compared with 20 per cent in 2020.

**NOTE 22** 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 562 million was expensed by the SDFI for R&D in 2021 as regards charges from the operators during the accounting year.

**NOTE 23** Events after the balance sheet date

There were no significant events after the balance sheet date.

**NOTE 24** SDFI overview of interests

<b>Production licence</b>	<b>At 31 Dec. 2021 Participating interest (%)</b>	<b>At 31 Dec. 2020 Participating interest (%)</b>
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	30.00000
040	30.00000	30.00000
043	30.00000	30.00000
043 BS	30.00000	30.00000
050	30.00000	30.00000
050 B	30.00000	30.00000
050 C	-	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

<b>Production licence</b>	<b>At 31 Dec. 2021 Participating interest (%)</b>	<b>At 31 Dec. 2020 Participating interest (%)</b>
052	37.00000	37.00000
053	33.60000	33.60000
053 C	-	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	-
074 DS	19.95000	-
074 ES	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	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
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

<b>Production licence</b>	<b>At 31 Dec. 2021 Participating interest (%)</b>	<b>At 31 Dec. 2020 Participating interest (%)</b>
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
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

<b>Production licence</b>	<b>At 31 Dec. 2021 Participating interest (%)</b>	<b>At 31 Dec. 2020 Participating interest (%)</b>
211	35.00000	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 HS	-	40.00000
248 I	40.00000	40.00000
248 J	-	40.00000
250	45.00000	45.00000
255	30.00000	30.00000
255 B	30.00000	30.00000
255 C	30.00000	30.00000
255 D	-	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	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
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

<b>Production licence</b>	<b>At 31 Dec. 2021 Participating interest (%)</b>	<b>At 31 Dec. 2020 Participating interest (%)</b>
537	20.00000	20.00000
537 B	20.00000	20.00000
602	-	20.00000
608	20.00000	20.00000
685	20.00000	20.00000
695	-	20.00000
815	20.00000	20.00000
829	-	20.00000
830	20.00000	20.00000
832	-	20.00000
832 B	-	20.00000
837	20.00000	20.00000
854	-	20.00000
858	20.00000	20.00000
860	-	20.00000
885	20.00000	20.00000
886	20.00000	20.00000
886 B	20.00000	20.00000
892	20.00000	20.00000
894	20.00000	20.00000
896	20.00000	20.00000
902	-	20.00000
902 B	-	20.00000
904	-	30.00000
907	-	20.00000
923	20.00000	20.00000
934	-	20.00000
935	20.00000	20.00000
954	-	20.00000
958	20.00000	20.00000
959	-	20.00000
959 B	-	20.00000
960	20.00000	20.00000
961	-	20.00000
964	-	25.00000
968	20.00000	20.00000
970	20.00000	20.00000
973	20.00000	20.00000



<b>Production licence</b>	<b>At 31 Dec. 2021 Participating interest (%)</b>	<b>At 31 Dec. 2020 Participating interest (%)</b>
973 B	20.00000	20.00000
976	20.00000	20.00000
983	20.00000	20.00000
985	20.00000	20.00000
986	30.00000	30.00000
993	-	20.00000
1025 S	20.00000	20.00000
1026	30.00000	30.00000
1028	20.00000	20.00000
1031	-	20.00000
1044	20.00000	20.00000
1046	30.00000	30.00000
1049	20.00000	20.00000
1049 B	20.00000	-
1051	20.00000	20.00000
1056	-	20.00000
1071	20.00000	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	-
1086	20.00000	-
1090	20.00000	-
1091	20.00000	-
1093	30.00000	-
1096	20.00000	-
1106	20.00000	-
1128	20.00000	-
1131	20.00000	-
1133	20.00000	-
1134	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

<b>Unitised fields</b>	<b>At 31 Dec. 2021 Participating interest (%)</b>	<b>At 31 Dec. 2020 Participating interest (%)</b>	<b>Remaining production period</b>	<b>Licence period</b>
Breidablikk Unit	22.20000	-	2044	2030
Fram H-Nord Unit	11.20000	11.20000	2034	2024
Gimle Unit	24.18630	24.18630	2033	2023
Grane Unit	28.90500	28.90500	2044	2030
Gullfaks Unit	30.00000	30.00000	2034	2036
Haltenbanken Vest Unit (Kristin)	22.52000	19.57700	2039	2027
Heidrun Unit	57.79339	57.79339	2045	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	2043	2040
Oseberg Area Unit	33.60000	33.60000	2040	2031
Sindre Unit	27.09000	27.09000	2033	2023
Snorre Unit	30.00000	30.00000	2040	2040
Snøhvit Unit	30.00000	30.00000	2051	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
Troll Unit	56.00000	56.00000	2054	2030
Valemon Unit	30.00000	30.00000	2030	2031
Vega Unit	31.20000	31.20000	2035	2024
Visund Inside	30.00000	30.00000	2035	2034
Åsgard Unit	35.69000	35.69000	2032	2027

<b>Field</b>	<b>At 31 Dec. 2021 Participating interest (%)</b>	<b>At 31 Dec. 2020 Participating interest (%)</b>	<b>Remaining production period</b>	<b>Licence period</b>
Atla	30.00000	30.00000	2019	2025
Draugen	47.88000	47.88000	2035	2024
Dvalin	35.00000	35.00000	2034	2041
Ekofisk	5.00000	5.00000	2050	2028
Eldfisk	5.00000	5.00000	2049	2028
Embla	5.00000	5.00000	2028	2028
Gjøa	30.00000	30.00000	2028	2028
Heimdal	20.00000	20.00000	2022	2021
Johan Castberg	20.00000	20.00000	2053	2049
Kvitebjørn	30.00000	30.00000	2036	2031
Maria	30.00000	30.00000	2040	2036
Rev	30.00000	30.00000	2024	2023
Skirne	30.00000	30.00000	2023	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	2032	2040
Tune	40.00000	40.00000	2032	2025
Urd	24.54546	24.54546	2036	2026
Veslefrikk	37.00000	37.00000	2022	2025
Vigdis	30.00000	30.00000	2040	2040

<b>Fields no longer producing</b>	<b>At 31 Dec. 2021 Participating interest (%)</b>	<b>At 31 Dec. 2020 Participating interest (%)</b>	<b>Licence period</b>
Jette Unit		-	-
Varg		-	-
Yttergryta		-	-

**PIPELINES AND ONSHORE FACILITIES**

<b>Oil infrastructure</b>	<b>At 31 Dec. 2021 Participating inter- est (%)</b>	<b>At 31 Dec. 2020 Participating inter- est (%)</b>	<b>Licence period</b>
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	-
<b>Gas infrastructure</b>			
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

# Resource accounts 2021

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	Reserves	222.1	567.8	790.0
RC 4	In the planning phase	35.5	31.0	66.5
RC 5	Recovery likely but not clarified	33.6	46.4	80.1
RC 6	Development unlikely	7.1	0.4	7.5
RC 7	Resources in new discoveries not evaluated and potential future IOR measures	58.6	67.5	126.1
RC 8	Prospects	19.7	14.7	34.4
<b>Total</b>		<b>376.7</b>	<b>727.8</b>	<b>1104.5</b>

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
Atla	0.12	0.42	0.54	0.00	0.00	0.00
Breidablikk	6.71	0.00	6.71	6.71	0.00	6.71
Draugen	75.34	1.43	76.77	4.16	0.62	4.78
Dvalin	0.30	6.28	6.58	0.30	6.28	6.58
Ekofisk <sup>1</sup>	37.53	11.87	49.40	4.27	2.05	6.31
Fram H-Nord	0.08	0.00	0.08	0.01	0.00	0.01
Gimle	0.92	0.30	1.23	0.13	0.08	0.21
Gjøa	10.38	12.53	22.91	1.10	1.95	3.05
Grane	43.80	0.00	43.80	5.89	0.00	5.89
Gullfaks <sup>2</sup>	144.13	35.21	179.33	7.63	5.99	13.62
Heidrun	120.86	28.34	149.21	21.78	13.83	35.61
Heimdal	1.33	9.24	10.57	0.00	0.00	0.00
Johan Castberg	17.78	0.00	17.78	17.78	0.00	17.78
Johan Sverdrup	71.81	1.85	73.66	61.54	1.49	63.03

Haltenbanken Vest	9.28	7.85	17.13	2.40	2.45	4.85
Kvitebjørn	15.86	30.75	46.60	1.99	5.12	7.11
Maria	4.17	0.26	4.43	3.00	0.20	3.19
Martin Linge	4.49	7.95	12.44	4.49	7.95	12.44
Norne	53.05	6.94	59.99	2.12	1.74	3.86
Norne Satellites <sup>3</sup>	3.91	0.20	4.11	0.90	0.04	0.93
Nøkken 34/11-2 S	0.02	0.05	0.07	0.02	0.05	0.07
Ormen Lange	7.25	126.51	133.76	1.28	38.14	39.42
Oseberg	180.10	52.93	233.03	12.27	26.41	38.67
Rev	0.28	0.82	1.10	0.01	0.01	0.01
Sindre Unit	0.03	0.02	0.05	0.03	0.02	0.04
Skirne	0.72	3.18	3.90	0.00	0.02	0.02
Snorre	94.28	2.00	96.27	22.22	0.00	22.22
Snøhvit	11.86	63.55	75.42	7.42	44.47	51.89
Statfjord Nord	13.77	0.70	14.46	1.33	0.07	1.40
Statfjord Øst	13.57	1.65	15.22	1.13	0.28	1.41
Svalin	2.98	0.00	2.98	0.84	0.00	0.84
Sygna	3.45	0.00	3.45	0.16	0.00	0.16
Tor	1.26	0.44	1.70	0.24	0.04	0.28
Tordis/Vigdis	44.99	1.97	46.96	4.34	0.06	4.39
Troll	187.04	804.31	991.35	12.38	383.46	395.85
Tune	1.48	7.52	9.00	0.00	0.01	0.01
Valemon	0.86	5.52	6.38	0.28	1.78	2.06
Vega	7.48	8.05	15.54	2.44	3.31	5.75
Veslefrikk	21.77	1.99	23.76	0.00	0.00	0.00
Visund <sup>4</sup>	18.05	20.16	38.21	3.30	8.42	11.72
Åsgard	74.09	83.15	157.24	6.28	11.50	17.78
<b>Totalt</b>	<b>1307.19</b>	<b>1345.92</b>	<b>2653.12</b>	<b>222.14</b>	<b>567.84</b>	<b>789.99</b>

1) Ekofisk group consists of Ekofisk, Eldfisk and Embla

2) Gullfaks group: Gullfaks and Gullfaks Sør

3) Norne satellites: Skuld and Urd

4) Visund group: Visund and Visund Sør



## Riksrevisjonen

STATENS DIREKTE ØKONOMISKE  
ENGASJEMENT SDØE  
Org. nr.: 980977269

### Riksrevisjonens beretning

#### **Konklusjon**

Riksrevisjonen har revidert Statens direkte økonomiske engasjements årsregnskap for 2021. Årsregnskapet består av ledelseskommenterer, oppstilling av bevilgningsrapportering med note A og B, oppstilling av artskontorrapportering og oppstilling av virksomhetsregnskap med resultat, balanse og noter for regnskapsåret avsluttet per 31. desember 2021.

Bevilgnings- og artskontorrapporteringen viser at 185.170.128.204 kroner er rapportert netto til bevilgningsregnskapet. Årsresultatet i virksomhetsregnskapet er 222.135 millioner kroner.

Etter Riksrevisjonens mening gir årsregnskapet til Statens direkte økonomiske engasjement et dekkende bilde av virksomhetens disponible bevilgninger, inntekter og utgifter for 2021 og kapitalposter pr 31. desember 2021, i samsvar med regelverket for økonomistyring i staten. Vi mener videre at virksomhetsregnskapet gir et dekkende bilde av virksomhetens resultat for 2021 og av eiendeler, gjeld og egenkapital per 31. desember 2021, i samsvar med norsk regnskapslov og god regnskapskikk.

#### **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 2000–2899). Våre oppgaver og plikter i henhold til disse standardene er beskrevet under «Revisors oppgaver og plikter ved revisjonen av årsregnskapet». Vi er uavhengige av virksomheten slik det kreves i lov og instruks om Riksrevisjonen og ISSAI 130 (INTOSAI<sup>1</sup> etikkregler), og har overholdt våre øvrige etiske forpliktelser i samsvar med disse kravene. Etter vår oppfatning er revisjonsbevisene vi har innhentet tilstrekkelige og hensiktsmessige som grunnlag for vår konklusjon.

#### **Øvrig informasjon i årsrapporten**

Ledelsen er ansvarlig for årsrapporten, som består av årsregnskapet (del VI) og øvrig informasjon (del I–V). Riksrevisjonens uttalelse omfatter revisjon av årsregnskapet og virksomhetens etterlevelse av administrative regelverk for økonomistyring, ikke øvrig informasjon i årsrapporten (del I–V). Vi attesterer ikke den øvrige informasjonen.

I forbindelse med revisjonen av årsregnskapet er det vår oppgave å lese den øvrige informasjonen i årsrapporten. Formålet er å vurdere om det foreligger vesentlig inkonsistens mellom den øvrige informasjonen, årsregnskapet og kunnskapen vi har opparbeidet oss under revisjonen. Vi vurderer også om den øvrige informasjonen ser ut til å inneholde vesentlig feilinformasjon. Dersom vi konkluderer med at den øvrige informasjonen inneholder vesentlig feilinformasjon, er vi pålagt å rapportere dette i revisjonsberetningen.

Det er ingenting å rapportere i så måte.

#### **Ledelsens, styrets og det overordnede departementets ansvar for årsregnskapet**

Ledelsen og styret er ansvarlige for å utarbeide et årsregnskap som gir et dekkende bilde i samsvar med regelverket for økonomistyring i staten. Ledelsen og styret er også ansvarlige for å etablere den interne kontrollen som de mener er nødvendig for å kunne utarbeide et årsregnskap 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 internkontroll.

#### **Riksrevisjonens oppgaver og plikter ved revisjonen av årsregnskapet**

Målet med revisjonen er å oppnå betryggende sikkerhet for at årsregnskapet som helhet ikke inneholder vesentlig feilinformasjon, verken som følge av misligheter eller utilsiktede feil, og å avgi en revisjonsberetning

<sup>1</sup> International Organization of Supreme Audit Institutions

som gir uttrykk for Riksrevisjonens konklusjon. Betyggende sikkerhet er et høyt sikkerhetsnivå, men det er ingen garanti for at en revisjon som er utført i samsvar med *lov om Riksrevisjonen, instruks om Riksrevisjonens virksomhet* og internasjonale standarder for offentlig finansiell revisjon, alltid vil avdekke vesentlig feilinformasjon som eksisterer. Feilinformasjon kan oppstå som følge av misligheter eller utilsiktede feil. Feilinformasjon blir ansett som vesentlig dersom den, enkeltvis eller samlet, med rimelighet kan forventes å påvirke de beslutningene brukere treffer på grunnlag av årsregnskapet.

Vi utøver profesjonelt skjønn og utviser profesjonell skepsis gjennom hele revisjonen, i samsvar med *lov om Riksrevisjonen, instruks om Riksrevisjonens virksomhet* og internasjonale standarder for offentlig finansiell revisjon.

Vi identifiserer og anslår risikoene for vesentlig feilinformasjon i årsregnskapet, enten den skyldes misligheter eller utilsiktede feil. Videre utformer og gjennomfører vi revisjonshandlinger for å håndtere slike risikoer og innhenter tilstrekkelig og hensiktsmessig revisjonsbevis som grunnlag for vår konklusjon. Risikoen for at vesentlig feilinformasjon ikke blir avdekket, er høyere for feilinformasjon som skyldes misligheter, enn for feilinformasjon som skyldes utilsiktede feil. Grunnen til det er at misligheter kan innebære samarbeid, forfalskning, bevisste utelatelser, feilpresentasjoner eller overstyring av intern kontroll.

Vi gjør også følgende:

- opparbeider oss en forståelse av den interne kontrollen som er relevant for revisjonen, for å utforme revisjonshandlinger som er hensiktsmessige ut fra omstendighetene, men ikke for å gi uttrykk for en mening om hvor effektiv virksomhetens interne kontroll er
- evaluerer om regnskapsprinsippene som er brukt, er hensiktsmessige, og om tilhørende opplysninger som er utarbeidet av ledelsen, er rimelige
- evaluerer den totale presentasjonen, strukturen og innholdet i årsregnskapet, inkludert tilleggsopplysningene
- evaluerer om årsregnskapet representerer de underliggende transaksjonene og hendelsene på en måte som gir et dekkende bilde i samsvar med regelverket for økonomistyring i staten

Vi kommuniserer med ledelsen, blant annet om det planlagte omfanget av revisjonen og når revisjonsarbeidet skal utføres. Vi vil også ta opp forhold av betydning som er avdekket i løpet av revisjonen, for eksempel svakheter av betydning i den interne kontrollen, og informerer det overordnede departementet om dette.

Når det gjelder forholdene som vi tar opp med ledelsen, og informerer det overordnede departementet om, tar vi standpunkt til hvilke som er av størst betydning ved revisjonen av årsregnskapet, og avgjør om disse skal regnes som sentrale forhold ved revisjonen. De beskrives i så fall i et eget avsnitt i revisjonsberetningen, med mindre lov eller forskrift hindrer offentliggjøring. Forholdene omtales ikke i beretningen hvis Riksrevisjonen beslutter at det er rimelig å forvente at de negative konsekvensene av en slik offentliggjøring vil være større enn offentlighetens interesse av at saken blir omtalt. Dette vil bare være aktuelt i ytterst sjeldne tilfeller.

Dersom vi gjennom revisjonen av årsregnskapet 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.

## 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 årsregnskapet som beskrevet ovenfor, og kontrollhandlinger vi finner nødvendige.

Basert på revisjonen av årsregnskapet, 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; 22.04.2022

Etter fullmakt

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ekspedisjonssjef

Bernt Nordmark  
avdelingsdirektør

*Beretningen er godkjent og ekspedert digitalt*