



2015

Payments to
governments



Statoil

2015

Payments to governments

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Cover photo: Øyvind Hagen

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1 Introduction

Dear reader,

In Statoil, we are committed to conducting our business activities in a transparent manner. Being open is one of Statoil's core company values and this embodies our approach to our business. Transparency is vital to ensuring that the revenue derived from the operations globally is put to effective and equitable use, as it enables citizens to hold governments accountable for the payments they receive.

We are a leader in promoting transparency and have for more than a decade voluntarily disclosed payments to governments in the countries where we operate. We have welcomed and continue to support initiatives to strengthen transparency legislation, including the Norwegian reporting rule on project level reporting that was introduced in 2014. A revenue transparency regulation that applies globally is effective and creates a level playing field for all companies, communities and governments. Being open and transparent is important to maintain Statoil's reputation and continue to earn the trust that allows the company to succeed with our vision

In Statoil's second Payments to governments report we set out our payments made in 2015, split by project and by recipients to the payments. In the section Contextual information, we report our investments, revenues and purchases of goods and services on a country level to provide a broader picture of the overall economic impact in the countries where we have business activities. In addition, we disclose all subsidiaries in the Statoil group, number of employees by legal entity and intercompany interest.

Best regards,

Eldar Sætre
President and CEO

2 Background

Oil and gas producers transfer considerable revenues and resources to host governments in the form of taxes, bonuses, royalties, fees, host government production entitlements and support for infrastructure improvements. These large financial transfers should contribute substantially to social and economic development, yet many resource-rich countries have been unable to transform resource wealth into improved standard of living. This has led to increasing pressure from civil society organisations on governments to enhance transparency in the extractive sectors by imposing mandatory reporting requirements pertaining to payments to governments.

Regulatory initiatives to increase transparency in the extractive sectors have been undertaken by, amongst others, the EU and by the Norwegian government. The EU directive, approved in July 2013, requires companies in the extraction and logging industries to disclose payments they make to governments, at project and country level. The EU directive requires member states and EEA countries to implement appropriate legislation no later than for the financial year beginning 1 January 2016. The Norwegian law took effect from 1 January 2014.

In August 2012, the US Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) approved rules based on the Congress-approved Dodd-Frank Act, requiring US listed producers of oil, natural gas and minerals to disclose certain payments made to all level of governments for commercial development activities per project. In July 2013, the DC District Court issued an opinion vacating the SEC interpretation of the Dodd-Frank Act. Driven by the prolonged delay, Oxfam filed a law suit seeking to compel the SEC to issue a new rule. In December 2015, the SEC proposed rules that are similar to the rules adopted in the EU. The final rule is expected to be adopted in 2016.

The Norwegian transparency rule

The Norwegian regulation regarding 'Report on Payments to Governments' (*Lov om rapportering om betalinger til myndigheter mv.*, hereafter 'the transparency rule') applies to companies involved in extractive and logging activities. The *Norwegian Accounting Act* (*regnskapsloven*) § 3-3d, § 3-5 and § 8-2 and the *Norwegian Securities Act* (*verdipapirhandelloven*) § 5-5a, § 5-12 and § 5-13 include references to transparency rules. The detailed regulation is provided for in the regulation *Forskrift om land-for-land rapportering*.

Petroleum fiscal regimes

The petroleum fiscal regime of a country is a set of laws, regulations and agreements which governs revenues and payments derived from prospecting, exploration and production of oil and gas. Because each country has distinctive legislation, the fiscal regimes for oil and gas companies vary greatly from country to country, with a range of tax elements being used. Special taxes are typically levied on oil and gas extraction activities due to the extraordinary revenues these activities can generate. The revenues are distributed between the state and the companies engaged in extraction of oil and gas. The revenues must cover costs and provide profit to the companies, as well as provide income to the state to compensate for the extraction of natural resources. The most common tax elements are corporate taxes, bonuses, royalties, host government production entitlement and fees. The combination of tax elements in the countries where Statoil operates varies.

A production sharing agreement (PSA) is a common type of contract between a government and a resource extraction company concerning how much of the resource extracted from the country each will receive. The company bears the mineral and financial risk, and explores, develops and produces the field as required. When successful, the company is permitted to use the revenues from the produced oil to recover capital and operational expenditures, known as "cost oil". Revenues over and above revenues applied to cost recovery are known as "profit oil", and are split between the government and the company. Statoil is engaged in production sharing agreements in Algeria, Angola, Azerbaijan, Libya, Nigeria and Russia.

Our extractive activities

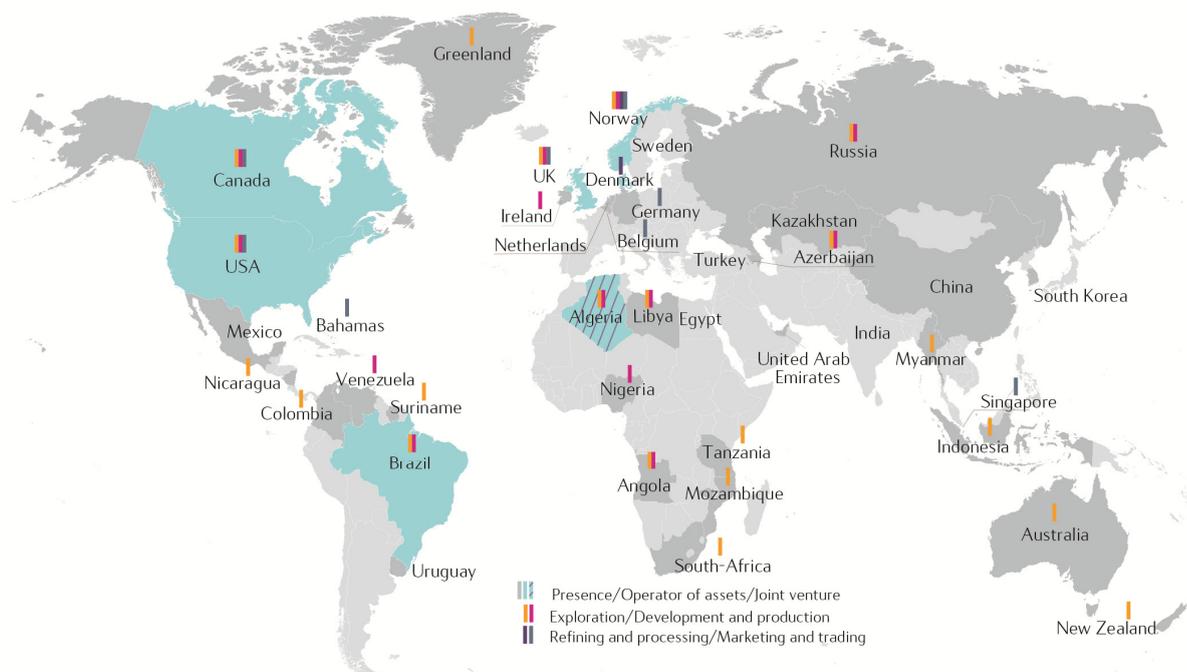
In 2015, Statoil was engaged in production and/or development activities in the following countries: Algeria, Angola, Azerbaijan, Brazil, Canada, Ireland, Nigeria, Norway, Russia, the UK, the USA, and Venezuela. Statoil's equity production outside of Norway accounted for 37% of the company's total equity production.

As of 31 December 2015, Statoil had exploration licenses in Norway, North America (Alaska, Canada, and the Gulf of Mexico), South America and sub-Saharan Africa (Angola, Brazil, Colombia, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Suriname, South Africa and Tanzania), the Middle East and North Africa (Algeria and Libya), Europe and Asia (Azerbaijan, Greenland, Indonesia, Myanmar, Russia and the UK) and Oceania (Australia and New Zealand).

This report discloses relevant payments to governments for extractive activities in the countries above.

More information about Statoil's business activities is available in the *Business overview* section of the *2015 Annual Report on Form 20-F* and at our website www.statoil.com.

Where we are in the world:



The map provides an overview of our presence as of 31 December 2015, highlighting where we operate production or processing facilities.

3 Reporting principles

Scope and validity

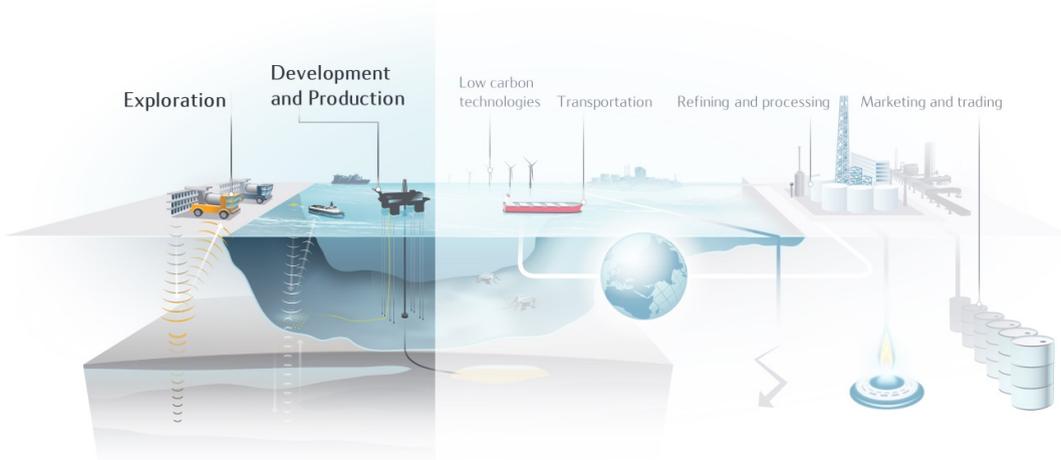
Statoil has prepared a consolidated report on payments to governments, for activities related to exploration, prospecting, discovery, development, and extraction of oil and natural gas ('extractive activities'). In this report, we only disclose payments to governments for legal entities involved in extractive activities, or paying on behalf of such entities, as illustrated below. The relevant payment types are described later in this section.

Additional 'contextual' information, as described later in this section, is disclosed for legal entities engaged in extractive activities or for the entire group, on a country or legal entity basis, as applicable.

Statoil launched its first report on payments to governments in March 2015 based on Norwegian regulations that came into effect in January 2014. The rule provided limited guidance on the exact scope of reporting contextual information. Statoil received praise for its first report, but also feedback from stakeholders that the section on contextual information could be even more valuable if these data (revenues, purchases of goods and services and investments) were disclosed only for extractive activities, and not for all legal entities in the group.

Based on this feedback, we adjusted the scope of reporting in 2015 for the contextual information elements mentioned above. In the *2014 Payments to governments report*, contextual information encompassed all legal entities in Statoil, including legal entities engaged in refining and processing, renewables and marketing and trading activities. In the *2015 Payments to governments report*, the contextual information - except subsidiaries, number of employees and intercompany interest - only include companies engaged in extractive activities. To further enhance transparency, the contextual information is based on financial information as set out in the *2015 Annual Report on Form 20-F*.

Illustration: Statoil's value chain and scope of the report



Government

In the context of this report, a government means any national, regional or local authority of a country. It includes a department, agency or undertaking (i.e. corporation) controlled by that authority.

Basis for preparation

The report includes direct payments to governments from subsidiaries, joint operations and joint ventures, regardless of whether Statoil is the operator or not. Significant payment types within the scope of this report, such as taxes and royalties, are typically made directly by Statoil to governments. In some cases, however, certain payments to governments may be made by the operator on behalf of a partnership. This is often the case for area fees. In such cases, Statoil will report the full payment made by Statoil on behalf of partners (100%) when Statoil is the operator. In cases where Statoil is not the operator, payments made by the operator on Statoil's behalf will only be disclosed by Statoil if the operator is a state-owned entity (a 'government'), and it is possible to distinguish the payment from other cost recovery items.

For host government production entitlements the payment practice varies from partnership to partnership. In this report, we disclose host government entitlements also when payments are made via the operator. This is because host government entitlements in some cases constitute the most significant payment to governments and because these payments are not always transparent to the civil society.

For some of our projects, we have established a subsidiary holding the ownership interest in a joint venture. The subsidiary has set up a 'branch' in the country of operation, but is incorporated in another country. For these projects, payments may be made to governments in the country of operation, as well as to governments in the country where the subsidiary with ownership interest to the joint venture resides. For our projects in Algeria, Angola, Azerbaijan, Faroe Islands, Greenland, Indonesia, Iran, Libya, Mozambique, Nigeria and Tanzania we have made payments to Norwegian government entities (*Stavanger and Oslo kemmerkontor*) because the subsidiaries holding the ownership interest in the projects are incorporated in Norway.

Project definition

Certain payment types are reported by project. A project is defined as the operational activities that are governed by a single contract, license, lease, concession or similar legal agreements and form the basis for payment obligations with a government. When multiple such agreements are 'substantially interconnected', they may be considered a project. According to the regulation, 'substantially interconnected' means that the agreements are governed by a single overarching agreement, that the agreements have more or less identical terms, and that the agreements are geographically and operationally interconnected.

Payments that are not directly linked to a specific project, but are levied at entity level, will be reported at the level for which the payment is levied. For instance, if a host country levies corporate income taxes at legal entity level, and not at project level, we disclose the payments at legal entity level.

Materiality

Payments made as a single payment, or as a series of related payments, that equal or exceed Norwegian kroner (NOK) 800,000 during the year, are disclosed. If no payments or only payments below this threshold were paid in a particular country, the country is not included in the overview of projects and payments per country.

Reporting currency

When preparing the report, payments to governments in foreign currencies (those other than Norwegian kroner) are translated based on the foreign exchange rate at the average annual rate.

Payment types disclosed at project or legal entity level

The following payment types are disclosed for legal entities involved in extractive activities. They are presented on a cash basis, net of any interest expenses and whether paid in cash or in-kind:

- i. *Taxes* levied on the income, production or profits of companies. Includes taxes paid in-kind. The value of taxes paid in-kind is calculated based on the market price at the time of the in-kind payment. Taxes levied on consumption, such as value added taxes, personal income taxes, sales taxes, withholding taxes, property taxes and environmental taxes, are excluded.
- ii. *Royalties* are usage-based payments for the right to the on-going use of an asset.
- iii. *Fees* are typically levied on the right to use a geographical area for exploration, development and production and include rental fees, area fees, entry fees, severance tax and concession fees and other considerations for licences and/or concessions. Administrative government fees that are not specifically related to the extractive sector, or to access to extractive resources, are excluded.
- iv. *Bonuses* are payments made when signing an oil and gas lease, when discovering natural resources and/or when production has commenced. Bonuses often include signature, discovery and production bonuses and are a commonly used payment type, depending on the petroleum fiscal regime. Bonuses can also include elements of social contribution.
- v. Payments for *infrastructure improvements*, such as building a road or bridge. Such payments are disclosed if Statoil is contractually obligated to build a road, regardless of whether such payments are made to non-governmental entities.
- vi. *Host government entitlements* are the host government's share of production after oil production has been allocated to cover costs and expenses under a production sharing agreement (PSA). Host government entitlements are most often paid in-kind. The value of these payments is calculated based on the market price at the time of the in-kind payment. For some PSAs, the host government entitlements are sold by the operator, and the cost split between the partners. For these contracts, Statoil is not making direct payments to governments, but via the operator. See *Basis for preparation* for more information.
- vii. Shares or other *ownership rights* to a company or its subsidiaries or closely connected parties that are given to governments for the right to extract oil and gas.
- viii. *Dividends* include payments to governments in lieu of production entitlements or royalties. In this context, dividends do not include payments to governments when a government is a shareholder of the company, as long as the dividend is paid to the government under the same terms and conditions as applicable to other shareholders.

Contextual information at country or legal entity level

The report discloses the following contextual information for legal entities engaged in extractive activities in Statoil:

- i. *Investments* are defined as additions to property, plant and equipment (including capitalised finance leases), capitalised exploration expenditures, intangible assets, long-term share investments and investments in associated companies. For more information, see *2015 Annual Report on Form 20-F*.
- ii. *Revenues* associated with the production of crude oil and natural gas related to our extractive activities. Revenues include third party revenues and other income, inter-segment revenues and net income from equity accounted investments. For more information, see *2015 Annual Report on Form 20-F*.
- iii. *Equity production volumes* are the volumes that correspond to Statoil's ownership interest in a particular field and do not include production of the Norwegian State's share of oil and natural gas. For more information, see *2015 Annual Report on Form 20-F*.
- iv. *Purchase of goods and services* is the sum of operating expenses, sales, general and administrative expenses and exploration expenses, adjusted for net impairments. For more information, see *2015 Annual Report on Form 20-F*.

The following contextual information is disclosed for all legal entities in Statoil:

- v. *Number of employees* in each subsidiary is based on company location (the country in which the company with employees is registered). The actual number of employees present in a country might deviate from the reported figures due to expatriation. In some subsidiaries there are no employees. These subsidiaries purchase man-hours from other subsidiaries, as applicable.
- vi. *Subsidiaries* as of 31 December 2015.
- vii. *Intercompany interest expense* for all subsidiaries. A subsidiary's net intercompany interest expense (interest expense minus interest income) to subsidiaries in another jurisdiction. Interest between subsidiaries within the same country of origin is eliminated. Intercompany interest is the interest levied on long-term and short-term loans within the Statoil group.

Other relevant reports

An overview of our group level economic contributions, including environmental fees, community investments, sponsorships and donations, among other contributions, is available in the *2015 Sustainability Report*, available at www.statoil.com.

More information about our business activities, production volumes and other financial information is available in the *2015 Annual Report on Form 20-F*.

4 Consolidated overview

The consolidated overview below discloses the sum of Statoil's payments to governments in each individual country, per payment type. The overview is based on the location of the receiving government.

Some projects may have payment liabilities both in the country of incorporation and in the country of operation (see *Contextual information* for an overview of subsidiaries and their country of incorporation and operation). As an example, Norwegian government entities receive payments both from our projects in Norway and from some of our international projects. For this reason, the total payments per country as disclosed below might be slightly different from the total payments disclosed in the overview of payments per project later in the report. The latter overview discloses payments per project based on the country of operation, irrespective of the location of the government receiver.

The payment types 'ownership rights', 'dividends' and 'infrastructure improvements' are not included in the consolidated overview or in the overviews per country. Statoil did not transfer any ownership rights or pay any dividends in lieu of production rights, entitlements or royalties in 2015. For more information about dividends paid to the Norwegian state as a regular shareholder, see *Reporting principles*. Furthermore, no payments for contractually obligated infrastructure improvements were made.

In February 2014, the Norwegian Supreme Court voted in favor of Statoil in a tax dispute regarding the tax treatment of foreign exploration expenditures. Previously paid taxes of NOK 1,394 million have been repaid in 2015 for legal entities incorporated in Norway with ownership interests in joint ventures in Algeria, Angola, Azerbaijan, Faroe Islands, Greenland, Indonesia, Libya, Mozambique and Tanzania. The repayments are included in the line for Norway below and disclosed for each country.

(in NOK million)	Taxes ¹⁾	Royalties	Fees	Bonuses	Host government entitlements (value)	Host government entitlements (mmboe)	Total (value)
Algeria	934.4	-	1.7	-	598.8	2.1	1,534.9
Angola	4,039.2	-	-	112.4	9,968.2	25.3	14,119.9
Australia	-	-	1.8	-	-	-	1.8
Azerbaijan	508.1	-	-	-	4,750.5	11.7	5,258.6
Brazil	-	497.7	80.3	-	-	-	578.0
Canada	0.2	457.8	29.1	-	-	-	487.0
Colombia	4.0	-	-	-	-	-	4.0
Faroe Islands	-	-	3.0	-	-	-	3.0
Greenland	-	-	0.2	-	-	-	0.2
Indonesia	0.1	-	-	8.1	-	-	8.1
Iran	18.8	-	-	-	-	-	18.8
Ireland	-	-	0.1	-	-	-	0.1
Libya	(52.3)	-	-	-	85.1	0.1	32.8
Netherlands	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	0.1
New Zealand	-	-	0.6	-	-	-	0.6
Nicaragua	-	-	0.6	-	-	-	0.6
Nigeria	1,720.2	-	482.1	-	948.6	2.3	3,151.0
Norway	60,728.7	-	642.3	-	-	-	61,371.0
Russia	-	-	-	-	342.4	0.9	342.4
Tanzania	-	-	1.1	-	-	-	1.1
UK	(64.2)	-	11.7	-	-	-	(52.5)
USA	170.7	527.4	68.6	583.9	-	-	1,350.7
	68,008.1	1,482.9	1,323.4	704.4	16,693.6	42.3	88,212.4

1) Includes taxes paid in-kind

Taxes paid in-kind

See *Reporting principles* for a description of how the value of taxes paid in-kind is calculated.

<u>Taxes paid in-kind per country</u>	<u>in mboe</u>	<u>in NOK million</u>
Algeria	3.2	934.4
Azerbaijan	0.2	77.3
Libya	0.0	-52.3
Nigeria	5.1	1,720.2
Total	8.5	2,679.6

<u>Taxes paid in-kind per government</u>	<u>in mboe</u>	<u>in NOK million</u>
Azerbaijan Main Tax Office	0.2	77.3
Nigerian National Petroleum Corp.	5.1	1,720.2
Sonatrach	3.2	934.4
Tax Department Libya	0.0	-52.3
Total	8.5	2,679.6

Negative amounts represent repayments from governments

Algeria

Statoil has a working interest of 45.9% in the In Amenas onshore gas development and a working interest of 31.9% in the In Salah onshore gas development. Both developments are operated through a joint operatorship between Sonatrach, BP and Statoil. In 2014, Statoil and Shell were awarded the Timissit licence in the Berkin basin onshore Algeria. Statoil is the operator with a 30% ownership interest.

In 2015, Statoil's equity production volume in Algeria was 18.1 mmboe.

Payments per project

(in NOK million)	Taxes	Royalties	Fees	Bonuses	Host government entitlements (value)	Host government entitlements (mmboe)	Total (value)
Statoil Hassi Mouina AS	(444.4)	-	-	-	-	-	(444.4)
Statoil North Africa Gas AS	590.3	-	-	-	-	-	590.3
Statoil North Africa Oil AS	382.4	-	-	-	-	-	382.4
In Amenas	-	-	-	-	410.9	1.4	410.9
In Salah	-	-	-	-	188.0	0.7	188.0
Exploration Algeria	-	-	1.7	-	-	-	1.7
Total	528.2	-	1.7	-	598.8	2.1	1,128.8

In 2015, Statoil received tax repayments from Stavanger kemnerkontor. For further information please see section *Consolidated overview*.

Payments per government

(in NOK million)	Taxes	Royalties	Fees	Bonuses	Host government entitlements (value)	Host government entitlements (mmboe)	Total (value)
Direction des Grandes Entreprises	-	-	1.7	-	-	-	1.7
Sonatrach	934.4	-	-	-	598.8	2.1	1,533.2
Stavanger kemnerkontor	(406.2)	-	-	-	-	-	(406.2)
Total	528.2	-	1.7	-	598.8	2.1	1,128.8

Angola

In 2015, Statoil's production in Angola came from Block 4/05, Block 15, Block 17 and Block 31. Statoil exited block 4/05 (operated by Sonangol EP) in September 2015. Block 15 is operated by Esso Angola, a subsidiary of ExxonMobil, and Statoil holds a 13.3% ownership share. Block 17 is operated by Total, and Statoil holds a 23.3% ownership share. BP is the operator for Block 31 and Statoil holds a 13.3% ownership share. In addition, Statoil is involved in exploration activities as operator of Block 38 and 39 and as a partner in Blocks 22, 25 and 40.

In 2015, Statoil's equity production in Angola was 82.5 mmbœ.

Payments per project

(in NOK million)	Taxes	Royalties	Fees	Bonuses	Host government entitlements (value)	Host government entitlements (mmbœ)	Total (value)
Statoil Angola Block 15 AS	1,010.6	-	-	-	-	-	1,010.6
Statoil Angola Block 15/06 Award AS	(60.6)	-	-	-	-	-	(60.6)
Statoil Angola Block 17 AS	1,437.0	-	-	-	-	-	1,437.0
Statoil Angola Block 31 AS	48.1	-	-	-	-	-	48.1
Statoil Dezassete AS	1,059.7	-	-	-	-	-	1,059.7
Statoil Quatro AS	(25.8)	-	-	-	-	-	(25.8)
Statoil Trinta e Quatro AS	(13.7)	-	-	-	-	-	(13.7)
Block 4/05	-	-	-	-	16.3	0.0	16.3
Block 15	-	-	-	-	2,694.7	7.0	2,694.7
Block 17	-	-	-	-	6,996.1	17.5	6,996.1
Block 25	-	-	-	23.0	-	-	23.0
Block 31	-	-	-	-	261.1	0.7	261.1
Block 39	-	-	-	66.4	-	-	66.4
Block 40	-	-	-	23.0	-	-	23.0
Total	3,455.2	-	-	112.4	9,968.2	25.3	13,535.8

In 2015, Statoil received tax repayments from Stavanger kemnerkontor. For further information please see section *Consolidated overview*.

In 2015, Statoil paid NOK 112.4 million in 'signature bonuses and social contributions' to Sonangol EP pertaining to our commitment under the Kwanza concessions in Angola. This commitment includes contributions to social projects of NOK 46.1 million, the *Sonangol Research and Technology Center* of NOK 61.7 million and Sonangol's personnel training programmes of NOK 4.6 million. In addition to the payments above, Statoil paid bonuses and social contributions of NOK 1.7 million to the operator Repsol as part of our share in Block 22A. This payment is not reflected in the overview as it was not paid directly by Statoil to the government.

The legal entities Statoil Angola Block 17 and Statoil Dezassete AS both have ownership interest in Block 17.

Payments per government

(in NOK million)	Taxes	Royalties	Fees	Bonuses	Host government entitlements (value)	Host government entitlements (mmbœ)	Total (value)
BNA - Banco Nacional de Angola	4,039.2	-	-	-	-	-	4,039.2
Sonangol EP	-	-	-	112.4	9,968.2	25.3	10,080.6
Stavanger kemnerkontor	(584.0)	-	-	-	-	-	(584.0)
Total	3,455.2	-	-	112.4	9,968.2	25.3	13,535.8

Australia

In the Ceduna Sub-basin in the Great Australian Bight, Statoil holds a 30% ownership share in four exploration permits with BP as operator. Currently the partnership is preparing for a large four well drilling campaign starting in 2016.

Statoil drilled five wells onshore South Georgina in 2014 and has decided to exit the licenses.

In addition, Statoil has an exploration permit in the Exmouth Plateau in the North Carnarvon basin.

Payments per project

(in NOK million)	Taxes	Royalties	Fees	Bonuses	Host government entitlements (value)	Host government entitlements (mmboe)	Total (value)
Exploration Australia offshore	-	-	0.1	-	-	-	0.1
Exploration Australia onshore	-	-	1.7	-	-	-	1.7
Total	-	-	1.8	-	-	-	1.8

Payments per government

(in NOK million)	Taxes	Royalties	Fees	Bonuses	Host government entitlements (value)	Host government entitlements (mmboe)	Total (value)
Central Land Council	-	-	1.5	-	-	-	1.5
Department of Mines & Energy	-	-	0.2	-	-	-	0.2
National Offshore Petroleum	-	-	0.1	-	-	-	0.1
Total	-	-	1.8	-	-	-	1.8

Azerbaijan

Statoil has an 8.6% stake in the Azeri-Chirag-Gunashli (ACG) oil field which is operated by BP. In 2015, Statoil completed the sale of its remaining 15.5% interest in Shah Deniz and the South Caucasus Pipeline (SCP) to the Malaysian oil and gas company PETRONAS. The effective date was 1 January 2014.

The Joint Study Agreement (JSA) with SOCAR for the North Absheron area was completed in 2014. Exploration screening and prospect evaluation is being carried out for Azerbaijan offshore areas in order to identify new access opportunities.

In 2015, Statoil's equity production in Azerbaijan was 24.2 mmbœ

Payments per project

(in NOK million)	Taxes	Royalties	Fees	Bonuses	Host government entitlements (value)	Host government entitlements (mmbœ)	Total (value)
Statoil Apsheron AS	430.9	-	-	-	-	-	430.9
Statoil Shah Deniz AS	68.5	-	-	-	-	-	68.5
ACG	-	-	-	-	4,579.2	11.0	4,579.2
Shah Deniz	-	-	-	-	171.3	0.7	171.3
Total	499.4	-	-	-	4,750.5	11.7	5,249.9

In 2015, Statoil received tax repayments from Stavanger kemnerkontor. For further information please see section *Consolidated overview*.

Payments per government

(in NOK million)	Taxes	Royalties	Fees	Bonuses	Host government entitlements (value)	Host government entitlements (mmbœ)	Total (value)
Ministry of Taxes Azerbaijan	508.1	-	-	-	-	-	508.1
SOCAR - The State Oil Company of the Azerbaijan Republic	-	-	-	-	4,750.5	11.7	4,750.5
Stavanger kemnerkontor	(8.7)	-	-	-	-	-	(8.7)
Total	499.4	-	-	-	4,750.5	11.7	5,249.9

Brazil

Statoil holds a 60% ownership share and is the operator of the Peregrino heavy oil field.

Statoil is involved in exploration activities in Brazil for the BM-C-33 licence. In agreement with its licence partners, Statoil will assume operatorship of the BM-C-33 licence subject to receiving government approval.

In 2015, Statoil's equity production in Brazil was 15.9 mmbœ.

Payments per project

(in NOK million)	Taxes	Royalties	Fees	Bonuses	Host government entitlements (value)	Host government entitlements (mmbœ)	Total (value)
Peregrino	-	497.7	78.5	-	-	-	576.1
Exploration Brazil	-	-	1.8	-	-	-	1.8
Total	-	497.7	80.3	-	-	-	578.0

Payments per government

(in NOK million)	Taxes	Royalties	Fees	Bonuses	Host government entitlements (value)	Host government entitlements (mmbœ)	Total (value)
Agência Nacional do Petróleo, Gás Natural e Biocombustíveis	-	-	32.0	-	-	-	32.0
Ministerio da Fazenda	-	497.7	48.3	-	-	-	546.0
Total	-	497.7	80.3	-	-	-	578.0

Canada

Statoil is the operator for and has a 100% ownership share in the Leismer oil sands project in Alberta, which has been in production since 2011.

Statoil has interests in the Jeanne d'Arc Basin offshore the province of Newfoundland and Labrador in the partner-operated producing oil fields Hibernia and Hibernia Southern Extension (Statoil ownership share 5% and 9%, respectively) and Terra Nova (Statoil ownership share 15%).

Statoil has exploration activities in the greater Bay du Nord discovery area, as well as select exploration prospects in the greater Flemish Pass Basin. Statoil and its partners were the successful bidders for six exploration licences in the Flemish Pass Basin, offshore Newfoundland, and two licences offshore Nova Scotia in East Coast Canada in 2015. Statoil will operate seven of the eight leases awarded.

In 2015, Statoil's equity production in Canada was 11.0 mmboc.

Payments per project

(in NOK million)	Taxes	Royalties	Fees	Bonuses	Host government entitlements (value)	Host government entitlements (mmboc)	Total (value)
Statoil Canada Ltd	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	0.2
Hibernia	-	182.7	-	-	-	-	182.7
Leismer	-	30.9	14.2	-	-	-	45.1
Terra Nova	-	244.2	-	-	-	-	244.2
Exploration Canada offshore	-	-	14.8	-	-	-	14.8
Total	0.2	457.8	29.1	-	-	-	487.0

Payments per government

(in NOK million)	Taxes	Royalties	Fees	Bonuses	Host government entitlements (value)	Host government entitlements (mmboc)	Total (value)
Alberta Energy Regulator	-	-	7.0	-	-	-	7.0
CNLOPB - Canada-Newfoundland and Labrador Offshore Petroleum Board	-	-	2.6	-	-	-	2.6
Department of Finance - Alberta	-	30.9	-	-	-	-	30.9
Government of Alberta	0.2	-	7.2	-	-	-	7.4
Government of Canada	-	290.6	12.2	-	-	-	302.8
Government of Newfoundland and Labrador	-	136.3	-	-	-	-	136.3
Total	0.2	457.8	29.1	-	-	-	487.0

Colombia

Statoil accessed three licenses offshore Colombia in the Caribbean Sea in the 2014 Colombia Licensing Round. The entry is an early exploration phase and the initial working commitments include 2D and 3D seismic acquisition which will allow Statoil to further assess the potential of the basin. There are no well commitments during the first exploration phase.

Statoil farmed-in to a 10 % ownership share in the Tayrona licence and a 20% ownership share in the Guajira Offshore 1 license in 2014. The Orca-1 well in the Tayrona licence was announced as a gas discovery in 2014.

Payments per project

(in NOK million)	Taxes	Royalties	Fees	Bonuses	Host government entitlements (value)	Host government entitlements (mmboe)	Total (value)
Statoil Eta Netherlands B.V.	4.0	-	-	-	-	-	4.0
Total	4.0	-	-	-	-	-	4.0

Statoil paid NOK 4.0 million in equity / net asset tax in 2015. In Columbia, companies that hold equity / assets valued at COP 1 billion are required to pay such taxes on their assets.

Payments per government

(in NOK million)	Taxes	Royalties	Fees	Bonuses	Host government entitlements (value)	Host government entitlements (mmboe)	Total (value)
National Directorate of Taxes and Customs	4.0	-	-	-	-	-	4.0
Total	4.0	-	-	-	-	-	4.0

Faroe Islands

In 2015, Statoil relinquished all licences in the Faroe Islands and closed down the Statoil office.

Payments per project

(in NOK million)	Taxes	Royalties	Fees	Bonuses	Host government entitlements (value)	Host government entitlements (mmbøe)	Total (value)
Statoil Færøylene AS	(119.3)	-	-	-	-	-	(119.3)
Exploration Faroe Islands	-	-	3.0	-	-	-	3.0
Total	(119.3)	-	3.0	-	-	-	(116.3)

In 2015, Statoil received tax repayments from Stavanger kemnerkontor. For further information please see section *Consolidated overview*.

Payments per government

(in NOK million)	Taxes	Royalties	Fees	Bonuses	Host government entitlements (value)	Host government entitlements (mmbøe)	Total (value)
Føroya Gjaldstova	-	-	3.0	-	-	-	3.0
Stavanger kemnerkontor	(119.3)	-	-	-	-	-	(119.3)
Total	(119.3)	-	3.0	-	-	-	(116.3)

Greenland

Statoil, along with partners ConocoPhillips and Nunaoil, was awarded block 6 in the East Greenland licence round in December 2013. Statoil is the operator of the block. The licence has a 16-year exploration period.

Payments per project

(in NOK million)	Taxes	Royalties	Fees	Bonuses	Host government entitlements (value)	Host government entitlements (mmboe)	Total (value)
Statoil Greenland AS	(7.2)	-	0.2	-	-	-	(6.9)
Total	(7.2)	-	0.2	-	-	-	(6.9)

In 2015, Statoil received tax repayments from Oslo kemnerkontor. For further information please see section *Consolidated overview*.

Payments per government

(in NOK million)	Taxes	Royalties	Fees	Bonuses	Host government entitlements (value)	Host government entitlements (mmboe)	Total (value)
Bureau of Minerals and Petroleum, Greenland	-	-	0.2	-	-	-	0.2
Oslo kemnerkontor	(7.2)	-	-	-	-	-	(7.2)
Total	(7.2)	-	0.2	-	-	-	(6.9)

Indonesia

Statoil entered the offshore Aru Trough I PSC licence agreement in May 2015. Statoil will operate the license and has a 100% ownership share. We have withdrawn from the Obi and the North Makassar Strait licences.

Payments per project

(in NOK million)	Taxes	Royalties	Fees	Bonuses	Host government entitlements (value)	Host government entitlements (mmbøe)	Total (value)
Statoil Indonesia Karama	(73.4)	-	-	-	-	-	(73.4)
Aru Trough I	-	-	-	8.1	-	-	8.1
Total	(73.4)	-	-	8.1	-	-	(65.3)

In 2015, Statoil received tax repayments from Stavanger kemnerkontor. For further information please see section *Consolidated overview*.

Statoil paid NOK 8.1 million in signature bonuses related to the award of new exploration acreage through the Aru Trough I PSC licence.

Payments per government

(in NOK million)	Taxes	Royalties	Fees	Bonuses	Host government entitlements (value)	Host government entitlements (mmbøe)	Total (value)
Direktorat Jandenal Migas	-	-	-	8.1	-	-	8.1
Kas Negara	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	0.1
Stavanger kemnerkontor	(73.5)	-	-	-	-	-	(73.5)
Total	(73.4)	-	-	8.1	-	-	(65.3)

Iran

Statoil closed its office in Iran in 2013 but has residual payment obligations for tax and social security under legacy contracts in Iran. These will be treated in accordance with all applicable sanctions.

See the 2015 Annual Report on Form 20-F, *Risks related to our business* for information regarding sanctions towards Iran.

Payments per project

(in NOK million)	Taxes	Royalties	Fees	Bonuses	Host government entitlements (value)	Host government entitlements (mmbœ)	Total (value)
Statoil Iran AS	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	1.0
Statoil SP GAS AS	4.7	-	-	-	-	-	4.7
Statoil Zagros O&G AS	17.7	-	-	-	-	-	17.7
Total	23.4	-	-	-	-	-	23.4

In 2015, Statoil paid NOK 18.8 million to the tax authorities in Iran. The payment relates to income taxes for previous years activities.

Payments per government

(in NOK million)	Taxes	Royalties	Fees	Bonuses	Host government entitlements (value)	Host government entitlements (mmbœ)	Total (value)
Sazmane Omoore Maliatie	18.8	-	-	-	-	-	18.8
Stavanger kemnerkontor	4.6	-	-	-	-	-	4.6
Total	23.4	-	-	-	-	-	23.4

Libya

Statoil is a partner in two licences, Murzuq and Mabruk. Statoil has a 10% ownership share in the NC 186 licence in the Murzuq field, which is operated by Akakus Oil Operations, with Repsol as the lead partner for the international oil companies. Statoil has a 12.5% ownership share in the C-17 licence in the Mabruk field, which is operated by Mabruk Oil Operations. Total is the lead partner for the international oil companies in the C-17 licence Mabruk.

Due to the security situation in Libya, the fields were not in operation in 2015.

Payments per project

(in NOK million)	Taxes	Royalties	Fees	Bonuses	Host government entitlements (value)	Host government entitlements (mmboe)	Total (value)
Statoil Mabruk AS	(1.9)	-	-	-	-	-	(1.9)
Statoil Murzuq AS	(105.7)	-	-	-	-	-	(105.7)
Mabruk	-	-	-	-	4.4	-	4.4
Murzuq	-	-	-	-	80.7	0.1	80.7
Total	(107.5)	-	-	-	85.1	0.1	(22.4)

In 2015, Statoil received tax repayments from Stavanger kemnerkontor. For further information please see section *Consolidated overview*. In addition, Statoil has received a repayment of taxes from the Libyan tax authorities related to correction of previous years host government entitlement volumes.

Payments per government

(in NOK million)	Taxes	Royalties	Fees	Bonuses	Host government entitlements (value)	Host government entitlements (mmboe)	Total (value)
National Oil Corporation	-	-	-	-	85.1	0.1	85.1
Stavanger kemnerkontor	(55.3)	-	-	-	-	-	(55.3)
Tax Department Libya	(52.3)	-	-	-	-	-	(52.3)
Total	(107.5)	-	-	-	85.1	0.1	(22.4)

Mozambique

Statoil together with partners submitted a winning bid for the exploration licence A5-A in the 5th exploration license round in 2015. Statoil holds a 25.5% ownership share and Eni is the operator. Final award is expected mid-2016 subject to successful negotiations.

Payments per project

(in NOK million)	Taxes	Royalties	Fees	Bonuses	Host government entitlements (value)	Host government entitlements (mmbøe)	Total (value)
Statoil O&G Mozambique AS	(21.7)	-	-	-	-	-	(21.7)
Total	(21.7)	-	-	-	-	-	(21.7)

In 2015, Statoil received tax repayments from Stavanger kemnerkontor. For further information please see section *Consolidated overview*.

Payments per government

(in NOK million)	Taxes	Royalties	Fees	Bonuses	Host government entitlements (value)	Host government entitlements (mmbøe)	Total (value)
Stavanger kemnerkontor	(21.7)	-	-	-	-	-	(21.7)
Total	(21.7)	-	-	-	-	-	(21.7)

New Zealand

Statoil is the operator and holds a 100% ownership share in two exploration permits (55781 and 57057) in the Reinga Basin. Statoil holds a 50% ownership share in three exploration licences (blocks 57083, 57085 and 57087) operated by Chevron.

Payments per project

(in NOK million)	Taxes	Royalties	Fees	Bonuses	Host government entitlements (value)	Host government entitlements (mmboe)	Total (value)
Exploration New Zealand	-	-	0.6	-	-	-	0.6
Total	-	-	0.6	-	-	-	0.6

Payments per government

(in NOK million)	Taxes	Royalties	Fees	Bonuses	Host government entitlements (value)	Host government entitlements (mmboe)	Total (value)
Ministry of Business Innovation and Employment	-	-	0.1	-	-	-	0.1
New Zealand Petroleum & Minerals	-	-	0.5	-	-	-	0.5
Total	-	-	0.6	-	-	-	0.6

Nicaragua

Statoil together with partner Empresa Nicaraguense del Petroleo (Petronic) was awarded four licences offshore the Nicaraguan Pacific in 2015. Statoil is the operator with 85% ownership share.

Payments per project

(in NOK million)	Taxes	Royalties	Fees	Bonuses	Host government entitlements (value)	Host government entitlements (mmboe)	Total (value)
Exploration Nicaragua	-	-	0.6	-	-	-	0.6
Total	-	-	0.6	-	-	-	0.6

Payments per government

(in NOK million)	Taxes	Royalties	Fees	Bonuses	Host government entitlements (value)	Host government entitlements (mmboe)	Total (value)
Ministerio de Energia y Minas	-	-	0.6	-	-	-	0.6
Total	-	-	0.6	-	-	-	0.6

Nigeria

Statoil has a 20.2% ownership share in the oil field Agbami, which is operated by Chevron.

In 2015, Statoil's equity production in Nigeria was 17.3 mmbœ.

Payments per project

(in NOK million)	Taxes	Royalties	Fees	Bonuses	Host government entitlements (value)	Host government entitlements (mmbœ)	Total (value)
Statoil Nigeria AS	(226.2)	-	-	-	-	-	(226.2)
Statoil Nigeria Ltd	1,720.2	-	-	-	-	-	1,720.2
Agbami	-	-	482.1	-	948.6	2.3	1,430.7
Total	1,494.0	-	482.1	-	948.6	2.3	2,924.7

In Nigeria, limited liability companies are obliged to pay an education tax. In 2015, Statoil paid NOK 412.5 million in education tax. In addition Statoil paid an annual contribution of NOK 64.1 million to the Niger Delta Development Commission. Both amounts are included as 'Fees'.

In 2015, Statoil received tax repayments from Stavanger kemnerkontor. For further information please see section *Consolidated overview*.

Through its ownership interest in OML 128 in Nigeria, Statoil is party to an ownership interest redetermination process for the Agbami field. The outcome of this process will most likely impact Statoil's future payments to governments. For more information, see *2015 Annual Report on Form 20-F*.

Payments per government

(in NOK million)	Taxes	Royalties	Fees	Bonuses	Host government entitlements (value)	Host government entitlements (mmbœ)	Total (value)
Central Bank of Nigeria Education Tax	-	-	412.5	-	-	-	412.5
Central Bank of Nigeria NESS fee	-	-	4.6	-	-	-	4.6
Federal Ministry of Industry Trade	-	-	1.0	-	-	-	1.0
Niger Delta Development Commission	-	-	64.1	-	-	-	64.1
Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation	1,720.2	-	-	-	948.6	2.3	2,668.8
Stavanger kemnerkontor	(226.2)	-	-	-	-	-	(226.2)
Total	1,494.0	-	482.1	-	948.6	2.3	2,924.7

Norway

Statoil is the biggest operator on the Norwegian Continental Shelf (NCS). In 2015, Statoil's equity production in Norway was 449.7 mmbœ. We also operate a significant number of exploration licenses.

Statoil was awarded ownership shares in 24 licences in the Awards in Predefined Areas (APA) round 2015 on the NCS, 13 as operator. The new licences were in all three NCS provinces – North Sea, Norwegian Sea and the Barents Sea.

Payments per project

(in NOK million)	Taxes	Royalties	Fees	Bonuses	Host government entitlements (value)	Host government entitlements (mmbœ)	Total (value)
Statoil Petroleum AS	62,260.3	-	-	-	-	-	62,260.3
Exploration Barents Sea	-	-	69.3	-	-	-	69.3
Exploration North Sea	-	-	403.3	-	-	-	403.3
Exploration Norwegian Sea	-	-	165.4	-	-	-	165.4
Other	-	-	4.3	-	-	-	4.3
Total	62,260.3	-	642.3	-	-	-	62,902.6

In Norway, the area fee is paid by the operator on behalf of the partnership. The fees included above reflect the total value of area fees paid by Statoil to Norwegian government entities. It includes our partners' share of the area fee, where Statoil is the operator or the technical service provider.

Payments per government

(in NOK million)	Taxes	Royalties	Fees	Bonuses	Host government entitlements (value)	Host government entitlements (mmbœ)	Total (value)
Miljødirektoratet	-	-	0.3	-	-	-	0.3
Oljeskattekontoret	62,236.9	-	-	-	-	-	62,236.9
Oljedirektoratet	-	-	642.0	-	-	-	642.0
Oslo kemnerkontor	23.4	-	-	-	-	-	23.4
Total	62,260.3	-	642.3	-	-	-	62,902.6

Russia

Statoil has a 30% ownership share in the Kharyaga oil field. The field is being developed in phases under a production sharing agreement (PSA), and it is operated by Total.

Statoil is engaged in exploration activities together with Rosneft Oil Company (Rosneft) in four licences on the Russian continental shelf and in two joint cooperation projects onshore. For each of these projects, Rosneft holds the majority interest and Statoil holds the minority interest.

In 2015 Statoil's equity production in Russia was 3.4 mmbœ.

Payments per project

(in NOK million)	Taxes	Royalties	Fees	Bonuses	Host government entitlements (value)	Host government entitlements (mmbœ)	Total (value)
Kharyaga	-	-	-	-	342.4	0.9	342.4
Total	-	-	-	-	342.4	0.9	342.4

In addition to the payments above, Statoil paid NOK 86.7 million in taxes and NOK 98,6 million in royalties to the operator Total in 2015. The payments have not been included in the overview above as they were not paid directly by Statoil to the government.

Payments per government

(in NOK million)	Taxes	Royalties	Fees	Bonuses	Host government entitlements (value)	Host government entitlements (mmbœ)	Total (value)
Treasury of the Russian Federation	-	-	-	-	342.4	0.9	342.4
Total	-	-	-	-	342.4	0.9	342.4

Tanzania

Statoil has made several large gas discoveries offshore Tanzania in Block 2. Work is on-going to assess options for developing the discoveries, including the construction of an onshore LNG plant jointly with the co-ventures in Block 1, Block 3 and Block 4. Statoil is the operator of Block 2 and holds a 65% working interest.

Statoil is involved in exploration activities in Tanzania. A drilling campaign was completed in 2015 after having drilled the Mdalasini prospect and the Tangawizi-2 appraisal well.

Payments per project

(in NOK million)	Taxes	Royalties	Fees	Bonuses	Host government entitlements (value)	Host government entitlements (mmboe)	Total (value)
Exploration Tanzania	(34.2)	-	1.1	-	-	-	(33.1)
Total	(34.2)	-	1.1	-	-	-	(33.1)

In 2015, Statoil received tax repayments from Stavanger kemnerkontor. For further information please see section *Consolidated overview*.

Statoil has committed to a total payment of NOK 33.1 million for the construction of a road in Rushungi, Tanzania. In 2015, Statoil paid NOK 0.3 million to local construction companies and is expected to pay for the remaining work in 2016. The road construction is a voluntary payment and is an early project cost related to the site selection process, not considered to be in scope of this report.

Payments per government

(in NOK million)	Taxes	Royalties	Fees	Bonuses	Host government entitlements (value)	Host government entitlements (mmboe)	Total (value)
Stavanger kemnerkontor	(34.2)	-	-	-	-	-	(34.2)
Tanzania Petroleum Development Corporation	-	-	1.1	-	-	-	1.1
Total	(34.2)	-	1.1	-	-	-	(33.1)

UK

Statoil is a partner in two production licences: The Alba oil field (Statoil ownership share 17%), which is operated by Chevron, and the gas field Jupiter (Statoil ownership share 30%), which is operated by ConocoPhillips.

Statoil is the operator for the Mariner heavy oil development and the possible future tie-in Mariner East (65.11% ownership share in both projects). Statoil is the operator for the Bressay heavy oil discovery (81.6% ownership share). In November 2015, Statoil completed the purchase of a 24% equity share in the UK part of Alfa Sentral, a gas and condensate field.

Statoil holds an ownership share in 12 exploration licences in the UK, nine as operator.

Statoil's equity production in the UK was 1.0 mmbœ in 2015.

Payments per project

(in NOK million)	Taxes	Royalties	Fees	Bonuses	Host government entitlements (value)	Host government entitlements (mmbœ)	Total (value)
Statoil UK Ltd	(64.2)	-	-	-	-	-	(64.2)
Bressay	-	-	1.3	-	-	-	1.3
Mariner	-	-	6.2	-	-	-	6.2
Mariner east	-	-	1.6	-	-	-	1.6
Exploration UK offshore	-	-	2.4	-	-	-	2.4
Total	(64.2)	-	11.5	-	-	-	(52.7)

Statoil divested its interest in the Dunlin field in 2007. In 2015, Statoil received a petroleum revenue tax refund from HM Revenue & Customs related to the Dunlin field. Under the terms of the sale, part of this repayment has been passed on to the new owners. Statoil's net share of the tax refund is NOK 85.9 million.

Payments per government

(in NOK million)	Taxes	Royalties	Fees	Bonuses	Host government entitlements (value)	Host government entitlements (mmbœ)	Total (value)
Department of Energy and Climate Change	-	-	11.5	-	-	-	11.5
HM Revenue & Customs	(64.2)	-	-	-	-	-	(64.2)
Total	(64.2)	-	11.5	-	-	-	(52.7)

USA

Statoil has acreage in the Marcellus shale gas plays, the Eagle Ford shale formation and the Bakken and Three Forks tight oil plays. In the Gulf of Mexico, Statoil has interests in the Tahiti oil field (Statoil ownership share 25%), operated by Chevron, the Caesar Tonga oil field (Statoil ownership share 23.55%) operated by the Anadarko Petroleum Corporation, and the oil fields Jack (Statoil ownership share 25%) and St. Malo (Statoil ownership share 21.5%), operated by Chevron. Statoil's equity production in the USA in 2015 was 92.0 mmboc.

In the Gulf of Mexico, Statoil has working interest in the following development projects: 27.5% interest in Big Foot (operated by Chevron), 50% ownership share in Julia (operated by ExxonMobil) and 12% ownership share in Heidelberg (operated by Anadarko Petroleum Corporation). Statoil operated five exploration wells in the Gulf of Mexico in 2015 and has a number of prospects in its Gulf of Mexico portfolio.

Payments per project

(in NOK million)	Taxes	Royalties	Fees	Bonuses	Host government entitlements (value)	Host government entitlements (mmboc)	Total (value)
Bakken	19.8	107.6	0.9	-	-	-	128.2
Caesar Tonga	-	85.0	-	-	-	-	85.0
Eagle Ford	92.7	4.7	0.9	-	-	-	98.3
Marcellus	56.4	8.4	1.6	24.1	-	-	90.5
Rocky Mountain	1.9	0.2	0.1	-	-	-	2.2
Tahiti	-	321.5	-	-	-	-	321.5
Exploration USA offshore	-	-	65.1	559.8	-	-	625.0
Total	170.7	527.4	68.6	583.9	-	-	1,350.7

In 2015, Statoil paid NOK 559.8 million in signature bonuses and NOK 65.1 million in area fees related to the award of 14 offshore leases in the Gulf of Mexico. In addition, Statoil paid NOK 24.1 million in signature bonuses related to acquisition of new acreage in the Marcellus play.

Payments per government

(in NOK million)	Taxes	Royalties	Fees	Bonuses	Host government entitlements (value)	Host government entitlements (mmboc)	Total (value)
City of Kenedy Texas	-	2.4	-	-	-	-	2.4
Commonwealth of Pennsylvania	-	1.7	-	-	-	-	1.7
Montana Dept. of Environmental Protection	-	-	0.4	-	-	-	0.4
Montana Dept. of Revenue	21.4	-	-	-	-	-	21.4
Office of Natural Resources Revenue	-	433.5	65.2	559.8	-	-	1,058.5
Park Board of the City of Williston	-	0.7	-	-	-	-	0.7
Pennsylvania Department of Revenue	0.8	-	-	-	-	-	0.8
Pennsylvania Game Commission	-	5.7	-	-	-	-	5.7
Railroad Commission of Texas	-	-	0.8	-	-	-	0.8
State of Montana	-	3.9	-	-	-	-	3.9
State of North Dakota	-	75.0	-	-	-	-	75.0
State of Ohio	0.7	-	-	-	-	-	0.7
State of Texas	-	1.2	-	-	-	-	1.2
State of West Virginia	54.8	-	-	-	-	-	54.8
Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts	92.7	-	-	-	-	-	92.7
West Virginia Department of Commerce	-	-	-	23.9	-	-	23.9
West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection	-	-	1.4	-	-	-	1.4
Other	0.3	3.5	0.8	0.2	-	-	4.7
Total	170.7	527.4	68.6	583.9	-	-	1,350.7

5 Contextual information

The contextual information includes:

- Investments
- Revenues
- Production volumes
- Purchase of goods and services
- Subsidiaries
- Number of employees
- Net intercompany interest expense

Investments, revenues, production volumes and purchase of goods and services relate to subsidiaries engaged in extractive activities. Subsidiaries, number of employees and net intercompany interest expense are disclosed for all entities in Statoil. The contextual information is disclosed per country and/or legal entity, as applicable.

The contextual information provides a broader picture of our overall economic impact in the countries where we have business activities and adds context to the reported payments to governments.

Some of our subsidiaries are incorporated in a different country than where their operations take place. To enhance organisational transparency, we have included both country of operation and country of incorporation in the overview of subsidiaries.

The contextual information reported is based on data collected mainly for the purpose of financial reporting. For this reason, information disclosed in this section (investments, revenues, purchases of goods and services and intercompany interest expense) is reported in accordance with the principles for financial reporting (accruals basis) and not on a cash basis.

Investments, revenues, purchases of goods and services and production volumes

(in NOK million)	Investments	Revenues	Purchase of goods and services	Production volume(mmboe)
Algeria	1,570.8	4,397.9	916.0	18.1
Angola	7,936.4	23,203.7	7,326.6	82.5
Australia	1.2	-	290.9	-
Azerbaijan ¹⁾	3,083.2	13,998.0	1,285.5	24.2
Bahamas	-	-	-	-
Brazil	2,931.4	4,360.3	3,089.5	15.9
Canada	4,203.3	5,517.7	6,154.6	11.0
China	-	-	0.8	-
Colombia	(7.8)	-	111.0	-
Cuba	-	-	(2.1)	-
Egypt	-	-	(26.3)	-
Faroe Islands	0.2	2.9	(46.5)	-
Ghana	-	4.3	0.5	-
Greenland	-	-	5.0	-
Indonesia	0.2	0.5	84.8	-
Iran	-	5.8	(85.1)	-
Ireland	1,078.0	1.0	43.2	-
Kazakhstan	-	0.1	7.9	-
Libya ²⁾	(4.4)	(55.3)	81.0	-
Mexico	-	-	14.8	-
Mozambique	-	-	1.4	-
Netherlands	147.0	-	616.2	-
New Zealand	-	-	-	-
Nicaragua	-	-	-	-
Nigeria ³⁾	1,718.4	(421.7)	1,019.7	17.3
Norway	50,767.9	142,577.7	31,911.2	449.7
Russia	1,102.2	1,031.3	642.8	3.4
Singapore	0.2	-	15.0	-
South Africa	-	-	16.7	-
Switzerland	-	-	0.7	-
Tanzania	1,478.8	-	278.5	-
UK	7,506.3	360.8	1,364.9	1.0
USA	32,452.3	14,007.8	13,676.1	92.0
Venezuela ⁴⁾	0.7	(1,038.9)	(32.2)	4.3
Total	115,966.0	207,953.8	68,763.2	719.3

1. Revenues include proceeds from sale of Statoil's ownership share in Shah Deniz and the South Caucasus Pipeline. For more information, see the *2015 Annual Report on Form 20-F, Acquisitions and disposals*
2. Revenues are presented net of correction of previous year's entitlement volumes.
3. Revenues include provisions related to the dispute with the Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation related to ownership interest in the Agbami field. For more information, see the *2015 Annual Report on Form 20-F*.
4. Revenues reflect net income from equity accounted investments.

Subsidiaries, number of employees and intercompany interest

The table below provides an overview of all subsidiaries in the Statoil Group, their country of incorporation and operation, number of employees and each subsidiary's net intercompany interest to subsidiaries in other jurisdictions. Legal entities marked with an asterisk (*) are entities in which Statoil holds an ownership interest less than 50%. These entities are included because they have a net intercompany interest expense or income.

The table discloses net intercompany interest in NOK million. A negative number implies a net interest income for the subsidiary, whereas a positive number implies a net interest expense.

Statoil Coordination Centre

The Statoil Coordination Centre (SCC) is a Belgian resident company, registered at Bedrijvenlaan 5 in 2800 Mechelen. Since 1989-1990, SCC has been active as financial center and internal bank, providing mainly banking services for the Statoil group entities.

The objective of SCC is to centralise a range of treasury transactions and thereby achieve economies of scale for Statoil. This is achieved by concentrating and controlling cash and foreign exchange management needs of subsidiaries, centralising treasury transactions and eliminating external bank transactions whenever possible. SCC is active in providing long and short term loans and overdraft facilities, receiving deposits, and executing foreign exchange transactions and other treasury services to around 180 Statoil entities worldwide.

In 2016, services related to internal bank operations will be transferred from Belgium to Norway. Operational cash management tasks will continue in Mechelen.

In 2015, SCC had a net interest income vis-à-vis other subsidiaries in the Statoil group of NOK 2.5 billion.

*) These entities are not defined as Statoil-subidiaries (>50 % ownership interest), but are shown in this overview due to intercompany interests.

Subsidiaries	Country of incorporation	Country of operation	Number of employees	Net intercompany interest (in NOK million)
Alliance Venture Polaris AS*	Norway	Norway	-	-
Aptomar AS*	Norway	Norway	-	-
Arkitekt Ebbels vei 10 AS	Norway	Norway	-	(0.3)
Azerbaijan International operating company*	Cayman Islands	Azerbaijan	-	-
BrightSource Energy Inc*	USA	USA	-	-
Cannseal AS*	Norway	Norway	-	-
Chapdrive AS*	Norway	Norway	-	-
Christian Michelsen Research AS*	Norway	Norway	-	-
CO2 Technology Centre Mongstad DA*	Norway	Norway	-	12.2
Coreteq Systems Ltd*	UK	UK	-	-
Deep Sea Anchors AS*	Norway	Norway	-	-
Doggerbank Project 1A Statoil Limited	UK	UK	-	-
Doggerbank Project 1B Statoil Limited	UK	UK	-	-
Doggerbank Project 2A Statoil Limited	UK	UK	-	-
Doggerbank Project 2B Statoil Limited	UK	UK	-	-
Doggerbank Project 3A Statoil Limited	UK	UK	-	-
Doggerbank Project 3B Statoil Limited	UK	UK	-	-
Doggerbank Project 4A Statoil Limited	UK	UK	-	-
Doggerbank Project 4B Statoil Limited	UK	UK	-	-
Doggerbank Project 5A Statoil Limited	UK	UK	-	-
Doggerbank Project 5B Statoil Limited	UK	UK	-	-
Doggerbank Project 6A Statoil Limited	UK	UK	-	-
Doggerbank Project 6B Statoil Limited	UK	UK	-	-

Domanik Oil AS*	Norway	Norway	-	-
Dudgeon Offshore Transmission Infrastructure Limited	UK	UK	-	-
Dudgeon Offshore Wind Limited*	UK	UK	-	-
Dunkerque Terminal DA*	Norway	Norway	-	-
Ecotone AS*	Norway	Norway	-	-
Emerald Energy Fund I LP*	Guernsey	Guernsey	-	-
Enhanced Drilling Holding AS*	Norway	Norway	-	-
Etzel Gas-Lager GmbH & Co. KG*	Germany	Germany	-	-
Etzel Gas-Lager Management GmbH*	Germany	Germany	-	-
Fishbones AS*	Norway	Norway	-	-
Forewind Limited*	UK	UK	-	-
Gravitude AS	Norway	Norway	-	-
Hicor Technologies, Inc.*	USA	USA	-	-
Hybond AS*	Norway	Norway	-	-
Hyperbar Mottaks Beredskap AS	Norway	Norway	-	-
Hywind (Scotland) Limited	UK	UK	-	-
Hywind AS	Norway	Norway	-	-
In Salah Gas Limited*	Jersey	Netherlands	-	-
In Salah Gas Services Limited*	Jersey	Netherlands	-	-
IPARK AS*	Norway	Norway	-	-
Joint Gas Ltd.*	Cayman Islands	Cayman Islands	-	-
Jordgas Transport GmbH	Germany	Germany	6	-
K/S Rafinor A/S	Norway	Norway	-	-
Kjeller Innovasjon AS*	Norway	Norway	-	-
KKD Oil Sands Partnership	Canada	Canada	-	-
Knudtzon Senteret AS*	Norway	Norway	-	-
Kongsberg Innovasjon AS*	Norway	Norway	-	-
Kunnskapsparken Nord AS*	Norway	Norway	-	-
Leismer Aerodrome Limited*	Canada	Canada	-	-
Leiv Eiriksson Nyskaping AS*	Norway	Norway	-	-
Lux Innovate Ltd*	UK	UK	-	-
Marin Energi Testsenter AS*	Norway	Norway	-	-
Mongstad Eiendomsselskap AS	Norway	Norway	-	-
Mongstad Heat and Power Plant AS	Norway	Norway	-	(105.0)
Mongstad Refining DA	Norway	Norway	-	102.8
Mongstad Terminal DA	Norway	Norway	-	(1.9)
Mongstad Vekst AS*	Norway	Norway	-	-
Naturkraft AS	Norway	Norway	-	-
Neodrill AS*	Norway	Norway	-	-
Netra GmbH Norddeutsche Erdgas Transversale*	Germany	Germany	-	-
Netra GmbH Norddeutsche Erdgas Transversale & Co*	Germany	Germany	-	-
Norferm AS	Norway	Norway	-	-
NorInnova Invest AS*	Norway	Norway	-	-
Norinnova Technology Transfer AS*	Norway	Norway	-	-
Norpipe Oil AS*	Norway	Norway	-	-
Norsea Gas GmbH*	Germany	Germany	-	-
Norsea Pipeline Ltd*	UK	UK	-	-
North America Properties LLC	USA	USA	-	-
Northern LNG Transport Co., II, Ltd.	Cayman Islands	Cayman Islands	-	-

Northern Transport LNG Co., I, Ltd*	Cayman Islands	Cayman Islands	-	-
Nth Power Technologies Fund II*	USA	USA	-	-
Numascale AS*	Norway	Norway	-	-
Octio AS	Norway	Norway	-	-
Onshore Holdings LLC	USA	USA	-	-
Parat AS*	Norway	Norway	-	-
Pelamis Wave Power Ltd*	UK	Scotland	-	-
PetroCedeno S.A.*	Venezuela	Venezuela	-	-
Petroleum Royalties of Ireland Ltd	Ireland	Ireland	2	-
Polar LNG Shipping (U.K.) Ltd.*	UK	UK	-	-
PreeCap AS*	Norway	Norway	-	-
Pro Barents AS*	Norway	Norway	-	-
ProVenture Seed AS*	Norway	Norway	-	-
ProVenture Seed II AS*	Norway	Norway	-	-
PT Statoil Indonesia	Indonesia	Indonesia	11	-
Quantico Energy Solutions, Inc.*	USA	USA	-	-
Rafinor AS	Norway	Norway	-	-
Robotic Drilling Systems As (former Seabed Rig)*	Norway	Norway	-	-
Sandsli Vest AS	Norway	Norway	-	-
Sandsliveien 90 AS	Norway	Norway	-	-
Sarsia Seed AS*	Norway	Norway	-	-
SCIRA Offshore Energy Limited*	UK	UK	-	-
SEKAL AS*	Norway	Norway	-	-
Silixa Ltd*	UK	UK	-	-
Soiltech AS*	Norway	Norway	-	-
South Atlantic Holding BV	Netherlands	Brazil	-	(25.6)
Spinnaker (BVI) 242 LTD	British Virgin Islands	Nigeria	-	-
Spinnaker Exploration (BVI) 256 LTD	British Virgin Islands	Nigeria	-	-
Spinnaker Exploration 256 LTD (Nigeria)	British Virgin Islands	Nigeria	-	-
Spinnaker Exploration Holdings (BVI) 256 LTD	British Virgin Islands	Nigeria	-	-
Spinnaker FR Spar Co, LLC	USA	USA	-	-
Spinnaker Holdings (BVI) 242 LTD	British Virgin Islands	Nigeria	-	-
Spinnaker Nigeria 242 LTD	Nigeria	Nigeria	-	-
Statholding AS	Norway	Norway	-	(36.6)
Statoil (Beijing) Technology Service Co., Ltd	China	China	17	-
Statoil (U.K.) Limited	UK	UK	275	178.7
Statoil Abu Dhabi B.V.	Netherlands	United Arab Emirates	3	-
Statoil Algeria AS	Norway	Algeria	28	0.1
Statoil Angola AS	Norway	Angola	-	-
Statoil Angola Block 15 AS	Norway	Angola	-	(1.2)
Statoil Angola Block 15/06 Award AS	Norway	Angola	-	(0.8)
Statoil Angola Block 17 AS	Norway	Angola	27	(4.7)
Statoil Angola Block 22 AS	Norway	Angola	-	0.2
Statoil Angola Block 25 AS	Norway	Angola	-	0.2
Statoil Angola Block 31 AS	Norway	Angola	-	31.4
Statoil Angola Block 38 AS	Norway	Angola	-	(1.5)
Statoil Angola Block 39 AS	Norway	Angola	-	(1.0)
Statoil Angola Block 40 AS	Norway	Angola	-	(0.1)
Statoil Apsheron AS	Norway	Azerbaijan	15	(1.2)

Statoil ASA	Norway	Norway	18,964	(1,190.7)
Statoil Asia Pacific PTE Ltd	Singapore	Singapore	33	(0.2)
Statoil Australia AS	Norway	Australia	-	(0.1)
Statoil Australia Oil & Gas AS	Norway	Australia	-	(0.1)
Statoil Australia Theta B.V.	Netherlands	Australia	-	-
Statoil Azerbaijan Alov AS	Norway	Azerbaijan	-	-
Statoil Azerbaijan AS	Norway	Azerbaijan	-	34.2
Statoil Bahamas AS	Norway	Bahamas	-	(0.1)
Statoil Brasil Óleo e Gás Ltda	Brazil	Brazil	264	635.7
Statoil BTC Caspian AS	Norway	Azerbaijan	-	-
Statoil BTC Finance AS	Norway	Norway	-	(1.2)
Statoil Canada Holdings Corp.	Canada	Canada	-	-
Statoil Canada Ltd.	Canada	Canada	342	19.1
Statoil China AS	Norway	China	4	(0.1)
Statoil Coordination Center NV	Belgium	Belgium	18	(2,498.3)
Statoil Cyrenaica AS	Norway	Libya	-	(0.2)
Statoil Danmark AS	Denmark	Denmark	-	4.9
Statoil Deutschland GmbH	Germany	Germany	10	1.7
Statoil Deutschland Hydrocarbons GmbH	Germany	Germany	-	-
Statoil Deutschland Property GmbH	Germany	Germany	-	-
Statoil Deutschland Storage GmbH	Germany	Germany	7	-
Statoil Dezassete AS	Norway	Angola	-	(3.4)
Statoil do Brasil Ltda	Brazil	Brazil	-	-
Statoil E&P Americas AS	Norway	USA	-	(13.9)
Statoil E&P Americas Investment LLC	USA	USA	-	-
Statoil E&P Americas, LP	USA	USA	-	(0.1)
Statoil Egypt AS	Norway	Egypt	-	-
Statoil Egypt El Dabaa Offshore AS	Norway	Egypt	-	-
Statoil Energy Belgium NV	Belgium	Belgium	62	-
Statoil Energy Netherlands B.V.	Netherlands	Netherlands	-	(274.8)
Statoil Energy Trading Inc.	USA	USA	-	-
Statoil Epsilon Netherlands B.V.	Netherlands	Russia	-	-
Statoil Eta Netherlands B.V.	Netherlands	Colombia	-	-
Statoil Exploration (Ireland) Limited	Ireland	Ireland	-	82.2
Statoil Exploration (U.K.) Limited	UK	UK	-	-
Statoil Exploration Company	USA	USA	-	-
Statoil Forsikring as	Norway	Norway	-	(1.2)
Statoil Færøylene AS	Norway	Faroe Islands	5	(3.2)
Statoil Gas Hibernia Ltd	Ireland	Ireland	-	0.2
Statoil Gas Marketing Europe AS	Norway	Norway	-	-
Statoil Gas Trading Limited	UK	UK	-	-
Statoil Global Employment Limited	UK	UK	11	-
Statoil Global New Ventures 2 AS	Norway	Russia	-	-
Statoil Global New Ventures AS	Norway	Ghana	-	-
Statoil Greenland AS	Norway	Greenland	-	(0.1)
Statoil GTL AS	Norway	Norway	-	(0.9)
Statoil Gulf of Mexico Inc.	USA	USA	-	-
Statoil Gulf of Mexico LLC	USA	USA	-	-
Statoil Gulf of Mexico Response Company LLC	USA	USA	-	-

Statoil Gulf Properties Inc	USA	USA	-	-
Statoil Gulf Services LLC	USA	USA	737	-
Statoil Hassi Mouina AS	Norway	Algeria	-	(0.4)
Statoil Holding Netherlands B.V.	Netherlands	Netherlands	12	(26.6)
Statoil Holding Switzerland AG	Switzerland	Russia	-	-
Statoil India Netherlands B.V.	Netherlands	India	-	-
Statoil Indonesia Aru AS	Norway	Indonesia	-	-
Statoil Indonesia Aru Trough I B.V.	Netherlands	Indonesia	-	-
Statoil Indonesia AS	Norway	Indonesia	-	(0.2)
Statoil Indonesia Halmahera II AS	Norway	Indonesia	11	(0.1)
Statoil Indonesia Halmahera-Kofiau AS	Norway	Indonesia	-	-
Statoil Indonesia Karama AS	Norway	Indonesia	-	(0.2)
Statoil Indonesia North Ganai AS	Norway	Indonesia	-	-
Statoil Indonesia North Makassar Strait AS	Norway	Indonesia	-	(0.9)
Statoil Indonesia Obi AS	Norway	Indonesia	-	-
Statoil Indonesia West Papua IV AS	Norway	Indonesia	-	(1.3)
Statoil International Netherlands B.V.	Netherlands	Netherlands	-	1.6
Statoil International Venezuela AS	Norway	Venezuela	25	(0.1)
Statoil International Well Response Company AS	Norway	Norway	-	(0.1)
Statoil Iota Netherlands B.V.	Netherlands	Netherlands	-	-
Statoil Iran AS	Norway	Iran	-	(0.4)
Statoil Kapitalforvaltning ASA	Norway	Norway	13	-
Statoil Kazakstan AS	Norway	Norway	-	-
Statoil Ksi Netherlands B.V.	Netherlands	Netherlands	-	-
Statoil Kufra AS	Norway	Libya	-	(0.1)
Statoil Latin America AS	Norway	Norway	-	-
Statoil Libya AS	Norway	Libya	5	-
Statoil Mabruk AS	Norway	Libya	-	(0.4)
Statoil Marketing & Trading (US) Inc.	USA	USA	-	-
Statoil Metanol ANS	Norway	Norway	-	(2.1)
Statoil Mexico AS	Norway	Mexico	-	0.1
Statoil México S.A. de C.V.	USA	New Mexico	-	-
Statoil Middle East Operations AS	Norway	United Arab Emirates	-	(0.1)
Statoil Middle East Services Netherlands B.V.	Netherlands	Iraq	-	-
Statoil Morocco AS	Norway	Morocco	-	-
Statoil Mozambique A5-A B.V.	Netherlands	Mozambique	-	-
Statoil Mu Netherlands B.V.	Netherlands	Russia	-	-
Statoil Murzuq Area 146 AS	Norway	Libya	-	(0.1)
Statoil Murzuq AS	Norway	Libya	-	(0.5)
Statoil Myanmar Private Limited	Singapore	Myanmar	-	-
Statoil Natural Gas LLC	USA	USA	-	(8.4)
Statoil New Energy AS	Norway	Norway	-	(20.3)
Statoil New Zealand B.V.	Netherlands	New Zealand	-	0.1
Statoil Nicaragua Holdings B.V.	Netherlands	Nicaragua	-	(0.7)
Statoil Nigeria AS	Norway	Nigeria	-	(2.1)
Statoil Nigeria Deep Water AS	Norway	Nigeria	-	(0.1)
Statoil Nigeria Deep Water Limited	Nigeria	Nigeria	-	-
Statoil Nigeria LTD	Nigeria	Nigeria	10	(1.5)
Statoil Nigeria Outer Shelf AS	Norway	Nigeria	-	-

Statoil Nigeria Outer Shelf Limited	Nigeria	Nigeria	-	-
Statoil Norsk LNG AS	Norway	USA	-	-
Statoil North Africa Gas AS	Norway	Algeria	-	(1.4)
Statoil North Africa Oil AS	Norway	Algeria	-	(0.6)
Statoil North Caspian AS	Norway	Kazakhstan	3	-
Statoil Nu Netherlands B.V.	Netherlands	Netherlands	-	-
Statoil Oil & Gas Brazil AS	Norway	Brazil	-	(10.6)
Statoil Oil & Gas Cuba AS	Norway	Cuba	-	-
Statoil Oil & Gas LP	USA	USA	-	-
Statoil Oil & Gas Mozambique AS	Norway	Mozambique	-	(1.3)
Statoil Oil & Gas Services Inc.	USA	USA	-	-
Statoil Orient AG	Switzerland	China	-	-
Statoil Orinoco AS	Norway	Venezuela	-	(2.7)
Statoil OTS AB	Sweden	Sweden	-	37.4
Statoil Pensjon	Norway	Norway	-	-
Statoil Petroleum AS	Norway	Norway	-	1,630.7
Statoil Pipelines LLC	USA	USA	-	-
Statoil Production (UK) Limited	UK	UK	76	-
Statoil Projects Inc.	USA	USA	-	-
Statoil Quatro AS	Norway	Angola	-	(1.2)
Statoil Refining Denmark A/S	Denmark	Denmark	329	-
Statoil Rho Netherlands B.V.	Netherlands	Netherlands	-	-
Statoil Russia AS	Norway	Russia	42	0.8
Statoil Russia Services AS	Norway	Russia	-	-
Statoil Russland AS	Norway	Russia	-	(0.1)
Statoil Shah Deniz AS	Norway	Azerbaijan	-	(10.4)
Statoil Shipping, Inc.	USA	USA	-	-
Statoil Sigma Netherlands B.V.	Netherlands	Algeria	-	-
Statoil Sincor AS	Norway	Venezuela	-	(5.2)
Statoil Sincor Netherlands B.V.	Netherlands	Netherlands	-	(0.7)
Statoil South Africa B.V.	Netherlands	South Africa	-	-
Statoil South Korea Co., Ltd	Korea, Republic of	Korea	-	-
Statoil South Riding Point, LLC	USA	Bahamas	59	-
Statoil SP Gas AS	Norway	Iran	-	(4.2)
Statoil Suriname AS	Norway	Suriname	-	(0.2)
Statoil Suriname B.V.	Netherlands	Suriname	-	-
Statoil Sverige Kharyaga AB	Sweden	Russia	-	1.8
Statoil Tanzania AS	Norway	Tanzania	28	7.0
Statoil Technology Invest AS	Norway	Norway	-	(4.1)
Statoil Texas Onshore Properties LLC	USA	USA	-	-
Statoil Trinta e Quatro AS	Norway	Angola	-	(0.9)
Statoil UK Holdings Limited	UK	UK	-	-
Statoil UK Properties Limited	UK	UK	-	-
Statoil Uruguay B.V.	Netherlands	Uruguay	-	-
Statoil US Holdings Inc.	USA	USA	127	1,570.2
Statoil USA E&P Inc.	USA	USA	-	-
Statoil USA Onshore Properties Inc.	USA	USA	-	-
Statoil USA Properties Inc.	USA	USA	-	-
Statoil Venezuela AS	Norway	Venezuela	-	(7.9)

Statoil Venture AS	Norway	Norway	-	(9.2)
Statoil Wind Limited	UK	UK	-	-
Statoil Wind US LLC	USA	USA	-	-
Statoil Zagros Oil and Gas AS	Norway	Iran	-	(0.5)
Statoil Zeta Netherlands B.V.	Netherlands	Azerbaijan	-	-
Strandveien 4 AS	Norway	Norway	-	(0.4)
Svanholmen 8 AS	Norway	Norway	-	(0.4)
Sway Turbine AS*	Norway	Norway	-	-
Såkorinvest II AS*	Norway	Norway	-	-
TechInvent AS*	Norway	Norway	-	-
The Baku-Tblisi-Ceyhan Pipeline Company*	Cayman Islands	Azerbaijan	-	-
Thor Energy AS*	Norway	Norway	-	-
Tjeldbergodden Luftgassfabrikk DA	Norway	Norway	-	-
Tjeldbergodden Utvikling AS*	Norway	Norway	-	-
Trac ID Systems AS*	Norway	Norway	-	-
Verdande Technology AS*	Norway	Norway	-	-
Vestprosess DA*	Norway	Norway	-	-
Vikan Eiendom AS	Norway	Norway	-	-
Wind Power AS	Norway	Norway	-	-
Zeropex AS (former Energreen AS)*	Norway	Norway	-	-
Currency adjustments	Norway	Norway	-	(56.1)
Total			21,581	0.0

Independent Limited Assurance Report

To the board of directors of Statoil ASA

We were engaged by management of Statoil ASA to provide assurance on the Payments to governments report for the year ended 31 December 2015 ("the Report").

Statoil ASA's Responsibilities

The board of directors and management are responsible for properly preparing and presenting a Report that is free from material misstatement in accordance with the Norwegian Accounting Act §3-3d and the detailed regulation included in the pronouncement "Forskrift om land-for-land rapportering" and the reporting principles as set out in section 2 of the Report and for the information contained therein. This responsibility includes: designing, implementing and maintaining internal control relevant to the preparation and presentation of the Report that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Our Responsibilities

Our responsibility is to examine the Report prepared by Statoil ASA and to report thereon in the form of an independent limited assurance conclusion based on the procedures we have performed and the evidence obtained. We conducted our engagement in accordance with the International Standard for Assurance Engagements (ISAE) 3000: Assurance Engagements other than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information, issued by the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board. This standard requires that we comply with the *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants* issued by the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants, which sets out ethical requirements, including independence and other requirements founded on fundamental principles of integrity, objectivity, professional competence and due care, confidentiality and professional behaviour, and plan and perform our procedures to obtain a meaningful level of assurance about whether the Report is properly prepared and presented, in all material respects, as the basis for our limited assurance conclusion.

A limited assurance engagement in accordance with ISAE 3000 involves assessing the risks of material misstatement of the Report, whether due to fraud or error, responding to the assessed risks as necessary in the circumstances of the engagement and evaluating the overall presentation of the Report. The nature, timing and extent of procedures selected depend on our understanding of the Report and other engagement circumstances, and our consideration of areas where material misstatements of the Report are likely to arise.

In developing our understanding of the Report, we developed an understanding of internal control over the preparation and presentation of the Report in order to design assurance procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purposes of expressing a conclusion as to the effectiveness of Statoil ASA's internal control over the preparation and presentation of the Report.

Limited assurance is less than absolute assurance and reasonable assurance. A limited assurance engagement is substantially less in scope than a reasonable assurance engagement in relation to both the risk assessment procedures, including an understanding of internal control, and the evidence-gathering procedures performed in response to the assessed risks, which vary in nature from and are substantially less in scope than for a reasonable assurance engagement. As a result, the level of assurance obtained in a limited assurance engagement is substantially lower than the assurance that would have been obtained had we performed a reasonable assurance engagement.

The procedures we performed were based on our professional judgment and included inquiries, observation of processes performed, inspection of documents, analytical procedures, evaluating the appropriateness of quantification methods and reporting policies and agreeing or reconciling the Report with underlying records.

We do not express a reasonable assurance conclusion about whether the Report has been prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the detailed regulation included in the pronouncement "Forskrift om land-for-land rapportering" and the reporting principles applied as explained in section 2 to the Report.

We believe that the procedures we have performed and the evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our conclusion.

Limited Assurance Conclusion

Based on the procedures we have performed and the evidence we have obtained, described in this limited assurance report, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the Report for the year ended 31 December 2015 is not prepared and presented, in all material respects, in accordance with the Norwegian Accounting Act §3-3d and the detailed regulation included in the pronouncement "Forskrift om land-for-land rapportering" and the reporting principles as set out in section 2 of the Report.

Trondheim, 9. March 2016

KPMG AS

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