

Financial Report

2020



Board of Directors' Report

Svenska Petroleum Exploration AB (Svenska) in 2020.

INTRODUCTION

Through participation in joint operation projects, Svenska is actively engaged in all aspects of the exploration and production of oil and gas as well as associated activities. Today, business operations are conducted in the Ivory Coast, Nigeria, Guinea-Bissau, Latvia, the UK, Ireland and Sweden. Produced oil is sold to refineries worldwide, mostly in Europe and North America. The Group is presently not involved in direct gas sales.

GROUP ORGANISATION

Svenska is an international upstream oil company. Business is conducted through subsidiaries, directly or indirectly with staff in Stockholm, London and Bissau. Svenska has six wholly owned subsidiaries in Sweden, the UK and Ireland. Some of these subsidiaries have their own subsidiaries, foreign branch offices or representative offices.

Svenska is wholly owned by Petroswede AB, which is ultimately held by Moroncha Holdings Ltd, Cyprus, a company owned by Sheikh Mohammed H. Al-Amoudi.

EVENTS DURING THE FINANCIAL YEAR

In August 2020, the Board of Directors decided to re-structure Svenska's business where the objective is to concentrate the activity to the CI-40 licence and its producing Baobab field including also any future re-developments of the remaining potential in both the Baobab reservoir and near-by discoveries. The global trend of quickly increasing focus on ESG issues has narrowed the access to financing and limited the number of financial institutions active in oil and gas lending. Hence, it is critical to concentrate the business and maximize the cashflow for coming investments. As a consequence, Svenska has reduced the number of staff to reflect current operations. The new organization, effective as of 1 January 2021, will be a small core team assigned to manage Svenska's core licences only with minimal activity within Exploration and Business Development. It should be noted that the non-producing assets will be continuously reviewed to achieve the best possible financial outcome, whilst also reducing business risks and overall funding needs.

During the year, Svenska's share of oil production from the Baobab Field in the Ivory Coast decreased compared to 2019. Svenska's entitlement share of average production in the field was 6,355 (8,037) bbls/day. The decline of -21% is mainly explained by two wells that were shut in during last year after experiencing production of sand and fines. In order not to compromise the otherwise very stable and consistent production from the remaining wells, it was decided to shut the wells until further notice and perform comprehensive technical evaluations before putting them back on stream. Operationally it has been very successful year with excellent uptime on the Floating Production Storage and Off-load vessel (FPSO), which has close to 100% uptime. The J/V has focused on maintenance capex on the FPSO and made initial plans for future infill drilling to capture the remaining huge oil volume in place in Baobab but also to tie-back the near-by oil discovery Kossipo to the FPSO.

In Nigeria, the OML 145 licence remains a significant untapped potential with more than 300 million barrels of oil recoverable, mainly in the Uge discovery, meaning a Baobab-sized discovery with even better reservoir properties, also with excellent PSC terms. Last year, the Nigerian Government announced a plan to impose additional royalty on producing assets and discoveries in pre-development phase, which also includes OML 145. The royalty scheme has a detrimental impact on project returns, and the operator, Esso Exploration & Production Nigeria (Deepwater West) Ltd, suspended further development activities until the royalty issue has been resolved. During the year the operator initiated discussions with the Government on the J/Vs contractual right to stabilization of the project return, where a successful outcome is a pre-requisite for continued project development. In the light of the uncertain prospects of continued project development Svenska has taken a prudent view and written down the carrying value of the OML 145 asset to nil in the accounts for the financial year, pending clarification on the way forward.

In Guinea-Bissau, Svenska is operating Blocks 2, 4A and 5A. The licenses expired in November 2020 and the J/V submitted an application for extension of the current exploration period for an additional term of 3 years, which was subsequently approved by the Government in Guinea-Bissau. As a consequence of the decision to restructure Svenska, the licences were put on the market for sale. In December, Svenska signed a share purchase agreement with Petronor AS for a sale of the shares in its subsidiary SPE Guinea-Bissau AB, which is the holder of the licenses. The agreement required local consent which was received in April 2021. From 2020 the operations in Guinea-Bissau are treated as assets held for sale and discontinued operations.

The 2020 average Brent crude oil price decreased to USD 41.56 per barrel, down from USD 64.03 in 2019. Prices began the year at USD 66.41 and ended the year at USD 51.80. In 2020, the US dollar became weaker against several currencies, including the Swedish Krona, and averaged USD/SEK 9.2172 in 2020. The US Dollar became 2 per cent weaker against the Swedish Krona progressively throughout 2020 with an end-of-year rate of 8.1886.

OPERATING INCOME AND COSTS

Consolidated total revenue during the year were USD 105,068 (191,400) thousand. The underlying oil sales were significantly lower than last year due to lower production volume and a dramatic drop in the oil price as a consequence of the global pandemic. Svenska continued to hedge 100% of its projected oil production both in 2020 and 2021, with a strategy to optimise the premium cost by covering the risk in a significant price downside scenario. Oil hedge revenue was USD 17,099 (0) thousand and the premium expense amounted to USD 9,277 (0) thousand. The revaluation effect of the 2020 hedge programme had a positive impact of USD 1,601 (-14,981) thousand, where the variance is explained by a positive market-to-market valuation gain as a consequence of the falling oil price. Production was 2,326 thousand barrels of crude oil in 2020, compared to 2,933 thousand barrels the previous year. The average production was 6,355 (8,037) bbl/day. As already commented, production has decreased compared to last year due to two wells shut in. It should also be noted that the Baobab Field is producing both oil and associated gas. The average production was 6,877 (8,130) boe/day. Operation and exploration costs totaled USD 43,609 (42,315) thousand in 2020. The total figure is broken down into the following cost items: operating expenses USD 37,866 (30,808) thousand, royalty costs USD 1,931 (3,771) thousand, exploration and project expenses USD 0 (194) thousand and oil tax operational (the host government's tax share in production-sharing contracts) of USD 3,812 (7,541) thousand. Consolidated depreciation and write-down for 2020 amounted to USD 269,052 (44,136) thousand affected by the write-down of the asset in Nigeria of USD 199,442 (0) thousand. Employee payroll costs for 2020 were USD 16,051 (10,761) thousand. The average number of employees was 25 (25) in 2020. Net financial items for 2020 were USD -16,560 (-18,503) thousand. Tax on profit or loss for the Group was USD 32,161 (-15,647) thousand mainly driven by deferred tax income on temporary differences.

Loss from discontinued operations in Guinea-Bissau was USD -38,139 (0) thousand. Total profit for the year was USD -254,014 (41,894) thousand.

INVESTMENTS AND FINANCIAL POSITION

Intangible and tangible fixed assets at year-end were USD 404,769 (696,972) thousand. Investments in intangible assets were USD 1,339 (14,313) thousand. Investments in tangible assets were USD 12,504 (54,558) thousand.

Cash flow from operations before changes in working capital was USD 43,513 (118,002) thousand. Cash and cash equivalents were USD 30,605 (34,489) thousand as of 31 December 2020. At year-end, Svenska had USD 32,000 (52,000) thousand drawn on the Reserves-Based Lending Facility.

ENVIRONMENT, SAFETY AND GOVERNANCE

Svenska takes great care to prevent accidents that could impact negatively on people's health and the environment. Continuous improvements in our working culture and our processes are the foundation of our long-term business strategy. The application of common recognised Health, Safety and Environmental practices is a guiding principle in our operations, and Svenska actively participates in knowledge-sharing industry networks.

Svenska's priorities and objectives are to:

- Prevent loss of human life and avoid injury (highest priority).
- Strive for environmentally improved techniques to be used in all licences in which the Company participates, taking into account technical and economic conditions in different areas.
- Possess a well-developed environmental awareness when making technical and economic decisions.
- Try to influence partners and vendors to exceed the minimum legal requirement when environmentally called for. The objective is to be ahead of even the most stringent anticipated requirements.
- Be perceived by other companies, regulatory authorities, environmental organisations and the general public as environmentally aware and responsible.

CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

Svenska also works actively within the CSR area and engages in several projects. Svenska continued its cooperation with SOS Children's Villages in 2020. Svenska's support covers the SOS Children's Village in Abobo-Gare in the Ivory Coast, the SOS Hermann Gmeiner Primary & Secondary School in Guinea-Bissau and the SOS Children's Village in Owu-ljebu, Nigeria.

During the year Svenska has continued to provide support to Tostan, an Africa-based charity focused on sustainable development and positive social transformation in West Africa.

Svenska's Sustainability Report 2020 sets out our approach towards sustainability and provides an overview of our intentions to contribute to a sustainable environment. The full report is available on Svenska's webpage (www.svenska.com).

GOVERNANCE

Svenska is committed to adhere to the highest of ethical standards in the way we run our business. Svenska continuously reviews and updates its framework of policy documents, which are also imposed on suppliers to Svenska and other partners.

The Board of Directors, which had three members during the year, held eleven (six) meetings during the past year.

RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

Risks in the oil & gas business

Svenska's operations are completely focused on the exploration and production of oil and gas. This is a business with high operational and financial risks. Regardless of experience and knowledge, discovery of commercial volumes of oil and gas cannot be guaranteed.

Price risk

Svenska is exposed to commodity market fluctuations as the product is sold at a price quoted against the Brent Crude benchmark. Depending on the timing of lifting the product, the Brent market price may change significantly. Svenska mitigates the downside risk by hedging the projected annual production, effectively establishing a Brent floor price.

Political risks

Svenska operates in a global market. Changes in laws and regulations concerning for example foreign ownership, state control, taxes, royalties, environmental rules and/or customs duties may have a negative effect on the financial result. Risk factors such as civil unrest, war, terror, border disputes and uprisings can also affect Svenska's operations. At year end, there was no political risk insurance taken for any country where the Group is active. The need for such insurance is continuously evaluated. When needed, and if available, such insurance will be taken.

Environmental risks

Exploration and production of oil and gas can cause environmental damage. National laws and production agreements with partners can make Svenska financially responsible for such damages. All activities are conducted according to national laws and regulations, and in line with Svenska's environmental policy. Svenska's insurance program has cover against financial exposure in the event of pollution.

Reserve estimations

All oil reserve estimates involve uncertainties that for the most part are beyond Svenska's control. Estimates are mainly based on available geological, geophysical and technical data with varying reliability. If present estimates should be proven smaller, it would have a negative impact on Svenska's long-term financial position and result.

Risks in the business and HSE effects as a consequence of COVID-19

The virus pandemic due to COVID-19 can negatively affect schedules and delay technical evaluation work prior to, for example, drilling campaigns as well as delay planned measures in the form of maintenance work and repairs of critical components. COVID-19 can also mean delays in deliveries of critical components to the business. The operation of the FPSO can be affected in case of a COVID-19 outbreak but the operator is observing a strict quarantine policy to minimize the risk of exposing the crew to COVID-19. Svenska's technical evaluation work is carried out by specialists who are subject to restrictive rules regarding social distancing and work from home.

FUTURE EXPECTATIONS

How the oil price will develop in the coming year is always very uncertain, given the current situation with a global pandemic. Svenska's view of the oil price is that the market may become fundamentally under-supplied in a scenario with strong economic recovery post Corona, which would lead to higher oil prices. Svenska has over recent years funded its investments through operating cash flow and will continue to do so. The balance sheet will remain strong with excellent debt-to-capital ratios compared to peer companies.

PROPOSED APPROPRIATION OF PROFITS

The following profits are at the disposal of the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders (in SEK):

Retained profits 3,501,185,684

Net loss for the year 1,748,215,600

Total 1,752,970,084

The Board of Directors hereby propose unrestricted equity to be distributed as follows:

Brought forward: 1,752,970,084

For additional information regarding the Company's result and financial status please refer to the income statement, balance sheet as well as the notes to the Financial Statements.

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Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss and Other Comprehensive Income

1 January - 31 December

Amounts in USD thousand	Note	2020	2019
Revenue from oil & gas	2	102,519	190,914
Other Revenue	2, 3	2,549	486
Total		105,068	191,400
Operational and exploration costs	5	-39,449	-38,167
Oil price derivatives		-7,676	-14,981
Other external costs	7, 23	-4,259	-4,072
Employee benefits expenses	6	-16,051	-10,761
Depreciation	2, 10	-69,610	-44,136
Write-downs	2, 10	-199,442	-
Other operating expenses	4	-57	-112
Operating profit	2	-231,476	79,171
Finance income	8	108	760
Finance costs	8	-16,668	-19,263
Net finance items		-16,560	-18,503
Profit before tax		-248,036	60,668
Tax on profit for the year	9	32,161	-15,647
PROFIT/LOSS FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS		-215,875	45,021
Loss from discontinued operations	31	-38,139	-3,127
PROFIT/LOSS FOR THE YEAR		-254,014	41,894
Other comprehensive income			
<i>Items that are or may be reclassified to profit/loss:</i>			
Exchange differences for the year		-10,589	-715
Exchange differences on discontinued operations	31	5,221	-49
<i>Items that will never be reclassified to profit/loss:</i>			
Remeasurements of defined-benefit asset		171	84
Total other comprehensive income for the year		-5,197	-680
Total comprehensive income		-259,211	41,214

100% of the profit/loss for the year is attributable to the parent company's shareholders

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Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

Amounts in USD thousand	Note	31 Dec 2020	31 Dec 2019
ASSETS			
Intangible assets	11	19,991	257,955
Tangible fixed assets	12	384,778	439,017
Right of use assets (lease)	23	28,363	31,228
Financial investments	13	35	1,156
Other non-current receivables	14, 18	270	431
Deferred tax assets	9	28	40
Total non-current assets		433,466	729,827
Current assets			
Drilling equipment and consumable supplies	15	11,808	14,339
Trade receivables	16	6,369	12,749
Receivables in Group companies		3,112	5,397
Prepayments and accrued income	17	9,352	27,798
Other receivables		810	715
Tax receivables		230	327
Financial investments	13	2,260	659
Cash and cash equivalents	29	30,605	34,489
Assets held for sale	31	4,398	0
Total current assets		68,944	96,473
TOTAL ASSETS		502,410	826,300

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Equity and Liabilities

31 December

Amounts in USD thousand	Note	31 Dec 2020	31 Dec 2019
Equity			
Share capital		7,350	7,350
Reserves		29,928	35,466
Retained earnings, incl. profit for the year		314,145	572,631
Total equity		351,423	615,447
Liabilities			
Deferred tax liabilities	9	21,316	54,050
Long-term interest-bearing liabilities	30	32,000	52,000
Other provisions	19	26,251	25,772
Leasing liability long term	23	26,778	28,957
Total non-current liabilities		106,346	160,779
Trade payables		527	10,478
Payables in Group companies		8,708	-
Other liabilities	20	2,553	2,181
Accruals and deferred income	21	28,383	34,927
Leasing liability short term	23	1,722	2,488
Liabilities associated with assets held for sale	31	2,748	-
Total current liabilities		44,641	50,074
Total liabilities		150,987	210,853
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		502,410	826,300

Information regarding Group contingencies and pledged assets, see Note 25.

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Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

Amounts in USD thousand	Share capital	Translation reserve	Remeasurements of defined benefit obligations	Retained earnings incl. net profit/loss	Total equity
Opening equity balance 1 Jan, 2019	7,350	35,562	584	559,977	603,473
Profit/loss for the year	-	-	-	41,894	41,894
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-764	84	-	-680
<i>Total comprehensive income for the year</i>	-	-764	84	41,894	41,214
Paid dividends to owner	-	-	-	-29,240	-29,240
Closing equity balance 31 Dec, 2019	7,350	34,798	668	572,631	615,447
Profit/loss for the year	-	-	-	-254,014	-254,014
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-5,368	-170	-	-5,538
<i>Total comprehensive income for the year</i>	-	-5,368	-170	-254,014	-259,552
Paid dividends to owner	-	-	-	-4,472	-4,472
Closing equity balance, Dec 2020	7,350	29,430	498	314,145	351,423

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Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

1 January - 31 December

Amounts in USD thousand	Note	2020	2019
Indirect method			
Operating activities			
Profit before tax ¹		-248,036	60,668
Loss from discontinued operations		-38,139	-3,127
Adjustment for non-cash items	29	324,405	55,172
Total		38,230	112,713
Taxes paid		-170	-206
Total		38,060	112,507
Cash flow from changes in working capital			
Decrease(+)/increase(-) in inventories		-1,551	4,787
Decrease(+)/increase(-) in operating receivables		27,907	10,033
Decrease(-)/increase(+) in operating liabilities		-20,903	-9,325
Cash flow from operating activities		43,513	118,002
Investing activities			
Acquisition of intangible assets	11	-1,339	-14,313
Acquisition of tangible fixed assets	12	-12,504	-54,558
Increase in financial assets		-9,277	-2,193
Assets held for sale		-2,621	-
Cash flow from investing activities		-25,741	-71,064
Financing activities			
Repayment of borrowings	29	-20,000	-20,000
Dividend paid		-4,472	-29,936
Cash flow from financing activities		-24,472	-49,936
Cash flow for the year		-6,700	-2,998
Cash & cash equivalents at beginning of year		34,489	38,545
Exchange differences		2,816	-1,058
Cash & cash equivalents at end of year		30,605	34,489

1) The amount includes interest received of USD 146 (416) thousand, and interest paid of USD 6,283 (9,657) thousand. For supplementary information to the consolidated cash flow statement, see Note 29.

Note 1 - Significant accounting policies

GENERAL INFORMATION

Svenska Petroleum Exploration AB is a limited company, which is incorporated in Sweden and has its registered office in Stockholm. Headquarters are located at Biblioteksgatan 29, SE-114 35 Stockholm, Sweden. The consolidated statement of comprehensive income and statement of financial position and the Parent Company's income statement and statement of financial position will be presented for adoption at the annual general meeting on May 11, 2021.

STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE

The consolidated financial statements are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and interpretations issued by the IFRS Interpretations Committee (IFRIC), as adopted by the EU. In addition, the recommendation RFR 1 Supplementary Accounting Rules for Groups has been applied. RFR 1 is issued by the Swedish Financial Reporting Board. The Parent Company applies the same accounting policies as the Group, except in the cases described below in the section entitled "The Parent Company's Significant Accounting Policies – Note 100." Any differences are due to limitations in the ability to apply IFRS in the Parent Company as a result of the provisions of the Swedish Annual Accounts Act and the Pension Obligations Vesting Act.

BASIS OF PREPARATION OF THE CONSOLIDATED AND PARENT COMPANY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Assets and liabilities are measured at historical cost, apart from certain financial assets and liabilities, which are measured at fair value. The financial assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value consist of derivatives classified at fair value through profit or loss. Pension obligations are reported as a net between the present value of defined benefit obligation and the fair value of plan assets. Non-current assets held for sale are measured at lower of its carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell.

FUNCTIONAL CURRENCY AND REPORTING CURRENCY

The Parent Company's functional currency is the Swedish krona (SEK), which is also the presentation currency for the Parent Company. The consolidated financial statements are presented in US dollars since that is the currency in which the majority of the Group's transactions are denominated. All amounts are rounded to the nearest thousand, unless otherwise stated. For the preparation of the annual consolidated financial statements, the following currency exchange rates has been used:

1 USD equals SEK			
2020	2020	2019	2019
Average	Period end	Average	Period end
9,217152	8,1886	9,424942	9,3171

JUDGEMENTS AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES IN THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Preparation of financial reports in accordance with IFRS requires use of a number of significant accounting estimates. In addition, management is required to make certain judgements when applying the Company's accounting policies. Information about areas which are complex or involve a high proportion of assumptions and estimates, or areas where accounting estimates are of key significance to the consolidated financial statements can be found in Note 28.

NEW ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES FROM 2020

Changes in standards and interpretations that enter into force on 1 January 2020 are not having any material impact on SPE Group accounting.

AMENDED ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Other changes in standards and interpretations that enter into force on 1 January 2021 or subsequently are not expected to have any material impact on SPE Group accounting.

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES APPLIED

The Group's significant accounting policies are described below:

OPERATING SEGMENT REPORTING

An operating segment is a component of the Group that engages in business activities from which it may generate revenues and incur expenses, and for which discrete financial information is available. Group management monitors the performance of an operating segment in order to evaluate it and allocate resources to the operating segment.

See Note 2 for a further description of the classification and presentation of operating segments.

BASIS OF CONSOLIDATION

Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are companies over which Svenska Petroleum Exploration AB has a controlling influence. A controlling influence is present if Svenska Petroleum Exploration AB has influence over the investment object, is exposed to or has the right to variable return by virtue of its involvement, and can exert its control over the investment to influence returns. Potential share voting rights and the existence or non-existence of de facto control are factors in determining whether controlling influence exists. Subsidiaries are consolidated according to the acquisition method of accounting, whereby the acquisition of a subsidiary is regarded as a transaction in which the Group indirectly acquires the subsidiary's assets and assumes its liabilities. The acquisition analysis defines the acquisition date fair value of the identifiable assets acquired, liabilities and any non-controlling interests. Acquisition-related costs that arise, with the exception of those attributable to the issue of equity or debt instruments, are recognized directly in profit/loss for the year. The contingent consideration is measured at fair value on the acquisition date and the effects of the remeasurement of liabilities related to the contingent consideration are recognized as income or expense in profit/loss for the year. There are two options for measuring non-controlling interest (NCI) and goodwill: either fair value (or the full goodwill method) and the NCI's proportionate share of the net assets of the acquire. The choice between these two methods is made individually for each acquisition. Moreover, additional acquisitions that take place after control has been achieved are considered to be owner transactions and are recognized directly in equity.

TRANSACTIONS ELIMINATED ON CONSOLIDATION

Intra-group receivables and liabilities, income and expense, and unrealized gains or losses arising from intra- group transactions are eliminated in full when preparing the consolidated financial statements. Unrealized gains on transactions with associates and jointly controlled entities are eliminated to the extent that corresponds to the Group's interest in the company. Unrealized losses are eliminated in the same way as unrealized gains, but only to the extent that there is no indication of impairment.

FOREIGN CURRENCY

Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currency are translated into the functional currency according to the exchange rates prevailing at the date of the transaction. Foreign currency monetary assets and liabilities are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing on the reporting date. Foreign exchange differences arising on translation are recognized in profit or loss. Non-monetary assets and liabilities recognized at historical cost are translated using the exchange rates prevailing at the date of the transaction. Non-monetary assets and liabilities recognized at fair value are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the date of the fair value measurement. Subsequent exchange gains and losses are reported in the same way as other value changes relating to the asset or liability. Exchange differences arising on foreign currency loans and which relate to investments in independent foreign operations are recognized in other comprehensive income and are accumulated in a separate component of equity, the translation reserve. When foreign operations are disposed of, cumulative exchange differences are recognized in profit or loss. The functional currency is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Group conducts business. Companies within the Group are the Parent Company and subsidiaries. The Parent Company's functional currency and presentation currency is the Swedish krona. The Group's presentation currency is US dollar.

Financial statements of foreign operations

The assets and liabilities of foreign entities, including goodwill and other fair value adjustments arising on consolidation, are translated into US dollar using the exchange rate prevailing at the reporting date. The income and expenses of foreign entities are translated into US dollar using an average exchange rate that is an approximation of the rates prevailing at each transaction date.

Exchange differences arising on translation of a foreign net investment are recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the translation reserve, which is a separate component of equity. On disposal of a foreign operation, the cumulative exchange differences are reclassified from equity to profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment at the time the gain or loss on disposal is recognized.

JOINT CONTROLLED OPERATIONS

The Group engages in oil and gas operations as a joint controlled partner with other parties. These types of arrangements are usually structured through joint operating agreements (JOA) that regulate entitlements and obligations. In conclusion, the partners of a jointly controlled operation are independent parties, meaning that costs and revenue are distributed between the partners and each party is independently responsible for its share. Produced oil is divided between the parties according to the agreement and each party is separately responsible for the sale of oil. If a party is not able to pursue its financial obligations the other parties are obliged to cover the costs. The Group's interests in jointly controlled licenses are accounted for using the proportionate consolidation method, which means that the consolidated financial statements include the Group's proportionate share of production, investment costs, operating income and expenses, current assets and current liabilities.

REVENUE RECOGNITION

The actual production of crude oil is recognized as revenue with the associated costs in the current period. The right to the crude oil normally arises under production sharing contracts as the oil is produced. The method of revenue recognition is based on observable market prices and a minimal risk to the seller in terms of sales and distribution. Sales arrangements for oil in jointly owned oil and gas assets are frequently such that it is not practicable for each participant to sell its precise contractual share during the period. Any imbalance between production and sales for each participant is referred to as an overlift or underlift. If the difference between production and actual sales is positive, it is reported as accrued income (underlift). If the difference is negative, it is reported as an accrued expense (overlift).

Both underlift and overlift are measured at fair value at the reporting date.

OPERATING EXPENSES, FINANCE INCOME AND FINANCE COSTS

LEASING

When a contract is concluded, the Group determines whether the agreement is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract leaves the right to decide for a certain period the use of an identified asset in exchange for compensation.

The Group recognizes a Right of use asset and a leasing liability at the start date of the lease. The Right of use asset is initially valued at cost, which consists of the initial value of the lease liability with a supplement for leasing fees paid at or before the start date plus any initial direct expenses. The right of use asset is written off linearly from the initial date to the earlier end of the asset's useful life and the end of the lease period, which is normally the end of the lease period.

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The leasing liability – which is divided into the long-term and short-term part – is initially valued at the present value of the remaining leasing fees during the assessed lease period.

The leasing period consists of the non-reputable period supplementing additional periods in the contract if it is deemed reasonably certain at the start date that they will be used.

Leasing fees are normally discounted with the Group's marginal borrowing rate, which, in addition to the Group/ Company's credit risk, reflects the leasing period, currency and quality of underlying asset as intended collateral. The value of the liability is increased by the interest cost of each period and reduced with the leasing payments. The interest cost is calculated as the value of the debt times the discount rate.

The leasing liability for the Group's premises with rent as indexed is calculated on the rent that applies at the end of each reporting period. At this time, the liability is adjusted with the corresponding adjustment of the carrying amount of the leasing asset. Similarly, the value of the liability and the asset is adjusted in connection with the reassessment of the leasing period. This occurs when the last notice date within the previously assessed lease period for local leases has been passed or when significant events occur or the circumstances are significantly changed in a way that is within the control of the SPE Group and affects the current assessment of the lease period.

For leases having a leasing period of 12 months or less or with an underlying low-value asset, less than USD 5 thousands, no right-of-use asset and lease liability are recognized. Leasing fees for these leases are recognized as a cost linearly over the lease period.

Finance income and costs

Finance income and costs comprise interest income from bank deposits and receivables and interest-bearing securities, interest payable on borrowings, dividend income, exchange differences and unrealized gains and losses on financial investments.

Interest expenses and other costs related to external loan including issue expenses and similar expenses are reported as financial expenses. Issue expenses and similar expenses for direct transactions concerning loans are allocated in accordance to the effective-interest-method.

The present value effect when calculating revenue from dividends is recognized when the right to receive payment is established.

TAXES

The Group's income tax consists of current tax and deferred tax. Income taxes are recognized in the income statement, unless the underlying transaction is recognized in other comprehensive income or in equity, in which case the associated tax effect is recognized in other comprehensive income or in equity. Current tax is tax that must be paid or received in respect of the current year. This also includes any adjustment of current tax attributable to previous periods. Deferred tax is provided using the statement of

financial position liability method. A deferred tax asset/ liability is recognized for temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities and their corresponding tax bases. Amounts are calculated based on how the temporary differences are expected to be settled and by applying the tax rates enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

No deferred tax is recognized for temporary differences relating to investments in subsidiaries and joint ventures that are not expected to be taxed in the foreseeable future. Deferred tax assets on temporary differences and deferred tax assets arising from the carryforward of unused tax losses are only recognized to the extent that it is probable that they will be recoverable in future periods.

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Financial instruments reported under assets in the statement of financial position include cash and cash equivalents and trade receivables, loan receivables and derivatives. Financial instruments reported under equity and liabilities include trade payables, loan payables and derivatives.

Recognition and de-recognition in the statement of financial position

A financial asset or liability is recognized in the statement of financial position when the company becomes a party to the instrument's contractual terms. A receivable is recognized when the company has performed and the counterparty has a contractual obligation to pay, even if an invoice has not yet been sent.

Financial assets are derecognized in the statement of financial position when the rights under the contract have been realized, have expired or the company loses control over them. The same applies to a part of a financial asset.

Financial liabilities are derecognized in the statement of financial position when the contractual obligation has been discharged or extinguished in some other way. The same applies to a part of a financial liability.

A financial asset and a financial liability may be offset and the net amount presented in the statement of financial position when, and only when, the company has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amounts and the company intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash, demand deposits with banks and similar institutions, as well as short-term deposits with an original maturity of 3 months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

Classification and Measurement

Financial instruments are initially recognized at fair value with the addition of transaction costs for all financial instruments except derivative instruments that are initially recognized at fair value, which means that transaction costs are posted to the statement of income for the period.

/ GROUP

Financial Assets

A financial asset is measured at amortized cost if it is in line with the both of the following terms and if not identified as measured to fair value through the financial statement of income:

- it is held within the framework of a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to obtain contractual cash flows, and
- the contractual terms for the financial asset give rise at specific times to cash flows which are only payments of capital amounts and interest on the outstanding balance.

Amortized cost is calculated based on the effective interest method used at initial recognition. Accounts receivable are recognized at the amounts expected to be received and adjusted for any loss allowance. The Group markets its production to a wide range of major oil companies on an arm's length basis. Since the production is already called off, the risk of loss allowances is very low.

The Group has derivatives that are valued at fair value through the financial statement. The Group does not apply hedge accounting.

Financial Liabilities

Loans and other financial liabilities, such as trade payables, are measured at amortized cost. The categories to which the Group's financial assets and liabilities have been allocated are shown in Notes 16 (Trade receivables), 29 (Cash and cash equivalents) and 20 (Liabilities).

Non-current Assets held for sale and disposal groups

Non-current assets and disposal groups are classified as held for sale when:

- They are available for immediately sale
- Management is committed to a plan to sell
- It is unlikely that significant changes to the plan will be made or that the plan will be withdrawn
- An active programme to locate a buyer has been initiated
- The asset or disposal group is being marketed at a reasonable price in relation to its fair value, and
- A sale is expected to complete within 12 months from the date of classification.

Non-current assets and disposal groups classified as held for sale are measured at the lower of:

- Their carrying amount immediately prior to being classified as held for sale in accordance with the group's accounting policy; and
- Fair value less costs of disposal.

Following their classification as held for sale, non-current assets (including those in a disposal group) are not depreciated.

The results of operations disposed during the year are included in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income up to the date of disposal.

A discontinued operation is a component of the Group's business that represents a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations or is a subsidiary acquired exclusively with a view to resale, that has been disposed of, has been abandoned or that meets the criteria to be classified as held for sale.

Discontinued operations are presented in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income as a single line which comprises the post-tax profit or loss of the discontinued operation along with the post-tax gain or loss recognised on the re-measurement to fair value less costs to sell or on disposal of the assets or disposal groups constituting discontinued operations.

INTANGIBLE ASSETS*Exploration costs*

The Group uses the successful-efforts method when capitalizing exploration costs. The method means that all exploration costs in the oil licenses in which Svenska Petroleum Exploration has an interest, indirectly through contracts, are capitalized as intangible assets, pending determination of commercially recoverable reserves. Directly attributable costs, such as administrative costs, are capitalized only to the extent that they can be related to specific exploration activities. No continuous depreciation is reported under the successful-effort method. If an exploratory well is in progress at the end of an accounting period and the well is determined not to be successful at that time, the capitalized costs are written down. Following the discovery of a commercially viable field, the intangible assets are reclassified as tangible fixed assets. This type of reclassification is always preceded by impairment testing. Impairment testing is also performed annually for assets considered to be commercial discoveries, but for which an expansion decision has not been made.

TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS*Oil and gas assets*

Tangible fixed assets consist of oil and gas assets, construction in progress and equipment. The statement of financial position item oil and gas assets relates to the Group's interests in oil licenses. Investment and construction costs are allocated to the Group by invoices from the operator in the oil and gas assets in which the Group is a partner.

Tangible fixed assets are recognized at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Cost comprises the purchase price and any costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended.

Depreciation

Capitalized expenses are depreciated from the start of production. Depreciation is calculated according to the unit-of-production method, which is based on the year's production and its relation to proven and probable reserves of oil. The basis for calculating the unit of production consists of the estimated investments over the life of the field. Proven oil and gas reserves are defined as the estimated amount of crude oil, natural gas and liquid natural gas which, on the basis of geological and engineering data provided by the operator of the field or an independent party, and with reasonable probability (higher than 90 %), can be extracted in the future from known reserves within the current economic and operational environment, i.e. oil prices and costs at the date of the calculation.

Probable reserves are unproven reserves which, on the basis of analyses of geological and engineering data, are considered more likely than not to be recoverable.

In this context, it is considered that there should be at least 50 per cent probability that the extracted quantities will equal or exceed the sum of proven and probable reserves. Machinery and equipment (excluding computers) is depreciated over 5 years. Computers and computer equipment are depreciated over 3 years

IMPAIRMENT

If a change in economic conditions indicates a possible decline in the value of oil gas assets or exploration costs, the net carrying amount of the asset is assessed by comparison with its estimated discounted future net cash flows. The calculation is based on management's assessment of future oil prices and costs. An impairment loss is recognized if the carrying amount exceeds the discounted present value of the cash flows. The impairment loss is reversed if the carrying amount is lower than the discounted present value of the cash flows. Licenses that are in the exploration phase are not subjected to impairment testing. Impairment testing is normally done during reclassification to the statement of financial position item construction in progress

Reversal of impairment losses

Impairment of assets is reversed if there is an indication that the impairment no longer exists and there has been a change in the assumptions on which the calculation of recoverable amount was based. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation where applicable, had no impairment loss been recognized.

INVENTORIES

Inventories are recognized at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost is determined using the first-in, first-out method (FIFO).

OVERLIFT AND UNDERLIFT

Overlift and underlift are described in revenue recognition of financial position item construction in progress.

EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

The Group has a number of different pension plans for its employees. In Sweden most of the pension plans for employees are defined benefit plans, except for the CEO and management team of SPE AB, who have a defined contribution plan. The pension arrangements for the branch in the UK are defined contribution plans.

Defined contribution plans are plans under which an entity pays fixed contributions into a separate entity and has no legal or constructive obligation to pay further contributions. The Group's profit (loss) is charged with expenses as the benefits are earned. The defined benefit plans are funded. This means the assets have been placed in a separate pension fund, managed by Folksam. These managed assets can only be used to pay benefits in accordance with the pension agreement.

With defined benefit plans, employees and former employees receive benefits on the basis of salary upon retirement and the number of years' service. The Group bears the risk that the defined benefits are paid.

The net present value of the obligations and the fair value of plan assets are reported as a long-term financial receivable or pension provision in the statement of financial position.

Pension costs and pension obligations for defined benefit pension plans are calculated using the projected unit credit method. This method allocates the cost of pensions as the employees render services to the company and thereby increase their entitlement to future benefits. The Company's obligation is calculated annually. The pension obligation is measured as the present value of estimated future cash outflows. The discount rate is determined by reference to the interest rates for corporate bonds of a term consistent with the average term of the obligations and the currency. The main actuarial assumptions are described in Note 18.

Revaluation effects consist of actuarial gains and losses and the difference between the actual return on plan assets and the amount included in net interest income. Actuarial gains and losses arise either because the actual outcome differs from the previous assumptions (experience adjustments) or as a result of changed assumptions. The revaluation effects are recognized in other comprehensive income as soon as they occur. Net interest expense/income on the defined benefit obligation/asset is recognized in profit/loss for the year under net financial items. Net interest income is based on the interest arising on discounting of the net obligation, i.e. interest on the obligation and the plan assets. Other components are recognized in operating profit/loss.

PROVISIONS

Abandonment costs

At the end of the productive life of an oil field, costs associated with the removal and abandonment of the oil and gas facilities arise. The Group recognizes the full-discounted estimated costs of abandonment as a provision and a non-current asset when the obligation to rectify environmental damage arises. Where discounting is used, the increase in the provision over time is recognized as a finance cost. The non-current asset is depreciated according to the Group's accounting policies for oil and gas assets.

Other provisions

A provision is recognized when the Group has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event and it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

A contingent liability is recognized when a possible obligation arises from past events whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events, or when there is an obligation which is not recognized as a liability or provision because it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation

ACCOUNTING POLICIES – PARENT COMPANY

The Parent Company's annual financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Swedish Annual Accounts Act (1995:1554) and the Swedish Financial Reporting Board's recommendation RFR 2 Accounting for Legal Entities. The Swedish Financial Reporting Board's statements for listed companies are also applied. RFR 2 requires the Parent Company, as a legal entity, to prepare its annual financial statements in compliance with all the IFRS and IFRIC interpretations adopted by the EU, to the extent possible within the framework of the Swedish Annual Accounts Act and the Swedish pension obligations Vesting Act, and taking into account the relationship between tax expense/income and accounting profit.

The recommendation states which exceptions from and additions to IFRS shall be observed.

Cases where the Parent Company applies different accounting policies than the Group are stated separately in Note 100 to the Parent Company

Note 2 - Segment Reporting

The Group's operations are divided into operating segments based on the components that Svenska's executive management reviews regularly. Svenska has identified the executive management as its operating decision maker. The Svenska Group's operations are organised in such a way as to allow Group management to monitor and review income from the sale of oil and gas, operating profit (EBIT), investments, assets and liabilities of the Group's different functions areas. Executive management reviews financial performance and decides on resource allocation between the areas covered by each function, which represent the operating segments. Svenska Group's internal reporting is structured in such way as to allow the executive management to review the performance and result of each function's area. It is on the basis of this reporting that the Group's segments have been identified.

In order to give complete understanding of the economic environment within the Group operations, the geographical areas are also reported. Intangible assets, oil and gas assets have been allocated to different segments. There are no sales between segments.

Total revenues ¹	2020	2019
<i>Function:</i>		
Production ²	102,520	190,956
Exploration	2,400	-6
Business Development	-	14
Administration	148	436
Total	105,068	191,400

Geographical information		
The Ivory Coast ²	102,519	190,956
Nigeria	2,400	-6
Ireland	2,521	2,407
United Kingdom	11,083	7,560
Sweden	1,276	3,932
Group internal transactions	-14,731	-13,449
Total	105,068	191,400

1) Revenues relate only to external transactions.

2) Revenues from gas and crude oil refer to external customers. Revenue is attributable to the country of sale.

Note 2 - Cont.

Depreciation, write-downs and abandonment costs, net	2020	2019
<i>Function:</i>		
Production	-68,367	-43,128
Exploration	-199,442	-
Administration	-1,243	-1,008
Total	-269,052	-44,136

Geographical information	2020	2019
The Ivory Coast	-68,367	-43,128
Nigeria	-199,442	-
United Kingdom	-858	-663
Sweden	-385	-345
Total	-269,052	-44,136

Operating profit/loss¹	2020	2019
<i>Function:</i>		
Production	-15,107	92,076
Exploration	-197,244	-788
Business Development	-	-6,659
Administration	-19,125	-5,458
Total	-231,476	79,171

1) Internal costs are divided between the functions.

Geographical information	2020	2019
The Ivory Coast	-15,107	92,076
Nigeria	-197,244	-788
Ireland	-444	-611
United Kingdom	-587	3,408
Sweden	-18,094	-14,914
Total	-231,476	79,171

Note 2 - Cont.**Assets**

Intangible oil and gas assets	2020	2019
Production	-	11,178
Exploration	19,991	246,764
Business Development	-	12
Administration	-	1
Total	19,991	257,955

Geographical information	2020	2019
The Ivory Coast	19,991	19,481
Guinea-Bissau	-	39,091
Nigeria	-	199,370
Sweden	-	13
Total	19,991	257,955

Tangible oil and gas assets	2020	2019
Production	413,060	467,737
Administration	81	2,508
Total	413,141	470,245

Geographical information	2020	2019
The Ivory Coast	413,060	467,737
United Kingdom	-	1,556
Sweden	81	952
Total	413,141	470,245

Financial assets leases	2020	2019
Production	28,345	29,920
Administration	18	1,308
Total	28,363	31,228

Geographical information	2020	2019
The Ivory Coast	28,345	29,920
United Kingdom	-	428
Sweden	18	880
Total	28,363	31,228

Note 2 - Cont.

This year's investments	2020	2019
Production	12,948	65,690
Exploration	827	3,129
Administration	68	14
Total	13,843	68,833

Geographical information	2020	2019
The Ivory Coast	12,948	65,690
Guinea-Bissau	755	2,915
Nigeria	72	214
Sweden	68	14
Total	13,843	68,833

Liabilities & provisions	2020	2019
Production	139,047	171,137
Exploration	2,631	24,719
Business Development	-	41
Administration	6,561	14,956
Discontinued Operations	2,748	-
Total	150,987	210,853

Geographical information	2020	2019
The Ivory Coast	139,047	171,137
Guinea-Bissau	2,748	2,625
Nigeria	2,628	22,102
Ireland	471	1,436
United Kingdom	2,632	2,120
Sweden	3,461	11,433
Total	150,987	210,853

Income from external customers¹	2020	2019
Customer ¹	102,520	190,914

1) Income from external customers, consisting of a large international oil company. Customer 1 is attributable to the Ivory Coast; percentage share of the Group's revenue is 100% (100%). The customer's registered office is outside the country.

Note 3 - Other Operating Income

	2020	2019
Reversal of accrual for performance bond	2 400	-
Other operating income	75	444
Exchange gains	74	42
Total	2,549	486

Note 4 – Other Operating Expenses

	2020	2019
Exchange losses	-57	-112
Total	-57	-112

Note 5 – Operational and Exploration Costs

	2020	2019
Operating expenses	-33,706	-26,670
Royalties	-1,931	-3,771
Oil tax, operational	-3,812	-7,420
Gas tax, operational	-	-121
Exploration and project expenses	-	-185
Total	-39,449	-38,167

Management of certain operational and exploration costs

Some costs may arise early in the business process due to clauses in production sharing contracts. There may, for example, be royalty clauses, special agreements on payment of general taxes and agreements on bearing some of another party's costs which by tradition in the industry are paid by deducting oil from the Group's share of the produced oil. These costs are accounted for in the same way as other costs as they reduce the profit that would otherwise have risen.

Note 6 – Employee Benefit Expenses

Information on employee benefit expenses in the Parent Company can be found in Note 105 for the Parent Company.

Average number of employees	2020		2019	
	Employees	whereof male	Employees	whereof male
Parent				
Sweden	12	9	13	9
United Kingdom	13	8	12	8
Total, Group	25	17	25	17

Note 6 – Cont.

	2020	2019
Executive management, Group	9	8
Gender distribution, executive management (female representation in %)		
Parent		
Board	0%	0%
Other senior executives	13%	13%
Total, Group		
Board	0%	0%
Other senior executives	13%	13%

	2020		2019	
Salaries and other benefits	Senior executives	Other employees	Senior executives	Other employees
Parent				
Sweden	1,916	2,302	1,667	974
<i>-of which bonuses to senior executives</i>	616		497	-
United Kingdom	4,258	3,139	3,307	1,165
<i>-of which bonuses to senior executives</i>	1,149		1,080	-
Group total	6,174	5,442	4,974	2,138

	2020		2019	
Other personnel costs, pension	Senior executives	Other employees	Senior executives	Other employees
Parent				
Pension costs	578	864	589	539
Group total	578	864	589	539

Other personnel costs				
Parent	96	695	474	651
Group			-	-
Group total	96	695	474	651

Subtotal	6,849	7,001	6,038	3,328
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Social security contributions, total	1,414	787	956	439
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Personnel costs, total		16,051	-	10,761
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Note 6 – Cont.

Mr. Fredrik Öhrn, CEO of SPE AB (and Petroswede AB) received during 2020 a fixed salary of USD 613 (599) thousands, a bonus of USD 367 (212) thousands and other benefits of USD 16 (16) thousands. His pension costs for the year amounted to USD 248 (232) thousands.

The CEO of SPE AB (and Petroswede AB) has a formally agreed period of notice from the Company's side. Pension premiums amount to 30 per cent of pensionable salary with regard to retirement pension and survivors' pension. Pensionable salary means the basic salary plus an average of the variable pay over the last three years. Other senior executives (not Board members) have a similar type of pension agreement, but at a lower percentage.

Fees paid to directors	2020	2019
Jason Milazzo	53	53
Richard Öhman	21	21
Petter Holland	21	21
Total	95	95

Note 7 – Auditors' Fees and other Remuneration

Fees to auditors during the year	2020	2019
KPMG		
Annual audit	58	63
Tax advisory services	39	25
Other services	21	9
Other Audits		
Annual audit	12	59
Tax advisory services	25	15
Total	155	171

Note 8 – Finance Income and Costs

	2020	2019
Interest income on bank deposits	108	760
Finance income	108	760
Group contribution to Petroswede Europe	-	-7,654
Net exchange differences	-6,241	559
Interest expense on financial liabilities measured at amortized cost	-7,006	-9,333
Present value adjustment of provisions (Note 19)	1,469	1,386
Interest expense on leases	-3,451	-2,871
Other financial costs	-1,439	-1,350
Finance costs	-16,668	-19,263

All interest rates relate to items that are not measured at fair value.

Note 9 – Taxes

Specification of tax income	2020	2019
Tax expense (-) income (+) for the period	-4,513	-8,755
Adjustment of tax in respect of prior years	-	-4
Current tax expense	-4,513	-8,759
Deferred tax from temporary differences	36,674	-6,888
Deferred tax	36,674	-6,888
Total recognized tax expense (-) income (+) for Group	32,161	-15,647
Reconciliation of effective tax		
Profit/loss before tax from continuing operations	-248,036	60,668
Profit/loss before tax from discontinued operations	-38,139	-3,127
Result before tax	-286,175	57,541
Tax at Swedish enacted tax rate 21.4%	61,241	-12,314
Non-deductible expenses	-2,507	-4,891
Non-taxable income	443	-
Tax effect, petroleum tax Ivory Coast	-2,524	-
Effect of different tax rates for foreign subsidiaries	-170	-123
Exchange differences ¹	-2,407	-
Loss carryforward not recognized as deferred tax asset	-22,539	-
Tax due to changes in tax rates	531	154
Tax attributable to prior years	-	-4
Other items	93	1,530
Recognized tax expense (-) income (+)	32,161	-15,647
Effective tax	11,2%	27,2%

1) "Exchange differences" refers to exchange effects in entities reporting in another currency than the legal currency. From 2021, the tax rate in Sweden will change to 20,6%.

Note 9 – Cont.*Management of general taxes specific to the industry*

Under certain contractual clauses, some general taxes may be paid early on in the business process. For example, there may be a host government agreement allowing use of part of the Group's share of the produced oil as payment of general taxes. This type of agreement is traditional in the industry. These taxes are accounted for in the same way as other taxes, even though the method of tax payment differs.

In one case, a higher corporate tax has been negotiated in production-sharing contracts for the extraction of crude oil. The amount of tax varies with the level of production. The portion of the corporate tax that exceeds the country's standard corporate income tax is classified as an operational cost, even though it is legally viewed as a general tax. This tax is attributable to production in the Ivory Coast.

Recognized deferred tax assets and liabilities

Deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to the following items.

31 Dec 2020	Deferred tax asset	Deferred tax liability	Net
Exploration costs	-	-2,429	-2,429
Oil and gas assets	-	-20,183	-20,183
Loss carryforward	5,106	-	5,106
Provision for abandonment	-	-3,762	-3,762
Other	28	-48	-20
Total	5,134	-26,422	-21,288
Net	-5,106	5,106	-
According to balance sheet	28	-21,316	-21,288

31 Dec 2019			
Exploration costs	-	-19,491	-19,491
Oil and gas assets	-	-31,945	-31,945
Provision for abandonment	-	-2,526	-2,526
Other	40	-89	-49
Total	40	-54,050	-54,010
Net	-	-	-
According to balance sheet	40	-54,050	-54,010

Note 9 – Cont.**Changes in deferred tax on temporary differences and loss carryforward**

Group 31 Dec 2020	Amount at beginning of year	Disclosed in income statement	Other changes ¹	Amount at end of year
Exploration costs	-19,490	17,061	-	-2,429
Oil and gas assets	-31,945	16,164	-4,402	-20,183
Provision for abandonment	-2,526	-1,236	-	-3,762
Loss carryforward	-	4,536	570	5,106
Other	-49	148	-119	-20
Total	-54,010	36,673	-3,951	-21,288

Group 31 Dec 2019	Amount at beginning of year	Disclosed in income statement	Other changes ¹	Amount at end of year
Exploration costs	-19,490	122	-122	-19,490
Oil and gas assets	-26,184	-6,710	949	-31,945
Provision for abandonment	-2,214	-312	-	-2,526
Loss carryforward	27	-27	-	-
Other	-82	38	-5	-49
Total	-47,943	-6,889	822	-54,010

1) Other changes refer to exchange effects due to revaluation of tax assets and liabilities in Sweden.

Not recognized deferred tax

The Group has deductible temporary differences and taxable loss reliefs for which deferred tax assets have not been recognized in profit and loss statement and balance sheet, because the realization is dependent on the future taxable profits of the Company which cannot be quantified with any certainty at this stage. The tax losses mainly refer to Nigeria.

Note 10 – Depreciation, Write-Downs and Abandonment Costs

	2020	2019
This year's write-downs		
<i>Write-down, Exploration costs</i>		
OML 145, Nigeria	199,442	-
This year's total write-down exploration costs	199,442	-
This year's depreciations		
<i>Depreciation - oil and gas assets</i>		
The Ivory Coast	66,791	41,553
This year's total depreciations oil and gas assets	66,791	41,553
<i>Depreciation - Other</i>		
Other intangibles	-	35
Equipment	81	102
Right-of-use assets	2,738	2,446
This year's total depreciation and write-downs	269,052	44,136

Write-down Exploration costs

The prospects of continued development of OML 145 are uncertain due to a proposal by the Nigerian Government resulting in additional royalties. Therefore, Svenska has taken a prudent view and written down the carrying value of the asset to nil pending clarification on the way forward.

Note 11 – Intangible Assets

Exploration costs	31 Dec 2020	31 Dec 2019
Opening costs	339,137	329,719
Exchange differences ¹	8,838	-2,300
Additions	1,339	14,313
Assets classified as held for sale and disposals ¹	-61,594	-2,595
Closing accumulated cost	287,720	339,137
Opening impairment	-81,181	-84,894
Exchange differences ¹	-9,676	1,152
Disposals ¹	22,571	2,595
Impairment for the year ²	-199,442	-
This year's depreciations, other intangibles	-	-35
Closing accumulated impairment and end depreciation	-267,728	-81,181
Carrying amount at end of period	19,991	257,955

Carrying amount per field	Operator	Participating interest %	31 Dec 2020	31 Dec 2019
Nigeria, OML 145	ExxonMobil	21.05%	-	199,370
Guinea-Bissau, Blocks 2, 4A and 5A	Svenska	70.71%	-	39,091
The Ivory Coast, CI-40, Kossipo	CNR	27.39%	19,991	19,481
Other intangibles	-	-	-	13
Total			19,991	257,955

Purchases include the value of exploration costs which are capitalized as pending assessment of commercially recoverable reserves.

For estimated resources per field, see note 12.

1) Relates to SEK companies in the Group.

2) Impairment losses relate to Guinea Bissau and Nigeria

Note 12 – Tangible Fixed Assets

	Oil and gas assets	Equipment ²	Total
Opening cost, 1 Jan 2019	757,015	3,413	760,428
Exchange differences	-	-105	-105
Investments	54,519	39	54,558
Closing accumulated cost, 31 Dec 2019	811,534	3,347	814,881
Exchange differences ¹	-	152	152
Investments	12,437	67	12,504
Disposals	-	-1,904	-1,904
Closing accumulated cost, 31 Dec 2020	823,971	1,662	825,633
Opening depreciation, 1 Jan 2019	-332,162	-2,113	-334,275
Exchange differences ²	-1	65	64
Depreciation for the year	-41,553	-100	-41,653
Closing accumulated depreciation, 31 Dec 2019	-373,716	-2,148	-375,864
Exchange differences	-	-23	-23
Depreciation for the year	-66,791	-81	-66,872
Disposals	-	1,904	1,904
Closing accumulated depreciation, 31 Dec 2020	-440,507	-348	-440,855
Carrying amount, 31 Dec 2019	437,818	1,199	439,017
Carrying amount, 31 Dec 2020	383,464	1,314	384,778

Oil and gas assets Carrying amount per field	31 Dec 2020	31 Dec 2019
The Ivory Coast	383,464	437,818
Total	383,464	437,818

Equipment Carrying amount at end of period	31 Dec 2020	31 Dec 2019
Svenska Petroleum Exploration AB	1,314	1,199
Total	1,314	1,199

1) Relates to SEK companies in the Group.

2) Equipment refers to Svenska Petroleum Exploration AB.

Resources and reserves, Svenska share	2020 ¹			2019 ¹		
	Oil (mmbo)	Gas (bcf)	Total (mmboe)	Oil (mmbo)	Gas (bcf)	Total (mmboe)
Reserves (2P)						
The Ivory Coast, CI-40 Baobab	25,0	10,1	26,7	24,1	10,8	26,0

Resources (2C)						
Guinea Bissau, Block 2 Sinapa East ²	-	-	-	7,6	8,5	9,1
Ivory Coast, CI-40 Kossipo South	15,9	13,3	18,2	13,3	10,7	15,2
Ivory Coast, CI-40 Baobab Phase 5	12,6	7,7	14,0	11,4	5,8	12,4
Ivory Coast, CI-40 future potential	19,3	12,4	21,5	19,3	12,4	21,5
Nigeria, OML 145 Uge	58,7	51,6	67,9	58,7	51,6	67,9
Total Resources (2C)	106,5	85,0	121,6	110,4	88,9	126,2

1) Source: 2P Svenska, Ivory Coast 2C Svenska, other field operator figures

2) Share purchase agreement for Guinea Bissau signed 2020, see Note 31

Note 13 – Financial Investments

Financial investments held as non-current assets	31 Dec 2020	31 Dec 2019
Opening balance	1,156	49
Exchange differences	-1 121	1,107
Total	35	1,156

Financial investments held as current assets		
<i>Put option</i>		
Opening balance	659	13,447
Valuation	-7 676	-14,981
Purchases	9 277	2,193
Total	2 260	659

The Group is exposed to various financial risks and the most substantial is fluctuations in the Brent Oil price. In order to protect the Group from this exposure, the Group has hedged with put options, currently 100% of estimated production for 2020 is hedged at 55 USD per barrels. Financial assets are valued at fair value and reported in the profit and loss statement. The fair value of the derivative is based on quotations from the bank. The calculation is based on Black & Scholes model for an estimated option price. Similar contracts are traded in an active market, whereby the fair value, level 2 is considered to be an appropriate measurement level, according to the fair value levels applied in accordance with IFRS accounting principles. The Group does not apply hedge accounting.

Note 14 – Other Non-Current Receivables

	31 Dec 2020	31 Dec 2019
Pension fund (see Note 18)	258	431
Other long-term receivables	12	-
Total	270	431

Note 15 – Drilling Equipment and Consumable Supplies

	31 Dec 2020	31 Dec 2019
Drilling equipment and consumable supplies	11,808	14,339
Total	11,808	14,339

The equipment and supplies relate to the CI-40 Baobab drilling campaign Phase 3 and Phase 4. Figures for 2019 also include preparations for the Sinapa Block 2 drilling campaign. Assets related to Guinea Bissau are reported in Note 31.

Note 16 – Trade Receivables

	31 Dec 2020	31 Dec 2019
Opening balance trade receivables	12,749	18,619
Received payments	-12,749	-18,619
Increase during the year	6,369	12,749
Total 31 December	6,369	12,749

Trade receivables are related to the lifting schedule for Baobab.

The Group's credit risk is limited, as there is no significant customer concentration and the counterparties are reputable and transparent multi-national companies.

Note 17 – Prepayments and Accrued Income

	31 Dec 2020	31 Dec 2019
Prepaid rent	8	428
Prepaid insurance costs	273	249
Prepaid project costs	204	9,994
Prepaid finance costs	3,640	4,303
Underlift	4,877	12,424
Other costs	350	400
Total	9,352	27,798

Note 18 – Pensions

Employees in Sweden are covered by defined benefit pension plans, which mean that they are guaranteed a pension equal to a certain percentage of their salary. Pension obligations for some of the employees are accounted for in the statement of financial position using the book reserve method and are funded through KP Stiftelse. These are mainly old-age pension obligations. The plan is closed. The plan assets are measured at market value. Employers may choose to invest their pension fund in various portfolios with different risk levels. The Group has chosen an investment portfolio with an asset allocation that is between low and high risk. All salaried employees in Sweden are covered by insurance with Alecta (ITP 1 and ITP 2). All payments are funded by the employer. ITP 1 is classified as a defined contribution plan. According to the Swedish Financial Reporting Board's statement UFR 10, classification of ITP 2 plans financed by insurance in Alecta, this is a multi-employer defined-benefit pension plan. The Company did not have access to sufficient information for the 2020 fiscal year to report its proportionate share of the plan's obligations, plan assets and costs, which meant that it was not possible to report the plan as a defined benefit plan. Consequently, the ITP 2 pension plan insured through Alecta is reported as a defined contribution plan. The Group's share of total actives in ITP 2, Alecta amounts to 0.00207 (0.00207) per cent.

The amounts in the statement of financial position for defined-benefit obligation have been calculated as follows:	31 Dec 2020	31 Dec 2019
Present value of funded obligations	2,407	1,934
Fair value of plan assets	2,665	2,365
Funded plan	258	431

Net amount recognized in statement of financial position

The net amount is recognized in the following items in the statement of financial position:

Other non-current receivables (see Note 14)	258	431
---	-----	-----

The amounts included in comprehensive income for the year are as follows:	2020	2019
Interest income	7	9
Net amount reported in comprehensive income	7	9

The net amount is recognized on the following lines in the comprehensive income for the year.

Finance income	35	49
Finance cost	-28	-40
Amounts included in other comprehensive income		
Remeasurements:		
Actuarial gains (+) and loss (-)	-287	-167
Return on plan assets	74	209
Net amount reported in other comprehensive income	-213	42

Note 18 – Cont.

Movement in the present value of the defined-benefit obligation	31 Dec 2020	31 Dec 2019
Opening balance:	1,934	1,931
Interest expense reported in the profit and loss statement	28	-40
Benefit payments	-149	-136
Actuarial gain (-) and loss (+) due to changes in financial assumptions	95	218
Gain (-) and loss (+) due to experience assumptions	192	-51
Effect of changes in foreign exchange rates	308	12
Closing balance	2,408	1,934

Membership statistics

Vested deferreds	40,4%	51,9%
Retirees	59,6%	48,1%

Movement in present value of plan assets	31 Dec 2020	31 Dec 2019
Opening balance:	2,365	2,327
Interest income reported in the profit and loss statement	35	49
Benefit from employers	-149	-136
Return on plan assets	74	209
Effect of changes in foreign exchange rates	341	-84
Closing balance	2,665	2,365

Plan assets distribution	31 Dec 2020	31 Dec 2019
Equity instruments	930	718
Debt securities	1,354	1,403
Properties	381	244
Total	2,665	2,365

Significant actuarial assumptions (expressed as weighted average)	2020	2019
Discount rate	1,20%	1,50%

The discount rate is based on corporate bonds that match the duration of the plan (15.4 years). An increase/decrease in the discount rate of 0.5% has no material impact on the obligation.

* The pension plan is closed to new entrants and includes only funds relating to previous years' work. Therefore there is no effect from salary increase or staff turnover.

Consolidated amounts for the Group	31 Dec 2020	31 Dec 2019
Total cost of defined-contribution plans and ITP 2	1,623	1,128
Total	1,623	1,128

Other information

The Group estimates that approximately USD 131 thousands will be paid in 2021 to the defined-benefit plans and USD 48 thousands for the benefit-paid plans reported as defined-contribution plans.

Note 19 – Other Provisions

	31 Dec 2020	31 Dec 2019
Provisions for abandonment costs		
Opening balance	24,481	23,095
Present value adjustment (Note 8)	1,468	1,386
Carrying amount at the end of the period	25,949	24,481
Provisions per field		
Baobab, the Ivory Coast	25,949	24,481
Total	25,949	24,481
Other provisions		
Provision for technical reserves, PIC Ltd (Captive)	302	1,292
Total, Group	36,251	25,772

The abandonment provision relates to expenses to shut down an oil field at the end of its life. The end for the Group's oilfield (Baobab) is expected to incur 2038.

Note 20 – Other Liabilities

	31 Dec 2020	31 Dec 2019
License liabilities	1,865	1,607
Employee taxes and tax liabilities	688	574
Total	2,553	2,181

Note 21 – Accruals and Deferred Income

	31 Dec 2020	31 Dec 2019
Accrued personnel expenses	6,649	2,749
Accrued project expenses	18,433	29,747
Financial items	1,905	1,807
Other items	1,396	624
Total	28,383	34,927

Note 22 – Financial Risks and Policies

The Group is exposed to a number of financial risks, the most important of which are described below. It is Group management's responsibility to manage risks according to the policy adopted by the Board. The Group has a centralised finance function which has the primary task of identifying, limiting and managing financial risks in a cost-efficient manner. The Group actively pursues liquidity planning, to continuously evaluate the need for liquidity. The main objective of this centralisation is to ensure good internal cost control as well as administrative and financial economies of scale.

Currency risk

The Group's business is international and, as such, is exposed to currency risk in terms of exchange rate fluctuation. The foreign exchange exposure comprises transaction as well as translation risks.

- The transaction risk, i.e. the risk that the commercial cash flows (revenues, expenses, investments, etc.) will be negatively affected by exchange rate fluctuations.
- Translation risk, i.e. the risk that earnings in the Group will be negatively affected by the translation of foreign entities' assets and liabilities into the Group's reporting currency. It is the opinion of the Board that the present strong financial position justifies the policy of not hedging foreign exchange rates.

Transaction exposure

The Group's transaction exposure for 2020 versus SEK was divided into the following currencies:

	USD
Sales	102,520
Operating expenses	-129,248
Net	-26,728
Of which hedged	0

The Group's transaction exposure for 2019 was divided into the following currencies:

	USD
Sales	190,914
Operating expenses	-108,965
Net	81,949
Of which hedged	0

Translation exposure

Foreign net assets, as a percentage of total equity, divided into the following currencies:

Group	2020		2019	
	Amount	%	Amount	%
USD	281,851	80,2%	489,477	79.5%

At 31 December, the Group did not have any hedging of net investments in foreign Group companies. The ambition is to minimise the translation risk wherever possible and economically viable.

Note 22 – Cont.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in market interest rates will have a negative effect on the Group's earnings. All interest-bearing assets and liabilities have a fixed-interest term of less than 12 months. The current assessment is that the Group's present financial position justifies the absence of longer fixed-interest terms.

Oil price risk

The Group's revenues, and hence its earnings, are highly dependent on oil prices. Historically, oil prices have fluctuated sharply – a trend which is expected to continue – and are affected by a number of factors beyond the Group's control.

The Group's policy is to harness the positive effects of fluctuating oil prices and minimise the negative effects as far as possible. Consequently, the ability to use put options in particular as a hedging instrument is continuously evaluated. To eliminate some of the risk in a fluctuating oil price the Group is hedging its forward-looking production in the coming 12-18 months period to reduce the cash flow impact in case of a major drop in the Brent oil price.

The Group does not apply hedge accounting.

Credit and counterparty risk

Credit and counterparty risk is the risk that a counterparty in a financial transaction will be unable to discharge its obligations, which in turn will have a negative effect on the Group's earnings. The Group's commercial credit risk is limited, as there is no significant customer concentration and the counterparties are reputable and transparent multi-national companies. Financial credit risk is mitigated by only accepting counterparties with a high credit rating and through diversification.

The Group did not have any past due trade receivables on 31 December. No provision for impairment has been made, as the carrying amount is estimated to be the same as the fair value.

Funding and liquidity risk

Funding and liquidity risk is the risk that costs will rise and funding options will be insufficient when loans are renewed or applied for, and the risk that payment obligations will not be met due to insufficient liquidity. The Group is working continuously with financing and liquidity as the business often has major investments and in addition has an oil price risk, see above. Financial liabilities and trade payables are short-term and due within 30 days, and their fair value is assumed to be a reasonable fair value estimation.

Insurance

Insurance is considered to be a premature financing of future risks. The Group has an insurance coverage that is in line with industry practice and mainly covers production facilities and liability exposure in connection with exploration and exploitation of oil and gas. The Group's insurance coverage and its strong financial position mean that it is considered able to manage minor risks as well as risks of major disasters.

Capital management

Capital is defined as total equity. The equity requirement for an oil company is substantial and is related to the large volume of investment and the risk inherent in the different exploration projects carried out during the year. It is the Board's judgement that the equity of the Group is sufficient for the scope of its activities.

There were no changes to the Group's capital management during the year.

Neither the Parent Company nor its subsidiaries are subject to external capital requirements.

Sensitivity analysis

In order to manage interest rate and currency risks, the Group aims to reduce the impact of short-term fluctuations on its results. In the long term, however, permanent changes in oil prices, interest rates and exchange rate will have an impact on the consolidated results. Based on volumes of crude oil sold (2,3 million barrels) in 2020, it is estimated that:

- A decrease of USD 10 in the price of oil would have reduced the Group's profit before tax by USD -13,4 million.
- A general increase of 1 per cent in the value of the interest rate would have reduced the Group's profit before tax by USD -0,5 million.

Measurement of fair value

The following description is a summary of the main methods and assumptions used in determining the fair value of the financial instruments in the tables below.

Trade receivables, other receivables, cash and cash equivalents, trade payables and other payables

The nominal value, less any estimated credits to trade receivables and payables, is deemed to reflect the fair value.

Financial investments

Financial investments are essentially very low-yielding, very short-term and are reported to fair value through the profit and loss statement.

Interest-bearing liabilities

The Group's interest-bearing liabilities serve the purpose of funding oil projects. They are short-term in nature and the interest rate is determined based on market rates plus risk premium. Consequently, the fair value is estimated as corresponding to the carrying amount.

Note 22 – Cont.**Carrying amounts of financial assets and liabilities by category, 2020**

	Valued at amortised cost	Fair value through profit/ loss statement	Other liabilities	Total carrying amount	Total fair value
Financial assets carried at fair value:	-	2,260	-	2,260	2,260
Total	-	2,260	-	2,260	2,260
Financial assets not carried at fair value:					
Trade receivables	6,369	-	-	6,369	6,369
Other receivables	810	-	-	810	810
Cash and cash equivalents	30,605	-	-	30,605	30,605
Other	35	-	-	35	35
Total	37,819	-	-	37,819	37,819
Financial liabilities not recognized at fair value					
Trade payables	-	-	527	527	527
Other liabilities	-	-	13,442	13,442	13,442
Bank loans	-	-	32,000	32,000	32,000
Total	-	-	45,969	45,969	45,969

Carrying amounts of financial assets and liabilities by category, 2019

	Valued at amortised cost	Fair value through profit/ loss statement	Other liabilities	Total carrying amount	Total fair value
Financial assets carried at fair value:	-	659	-	659	659
Total	-	659	-	659	659
Financial assets not carried at fair value:					
Trade receivables	12,749	-	-	12,749	12,749
Other receivables	715	-	-	715	715
Cash and cash equivalents	34,489	-	-	34,489	34,489
Other	33	-	-	33	33
Total	47,986	-	-	47,986	47,986
Financial liabilities not recognized at fair value					
Trade payables	-	-	2,824	2,824	2,824
Other liabilities	-	-	12,324	12,324	12,324
Bank loans	-	-	52,000	52,000	52,000
Total	-	-	67,148	67,148	67,148

The derivative is classified at fair value through profit and loss because it is followed up on the basis of fair value and measured regularly. The fair value of the derivative is based on quotations from the bank. The calculation is based on Black & Scholes model for an estimated option price. Similar contracts are traded in an active market, whereby the fair value, level 2 is considered to be an appropriate measurement level, according to the fair value levels applied in accordance with IFRS accounting principles.

Note 23 – Leases

Lessee

Tangible assets are classified as owned and leased assets. The right-of-use assets are mainly due to the contracts regarding the Floating, Production, Storage and Offload vessel in the Ivory Coast. See also Note 12, Tangible Fixed Assets. Existing lease agreements do not include any covenants or other limitations except pledge in the leased asset.

	2020
Tangible assets, owned	384,778
Right-of-use assets	28,363
Total	413,141

Right-of-use assets	Office rent	Oil and gas assets and equipment	Cars	Total
Opening balance as of 1 January 2019	2,131	31,495	48	33,674
Depreciation for the period	-855	-1,575	-16	-2,446
Closing balance as of 31 December 2019	1,276	29,920	32	31,228
Cancellations	-149	-	-	-149
Depreciation for the period	-1,147	-1,575	-16	-2,738
Exchange rate differences	20	-	2	22
Closing balance as of 31 December 2020	0	28,345	18	28,363

Lease liabilities	2020
Short-term	1,722
Long-term	26,778
Lease liabilities included in the Report for financial position	28,500

Lease liabilities	Office rent	Oil and gas assets and equipment	Cars	Total
Opening balance as of 1 January 2019	2 131	31 495	48	33 674
Lease payment for the period	-950	-4 148	-23	-5 121
Interest for the period	150	2 717	3	2 870
Exchange rate differences	23	-	-	23
Closing balance as of 31 December 2019	1 355	30 063	27	31 445
Cancellations	-642	-	-	-642
Lease payment for the period	-804	-4 160	-18	-4 982
Interest for the period	866	2 584	2	3 452
Exchange rate differences	-775	-	2	-773
Closing balance as of 31 December 2020	0	28 487	13	28 500

Lease income and expenses	Group 2020	Group 2019
Depreciation of Right-of-use assets	-2,738	-2,446
Interest expense regarding the Lease liabilities	-3,451	-2,871
Expenses for short-term and low-valued leases	-68	-12
Total	-6,257	-5,329

/ GROUP

Amounts reported in the Statement of Cash Flow	Group 2020	Group 2019
Total effect of cash disbursement from lease contracts	4,285	5,060
Total	4,285	5,060

The amount of above cash disbursement includes lease agreements such as lease liability, contingent rents, low value and short-term leases.

Additional information*Office rent*

The Group has leased offices in Stockholm and London. Both contracts have been terminated and the offices vacated during the second half of 2020.

Oil and gas assets

The Group leases the Floating, Production, Storage and Offload vessel (FPSO) in the Ivory Coast. The lease contract expires at the end of 2021, with an option of prolonging.

Cars

The Group has three contracts related to vehicles. The lease periods are three years. Contracts include paragraphs regarding a right to purchase the object at the date of expiring.

Note 24 – Investment Obligation

At the reporting date, contracted investments not yet recognized in the financial statements were as follows:	31 Dec 2020	31 Dec 2019
Oil and gas assets	17,576	22,062
Total	17,576	22,062

Contracted investments relate to the Group's share of tangible investments in the licenses where an investment decision has been made or a budget has been approved in the license.

Note 25 – Pledged Assets and Contingencies

	Group	
Pledged Assets	31 Dec 2020	31 Dec 2019
Shares in subsidiaries	200,971	221,605
Bank account Standard Bank Isle of Man Ltd	3,619	3,632
Total	204,590	225,237
Contingencies	35	31

	Parent	
Pledged assets and contingencies Parent company SEK thousand	31 Dec 2020	31 Dec 2019
Shares in subsidiaries	1,597,099	3,211,783

/ GROUP

Note 26 – Related Parties**Related party relationships**

Related party relationships where control exists:

Group

The Group is under the control of Moroncha Holdings Ltd. (Cyprus).

Parent Company

In addition to the related party relationships described for the Group, the Parent Company has control of the directly and indirectly owned subsidiaries (Note 119).

Other related parties

Petroswede AB and Petroswede Group are controlled by companies owned by Sheikh Mohammed H. Al-Amoudi. Corral Petroleum Holdings AB owns the Preem Group and is also a subsidiary of Moroncha Holdings Ltd. (Cyprus).

Purchases of services from related parties relate to:

Midroc Real Estate AB USD nil (346) thousand - office lease and office maintenance services.

Hackholmssund Konferens AB USD 54 (100) thousand - hotel and conference costs.

Related party claim:

Petroswede AB (Parent company) USD 6,141 (5,397) thousands - Group receivables.

Related party liability:

Petroswede AB (Parent company) USD 8,708 (7,654) thousands – Group liabilities.

Midroc Real Estate AB USD nil (136) thousand - accounts payable.

Group	Year	Purchase of services from related parties	Due from related parties at 31 December	Due to related parties at 31 December	Group Contribution	Dividend
Other related parties	2020	54	6,141	8,708	-	-4,472
Other related parties	2019	446	5,397	7,790	7,654	-29,420

Group	Year	Purchase of services from related parties	Due from related parties on 31 December	Due to related parties on 31 December	Group Contribution	Dividend
Other related parties	2020	500	-	-	-	-
Other related parties	2019	4,214	-	1,270	-	-

Transactions with related parties are priced on commercial terms.

Remuneration of key management personnel.

The total remuneration of the CEO and the Board is shown in Note 6.

Note 27 – Specification of Shares

Please see Note 119 for the Parent Company.

Note 28 – Critical Accounting Estimates

In the Group, the accounting relies on some critical estimates, described below:

Impairment testing

In calculating the recoverable amount from oil fields when testing fixed assets for impairment, or reversal of impairment, a number of estimates and assumptions about future conditions have been made. These estimates and assumptions mainly concern the life of the fields, commercial reserves (see note 12), the choice of discount rate and the future oil price. Commercial reserves are estimated regularly in the Company's operations. The reserves are also validated by a third party once a year. The price of oil is defined on the basis of an estimated level of consensus among market analysts. In connection with preparing these financial statements the following price scenario has been used: 2020 and forward 70.0 USD/bbl.

Impairment testing is based on a calculation of the value in use. The discount rate applied is 10% (10%). The projected cash flows are estimated on an investment-by-investment basis. The cash flows are calculated for the life of each field. Because of the long project cycles in the industry, the life may extend to 2040 in some cases. Major changes in the underlying conditions for these assumptions and change in estimates during 2020 may have a material effect on the value of the assets.

Effect of changes in the basis of calculation

Changes in the basis of the calculations regarding costs and commercial reserves that affect the unit-of-production calculations for depreciation and abandonment will have a direct effect on the Group's results. The balance sheet may also be affected, for example in case of impairment testing.

Note 29 – Additional Cash Flow Analysis Disclosures

	2020	2019
<i>Adjustments for non-cash items</i>		
Depreciation and impairments	303,708	44,135
Oil tax ¹	-4,343	-8,481
Unrealized value put option	7,676	14,981
Unrealized exchange differences	6,455	-3,046
Leasing rent	-1,531	-1,239
Provisions and other non-cash items	12,440	8,831
Total	324,405	55,181

Cash and cash equivalents

The following components are included in cash and cash equivalents:

Cash and bank balances	30,605	34,489
Total	30,605	34,489

1) Oil tax is a general tax that is treated in the cash flow as an operational settlement.

Reconciliation from financing activities	Reserve-Based Lending Facility
Opening balance 2020	52,000
Cashflows repayment ¹	-20,000
Closing balance 2020	32,000

1) Voluntary repayment in excess of the scheduled amortisation.

Note 30 – Non-current Interest-Bearing Liabilities

The following is a presentation of the Company's contractual terms regarding interest-bearing liabilities. For more information about the Company's exposure to interest rate risk and foreign currency risk, please refer to Note 22.

	2020	2019
Long-term interest-bearing liabilities		
Long-term bank loans (Reserves-Based Lending Facility)	32,000	52,000
Long-term lease liabilities	26,778	28,957
Total	58,778	80,957

	2020	2019
Reserves- Based Lending Facility		
Opening balance	52,000	72,000
Cashflows Repayment	-20,000	-20,000
Closing balance	32,000	52,000

Terms and repayment periods

The RBL facility had an initial total commitment of USD 120 million which is split between two international banks. The maturity of the RBL facility is 5 years from signing in 2018. The total commitment is reduced linear over the tenor of the facility. The available borrowing base amount is determined by calculating the cash flows from producing oil fields and other economic assumptions agreed with the bank at any given calculation date and is valid for one year from that date. The RBL facility is used to finance further investments and developments of the producing assets in the Ivory Coast. The RBL facility secured by share pledges of certain Group companies and pledges of certain bank accounts. The RBL facility is based on a floating interest rate (LIBOR) plus a margin of 6.0%.

The long-term lease liabilities related to the implementation of IFRS 16, see Note 1 for more information. (See also Note 25 for collateral and pledges).

Terms and repayment periods, see table below.

	Currency	Nom. int. rate	Mature date	Nominal amount	2020	2019	Carrying amount
					Carrying amount	Nominal amount	
RBL	USD	6,14%	2023	32,000	32,000	52,000	52,000
Lease liabilities	USD	8,50%	2038	26,788	26,788	28,957	28,957

Maturity of financial liabilities - undiscounted cash flows

Group

	Currency	Nominal amount	0-1 year	1-5 years	> 5 years
RBL	USD	32,000	1,965	34,210	-
Lease liabilities	USD	26,778	1,710	8,550	16,518

Note 31 – Discontinued operations

In December 2020 a sale purchase agreement was reached regarding the subsidiary SPE Guinea Bissau AB. The sale is contingent on local government approval and the sale is expected to take effect during the first half of 2021.

The assets and liabilities related to the operations in Guinea Bissau are reported as assets held for sale as of the year end 2020. The revenue and expenses from these operations are reported as discontinued operations as of 2020 with a restatement of comparative figures for 2019.

	2020	2019
Financial performance		
Revenue	80	99
Expenses	-38,217	-3,226
Profit before tax	-38,137	-3,127
Income tax	-	-
Loss from discontinued operations	-38,137	-3,127
Exchange difference on translation of discontinued operations	5,221	-49
Other comprehensive income on discontinued operations	5,221	-49
Net cash inflow from operating activities	-1,657	-5,321
Net cash outflow from operating activities	-755	-2,915
Net increase in cash generated by the operations	-2,412	-8,236

	2020-12-31	2019-12-31
Assets and liabilities of disposal group classified as held for sale		
Assets held for sale		
Inventories	1,747	-
Other receivables	30	-
Cash	2,621	-
Total assets of disposal group held for sale	4,398	-
Liabilities associated with assets held for sale		
Other liabilities	526	-
Accruals and deferred income	2,222	-
Total liabilities of disposal group held for sale	2,748	-

Note 32 – Events after the end of the financial year

In December Svenska signed a share purchase agreement with Petronor AS for the sale of the shares in the subsidiary SPE Guinea-Bissau AB. The agreement required local consent which was received at the end of April 2021.

/ PARENT COMPANY

Income Statement

1 January - 31 December

Amounts in SEK thousand	Note	2020	2019
Net sales	101	691	3,737
Other operating income	102	28,190	58,625
Total operating income		28,881	62,362
Operating expenses			
Operational and exploration costs	104	-	-1,808
Other external costs	106, 116	-54,378	-65,718
Employee benefits expenses	105	-147,948	-101,424
Depreciation, write-downs and abandonment costs	109	-733	-1,292
Other operating expenses	103	-526	-1,026
Total operating expenses		-203,585	-171,268
Operating profit/loss		-174,704	-108,906
Profit/loss from financial investments			
Profit/loss from participations group companies	119	-1,589,238	-
Other interest and similar income	107	11,434	60,454
Other interest and similar expense	107	-37,378	-20,017
Profit/loss after financial items		-1,789,886	-68,469
Appropriations			
Group contribution, received		1,425	81,919
Profit/loss before tax		-1,788,461	13,450
Tax	108	40,245	-623
Profit/loss for the year		-1,748,216	12,827

Profit for the year is consistent with comprehensive income for the year.

/ PARENT COMPANY

Balance Sheet

1 January - 31 December

Amounts in SEK thousand	Note	31 Dec 2020	31 Dec 2019
ASSETS			
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets	110	-	128
Tangible fixed assets	111	8,607	8,724
Total fixed assets		8,607	8,852
Financial assets			
Investments in Group companies	119	1,617,842	3,232,527
Receivables from Group companies		542,617	-
Financial investments	112	306	306
Deferred tax asset		41,808	-
Other non-current receivables		100	-
Total financial assets		2,202,673	3,232,833
Total non-current assets		2,211,280	3,241,685
Current assets			
Receivables, Group companies		64,575	185,368
Prepayments and accrued income	113	3,509	7,868
Other receivables		5,319	300
Tax receivables		-	3,082
Cash and cash equivalents		166,923	212,742
Total current assets		240,326	409,360
TOTAL ASSETS		2,451,606	3,651,045

/ PARENT COMPANY

Equity and Liabilities

1 January - 31 December

Amounts in SEK thousand	Note	31 Dec 2020	31 Dec 2019
Restricted equity			
Share capital		50,000	50,000
Reserves		10,011	10,011
Total restricted equity		60,011	60,011
Non-restricted equity			
Retained earnings		3,501,186	3,529,245
Profit/loss for the year		-1,748,216	12,827
Total unrestricted equity		1,752,970	3,542,072
Total equity	121	1,812,981	3,602,083
Accounts payable		4,253	4,444
Other liabilities	114	7,884	5,579
Liabilities, Group companies		549,467	7,467
Current tax liability		79	-
Accruals and deferred income	115	76,942	31,472
Total current liabilities		638,625	48,962
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		2,451,606	3,651,045

Profit for the year is consistent with comprehensive income for the year.

/ PARENT COMPANY

Cash Flow Statement

1 January - 31 December

Amounts in SEK thousand	Note	2020	2019
Indirect method			
<i>Operating activities</i>			
Profit/loss after financial items ¹		-1,789,886	-68,469
Adjustment for non-cash items	120	1,615,465	1,268
Total		-174,421	-67,201
Taxes paid		1 598	-991
Cash flow from operating activities before changes in working capital		- 172,823	-68,192
Cash flow from changes in working capital			
Decrease (+) / increase (-) in operating receivables		-422,584	1,687,192
Decrease (+) / increase (-) in operating liabilities		589,584	86,434
Cash flow from operating activities		-5,823	1,773,626
Investing activities			
Acquisition of intangible assets	110	-28	-127
Acquisition of tangible assets	111	-513	-363
Cash flow from investing activities		-541	-490
Financing activities			
Dividend to owner		-40 880	-275,579
Shareholder contributions		1 425	-1,455,512
Cash flow from financing activities		-39,455	-1,731,091
Cash flow for the year		-45 819	-20,147
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		212 742	238,888
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year		166 923	212,742

1) The amount includes interest received of SEK 1,689 (4,854) thousand, and interest paid of SEK 112 (9 559) thousand. Additional information is available in Note 120 for the Group Cash Flow Statement.

/ PARENT COMPANY

Note 100—Accounting Policies, Parent Company

The Parent Company's annual financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Swedish Annual Accounts Act (1995:1554) and the Swedish Financial Reporting Board's recommendation RFR 2 Accounting for Legal Entities. The Swedish Financial Reporting Board's statements for listed companies are also applied. RFR 2 requires the Parent Company, as a legal entity, to prepare its annual financial statements in compliance with all the IFRIC interpretations adopted by the EU, to the extent possible within the framework of the Swedish Annual Accounts Act and the Swedish Pension Obligations Vesting Act, and taking into account the relationship between tax expense/income and accounting profit. The recommendation states which exceptions from and additions to IFRS shall be observed. The accounting policies for the Group, described in Note 1, have been applied consistently in the Parent Company's financial statements with exceptions described below.

CLASSIFICATION AND PRESENTATION

The Parent Company prepares an income statement and a statement of comprehensive income, while the Group combines these two reports into a statement of comprehensive income. In addition, the Parent Company uses the titles balance sheet entries and cash flow statement for its reports, while the Group uses the terms statement of financial position and statement of cash flows. The presentation of the income statement and balance sheet for the Parent Company is in accordance with the Swedish Annual Accounts Act, while the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows are based on IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements and IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows. The main differences between the consolidated financial statements and the Parent Company's income statement and balance sheet are in the accounting for finance income and costs, and non-current assets and equity.

PENSIONS

The Group applies IAS 19, employee benefits, while the Parent Company applies the simplified RFR 2. Pension obligations in the parent company are placed in a separate pension fund managed by Folksam. The fair value of the assets is greater than the present value of the obligation and in consequence to RFR 2, no assets are reported. The pension plan is closed for new entrants. There are also defined-contribution plans in the Parent Company.

For more information please see Note 18.

LEASING

The Parent company applies the exemption in RFR 2 regarding IFRS 16 Leasing and reports all leasing contracts as a cost for the period in which the rent payment is made.

GROUP CONTRIBUTIONS

Svenska Petroleum Exploration AB applies the alternative rule in RFR 2 and recognises both received and paid Group contributions as an appropriation.

SUBSIDIARIES

Investments in subsidiaries are recognized in the Parent Company using the cost model. This means that transaction costs are included in the carrying amount for holdings in subsidiaries. In the consolidated accounts, transaction costs are recognized directly in the income statement when they arise.

Contingent consideration is measured according to the probability that the purchase price will be paid. Any changes to the provision or receivable will increase or reduce the cost. In the consolidated accounts, contingent consideration is measured at fair value, with value changes recognized in profit or loss.

IMPAIRMENTS - SHARES IN GROUP COMPANIES

At each balance sheet date, it is assessed whether there is any indication that an asset's value is lower than its carrying amount. If such an indication exists, the asset's recoverable amount is calculated.

The recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. When calculating the value in use, the present value is calculated from the future cash flows that the asset is expected to give rise to in the current operations and when it is sold or scrapped. The discount rate used is before tax and reflects market assessments of the time value of money and the risks associated with the asset. An earlier write-down is only reversed if the reasons that were the basis for calculating the recoverable amount at the most recent write-down have changed.

GROUP INFORMATION

Svenska is wholly owned by Petroswede AB, which is ultimately held by Moroncha Holdings Ltd, Cyprus, a company owned by Sheikh Mohammed Al-Amoudi.

Note 101 – Allocation of Revenue

	2020	2019
Net sales		
Oil licenses services	691	3,737
Total	691	3,737

Note 102 – Other Operating Income

	2020	2019
Other operating income, Group	27,525	58,114
Exchange gains	665	511
Total	28,190	58,625

Note 103 – Other Operating Expenses

	2020	2019
Exchange losses	-526	-1,026
Total	-526	-1,026

Note 104 – Operational and Exploration Costs

	2020	2019
Exploration and project expenses	-	-1,808
Total	-	-1,808

Management of certain operational and exploration costs

Some costs may arise early on in the business process due to clauses in production-sharing contracts. There may, for example be royalty clauses, special agreements on payment of general taxes and agreements on carrying some of another party's costs which by tradition in the industry are paid by deducting oil from the Group's share of the produced oil. These costs are accounted for in the same way as other costs as they reduce the profit that would otherwise have arisen.

Note 105 – Employee Benefit Expenses

	2020		2019	
	Employees	Whereof male	Employees	Whereof male
Parent				
Sweden	12	9	13	9
United Kingdom	13	8	12	8
Total, Group	25	17	25	17

	2020	2019
Executive management, Group	9	8

Gender distribution, executive management (female representation in %)

Parent		
Board	0%	0%
Other senior executives	13%	13%
Total, Group		
Board	0%	0%
Other senior executives	13%	13%

/ PARENT COMPANY

Note 105 – Cont.

Salaries and other benefits	2020		2019	
	Senior executives	Other employees	Senior executives	Other employees
Parent				
Sweden	17,664	21,220	15,714	9,177
- of which bonuses to senior executives	5,676		4,682	-
United Kingdom	39,247	28,937	31,166	10,978
- of which bonuses to senior executives	10,595		10,175	-
Group total	56,911	50,157	46,880	20,155

Other personnel costs, pension	2020		2019	
	Senior executives	Other employees	Senior executives	Other employees
Parent				
Pension costs	5,326	7,966	5,555	5,081
Group total	5,326	7,966	5,555	5,081

Other personnel costs				
Parent	889	6,409	4,471	6,132
Group total	889	6,409	4,471	6,132

Subtotal	63,126	64,532	56,906	31,368
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Social security contributions, total	13,035	7,255	9,007	4,142
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Personnel costs, total		147,948	-	101,423
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Mr. Fredrik Öhrn, CEO of SPE AB (and Petroswede AB) received during 2020 a fixed salary of SEK 5,650 (5,648) thousand, a bonus of SEK 3,384 (1,994) thousand and other benefits of SEK 143 (152) thousand. His pension costs for the year amounted to SEK 2,284 (2,189) thousand.

The CEO of SPE AB (and Petroswede AB) has a formally agreed period of notice from the Company's side. Pension premiums amount to 30 per cent of pensionable salary with regard to retirement pension and survivors' pension. Pensionable salary means the basic salary plus an average of the variable pay over the last three years. Other senior executives (not Board members) have a similar type of pension agreement, but at a lower percentage.

Fees paid to directors	2020	2019
Jason Milazzo	500	500
Richard Öhman	200	200
Petter Holland	200	200
Total	900	900

Note 106 – Other External Costs

Auditor's fees and other remuneration	2020	2019
KPMG		
Annual audit	468	400
Tax advisory services	364	142
Other services	214	56
Total	1,046	598

Note 107 – Finance Income and Costs

	2020	2019
Interest income and similar items		
Exchange gains, Group	9,735	30,264
Exchange gains, other	10	3,267
Interest income, Group	872	22,069
Other interest income	817	4,854
Total	11,434	60,454
Interest expense and similar items		
Exchange losses, Group	-17,428	-7,383
Exchange losses, other	-19,820	-3,906
Interest expense, Group	-	-8,714
Other interest expense	-128	-14
Other financial expense	-2	-
Total	-37,378	-20,017
Finance net	-25,944	40,437

/ PARENT COMPANY

Note 108 – Taxes

Specification of tax expense	2020	2019
Specification of taxes		
Tax for the period	-1,389	-585
Adjustment of tax in respect of prior years	-174	-38
Current tax	-1,563	-623
Deferred tax from temporary differences	41,808	-
Deferred tax	41,808	-
Total recognized tax for parent company	40,245	-623
Reconciliation of effective tax - Parent		
Profit/loss before tax	-1,788,461	13,450
Tax at Swedish-enacted tax rate 21.4%	382,731	-2,878
Non-deductible expenses	-1,023	-1,017
Non-taxable income	8,853	-
Write-down shares in subsidiaries	-348,753	-
Foreign taxes, United Kingdom	-1,389	-585
Given net interest to group company	-	3,895
Tax previous years	-174	-38
Recognized tax	40,245	-623
Effective tax	2,3%	4.6%

From 2021, the tax rate in Sweden will change to 20.6%.

Note 109 – Depreciation, Write-Downs and Abandonment Costs

Depreciation	2020	2019
Fixed assets	-733	-1,292
Total	-733	-1,292

Note 110 – Intangible Assets

Depreciation	31 Dec 2020	31 Dec 2019
Opening costs	1,858	1,730
Purchases	28	128
Closing accumulated cost	1,886	1,858
Opening depreciation	-1,730	-1,403
Depreciation for the year	-	-327
Write-down	-156	-
Closing accumulated impairment	-1,886	-1,730
Carrying amount at end of period	0	128

Note 111 – Tangible Fixed Assets

	Oil and gas assets	Tenant	Equipment	Total
Restated opening balance, 1 Jan 2019	-	8,249	17,024	25,273
Purchases	-	-	363	363
Closing accumulated cost, 31 Dec 2019	-	8,249	17,387	25,636
Purchases	-	-	513	513
Disposals	-	-	-17,443	-17,443
Closing accumulated cost, 31 Dec 2020	-	8,249	457	8,706
Opening depreciation, 1 Jan 2019	-	-	-15,969	-15,969
Depreciation for the year	-	-	-965	-965
Currency calculation differences	-	-	22	22
Closing accumulated depreciation, 31 Dec 2019	-	-	-16,912	-16,912
Depreciation for the year	-	-	-320	-320
Disposals	-	-	17,133	17,133
Closing accumulated depreciation, 31 Dec 2020	-	-	-99	-99
Carrying amount, 31 Dec 2019	-	8,249	475	8,724
Carrying amount, 31 Dec 2020	-	8,249	358	8,607

Note 112 – Other Securities Held as Non-Current Assets

	31 Dec 2020	31 Dec 2019
Opening costs	306	306
Closing accumulated cost	306	306

Note 113 – Prepayments and Accrued Income

	31 Dec 2020	31 Dec 2019
Prepaid rent	66	3,984
Prepaid insurance costs	150	147
Other costs	3,293	3,737
Total repayments and accrued income	3,509	7,868

/ PARENT COMPANY

Note 114 – Other Liabilities

	31 Dec 2020	31 Dec 2019
Personnel expenses	5,042	6,168
VAT	-	-589
Other liabilities	2,842	-
Total	7,884	5,579

Note 115 – Accruals and Deferred Income

	31 Dec 2020	31 Dec 2019
Accrued personnel expenses	36,157	25,612
Other	16,495	5,860
Total	52,652	31,472

Note 116 – Leasing

Leases where the Company is the lessee

	2020	2019
Minimum lease payments	14,785	8,684
Contingent rents	6,907	4,057
Total lease costs	21,692	12,741

Agreed future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable lease payments fall due as follows:

Within one year	283	9,622
Between one and five years	19	9,228
Total	302	18,850

Note 117 – Pledge Assets and Contingencies

For information regarding the pledged assets and contingent liabilities, see Note 25 to the Group.

Note 118 – Related Parties Transactions

For information regarding related party relationships, see Note 26 to the Group.

/ PARENT COMPANY

Note 119 – Investments in Group Companies

Specification of change in shares in subsidiaries relating to Svenska Petroleum Exploration AB	31 Dec 2020	31 Dec 2019
Carrying amounts		
Opening cost value	3,353,327	1,897,816
Shareholder contributions	15,000	1,455,511
Closing cost value	3,368,327	3,353,327
Accumulated impairment		
Opening write-down	-120,800	-120,800
Write-down	-1,629,685	-
Closed accumulated write-down	-1,750,485	-120,800
Closing carrying amount	1,617,842	3,232,527

The company has written down the value of the shares in SPE Guinea-Bissau AB to nil as a share purchase agreement for the sale of the shares in the subsidiary for 1 SEK was signed in December. The sale is dependent on local government approval which is expected in 2021. The carrying value of the shares in SPE Nigeria AB has also been written down to nil. The prospects of continued development of the subsidiaries license OML 145 are uncertain due to a proposal by the Nigerian Government resulting in additional royalties. Therefore, Svenska has taken a prudent view and written down the carrying value of the asset to nil pending clarification on the way forward.

The Parent Company's holdings of shares in Group companies, 31 December 2020

Indirect ownership is marked in italics. All holdings are fully owned.

Directly and indirectly owned	Reg. no.	Registered office	Number of shares	Equity (%)	Carrying amount
Oljeprospektering AB	556126-4671	Stockholm	50,000	100	1,893
Petroswede Insurance Company DAC	266707	Dublin, Ireland	750,000	100	18,851
Svenska Petroleum Exploration U.K. Ltd (dormant)	1191501	London, UK	3	100	
SPE Nigeria AB	556594-2512	Stockholm	1,000	100	0
<i>Svenska Nigerian Holdings Ltd</i>	36352	Bermuda			
<i>Svenska Nigerian Investment LLC</i>	6970	Nevis			
<i>Svenska Nigeria Exploration & Production Ltd</i>	618208	Nigeria			
<i>Svenska Nigeria (Deepwater 1) Limited</i>	639349	Nigeria			
SPE Guinea-Bissau AB	556710-9458	Stockholm	1,000	100	0
Svenska Petroleum Exploration CI Holding AB	556688-3541	Stockholm	1,000	100	1,597,098
<i>Svenska Petroleum Exploration CI AB</i>	556665-4884	Stockholm			
<i>Svenska Petroleum Exploration CI Finance AB</i>	556635-2935	Stockholm			
Total					1,617,842

/ PARENT COMPANY

Note 120 – Additional Cash Flow Analysis Disclosures

Parent	2020	2019
<i>Adjustments for non-cash items</i>		
Depreciation and impairments	1,630,417	1,292
Dividend	-40,880	-
Exchange rate adjustments	27,504	-24
Interest	-1,576	-
Total	1,615,465	1,268

Cash and cash equivalents

The following components are included in cash and cash equivalents

Cash and bank balances	166,923	212,742
Total	166,923	212,742

Note 121 – Statement of Changes in Equity

Amount in SEK thousand	Share capital	Legal reserve	Retained earnings	Total equity
Opening equity, 1 Jan 2019	50,000	10,011	3,804,824	3,864,835
Profit for the year	-	-	12,827	12,827
Dividend to owner	-	-	-275,579	-275,579
Closing equity, 31 Dec 2019	50,000	10,011	3,542,072	3,602,083
Profit for the year	-	-	-1,748,216	-1,748,216
Dividend to owner	-	-	-41,211	-41,211
Translation difference foreign branch	-	-	325	325
Closing equity, 31 Dec 2020	50,000	10,011	1,752,970	1,812,981

Share capital of 500,000 shares with a value of 100 SEK/per share.

Profit for the year is consistent with comprehensive income for the year.

Note 122 – Events After the End of the Financial Year

In December Svenska signed a share purchase agreement with Petronor AS for the sale of the shares in the subsidiary SPE Guinea-Bissau AB. The agreement required local consent which was received at the end of April 2021.

Signed by the Board of Directors

Stockholm, 11 May 2021

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Jason T. Milazzo
Chairman

DocuSigned by:

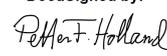
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Fredrik Öhrn
President

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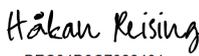
Richard Öhman
Member of the Board

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Petter Holland
Member of the Board

Our audit report was submitted on 11 May 2021

KPMG AB

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Håkan Olsson Reising

Authorised Public Accountant

Certificate Of Completion

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Certificate Pages: 6	Initials: 0
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Time Zone: (UTC+01:00) Amsterdam, Berlin, Bern, Rome, Stockholm, Vienna	PO Box 50768
	Malmö, SE -202 71
	jesper.sward@kpmg.se
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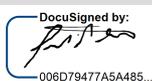
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Signer Events

Fredrik Öhrn
fredrik.ohrn@svenska.com
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(None)

Signature

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Jason T Milazzo
milazzo@corral.se

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(None)

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Signer Events

Petter Holland
petter.f.holland@outlook.com
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(None)

Signature

DocuSigned by:

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Richard Öhman
richard.ohman@corral.se
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(None)

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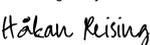
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Håkan Reising
hakan.reising@kpmg.se
KPMG AB
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Authentication Details

Signer Events	Signature	Timestamp
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Identity Verification Details:

Workflow ID: facedebc-e28d-4182-adbf-789fbd673b01
 Workflow Name: DocuSign ID Verification
 Workflow Description: The signer will need to identify themselves with a valid government ID.
 Identification Method: Electronic ID
 Type of Electronic ID: SE_BANKID
 Transaction Unique ID: b95141ea-b9b4-530c-84a6-11456a569ae3
 Country of ID: SE
 Result: Passed
 Performed: 5/11/2021 2:30:28 PM

Identity Verification Details:

Workflow ID: facedebc-e28d-4182-adbf-789fbd673b01
 Workflow Name: DocuSign ID Verification
 Workflow Description: The signer will need to identify themselves with a valid government ID.
 Identification Method: Electronic ID
 Type of Electronic ID: SE_BANKID
 Transaction Unique ID: b95141ea-b9b4-530c-84a6-11456a569ae3
 Country of ID: SE
 Result: Passed
 Performed: 5/11/2021 2:33:47 PM

Electronic Record and Signature Disclosure:

Not Offered via DocuSign

In Person Signer Events	Signature	Timestamp
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Editor Delivery Events	Status	Timestamp
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Agent Delivery Events	Status	Timestamp
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Intermediary Delivery Events	Status	Timestamp
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Certified Delivery Events	Status	Timestamp
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Carbon Copy Events	Status	Timestamp
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Witness Events	Signature	Timestamp
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Notary Events	Signature	Timestamp
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Envelope Summary Events	Status	Timestamps
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Envelope Sent	Hashed/Encrypted	5/11/2021 8:39:57 AM
Certified Delivered	Security Checked	5/11/2021 2:30:46 PM
Signing Complete	Security Checked	5/11/2021 2:31:10 PM
Completed	Security Checked	5/11/2021 2:31:10 PM

Payment Events	Status	Timestamps
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Electronic Record and Signature Disclosure
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ELECTRONIC RECORD AND SIGNATURE DISCLOSURE

From time to time, KPMG AB (we, us or Company) may be required by law to provide to you certain written notices or disclosures. Described below are the terms and conditions for providing to you such notices and disclosures electronically through the DocuSign system. Please read the information below carefully and thoroughly, and if you can access this information electronically to your satisfaction and agree to this Electronic Record and Signature Disclosure (ERSD), please confirm your agreement by selecting the check-box next to 'I agree to use electronic records and signatures' before clicking 'CONTINUE' within the DocuSign system.

Getting paper copies

At any time, you may request from us a paper copy of any record provided or made available electronically to you by us. You will have the ability to download and print documents we send to you through the DocuSign system during and immediately after the signing session and, if you elect to create a DocuSign account, you may access the documents for a limited period of time (usually 30 days) after such documents are first sent to you. After such time, if you wish for us to send you paper copies of any such documents from our office to you, you will be charged a \$0.00 per-page fee. You may request delivery of such paper copies from us by following the procedure described below.

Withdrawing your consent

If you decide to receive notices and disclosures from us electronically, you may at any time change your mind and tell us that thereafter you want to receive required notices and disclosures only in paper format. How you must inform us of your decision to receive future notices and disclosure in paper format and withdraw your consent to receive notices and disclosures electronically is described below.

Consequences of changing your mind

If you elect to receive required notices and disclosures only in paper format, it will slow the speed at which we can complete certain steps in transactions with you and delivering services to you because we will need first to send the required notices or disclosures to you in paper format, and then wait until we receive back from you your acknowledgment of your receipt of such paper notices or disclosures. Further, you will no longer be able to use the DocuSign system to receive required notices and consents electronically from us or to sign electronically documents from us.

All notices and disclosures will be sent to you electronically

Unless you tell us otherwise in accordance with the procedures described herein, we will provide electronically to you through the DocuSign system all required notices, disclosures, authorizations, acknowledgements, and other documents that are required to be provided or made available to you during the course of our relationship with you. To reduce the chance of you inadvertently not receiving any notice or disclosure, we prefer to provide all of the required notices and disclosures to you by the same method and to the same address that you have given us. Thus, you can receive all the disclosures and notices electronically or in paper format through the paper mail delivery system. If you do not agree with this process, please let us know as described below. Please also see the paragraph immediately above that describes the consequences of your electing not to receive delivery of the notices and disclosures electronically from us.

How to contact KPMG AB:

You may contact us to let us know of your changes as to how we may contact you electronically, to request paper copies of certain information from us, and to withdraw your prior consent to receive notices and disclosures electronically as follows:

To contact us by email send messages to: nicolas.andersson@kpmg.se

To advise KPMG AB of your new email address

To let us know of a change in your email address where we should send notices and disclosures electronically to you, you must send an email message to us at nicolas.andersson@kpmg.se and in the body of such request you must state: your previous email address, your new email address. We do not require any other information from you to change your email address.

If you created a DocuSign account, you may update it with your new email address through your account preferences.

To request paper copies from KPMG AB

To request delivery from us of paper copies of the notices and disclosures previously provided by us to you electronically, you must send us an email to nicolas.andersson@kpmg.se and in the body of such request you must state your email address, full name, mailing address, and telephone number. We will bill you for any fees at that time, if any.

To withdraw your consent with KPMG AB

To inform us that you no longer wish to receive future notices and disclosures in electronic format you may:

- i. decline to sign a document from within your signing session, and on the subsequent page, select the check-box indicating you wish to withdraw your consent, or you may;
- ii. send us an email to nicolas.andersson@kpmg.se and in the body of such request you must state your email, full name, mailing address, and telephone number. We do not need any other information from you to withdraw consent.. The consequences of your withdrawing consent for online documents will be that transactions may take a longer time to process..

Required hardware and software

The minimum system requirements for using the DocuSign system may change over time. The current system requirements are found here: <https://support.docusign.com/guides/signer-guide-signing-system-requirements>.

Acknowledging your access and consent to receive and sign documents electronically

To confirm to us that you can access this information electronically, which will be similar to other electronic notices and disclosures that we will provide to you, please confirm that you have read this ERSD, and (i) that you are able to print on paper or electronically save this ERSD for your future reference and access; or (ii) that you are able to email this ERSD to an email address where you will be able to print on paper or save it for your future reference and access. Further, if you consent to receiving notices and disclosures exclusively in electronic format as described herein, then select the check-box next to 'I agree to use electronic records and signatures' before clicking 'CONTINUE' within the DocuSign system.

By selecting the check-box next to 'I agree to use electronic records and signatures', you confirm that:

- You can access and read this Electronic Record and Signature Disclosure; and
- You can print on paper this Electronic Record and Signature Disclosure, or save or send this Electronic Record and Disclosure to a location where you can print it, for future reference and access; and
- Until or unless you notify KPMG AB as described above, you consent to receive exclusively through electronic means all notices, disclosures, authorizations, acknowledgements, and other documents that are required to be provided or made available to you by KPMG AB during the course of your relationship with KPMG AB.



Auditor's Report

To the general meeting of the shareholders of Svenska Petroleum Exploration AB, corp. id 556093-2583

Report on the annual accounts and consolidated accounts

Opinions

We have audited the annual accounts and consolidated accounts of Svenska Petroleum Exploration AB for the year 2020.

In our opinion, the annual accounts have been prepared in accordance with the Annual Accounts Act, and present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the parent company as of 31 December 2020 and its financial performance and cash flow for the year then ended in accordance with the Annual Accounts Act. The consolidated accounts have been prepared in accordance with the Annual Accounts Act and present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the group as of 31 December 2020 and their financial performance and cash flow for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), as adopted by the EU, and the Annual Accounts Act. The statutory administration report is consistent with the other parts of the annual accounts and consolidated accounts.

We therefore recommend that the general meeting of shareholders adopts the income statement and balance sheet for the parent company and the statement of comprehensive income and statement of financial position for the group.

Basis for Opinions

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISA) and generally accepted auditing standards in Sweden. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities section. We are independent of the parent company and the group in accordance with professional ethics for accountants in Sweden and have otherwise fulfilled our 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 opinions.

Responsibilities of the Board of Directors and the Managing Director

The Board of Directors and the Managing Director are responsible for the preparation of the annual accounts and consolidated accounts and that they give a fair presentation in accordance with the Annual Accounts Act and, concerning the consolidated accounts, in accordance with IFRS as adopted by the EU. The Board of Directors and the Managing Director are also responsible for such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of annual accounts and consolidated accounts that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the annual accounts and consolidated accounts The Board of Directors and the Managing Director are responsible for the assessment of the company's and the group's ability to continue as a going concern. They disclose, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting. The going concern basis of accounting is however not applied if the Board of Directors and the Managing Director intend to liquidate the company, to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibility

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

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the annual accounts and consolidated accounts, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinions. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of the company's internal control relevant to our audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Board of Directors and the Managing Director.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Board of Directors' and the Managing Director's, use of the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the annual accounts and consolidated accounts. We also draw a conclusion, based on the audit evidence obtained, as to whether any material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the company's and the group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the annual accounts and consolidated accounts or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion about the annual accounts and consolidated accounts. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause a company and a group to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the annual accounts and consolidated accounts, including the disclosures, and whether the annual accounts and consolidated accounts represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the group to express an opinion on the consolidated accounts. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our opinions.

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We must inform the Board of Directors of, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit. We must also inform of

significant audit findings during our audit, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identified.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

Opinions

In addition to our audit of the annual accounts and consolidated accounts, we have also audited the administration of the Board of Directors and the Managing Director of Svenska Petroleum Exploration AB for the year 2020 and the proposed appropriations of the company's profit or loss.

We recommend to the general meeting of shareholders that the profit be appropriated in accordance with the proposal in the statutory administration report and that the members of the Board of Directors and the Managing Director be discharged from liability for the financial year.

Basis for Opinions

We conducted the audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards in Sweden. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities section. We are independent of the parent company and the group in accordance with professional ethics for accountants in Sweden and have otherwise fulfilled our 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 opinions.

Responsibilities of the Board of Directors and the Managing Director

The Board of Directors is responsible for the proposal for appropriations of the company's profit or loss. At the proposal of a dividend, this includes an assessment of whether the dividend is justifiable considering the requirements which the company's and the group's type of operations, size and risks place on the size of the parent company's and the group's equity, consolidation requirements, liquidity and position in general.

The Board of Directors is responsible for the company's organization and the administration of the company's affairs. This includes among other things continuous assessment of the company's and the

group's financial situation and ensuring that the company's organization is designed so that the accounting, management of assets and the company's financial affairs otherwise are controlled in a reassuring manner.

The Managing Director shall manage the ongoing administration according to the Board of Directors' guidelines and instructions and among other matters take measures that are necessary to fulfill the company's accounting in accordance with law and handle the management of assets in a reassuring manner.

Auditor's responsibility

Our objective concerning the audit of the administration, and thereby our opinion about discharge from liability, is to obtain audit evidence to assess with a reasonable degree of assurance whether any member of the Board of Directors or the Managing Director in any material respect:

- has undertaken any action or been guilty of any omission which can give rise to liability to the company, or
- in any other way has acted in contravention of the Companies Act, the Annual Accounts Act or the Articles of Association.

Our objective concerning the audit of the proposed appropriations of the company's profit or loss, and thereby our opinion about this, is to assess with reasonable degree of assurance whether the proposal is in accordance with the Companies Act.

Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards in Sweden will always detect actions or omissions that can give rise to liability to the company, or that the

proposed appropriations of the company's profit or loss are not in accordance with the Companies Act.

As part of an audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards in Sweden, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. The examination of the administration and the proposed appropriations of the company's profit or loss is based primarily on the audit of the accounts. Additional audit procedures performed are based on our professional judgment with starting point in risk and materiality. This means that we focus the examination on such actions, areas and relationships that are material for the operations and where deviations and violations would have particular importance for the company's situation. We examine and test decisions undertaken, support for decisions, actions taken and other circumstances that are relevant to our opinion concerning discharge from liability. As a basis for our opinion on the Board of Directors' proposed appropriations of the company's profit or loss we examined whether the proposal is in accordance with the Companies Act.

Stockholm 11 May 2021

KPMG AB

DocuSigned by:

Håkan Reising

BEC84D3C7822401...

Håkan Olsson Reising

Authorized Public Accountant

Certificate Of Completion

Envelope Id: 8A73D881E366426B8CABAF5F185053C2	Status: Completed
Subject: Please DocuSign: To the general meeting of the shareholders of Svenska Petroleum Exploration AB.pdf	
Source Envelope:	
Document Pages: 2	Signatures: 1
Certificate Pages: 2	Initials: 1
AutoNav: Enabled	Envelope Originator:
Envelopeld Stamping: Enabled	Jesper Swärd
Time Zone: (UTC+01:00) Amsterdam, Berlin, Bern, Rome, Stockholm, Vienna	PO Box 50768
	Malmö, SE -202 71
	jesper.sward@kpmg.se
	IP Address: 195.84.56.2

Record Tracking

Status: Original	Holder: Jesper Swärd	Location: DocuSign
5/11/2021 9:00:34 AM	jesper.sward@kpmg.se	

Signer Events

Håkan Reising
 hakan.reising@kpmg.se
 KPMG AB
 Security Level: Email, Account Authentication (None)

Signature

DocuSigned by:

—BEC84D3C7822401...
 Signature Adoption: Pre-selected Style
 Using IP Address: 195.84.56.2

Timestamp

Sent: 5/11/2021 9:00:55 AM
 Viewed: 5/11/2021 9:04:35 AM
 Signed: 5/11/2021 9:04:42 AM

Authentication Details

Identity Verification Details:
 Workflow ID: facedebc-e28d-4182-adbf-789fd673b01
 Workflow Name: DocuSign ID Verification
 Workflow Description: The signer will need to identify themselves with a valid government ID.
 Identification Method: Electronic ID
 Type of Electronic ID: SE_BANKID
 Transaction Unique ID: 156f0865-939d-5293-b20a-215fcd0d18aa
 Country of ID: SE
 Result: Passed
 Performed: 5/11/2021 9:04:25 AM

Electronic Record and Signature Disclosure:
 Not Offered via DocuSign

In Person Signer Events	Signature	Timestamp
Editor Delivery Events	Status	Timestamp
Agent Delivery Events	Status	Timestamp
Intermediary Delivery Events	Status	Timestamp
Certified Delivery Events	Status	Timestamp
Carbon Copy Events	Status	Timestamp
Witness Events	Signature	Timestamp
Notary Events	Signature	Timestamp
Envelope Summary Events	Status	Timestamps
Envelope Sent	Hashed/Encrypted	5/11/2021 9:00:55 AM
Certified Delivered	Security Checked	5/11/2021 9:04:35 AM
Signing Complete	Security Checked	5/11/2021 9:04:42 AM
Completed	Security Checked	5/11/2021 9:04:42 AM

Payment Events

Status

Timestamps