



ÅRSREGNSKAPET FOR REGNSKAPSÅRET 2022 - GENERELL INFORMASJON

Enheten

Organisasjonsnummer: 993 787 787
Organisasjonsform: Aksjeselskap
Foretaksnavn: REPSOL NORGE AS
Forretningsadresse: Verven 4
4014 STAVANGER

Regnskapsår

Årsregnskapets periode: 01.01.2022 - 31.12.2022

Konsern

Morselskap i konsern: Nei

Regnskapsregler

Regler for små foretak benyttet: Nei
Benyttet ved utarbeidelsen av årsregnskapet til selskapet: Regnskapslovens alminnelige regler

Årsregnskapet fastsatt av kompetent organ

Bekreftet av representant for selskapet: Aleksandra Kowalczyk-Zebala
Dato for fastsettelse av årsregnskapet: 21.03.2023

Grunnlag for avgivelse

År 2022: Årsregnskapet er elektronisk innlevert
År 2021: Tall er hentet fra elektronisk innlevert årsregnskap fra 2022

Det er ikke krav til at årsregnskapet m.v. som sendes til Regnskapsregisteret er undertegnet. Kontrollen på at dette er utført ligger hos revisor/enhetens øverste organ. Sikkerheten ivaretas ved at innsender har rolle/rettighet for innsending av årsregnskapet via Altinn, og ved at det bekreftes at årsregnskapet er fastsatt av kompetent organ.

Brønnøysundregistrene, 06.05.2024



Resultatregnskap

Beløp i: NOK	Note	2022	2021
RESULTATREGNSKAP			
Inntekter			
Sale of Petroleum	2	12 172 548 000	6 051 718 000
Inventory change	2	48 353 000	1 875 000
Annen driftsinntekt	2	267 572 000	92 933 000
Sum inntekter		12 488 473 000	6 146 526 000
Kostnader			
Operating expense		1 181 377 000	909 358 000
Transportation expenses		576 170 000	347 854 000
exploration expenses	4,6	6 067 000	92 565 000
Lønnskostnad	3	536 609 000	495 456 000
Avskrivning på varige driftsmidler og immaterielle eiendeler	6	1 152 249 000	560 135 000
Nedskrivning av varige driftsmidler og immaterielle eiendeler	6	182 124 000	31 326 000
Sum kostnader		3 634 596 000	2 436 694 000
Driftsresultat		8 853 877 000	3 709 832 000
Finansinntekter og finanskostnader			
Renteinntekt fra foretak i samme konsern		98 282 000	10 580 000
Annen finansinntekt		834 642 000	117 574 000
Sum finansinntekter		932 924 000	128 154 000
Rentekostnad til foretak i samme konsern		15 136 000	29 041 000
Annen rentekostnad		100 536 000	16 888 000
Accretion on ARO		98 141 000	79 370 000
other financial expenses		399 284 000	21 126 000
foreign exchange loss		474 231 000	63 517 000
Sum finanskostnader		1 087 328 000	209 942 000
Netto finans	5	-154 404 000	-81 788 000
Ordinært resultat før skattekostnad		8 699 473 000	3 628 044 000
Skattekostnad på ordinært resultat	18	6 831 268 000	2 246 160 000
Ordinært resultat etter skattekostnad		1 868 205 000	1 381 884 000



Resultatregnskap

Beløp i: NOK	Note	2022	2021
Årsresultat		1 868 205 000	1 381 884 000
Overføringer og disponeringer			
Overføringer til/fra annen egenkapital		1 868 205 000	1 381 884 000
Sum overføringer og disponeringer		1 868 205 000	1 381 884 000



Balanse

Beløp i: NOK	Note	2022	2021
BALANSE - EIENDELER			
Anleggsmidler			
Immaterielle eiendeler			
Goodwill	6	108 171 000	145 713 000
Sum immaterielle eiendeler		108 171 000	145 713 000
Varige driftsmidler			
Skip, rigger, fly og lignende	6	9 374 469 000	9 357 223 000
Exploration assets	6	621 000	59 742 000
Driftsløsøre, inventar, verktøy, kontormaskiner og lignende	6	88 411 000	92 896 000
Sum varige driftsmidler		9 463 501 000	9 509 861 000
Sum anleggsmidler		9 571 672 000	9 655 574 000
Omløpsmidler			
Varer			
Varer	7	39 432 000	25 308 000
Sum varer		39 432 000	25 308 000
Fordringer			
Kundefordringer	10	1 105 406 000	1 094 774 000
Andre fordringer	8,10	297 209 000	165 784 000
Konsernfordringer	10	4 719 773 000	1 357 553 000
Sum fordringer		6 122 388 000	2 618 111 000
Bankinnskudd, kontanter og lignende			
Bankinnskudd, kontanter og lignende	9	363 422 000	64 009 000
Sum bankinnskudd, kontanter og lignende		363 422 000	64 009 000
Sum omløpsmidler		6 525 242 000	2 707 428 000
SUM EIENDELER		16 096 914 000	12 363 002 000

BALANSE - EGENKAPITAL OG GJELD



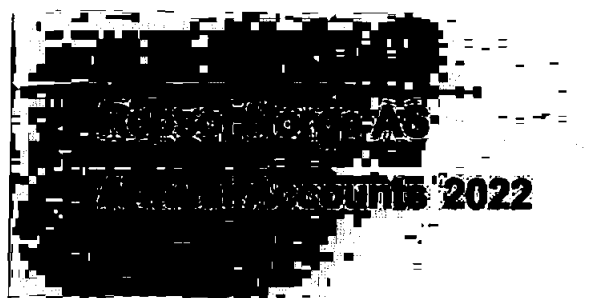
Balanse

Beløp i: NOK	Note	2022	2021
Egenkapital			
Innskutt egenkapital			
Selskapskapital	11	1 007 000	1 007 000
Overkurs	11	0	344 934 000
Sum innskutt egenkapital		1 007 000	345 941 000
Opptjent egenkapital			
Annen egenkapital	11	3 193 236 000	2 075 979 000
Sum opptjent egenkapital		3 193 236 000	2 075 979 000
Sum egenkapital		3 194 243 000	2 421 920 000
Gjeld			
Langsiktig gjeld			
Pensjonsforpliktelser	16	222 087 000	298 863 000
Utsatt skatt	18	2 590 032 000	1 171 295 000
Andre avsetninger for forpliktelser		57 599 000	4 719 000
Decommissioning liability	13	3 680 033 000	4 103 569 000
Sum avsetninger for forpliktelser		6 549 751 000	5 578 446 000
Annen langsiktig gjeld			
Langsiktig konserngjeld			519 328 000
Øvrig langsiktig gjeld	10,17	1 704 282 000	1 666 768 000
Sum annen langsiktig gjeld		1 704 282 000	2 186 096 000
Sum langsiktig gjeld		8 254 033 000	7 764 542 000
Kortsiktig gjeld			
Betalbar skatt	18	3 025 889 000	607 204 000
Skyldige offentlige avgifter		29 281 000	31 921 000
Kortsiktig konserngjeld		39 161 000	18 488 000
Overlift petroleum		182 621 000	121 893 000
account payable	10	46 471 000	70 965 000
other current liabilities	12,13	1 325 215 000	1 326 069 000
Sum kortsiktig gjeld		4 648 638 000	2 176 540 000
Sum gjeld		12 902 671 000	9 941 082 000
SUM EGENKAPITAL OG GJELD		16 096 914 000	12 363 002 000



Balanse

Beløp i: NOK	Note	2022	2021
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Org. Nr 993 787 787



TABLE OF CONTENTS

DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022	3
COUNTRY BY COUNTRY REPORT REPSOL NORGE AS FOR 2022.....	8
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 2022	9
INCOME STATEMENT FOR THE YEARS ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022 AND 2021.....	9
BALANCE SHEET AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2022 AND 2021	10
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 2022.....	13
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOW FOR THE YEARS ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022 AND 2021.....	28

1



DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

Business

Repsol Norge AS (the Company) was incorporated in 2009 to engage in petroleum-related exploration and production activities on the Norwegian Continental Shelf and its office is in Stavanger, Norway. The Company's shares are 100% owned by Repsol Exploración S.A., which on 31 December 2022 was a wholly owned subsidiary of Repsol S.A. which again is regarded as the ultimate parent company. Repsol S.A.'s and the Repsol group of companies' corporate headquarters are located in Madrid, Spain. As of 2 March 2023, 25% of the Repsol E&P business including Repsol Norge AS has been acquired by EIG, a financial investor. Repsol SA is still the ultimate parent company with 75% ownership of the E&P business.

The Company is currently present all along the Norwegian E&P cycle, from exploration to development of new projects, production from operated and non-operated assets and decommissioning operations.

Current position

Although commissioning and drilling activities were still ongoing, 2022 represented the first full year of production from the Yme field. New wells were also added at Visund and the Gudrun fields, and the water injection project at the Gudrun field was completed in 2022. Average daily net production in 2022 was 24.5 kboe/d mainly from Blane, Yme, Rev, Gudrun, Visund and Mikkel. This represents a 3% increase compared to 2021 when we produced 23.85 kboe/d. Yme and Gudrun contributed to the increased production, which was partially offset by Brage (sold in 2021) and Veslefrikk assets. The Company produced 50% liquids and 50% gas in 2022.

Exploration and appraisal well activity

After diluting its presence in non-core exploration assets in the Norwegian and Barents Seas in 2022, the Company is concentrating its 2022 efforts in the North Sea, maximizing efficiencies on the existing assets and through near field exploration in non-operated assets.

Future outlook

The Company intends to remain present all along the exploration & production (E&P) cycle during 2023, albeit limiting exploration to nearfield opportunities in non-operated assets. After Yme first oil in October, 2021, the further development of the asset almost concluded during 2022 with completion of the hook up, commissioning, startup of the remaining non-critical systems and finalizing the pending drilling scope. In 2023 drilling of the new production wells and one injector well at Yme Gamma will be completed. In 2023 the non-operated assets main activities will come from drilling in Visund to deliver the expected production. The Gyda decommissioning project will be fully completed by the end of 2023 and the decommissioning activity in the non-operated assets will be focused on Veslefrikk. All of this will be subject to a strong commitment to health, safety and environment.

Annual accounts

The financial statements that accompany this report show the results for the Company for the accounting year 2022 compared with the accounting year 2021. The average Brent oil price in 2022 was USD101/bbl, the realized gas price was USD34,5/Mscf, compared to respectively USD71/bbl and USD16,7/Mscf in the previous year. The Company's total operating income was NOK 12,489 million in 2022 (2021: NOK 6,147 million), which was higher by NOK 6,342 million compared to



2021. The sales increased by NOK 6,121 million mainly due to significantly higher gas and crude prices.

Operating expenses were higher in 2022 (NOK 1,198 million) as compared to 2021. Main contributors to the increased operating expenses were depreciation of mainly producing assets (NOK 592 million), increased production- and administration expenses (NOK 313 million), increased transportation expenses (NOK 228 million) and increased impairment (NOK 151 million) as compared to 2021. One of the main reasons for increased operating expenses was Yme field in producing for the whole year 2022 compared to two months in 2021.

In 2022 the income before tax is NOK 8,699 million compared to NOK 3,628 million in 2021. The main reason for the better result is higher sales revenues resulting from higher prices. Tax expenses for 2022 amounted to NOK 6,831 million compared to 2,246 in 2021. The net results for 2022 show a profit of NOK 1,868 million compared to NOK 1,382 million in 2021.

Cash and cash equivalents at the end of 2022 were NOK 363 million compared NOK 64 million in 2021. In addition, the Company had an intercompany deposit of NOK 4,557 million at year end 2022 (2021: NOK 1,280 million).

Total assets at the end of the year were NOK 16,097 million as compared to NOK 12,363 on 31 December 2021.

Net cash inflow in 2022 was NOK 3,576 million compared with inflow of NOK 860 million in 2021. The cash inflow from the operating activities was NOK 6,767 million, an increase of NOK 1,679 million as compared with 2021, mainly due to the increased profit, which was partially offset by tax paid of NOK 2,974 million. Cash outflow for investing activities in 2022 was NOK 1,516 with a reduction of capital expenditures of NOK 450 million and no proceeds from asset disposal as compared with 2021 (1,609 million).

Going concern assumption

Shareholders' equity in the Company at year end was NOK 3,194 million compared with NOK 2,422 million at year end 2021. The increase in equity during 2022 is caused primarily by this year's net income of NOK 1,868 million, offset by repayment of the share premium and payment of the dividend of total 1,091 MNOK (see Note 12 to the Financial Statements). The equity ratio, measured as Equity over Total Assets, at the end of the year is 20%. It is the opinion of the Board of Directors that the Company's equity and liquidity is consistent with the requirements in the Norwegian Company Act. The accounts were prepared on the basis that the Company is a going concern, and the Board of Directors confirms that there are reasonable grounds for this assumption.

Working environment

The Company considers the working environment to be satisfactory. By the end of the year the Company had 210 employees, of which 93 were located offshore. At year end 2022 the overall absence was 1,9% onshore and 8,9% offshore. The Company actively follows up employees who are on sick leave to identify possible measures to enable them back to work. The Company has had no serious incidents or accidents in 2022.

Equal opportunities

The Company supports diversity amongst its staff with regards to ethnicity, nationality, ancestry, color, language, religion and belief. Under the Company's policy there are equal opportunities for men and women, and there shall not be any form of discrimination with respect to salaries and



promotions. There are no differences in the wage and salary structure or in job opportunities for women and men.

In 2022, the Company continued to strengthen equal opportunities and diversity by embedding it into our key human resources processes, such as recruitment, succession planning, performance management and leadership development. At year end the Company had a diverse team of 9 different nationalities.

The Company had 210 employees (see table below for the split by the professional category) at year end, of which 45 employees, equivalent to 21%, were female. Among offshore employees 5% is female, while there is 37% in the onshore organization. The leadership team consisted of 3 women and 10 men.

Professional classification*	Female	Male
Administrative / Workers	8%	92%
Professional / Technician	35%	65%
Manager	23%	77%
Senior Manager	0%	100%

*) Including offshore

There is only one Senior Manager in the Company. There are eight board members (2 women and 6 men) including employee representatives, senior management representative from the shareholder Repsol Exploración S.A., and local management members.

External environment

The Company is both an operator and a license partner. Any emission to air and sea is reported by the operator for the field. The table below shows a summary of key emission figures for the Company's operated fields (gross figures):

Type of discharge / emission in period 1.1.2022 - 31.12.2022	Gyda		Yme Inspirer		Yme Valaris Viking	
	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021
Produced water - m3	0	0	297,376	2,620	n.a.	0
Oil in produced water - tonnes	0	0	18	0.021	n.a.	0
CO2 - tonnes	0	29,755	118,497	23,739	9,277	0
NOx - tonnes	0	74.5	292	217	118	0
Hazardous waste - tonnes	6.9	109	1,470	451	4,559	0

Director & Officer's Liability Insurance

The directors and employees in managerial positions working in the Company are covered under a Repsol's group Director & Officer's Liability Insurance (D&O). The insurance covers personal legal liabilities including defense and legal costs.

Financial risk

The Company is affected by changes in the oil and gas prices and currency exchange rates. The Company does not hedge against oil and gas prices, but the foreign currency fluctuations. Customer credit risk is deemed to be low as the Company's sales are mainly to major companies in the oil & gas industry.



Research and development activities

The Company is involved in various research and development (R&D) activities. The focus has been within digitalization, automated drilling and lowering CO2 emission by participating in the Deep Purple project (supply offshore installation with a power produced by offshore wind farm) and testing of ammonia as a fuel. The Company participate in several projects through Norwegian Oil and Gas Association (NOROG) and other NCS collaboration institutions. In addition, the Company is using an internal network and co-operates with Repsol Technology Centre to identify technological needs and opportunities. In 2022 the Company has research collaboration agreements with research institutes such as NORCE, University of Stavanger and SINTEF as well as private industry players.

Geopolitical situation in Europe

Following Russia's invasion of Ukraine on February 24, 2022, economies around the world, including the United States, the European Union and the United Kingdom, announced the imposition of trade sanctions targeting Russian individuals, companies and institutions. These sanctions, and the counter-sanctions imposed by Russia, have triggered a significant reduction in commercial operations between Russia and these economies. This has led to an increase in the raw material prices in world markets for oil, natural gas and wheat, among other products, and has exacerbated inflationary pressures, bottlenecks in the supply chain, and volatility in financial and raw material markets.

It is difficult to predict to what extent and for how long into the future the war will have an impact. The lower global demand for crude oil, gas and petroleum products as a result of the reduction in economic activity may negatively affect prices and the levels of production and sales of the businesses; the deterioration of global financial conditions may affect the cost of financing, the available liquidity or the solvency of our customers and partners in joint operations, etc. The evolution of the war and the financial and fiscal policies adopted by governments to mitigate the social and economic impacts of the crisis will influence the scope and duration of both the crisis and the subsequent recovery.

In addition, cybersecurity risks are on the rise worldwide, threatening the confidentiality, availability and integrity of critical systems and their information. The Company has not suffered any relevant incident or attack forcing it to activate its business continuity plans and it has continued to work alongside the competent government authorities in ensuring close monitoring and follow-up measures for this risk.

Other

According to the Norwegian Accounting Law § 3-3d the Company has to publish yearly a report with details about payments to the Government during the year. The report ("Country by Country Report") is presented at the end of this Annual Report.

The Company is a subject to the Transparency Act that came into force on 1.7.2022. According to the new regulations the Company must perform due diligence assessments. The statement shall be available on the Company's website by June 30th each year. The first statement is due to be available on 30.06.2023 and the Company is working on meeting the requirements within the deadline.

The Company does not know of any other issues of importance, which are not stated in the financial statements and the disclosures in the notes to the financial statements, that are needed to evaluate the Company's position and results. There are no known after balance sheet events which are not



disclosed.

Result allocation

The 2022 net income of NOK 1,868 million will be transferred to the retained earnings.

Stavanger, 21 March 2023

Jose Carlos De Vicente Bravo
Chairman of the Board

Vidar Nedrebo
Managing Director/Board member

Rafael Anders Alcalá Soto
Board member

Beate Pedersen
Board member

Lars Anders Heimdal
Board member

Kai Egil Kirkevold
Board member

Svanhild Sokn
Board member

Jarle Halvorsen
Board member



Country by Country Report for 2022 - Repsol Norge AS

As stated in Norwegian Accounting Law § 3-3d here is an overview over payments to the Government during the year specified by country and project. It also includes a summary of investments during the year, revenue, production volumes, purchase of goods and services and interest expense to affiliated companies in other jurisdiction areas.

In Million NOK	Norway
Production (1)	0
Taxes and fees (2)	2 974.2
Royalties	0
Dividends	0
Bonuses (3)	0
Licence fees (4)	11.1
Infrastructure (5)	0
Shares (6)	0

1) Part of production emitted to authorities.

2) Taxes and fees to the company's income, production or net result. This excludes taxes and fees on consuming goods as VAT, tax withholding for employees e.g.

3) Bonuses related to signatures, discoveries and production.

4) Fees related to licences, concession, access to licence e.g. In 2022 this consist of:

In NOK million:

Licence	Amount (Million NOK)	Type of fee
PL019G	0.049	Area and Co2 fee
PL316	11.0	Area and Co2 fee

5) Contributions to improved infrastructure.

6) Distribution of shares or other ownership interests in the company authorities.

Reporting of additional data:

In Million NOK (except for production)	Amount
Investments (for details see note 6)	1 251.1
Revenue (see note 2)	12 220.9
Production (mmboe)	9.0
Purchase of goods and services	1 181.4
Interest cost to affiliated companies (1)	15.1

1) Interest cost to affiliated companies in other jurisdiction areas than the Company itself.



STATEMENT OF INCOME			
Repsol Norge AS			
Amounts in NOK 1 000	Note	2022	2021
OPERATING INCOME AND EXPENSES			
Sale of petroleum	2	12 172 548	6 051 717
Inventory change	2	48 353	1 875
Other income	2	267 573	92 933
Total operating income		12 488 473	6 146 526
Production- and administration expense	3	1 717 986	1 404 813
Transportation expenses		576 170	347 854
Exploration expenses	4, 6	6 067	92 565
Depreciation	6	1 152 249	560 135
Impairment	6	182 124	31 326
Total operating expenses		3 634 596	2 436 694
OPERATING INCOME/-LOSS		8 853 877	3 709 832
FINANCIAL ITEMS			
Interest income from affiliated companies		98 282	10 580
Other financial income		834 642	117 574
Net exchange gain/-loss		-474 231	-63 517
Interest expense to affiliated companies		15 136	29 041
Other interest expenses		100 536	16 888
Accretion on ARO		98 141	79 370
Other financial expenses		399 284	21 126
Net financial income/-expenses	5	-154 404	-81 787
Income before taxes		8 699 473	3 628 045
Income taxes	18	6 831 268	2 246 160
NET INCOME/-LOSS		1 868 205	1 381 884
Annual net profit/-loss		1 868 205	1 381 884
DISTRIBUTION			
Transfer to retained earnings		-1 868 205	-1 381 884
Total distribution		1 868 205	1 381 884



BALANCE SHEET			
Repsol Norge AS			
Amounts in NOK 1 000	Note	2022	2021
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Intangible assets			
Goodwill	6	108 171	145 713
Total intangible assets		108 171	145 713
Property, plant and equipment			
Oil & gas properties		9 374 468	9 357 223
Exploration assets		621	59 742
Office furniture & fixtures		88 411	92 896
Total property, plant and equipment		9 463 500	9 509 861
Non-current financial assets			
Total non-current assets		9 571 672	9 655 574
Current assets			
Inventories	7	39 432	25 308
Receivables			
Accounts receivables	10	1 105 405	1 094 773
Other short-term receivables	8, 10	297 209	165 784
Receivables from affiliated companies	10	4 719 773	1 357 553
Total receivables		6 122 387	2 618 111
Cash and cash equivalents	9	363 422	64 009
Total current assets		6 525 242	2 707 427
TOTAL ASSETS		16 096 914	12 363 002



BALANCE SHEET			
Repsol Norge AS			
Amounts in NOK 1 000	Note	2022	2021
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Paid-in capital			
Share capital	11	1 007	1 007
Share premium	11	0	344 934
Total paid-in capital		1 007	345 941
Retained earnings			
Other equity	11	3 193 236	2 075 979
Total retained earnings	11	3 193 236	2 075 979
Total equity	11	3 194 243	2 421 920
Liabilities			
Long term provisions			
Employee benefit obligations	16	222 087	298 863
Provisions		57 599	4 719
Deferred tax liability	18	2 590 032	1 171 295
Provision decommissioning and removal cost	13	3 680 033	4 103 569
Total long term provisions		6 549 751	5 578 446
Other non-current liabilities			
Long term liabilities to affiliated companies		0	519 328
Other non-current liabilities	10, 17	1 704 282	1 666 767
Total non-current liabilities		1 704 282	2 186 096
Current liabilities			
Current liabilities to affiliated companies		39 161	18 488
Overlift petroleum		182 621	121 893
Accounts payable	10	46 471	70 965
Tax payable	18	3 025 889	607 204
Public duties payable		29 281	31 921
Other current liabilities	12, 13	1 325 216	1 326 068
Total current liabilities		4 648 638	2 176 540
Total liabilities		12 902 671	9 941 082
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		16 096 914	12 363 002



BALANCE SHEET

Repsol Norge AS

Stavanger 21.03.2022
The board of Repsol Norge AS

Jose Carlos De Vicente Bravo
Chairman of the Board

Vidar Nedrebo
Managing Director/Board Member

Rafael Andres Alcalá Soto
Board Member

Beate Pedersen
Board Member

Lars Anders Heimdal
Board Member

Kai Egil Kirkevold
Board Member

Svanhild Sokn
Board Member

Jarle Halvorsen
Board Member



Note 1 - Significant accounting policies

General

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with the Norwegian Accounting Act of 1998 and Norwegian Generally Accepted Accounting Principles.

Revenue recognition

Revenue from sales of products is recognized when title passes to the customer, normally at the point of delivery or shipment, and measured at the fair value of the consideration received.

Expenses

Expenses are recognized in accordance with the matching principle, i.e., in relation to corresponding income or the relevant accounting period.

Estimates

Preparation of the financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles requires the Company to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenue and expenses. Actual results may ultimately differ from the estimates and assumptions used.

Classification and evaluation of Balance Sheet items

Current assets and short-term liabilities consist of receivables and payables due within one year after transaction date. Other balance sheet items are classified as fixed assets / long-term liabilities. Current assets are valued at the lowest of acquisition cost and fair value. Short term liabilities are recognized at nominal value. Fixed assets are valued at cost, less depreciation and impairment losses. Long term liabilities are recognized at nominal value.

Goodwill \ Negative goodwill

The goodwill is the residual value between the purchase price and the book value of the acquired business after values have been assigned to the tangible and intangible assets. Goodwill is recognized as a non-current asset on the date of acquisition and is depleted using the unit of production method.

Negative goodwill is amortized using the straight-line method over a period of 5 years.

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are valued at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment. Interest cost is capitalized as a part of acquisition costs for qualifying assets. Later changes and improvements to the assets are capitalized. Ordinary maintenance and expenses related to the preparation for operations are expensed on an ongoing basis. The Company uses the unit of production method for depreciating the producing assets. Successful exploration wells and development wells are depreciated based on proved and probable developed (2PD) reserves while acquisition costs and facilities are depreciated based on proved and probable (2P) reserves. Ordinary depreciation of assets onshore is based on a linear approach over the estimated useful life of the asset. Leased assets are capitalized if they meet the requirements of a financial lease.



Impairment of assets

Impairment tests are carried out at the closing balance sheet date or if there is an indication that the carrying amount of an asset exceeds the estimated recoverable amount. The test is performed by cash generating unit (CGU), which is the lowest level of the assets or group of assets and at which independent cashflows can be identified. If the carrying amount is higher than both, the fair value less cost to sell and value in use (net present value of the cashflows from future use/ownership), the asset is written down to the highest of fair value less cost to sell or the value in use. Previous impairment charges, except write-down of goodwill, are reversed in later periods if the conditions causing the write-down are no longer present (see also note 6).

Exploration and evaluation expenditures

Exploration costs are accounted for according to the “successful efforts” method. Geological and geophysical costs (G&G), as well as seismic and exploratory well costs are capitalized pending further evaluation of whether economically recoverable reserves have been found. If economically recoverable reserves are not found, exploratory well costs are expensed as dry holes, G&G and seismic are expensed as exploration costs.

Pensions

The Company has a defined benefit and a defined contribution pension plans for its employees under Norwegian terms. Pension obligation in the balance sheet is valued to the present value of future benefits based on a linear vesting assumption and an estimated final salary. Social security taxes are included in the figures. As this is a choice according to NRS 6, the Company has chosen to account for employee benefits according to IAS 19. Actuarial gains and losses are recognized directly in other equity in the period in which they are incurred.

Inventory of goods and spare parts

Operating stock and stock of well equipment is valued at the lower of cost and net realizable value.

Over- and underlift of petroleum products

Underlifted volumes are valued at the market value. Underlift is classified as a short-term receivable in the balance sheet.

Overlifted volumes are valued at the market value. Overlift is classified as a short-term liability in the balance sheet.

Decommissioning and removal provision

The Company provides for the cost of dismantling of offshore installations and for plugging and abandoning of wells. The present value of the estimated future costs is recognized in the balance sheet. The provision is reviewed regularly to reflect the passage of the time and changes in the underlying assumptions on the account of technological, regulatory, economic and environmental developments.

Foreign Currency Transactions

Transactions in foreign currency are recorded at daily exchange rates determined by the market rate. Cash, cash equivalents, receivables and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rate on the balance sheet date. Gain and losses relating to the foreign currency



transactions are classified as finance income and finance expense. Forwards in foreign currency are measured at fair market value, whereas FX swaps follow the lower of cost and market principle.

Derivatives

The Company uses derivatives to manage its exposure to foreign exchange rate risk. FX derivatives are measured at market value at the balance sheet with unrealized gains and losses being recorded in the income statement.

Interest

All financial items are expensed.

Income Taxes

The Income Statement includes the item income tax expense which is an expression of the tax cost for the current accounting period and consist of current income tax as well as deferred income tax. As a production company The Company is subject to special petroleum tax in addition to the ordinary corporate tax. The ordinary tax rate is 22 % and the special tax rate for petroleum income is 71,8 %. As the corporate tax is partly deductible in the special tax base, the total effective tax rate is 78 %.

Deferred taxes are based on the differences between assets and liabilities reported for accounting purposes from those same items reported for income tax return. The deferred tax asset or liability is measured using a corporate tax rate of 22% and a special tax rate of 71,8% (including deduction for a calculated corporate tax).

Current tax is the payable tax related to the current income statement period and will consist of current tax for the income year less already paid instalments related to the same period.

Corporate tax losses are carried forward with no interest if the losses are assumed to be utilized towards future taxable income. Special tax losses are reimbursed the year after the income statement as part of the ordinary tax assessment.

Joint Ventures

The Company's share of income, expenses, assets, and liabilities in the respective joint ventures in which it is a partner are included in the Balance Sheet and Statement of income. Sales and purchases of working interests are booked on the transaction date. Gain and loss on sales is recognized as other income or other expenses. Income and expenses that arise in the period between the effective date and the transaction date, is showed in the seller's financial statements as income and expenses. Gain and loss is the difference between the consideration paid and book value at the transaction date. Acquisition cost is the consideration stated in the relevant sale and purchase agreement and income and expenses in the period between the effective date and the transaction date (completion). Working capital and over/under call is settled in cash.

Cash flow

The Statement of Cash Flow is prepared using the indirect method. Cash and cash equivalents comprise of the cash in bank and on-demand deposits.



Note 2. Total operating income

(KNOK)	2022	2021
Oil Sale	3 534 646	1 770 199
NGL Sale	363 305	530 171
Gas Sale	8 274 597	3 751 347
Changes in inventories (1)	48 353	1 875
Other operating income (2)	267 573	92 933
Total	12 488 473	6 146 526

Geographic breakdown 2022 (KNOK)	Norway	EU- union	Rest of the world
Oil Sale	1 804 470	855 161	875 016
NGL Sale	266 692	2 577	94 036
Gas Sale	0	6 454 186	1 820 411
Total	2 071 161	7 311 924	2 789 463

(1) Changes in inventories relates to the underlifted and overlifted volumes of crude and NGL's.

(2) Other income mainly relates to releases of excess provisions (KNOK 239 657) and disposal of Brage adjustments(KNOK 27 712).

Note 3. Payroll expenses, average number of employees, loans to employees and other fees

Concept (KNOK)	2022	2021
Salaries and other remuneration	421 188	395 541
Social Security	71 931	56 643
Pension expense (1)	43 490	43 272
Total	536 609	495 456

Average number of employees during the year	231	232
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(1) See also note 16.

Total payroll expenses are accumulated in the cost pool and charged to partner's in the Company's operated licences based on the hours incurred and calculated man-hour rate for the period.

Specification auditor's fee, excluding VAT

Concept (KNOK)	2022	2021
Statutory audit	2 122	2 082
Other assurance services	46	45
Total	2 168	2 127



Benefits to the Company's management- salaries and benefits

Concept (KNOK)	2022	2021
Managing director	5 839	4 671
Board of Directors	0	0
Total	5 839	4 671

The managing director has an agreement bonus based on operational result for the year compared to the budget. In addition the Company has a retention programs: LTIP (long term incentive program) and transition scheme program.

There are no agreement about remuneration to the members of the board per 31.12.2022.

The members of the board are employees in the Repsol Group and does not receive any benefits other than their ordinary salary and other benefits.

No loans or guarantees have been given to any members of the Group Management or the Board of directors.

Note 4. Exploration expenses

Concept (KNOK)	2022	2021
Geology and cost related to exploration	5 388	14 667
Cost of exploration including dry holes (1)	679	77 898
Total	6 067	92 565

(1) 2021 cost relates to write-off of dry wells and G&G costs on licence PL976.

Note 5. Financial items

Concept (KNOK)	2022	2021
Interest income from group companies (2)	98 282	10 540
Interest income from tax refund	0	41
Interest income from bank accounts	3 353	24
Financial derivatives, realized (1)	493 040	20 344
Financial derivatives, unrealized (1)	338 799	93 573
Other financial income	-551	3 634
Total financial income	932 924	128 155
Interest expense, affiliated companies (2)	15 136	29 041
Capitalized interest (2)	0	-15 712
Financial derivatives, realized (1)	192 834	15 451
Financial derivatives, unrealized (1)	180 310	17 429
Net foreign exchange loss	474 231	63 517
Other interest expenses	100 536	16 888
Other financial expenses	26 140	3 958
Accretion on decommissioning liabilities	98 141	79 370
Total financial expenses	1 087 328	209 942
Total net financial income/-expenses	-154 404	-81 787



(1) Since November 2011 the Company trades short term forex forwards and swaps to hedge its exposure in the foreign currency fluctuations. The foreign exchange exposure was mainly related to the sales and purchases in foreign currencies (mainly USD, EUR and GBP). Those transactions are recognized at fair value in the Income Statement. See also note 10. The valuation techniques used for the derivative financial instruments are based on an income approach, which consists of discounting known or estimated future flows using discount curves constructed on the basis of reference market interest rates (in the case of derivatives, they are estimated using implied market forward curves), including adjustments for credit risk based on the life of the instruments. The main variables for the valuation of financial instruments vary depending on the type of instrument valued but are mainly the following: exchange rates (spot and forward), interest rate curves, counterparty risk curves, equity prices and volatilities of all the aforementioned factors. In all cases, market data are obtained from recognized information agencies or correspond to quotations from official bodies.

(2) In 2021 interest cost capitalized on the Yme New Development project for the amount of the interest paid for the long-term loan with Repsol Europe Finance S.A net of the interest income from the intercompany deposit.

Note 6. Property, plant & equipment and intangible fixed asset.

Concept (KNOK)	Producing assets	Exploration assets	Office equipment	Goodwill	Total
Cost 31.12.2021	13 789 441	266 061	165 996	137 670	14 359 170
Additions this year (1)	1 228 395	6 493	16 261	0	1 251 149
Cost 31.12.2022	15 017 836	272 554	182 256	137 670	15 610 316
Accumulated DDA/impairment 31.12.2021	-4 432 218	-206 319	-73 100	8 044	-4 703 593
Depreciation for the year	-1 093 961		-20 745	-37 542	-1 152 248
Dry hole cost	0	-679		0	-679
Impairment (2)	-117 189	-64 935	0	0	-182 124
Accumulated DDA/impairment 31.12.2022	-5 643 368	-271 933	-93 845	-29 498	-6 038 644
Net book value 31.12.2022	9 374 468	621	88 411	108 172	9 571 672

All figures are in NOK 1 000

(1) Investment in producing assets Yme, Gudrun and Visund. Exploration investment in license PL025 (Gudrun area) and PL120 (Visund area).

Additions for producing assets includes changes in the ARO estimates (reduction) of KNOK 264 721

(2) Impairment of exploration assets PL025 and PL120 and producing asset PL316

Depreciation of producing assets is calculated using the unit of production method. Onshore assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of 3 to 6 years. Negative goodwill is depreciated on the straight-line basis over the period of 5 years.

The Company tests all assets for impairment at least annually or whenever there is a specific impairment indicator. If the recoverable amount of an asset (or a CGU) is estimated to be less than its net book value, an impairment loss is recognized in the income statement. The recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs of sale and value in use.

The methodology used to estimate the recoverable amount of an asset (or CGU) is, in general, the value in use, calculated by discounting to a present value the future cash flows expected to derive from the operation of these assets.



The assumptions used in the impairment tests are decided and approved on consolidated level and adjusted for the country-specific risks:

Real terms (1) 2022	2023-2050 (2)	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028-2050 (3)
Brent (USD/barrel)	67	81	80	77	74	71	65

The Company is selling gas mainly at the TTF and NBP prices.

(1) To carry out the real terms conversion, an inflation rate of 2% is used, which corresponds to the medium-term inflation target of the monetary policy established by the European Central Bank

(2) Average prices for the 2023-2050 period.

(3) Average prices for the 2028-2050 period.

Reserves, resources and production profiles.

Production profiles are estimated based on output levels at existing wells and the development plans in place for each productive field.

Discount rate: used discount rate is the weighted average cost of capital employed after tax (WACC) and in 2022 was 8.12% compared to 6,93% last year.

Operating expenses and investments are calculated for the first year based on the Company's annual budget and thereafter in accordance with the asset development programs, applying an escalation factor for operating expenses and investments (basically of 1-2,5%).



Note 7. Inventory

Concept (KNOK)	2022	2021
Spare parts	39 432	25 308
Total	39 432	25 308

The inventory consists of the spare parts related to the various non-operated and operated fields/licenses. Capital spare parts and drilling and well equipment is presented as part of the Property, Plant and Equipment.

Note 8. Other receivables

Concept (KNOK)	2022	2021
Underlift	237 350	126 295
Prepaid expenses	41 349	29 228
Other short-term receivables	18 511	10 261
Total	297 209	165 784

Note 9. Cash and cash equivalents

Concept (KNOK)	2022	2021
Bank	338 392	39 478
Restricted employees' tax account	25 031	24 531
Total per Company's financial position	363 422	64 009
On demand intercompany deposits	4 556 657	1 279 585
Total per Company's cashflow statement	4 920 079	1 343 594

Note 10. Inter-company items between companies in the same group

Short term receivables (KNOK)	2022	2021
Deposit at Repsol Tesorería y Gestión Financiera S.A. (1)	0	1 279 585
Deposit at FEHI Holding S.AR.L. (2)	4 556 657	0
Accounts receivables, affiliated companies	4 627	1 824
Financial instruments at market value (3)	158 489	76 144
Total	4 719 773	1 357 553

(1) Intercompany deposit for excess cash at interest of 4.31% incl margin. The Company can call the amounts available on demand.

(2) Intercompany deposit for excess cash at interest of 4.87% incl margin. The Company can call the amounts available on demand.

(3) Derivatives receivables, corresponding to foreign currency swaps, have been netted with derivatives payables and reported accordingly as intercompany receivable in 2022 and 2021 in the line "Financial derivatives, unrealized" above (see note 5).

Breakdown of derivatives at 31.12.2022 and 31.12.2021:



KNOK	Current assets at fair value designated as such upon initial recognition		Current liabilities at fair value designated as such upon initial recognition		Total fair value	
	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021
Exchange rate derivatives	338 799	93 573	-180 310	-17 429	158 489	76 144
Total	338 799	93 573	-180 310	-17 429	158 489	76 144

Short term debt (KNOK)	2022	2021
Accounts payable, affiliated companies	28 664	2 542
Other liabilities	10 497	15 946
Total	39 161	18 488

Long term debt (KNOK)	2022	2021
Loans from Repsol Europe Finance S.A (1)	0	519 328
Total	0	519 328

(1) Loan at interest rate 4.71% incl. margin, repaid in November 2022.

Note 11. Equity capital

Concept (KNOK)	Share capital	Share premium	Other equity capital	Total equity capital
Equity 31.12.2021	1 007	344 934	2 075 979	2 421 920
Payment share premium and dividend		-344 934	-745 589	-1 090 523
Actuarial Gains/Losses			-5 359	-5 359
Net income 2022			1 868 205	1 868 205
Net book value 31.12.2022	1 007	0	3 193 237	3 194 243

The Share capital is NOK 1 007 000,- with total 1 007 shares at NOK 1 000,-. All shares have equal rights. The Company is owned by Repsol Exploracion S.A by 100% and is consolidated into the financial statements of Repsol S.A., ultimate parent company, which is registered in Mendez Alvaro 44, 28045 Madrid, Spain. Further information about the Group accounts is available on www.repsol.com.



Note 12. Other short term liabilities

Concept (KNOK)	2022	2021
Accrued holiday pay	34 680	31 883
Provision for accrued expenses	763 959	430 698
Payables related to licenses	77 560	74 930
Other current liabilities	3 138	3 286
Short term lease liabilities	241 742	193 420
Short term provision for decommissioning (1)	150 536	591 850
Deferred Income	53 602	0
Total other short-term liabilities	1 325 216	1 326 068

(1) See also note 13.

Note 13. Provisions for decommissioning and removal cost

The Norwegian authorities require the license owners to remove offshore installations when no longer in use. Cost estimates for the decommissioning and removal of production facilities and for securing and final plugging of wells are prepared and reviewed at least annually or whenever the Company has relevant indication that the estimates may have changed, to the best estimate at the time. Technological development, future cost and interest rate development are some of the uncertainty factors associated with the cost estimates.

During 2022 the provision has decreased mainly due to the removal of offshore facilities of Gyda and Veslefrikk B, and plugging wells on Veslefrikk fields. In addition there was downwards revision of the ARO estimate for non-operated assets. The provision to be settled during 2023 is KNOK 150 536 and mostly relates to Gyda and Veslefrikk fields. The liability to be settled after year 2028 is KNOK 2 502 922.

Concept (KNOK)	Long Term	Short Term	Total 2022
Provision at January 1, 2022	4 103 569	591 850	4 695 419
Accretion	98 141		98 141
Change in estimates (1)	-521 677	17 367	-504 310
Settled decommissioning	0	-458 681	-458 681
Provision at December 31, 2022	3 680 033	150 537	3 830 569

Undiscounted future costs	5 105 020
Time horizon, years	1-20 years
Discount rate, year 1 to 5	4,48 %
Discount rate, year 6 to 10	5,18 %
Discount rate, year 11 to 20	5,17 %

1) KNOK 239 657 has been recorded against other operating income.



Note 14. Reserves (not audited)

Repsol Norway AS's reserves and contingent resources volumes have been classified in accordance with the Society of Petroleum Engineer's (SPE's) "Petroleum Resources Management System". All reserve estimates are based on all available data including seismic, well logs, core data, drill stem tests and production history. Industry standards are used to establish 1P and 2P reserves.

Proved oil and gas reserves (1P) are estimated quantities of crude oil, natural gas and natural gas liquids (NGL) that geological and engineering data demonstrate with reasonable certainty to be recoverable within the license period from known reservoirs under existing economic and operating conditions, i.e., prices and costs as of the date the estimates are made. Prices include consideration of changes in existing prices provided only by contractual arrangements, but not on escalations based upon future conditions.

Probable oil and gas reserves (2P) are based on geological and/or engineering data similar to that used in estimates of proven reserves, but technical, contractual, or regulatory uncertainties preclude such reserves being classified as proven.

	Oil, NLG and gas (thousand boe)
Net proven and probable reserves January 1, 2022	56 703
Net proven and probable reserves December 31, 2022	44 806

The license periods extends to 2034.

Note 15. Contingent liabilities and other commitments

The Company has firm commitments for vessels, office, transportation services and accounting services. The terms of the agreements are from one to eight years, and to be paid in period 2023-2027 KNOK 1 011 394 and in period 2028 and later, KNOK 192 920. The total obligations at 31 December 2022 is KNOK 1 204 314 (compared to 2021 KNOK 674 257).

The increase compared to last year is mainly due to contracts related to gas processing and transportation.

During the normal course of its business, the Company will be involved in disputes, including tax disputes

Note 16. Pension plans

The Company's pension plans cover all employees. Under the defined benefit plan (DBP) the employees have a right to receive defined future pensions determined primarily by their length of service, their salary level at the age of retirement and the size of the benefits from the National Insurance. The Company has also an unsecured commitment for employees who have been granted early retirement. The Company uses actuarial reports prepared by independent actuary for funding and accounting purposes. The plan satisfies the requirements under The Company Pension Act.

The projected pension benefit obligation is calculated as the net present value of the future pension benefits considered to be accrued on the balance sheet date. This is based on a constant accumulation by the employees of pension rights over their economically active years. Actuarial gains and losses are recognized directly in other equity in the period in which they are incurred.



Following the change of the pension schemes in 2017, most employees are now part of the defined contribution plan (DCP). The Company is making contributions to the pension plans for full-time employees equal to 7% for salary up to 7,1G and 22% for the salary up to and above 12G. Employees individually can choose, so called, 'investment profile' at the given pension provider. Based on those profiles all unfunded pension plans (those above 12G and for the transition scheme) are recognized as a pension liability and calculated based on the actual return on funds invested in the ordinary deposit plan (funded plan).

The pension premiums are charged to expenses as they are incurred.

Concept (KNOK)	2022			2022		Total
	Secured	Unsecured	Defined benefit plans	Defined contribution plans (unfunded)	Defined contribution plan (funded)	
Pension obligation						
Present value of vested obligation	259 055	160 100	419 135	31 854	-	451 009
Pension assets	-252 764	0	-252 764	0	0	-252 764
Social security taxes	887	22 574	23 461	0	0	23 461
Net asset (-)/obligation at 31.12.	7 176	162 674	189 852	31 854	0	221 706
Pension expense						
Service cost	11 855	0	11 855	6 835	27 623	46 313
Interest cost	5 642	2 014	7 636	1 918	0	9 574
Expected return on plan assets	-5 601	0	-5 601	-6 907	0	-12 508
Settlement/curtailment of a pension scheme (1)	-834	-22 548	-23 382	-5 353	0	-28 734
Administration cost	111	0	111	0	0	111
Total pension expense	11 173	-20 534	-9 361	-3 507	27 623	14 756
Actuarial gains/losses -						
Actuarial gains/losses - (note 12)	-9 614	-14 744	-24 358	0	0	-24 358
Gains/losses (-) recognized to equity	-9 614	-14 744	-24 358	0	0	-24 358

(1) Settlement of the pension scheme due to decrease of number of employees covered by the DBP and transition plan. This is a result of the restructuring done in 2021.

A portion of the pension costs are charged to the licenses for which Repsol is an operator. The total premium paid to the life insurance company is in accordance with normal actuarial principles.

The following significant actuarial assumptions were applied to determine the periodic pension expense and the accrued benefit obligations:

	Benefit obligations
Discount rate	3.20 %
Estimated return on pension plan assets	3.20 %
Estimated annual salary increase	3.75 %
Estimated pension changes	1.70 %
Estimated change in social security base amount (G)	3.50 %



Note 17. Other non-current liabilities

Concept (KNOK)	2022	2021
Other long-term liabilities (1)	1 704 282	1 666 767
Total other long-term liabilities	1 704 282	1 666 767

(1) In 2021 the Company entered into a 10 year Bareboat Charter Hire with Havila Sirius AS for the rig Inspirer. The Charter Hire is a Hire Purchase and the Company will become the owner at the end of the Charter Hire. The rig is used as a production facility on the Yme field.
Increased liability due to FX of KNOK 195 352.



Note 18 Tax

NOK 1000

Tax expense for the year	2022	2021
Current tax expense	5 350 724	-536 219
Adjustment to current tax previous years	24 928	-716
Change deferred tax	1 418 738	2 779 525
Other	644	0
Change in deferred tax booked towards equity	18 999	-962
Accruals	17 236	4 532
Total tax expense	6 831 268	2 246 160
Current tax:		
Profit before tax	8 699 473	3 628 045
Permanent differences	54 780	46 323
Change in temporary differences	-1 234 111	-1 751 096
Basis for calculating ordinary current tax (22%)	7 520 142	1 923 272
Uplift	-119 308	-1 124 948
Financial items allocated onshore	59 070	14 664
Directly expensed PPE	-364 701	-2 526 093
Calculated corporate tax	-1 856 463	0
Tax loss from previous years	-116 291	0
Basis for calculating special petroleum tax (56%)/(71,8%)	5 122 449	-1 713 105
Corporate tax (22%)	1 654 431	423 120
Special tax (56%)/(71,8%)	3 696 292	-959 339
Total Current tax expense	5 350 724	-536 219
Tax payable in the balance sheet at December 31		
Tax payable/(receivable) this year	5 350 724	-536 219
Tax instalments received/(paid)	-2 558 764	818 555
Tax credits for taxes paid abroad	-507	-507
Change tax payable - disposal of asset	0	108 175
Accruals	234 436	217 200
Total tax payable in balance sheet	3 025 889	607 204
Reconciliation of tax expense		
78 % of profit before tax	6 785 937	2 829 875
Effect of permanent differences	42 731	36 132
Effect of uplift for the year	-85 663	-629 971
Effect of goodwill depreciation	29 284	35 407
Effect of financial items	-13 463	-29 098
Effect of ARO valuation allowance	95 217	0
Adjustment to current tax expense previous years	24 928	-868
Adjustment to loss carried forward previous years	-65 511	0
Other	574	0
Change in accruals	17 236	4 532
Total tax expense/(income)	6 831 268	2 246 009



Specification of deferred tax at December 31

Temporary differences fixed assets	4 076 284	3 514 643
Temporary differences decommissioning and removal costs	-3 787 972	-4 727 652
Temporary differences inventories	-141 942	-170 065
Temporary differences pension	-222 087	-165 870
Temporary differences over-/underlift	-60 527	-52 908
Temporary differences other	93 704	-56 849
Total temporary differences	-42 539	-1 658 700

Basis for calculating ordinary deferred tax (22%)	-42 539	-1 658 700
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Temporary differences financial items	-158 489	-76 144
Directly expensed PPE	4 327 230	4 289 201
Tax loss carried forward, including interest	0	-115 597
Calculated corporate tax deductible special tax	-638 494	0
Basis for calculating special deferred tax (56%)/(71,8%)	3 487 708	2 438 759

Ordinary deferred tax (22 %)	-9 359	-364 914
Special deferred tax (56 %)/(71,8%)	2 504 174	1 365 705
Total deferred tax / deferred tax asset	2 494 816	1 000 791

Sale of asset, booked in gain/loss account	0	362 900
ARO valuation allowance	95 217	0
Reclass to accrual	0	-192 396
Total deferred tax / deferred tax asset in balance sheet	2 590 032	1 171 295

Note 19. Subsequent events

There are no subsequent events that has a significant impact on the reported figures.



STATEMENT OF CASHFLOW

All figures are in NOK 1000

CASHFLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	2022	2021
Profit / loss (-) before taxes	8 699 473	3 628 045
Taxes paid/received	-2 974 202	1 944 277
Gain on business disposal	-27 712	-10 948
Depreciation	1 152 249	560 135
Impairment	182 124	31 326
Non-cash release of ARO provision	-239 657	-67 218
Dry holes	679	77 898
Accretion on ARO	98 141	79 370
Decommissioning and removal cost	-458 612	-785 222
Curtailment effect pension liabilities	-28 734	153 909
Changes inventory and short term receivables	35 534	-850 813
Changes in current liabilities other than tax	314 106	315 469
Other	13 447	11 233
Net cash flow from operating activities	6 766 835	5 087 461
CASHFLOW USED IN INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Asset acquisition and capital expenditures	-1 515 870	-1 965 653
Business acquisitions/disposals	0	356 915
Net cash flow used in investing activities	-1 515 870	-1 608 738
CASHFLOW USED IN FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Repayment of interest bearing debt	-667 102	-800 000
Intercompany interest received (paid)	83 146	-18 501
Share premiums paid	-344 934	-1 800 000
Dividend paid	-745 589	0
Net cash flow used in financing activities	-1 674 480	-2 618 500
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	3 576 485	860 222
Cash and cash equivalents as at January 1, 2022	1 343 594	483 372
Cash and cash equivalents as at December 31, 2022	4 920 079	1 343 594

Cash and cash equivalents presented above consists of:

Cash and cash equivalents per financial position	363 422	64 009
On demand intercompany deposit (note 9 and 10)	4 556 657	1 279 585
Cash and cash equivalents as at December 31, 2022	4 920 079	1 343 594



To the General Meeting of Repsol Norge AS

Independent Auditor's Report

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Repsol Norge AS (the Company), which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 December 2022, the statement of income and statement of cash flow for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion

- the financial statements comply with applicable statutory requirements, and
- the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2022, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the Norwegian Accounting Act and accounting standards and practices generally accepted in Norway.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Company as required by relevant laws and regulations in Norway and the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) (IESBA Code), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Other Information

The Board of Directors and the Managing Director (management) are responsible for the information in the Board of Directors' report. The other information comprises information in the annual report, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the information in the Board of Directors' report.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the Board of Directors' report. The purpose is to consider if there is material inconsistency between the Board of Directors' report and the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or whether the Board of Directors' report otherwise appears to be materially misstated. We are required to report if there is a material misstatement in the Board of Directors' report. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Based on our knowledge obtained in the audit, it is our opinion that the Board of Directors' report

- is consistent with the financial statements and
- contains the information required by applicable statutory requirements.

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Statsautoriserte revisorer, medlemmer av Den norske Revisorforening og autorisert regnskapsførerselskap



Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with the Norwegian Accounting Act and accounting standards and practices generally accepted in Norway, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern. The financial statements use the going concern basis of accounting insofar as it is not likely that the enterprise will cease operations.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

For further description of Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements reference is made to: <https://revisorforeningen.no/revisjonsberetninger>

Stavanger, 21 March 2023
PricewaterhouseCoopers AS



Gunnar Slettebø
State Authorised Public Accountant



Skattedirektoratet

Saksbehandler Torstein Kinden Helleland	Deres dato 03.03.2016	Vår dato 10.03.2016
Telefon 22078139	Deres referanse Vidar Nedrebø	Vår referanse 2016/108497

REPSOL NORGE AS
Postboks 649 Sentrum
4003 STAVANGER

Tillatelse til å utarbeide årsregnskap og årsberetning på engelsk språk for Repsol Norge AS, org. nr. 993 787 787

Vi viser til deres brev av 3. mars 2016 der det søkes om dispensasjon fra kravet til å utarbeide årsregnskap og årsberetning på norsk språk for Repsol Norge AS.

Skattedirektoratet gir på bakgrunn av en konkret helhetsvurdering Repsol Norge AS dispensasjon fra kravet til å utarbeide årsregnskap og årsberetning på norsk språk, jf. regnskapsloven § 3-4 tredje ledd. Dispensasjonen forutsetter at opplysningene som vedtaket baserer seg på ikke endres vesentlig.

Kopi av dette brevet må sendes Regnskapsregisteret i Brønnøysund sammen med årsregnskapet. Det påligger den regnskapspliktige å dokumentere ved dette brev at tillatelsen er gitt.

Bakgrunn

Repsol Norge AS inngår i Repsol konsernet der konsernspiss er det spanske selskapet Repsol S.A. Selskapet driver virksomhet i olje- og gassbransjen. Arbeidsspråket er engelsk. Bransjen selskapet tilhører er internasjonal og arbeidsspråket på verdensbasis er engelsk. Alle sentrale aktører og samarbeidspartnere innen denne bransjen behersker og benytter engelsk. En norsk oversettelse vil kun ha til formål å oppfylle regnskapslovens språkkrav.

Skattedirektoratets vurdering

Etter regnskapsloven § 3-4 tredje ledd skal *”årsregnskapet og årsberetningen ... være på norsk. Departementet kan ved ... enkeltvedtak bestemme at årsregnskapet og/eller årsberetningen kan være på et annet språk.”*

I Ot. prp. nr. 42 (1997-1998) Om lov om årsregnskap m.v., er det uttalt følgende om regnskapslovens formål, jf. pkt. 1.1:

”Regjeringen har som siktemål at regnskapsloven skal bidra til informative regnskaper for ulike grupper av regnskapsbrukere. Regnskapsbrukerne er dels investorer og kreditorer som tilfører kapital til foretakene, og dels andre grupper som har interesse av å vite hvordan foretaket drives, f.eks. de ansatte og lokalsamfunnet. Informasjonen til kapitalmarkedet skal

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gi grunnlag for riktig prising av finansielle objekter. Riktig prisdannelse på aksjer er en forutsetning for at ressursbruken i samfunnsøkonomien skal bli best mulig. Gode regnskaper vil også gjøre det vanskeligere for markedsdeltakere å ta ut spekulasjonsgevinster med basis i skjevt fordelt informasjon.”

Det fremgår således at et av hovedformålene med regnskapsloven er å bidra til *“informative regnskaper for ulike grupper av regnskapsbrukere”*. Regnskapsbrukere vil omfatte, jf. uttalelsen i proposisjonen, blant andre investorer, kreditorer, ansatte og lokalsamfunnet.

Det er etter Skattedirektoratets vurdering derfor avgjørende ved vurdering av om dispensasjon fra kravet til å utarbeide årsregnskap og/eller årsberetning på norsk kan gis, at det ikke foreligger mulige brukere av regnskapsinformasjon som blir vesentlig berørt negativt ved en eventuell dispensasjon.

Det er særlig hensynet til brukerne av regnskapsinformasjon som skal vurderes ved en dispensasjonssøknad. I denne vurderingen har Skattedirektoratet lagt særlig vekt på at selskapet er et indirekte eiet datterselskap av et utenlandsk selskap. Eierkretsen er begrenset. Arbeidsspråket er engelsk. Videre er det vektlagt at selskapet driver virksomhet i en bransje der alle sentrale aktører behersker og benytter engelsk språk.

Vennligst oppgi vår referanse ved henvendelser i saken.

Med hilsen

Inger Helene Iversen
seniorrådgiver
Rettsavdelingen, foretaksskatt
Skattedirektoratet

Torstein Kinden Helleland

Dokumentet er elektronisk godkjent og har derfor ikke håndskrevne signaturer