



NORWEGIAN MINISTRY
OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY

THE STATE'S OWNERSHIP REPORT 2010



Contents

The Norwegian State Ownership Report 2010 comprises 52 companies in which the ministries administer the State's direct ownership interests. The report covers the companies where the State as owner mainly has commercial objectives and the most important companies with sectoral policy objectives.

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Foreword by the Minister

As we entered 2010, Norwegian businesses were still reeling from a very challenging year. The financial crisis led to a drop in international demand, which, combined with significant growth in government debts, created uncertainty in the market. Despite the fact that Norway is fortunate enough to be in a situation where we were able to implement countermeasures, some industries in Norway were nevertheless hit very hard by the financial crisis.

At the close of 2010, the outlook was brighter than many people had feared. The pessimism in the market has turned into cautious optimism. 2010 was a year of recovery for the Norwegian economy: in mainland Norway, GDP rose by over 2 per cent, and industrial production increased by over 3 per cent. Unemployment has fallen during the past year too.

We see similar signs of recovery in the 52 companies reviewed in this report, in which the State has direct ownership via the ministries. Many companies have made significant changes and emerged from the crisis even stronger than before. The overall picture is positive, with a total dividend to the State of NOK 31 billion for the financial year 2010.

The past year has shown that the Norwegian State is a patient and stable owner – especially in turbulent times in the world economy. As a long-term owner, the State has supported and promoted the companies' development. This was one of the main reasons behind the State's decision to participate in the share issue in connection with Norsk Hydro's acquisition of the aluminium operations of the Brazilian company Vale. The same rationale underlay the decision to increase Statkraft's equity by NOK 14 billion. Statkraft's investment plan is the most comprehensive commitment to renewable energy ever and gives rise to expectations of results – industrially and financially.

2010 has also been an exciting year for the State's ownership policy. During the past year we have initiated debates, held a number of consultations around the country, and attended meetings with other major and private shareholders in Norwegian industry. The agenda has focused on *why* and *what* the State should own and *how* we can best manage the State's ownership – and we have received many good suggestions and recommendations. The conclusions are described and discussed in

Report no. 13 to the Storting (2010–2011) *Active ownership - Norwegian State ownership in a global economy*, which was presented on 1 April 2011.

In this new white paper on State ownership, the Government states that it intends to maintain the scope of State ownership at roughly its current levels. The State's general principles of good corporate governance remain unchanged, a fundamental element of which is the sharing of responsibilities between the board of directors and the owner. But while we are maintaining the main principles of State ownership, we recognise that there have been changes over the four years since the last white paper on ownership policy that necessitate updates in the State's ownership policy.

Globalisation and the ever increasing rate of change and innovation serve to increase the complexity of corporate governance. Faster changes and new requirements to the exercise of ownership increase the need for flexibility in the State's ownership. The State must have a dynamic, flexible approach to ownership, such that the policy instruments are always optimally adapted to the objectives for the State's ownership. Basically, the new white paper paves the way for more frequent assessments of the State's ownership in the various companies – while maintaining the State's overall stake at roughly the current level.

The State will continue to formulate clear goals for its ownership in each individual company. At the same time, the new white paper defines more clearly the general expectations we have of all companies, especially in the area of corporate social responsibility. Similarly, we are also tightening the guidelines for the determination of executive salaries in state-owned companies. Another new element is more stringent requirements and expectations concerning transparency and reporting to the general meeting. We want the companies to comply with these requirements and expectations – not only because that is a goal in itself, but also because we believe that good routines in connection with issues related to corporate social responsibility can help strengthen the long-term position and competitiveness of the companies.

The new white paper on State ownership continues our ambition of being a major and stable share-



© Photograph: Henry Kreisheim

holder in Norwegian industry. The measures introduced in the new ownership white paper are intended to ensure that the State's ownership is managed in a way that helps the companies to maximise their earnings in the years to come.

The current report provides an overview of the State's ownership interests managed directly by the ministries and a number of central financial and non-financial key figures. It also discusses important events for the companies and for the Norwegian State as a shareholder in the 2010 financial year. The report is intended to provide insight into the State's direct ownership and the companies in which the State has a stake. I hope you find this report informative and useful.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Trond Giske".

Trond Giske, Minister of Trade and Industry



At the end of 2010, the value of the State's shareholding in companies where commercial operation is one of the objectives was estimated at NOK 609 billion.



The State Ownership Report 2010

The State Ownership Report provides an overview of the State's ownership, the administration of this ownership and how the companies are developing. It is intended to increase knowledge about both the ministries' administration of the State's ownership and the individual companies.

The companies have been divided into four categories depending on the objective of the State's ownership:

1. Companies with commercial objectives
2. Companies with commercial objectives and head office functions in Norway
3. Companies with commercial objectives and other specific, defined objectives
4. Companies with sectoral policy objectives

This division of the companies is in accordance with the categorisation of companies in which the State owns a stake in Report no. 13 to the Storting (2010–2011) – *Active ownership – Norwegian State ownership in a global economy*.

In addition to the printed Norwegian and English versions, the State Ownership Report 2010 and past editions of the report are also available on the Internet at www.eierberetningen.no.

The report is up to date as at 31 March 2011.

Key figures for the companies in the State's Ownership Report 2010

| <i>NOK millions.</i> | <i>Listed companies</i> | <i>Unlisted companies in categories 1–3</i> | <i>Companies with sectoral policy objectives (category 4)</i> | <i>Total</i> |
|--|-------------------------|---|---|--------------|
| Value of the State's shareholding ¹ | 503,276 | 105,699 | | 608,975 |
| Return last year ² | 8 % | | | |
| Profit / loss ³ | 78,993 | 14,246 | 7,308 | 100,547 |
| Weighted return on equity ⁴ | 17 % | 11 % | | |
| Dividend ⁵ | 20,522 | 9,680 | 957 | 31,159 |
| Sales proceeds | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Capital contributions / share purchases | -4,933 | -14,000 | -2,187 | -21,120 |

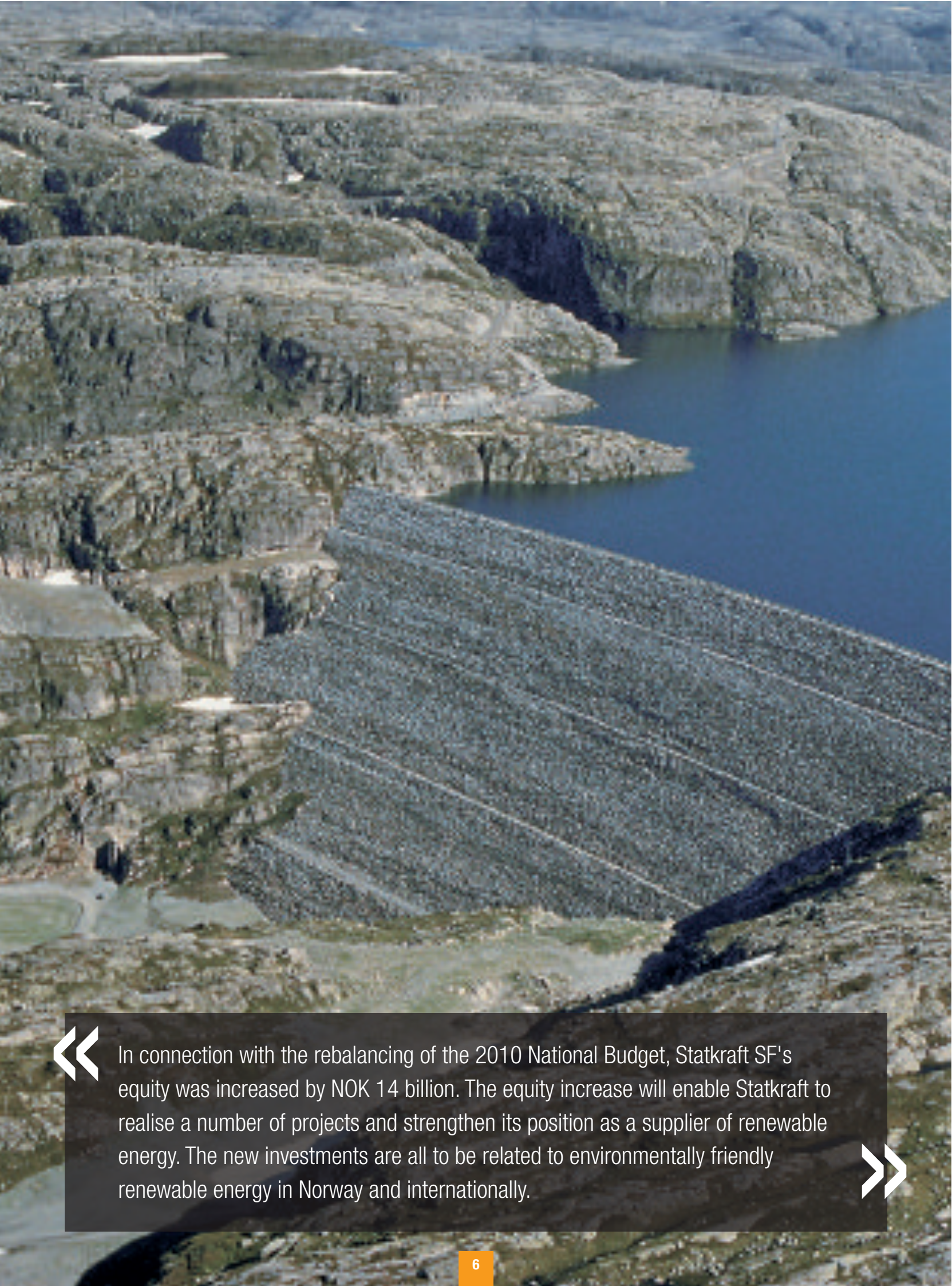
1 For listed companies, the values are based on market prices as at 31 December 2010 and the number of shares owned by the State at the same time. The value of the State's ownership interest in Aker Holding AS was calculated using the market prices for Aker Solutions ASA as at 31 December 2010 and the State's indirect ownership interest in Aker Solutions ASA at the same time. For the unlisted companies with commercial objectives, book equity less minority interests as at 31 December 2010 was used.

2 Change in market value plus received dividend and sales proceeds, less capital contributions and share purchases.

3 Profit after tax and minority interests. The result of the regional health authorities is equal to the difference from the performance requirement set by the Ministry of Health and Care Services.

4 Weighted in relation to the State's share of the book equity less minority interests as at 31 December 2009. See also return on page 21.

5 Dividend to the State allocated for the financial year 2010 and which is paid in 2011. May be changed at the general meeting, which is held in the first half of 2011.



In connection with the rebalancing of the 2010 National Budget, Statkraft SF's equity was increased by NOK 14 billion. The equity increase will enable Statkraft to realise a number of projects and strengthen its position as a supplier of renewable energy. The new investments are all to be related to environmentally friendly renewable energy in Norway and internationally.





The Year 2010 for the State as Shareholder

For the listed companies, the State received a positive return of almost 8 per cent. Companies where commercial operation is one of the objectives (categories 1–3) had total annual profits after taxes and minority interests of NOK 93.2 billion, compared with NOK 51.4 billion in 2009. The State will receive NOK 31.2 billion in dividends for the 2010 financial year, compared with NOK 22.5 billion for the 2009 financial year. For the listed companies, dividends rose from NOK 16.9 billion in 2009 to NOK 20.5 billion in 2010.

During 2010 and the first part of 2011, the State has been involved in a number of ownership transactions, for instance in connection with the share capital increases in SAS AB, Norsk Hydro ASA, Statskog SF and Statkraft SF.

Economic developments

At the beginning of 2010, there were signs of recovery in the world economy, and global economic growth picked up considerably compared with 2009. In the Euro zone, Germany saw the greatest growth, while China has been an important driving force in the global economy. The stock markets also performed well in 2010, mainly driven by strong real economic growth and profit growth.

Nevertheless, the year has also been marked by a focus on the large deficits and national debt in several countries, especially USA and Britain. In the first half of 2010, a number of southern European countries received a lot of media attention. In spring, Greece had to be bailed out by the International Monetary Fund and the other Euro-zone countries. Later in the year, Ireland needed help, and there was also a focus on the situation in Portugal and Spain, and to a lesser extent Italy. As uncertainty grew, it became increasingly expensive for these countries to finance themselves. The authorities in various countries have also introduced numerous, extensive measures to stimulate the economy, including national central banks lowering interest rates.

For mainland Norway, gross domestic product (GDP) rose 2.1 per cent in 2010, after falling 1.8 per cent the year before. (2009 went down in history as a very weak year for the Norwegian economy with a decline in real GDP, i.e. measured in constant prices, for the first time in 20 years.) Total GDP was NOK 2,496 billion in 2010 and was up 0.3 per cent, measured in constant prices. Reduced revenues from the recovery of crude oil and natural gas dragged this figure down.

Gross product in the public administration rose by 2.2 per cent in 2010. Fixed capital formation fell 8.9 per cent, primarily as a result of reduced oil investments. Mainland investments fell 4.4 per cent, partly as a result of the sharp decline in industrial investment.

Total exports were down 1.3 per cent in 2010, as a result of the decline in exports of crude oil. Exports of traditional goods rose 5.0 per cent, with strong growth in exports of metals, basic chemicals, and chemical and mineral products, for example. Imports increased by 8.7 per cent. The growth in imports of traditional goods was 8.4 per cent, partly as a result of increased demand from households. In 2010, an

average of 0.2 per cent fewer people were employed than in 2009. There was a fall in employment in both manufacturing and private service industries, which was partly counteracted by employment growth in the public administration¹.

Listed companies

Oslo Stock Exchange started the year with a negative price performance in January and part of February, before an upswing that lasted until the end of April. After this, the main trend was negative until the low for the year on 1 July. Since then the main index OSEBX has remained largely positive for the rest of the year. Overall, the Oslo Stock Exchange benchmark index (OSEBX) rose 18.3 per cent in 2010.

In 2010, the value of the State's shares on the Oslo Stock Exchange rose by NOK 23.6 billion to NOK 503 billion at the end of the year. For the 2010 financial year, the State will receive dividends from the listed companies totalling NOK 20.5 billion. The State also subscribed for new shares worth NOK 585 million in SAS AB and NOK 4.35 billion in Norsk Hydro ASA. Overall, the State received a positive return of 8.2 per cent from an initial value of NOK 480 billion at the start of 2010.

Other companies

Overall, the unlisted companies in categories 1–3 performed better in 2010 than in 2009 measured by net profit after tax and minority interests. Together these companies returned operating profits of NOK 14.2 billion in 2010, compared with NOK 13 billion in 2009.

As a group, the companies with sectoral policy objectives achieved similar results to the previous year. The total annual profits amounted to NOK 7.3 billion for the 2010 financial year, compared with NOK 3.6 billion for the 2009 financial year.

Capital contribution and transactions

In its consideration of Report no. 12 to the Storting (2006–2007) on regional development in May 2007, the Storting approved the Government's proposal to split the ownership of **Innovation Norway** between the State and the county administrations, cf. Recommendation no. 166 to the Storting (2006–2007). The Act relating to Innovation Norway was amended accordingly in Proposition no. 10 to the Odelsting

¹ Source: Statistics Norway





« In its consideration of Report no. 12 to the Storting (2006–2007) on regional development in May 2007, the Storting approved the Government's proposal to split the ownership of Innovation Norway between the State and the county administrations. »

To help ensure that Avinor can make the necessary safety investments at the regional airports, the State gave Avinor AS a one-off investment grant of NOK 50 million in 2010.



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(2008–2009) relating to amendments to the administrative regulations etc. (implementation of the administrative reform), which was adopted by the Storting without changes in December 2008, cf. Recommendation no. 30 to the Odelsting (2008–2009). The statutory amendments were approved in January 2009 and came into effect on 1 January 2010.

In 2009, the Ministry of Justice and the Police and the Ministry of Labour and Social Inclusion jointly owned 53.4 per cent of **Itas amb AS**. It was decided that these ownership interests should be sold, and work on this continued throughout 2009, cf. Proposition no. 20 to the Storting (2005–2006) and Recommendation no. 47 to the Storting (2005–2006). At an extraordinary general meeting on 6 January 2010, the State transferred its shares in the company to Industri Lambertseter AS.

In the National Budget for 2010 (Proposition no. 1 to the Storting (2009–2010) for the Ministry of Trade and Industry), the Storting approved an allocation of NOK 200 million to increase the invested capital in **SIVA SF**. The funds were earmarked for real estate activities, and were intended to ensure the progress of planned development projects through the subsidiary SIVA Eiendom Holding AS. One of the reasons for this capital injection was requirements from banks for a higher equity ratio before they would provide loans for building projects. The capital was transferred on 9 February 2010.

In February 2010, **SAS AB** proposed issuance of new shares in SAS AB for a value of approx. SEK 5

billion. It was subsequently also proposed that the board be authorised to issue bonds for a maximum of SEK 2 billion that can be converted to share capital after five years. The State participated in the capital increase for the State's pro rata share and subscribed for new shares totalling NOK 585 million. In addition, the State voted at the 2010 annual general meeting in favour of allowing the board of SAS to issue a convertible bond of up to SEK 2 billion. Authorisation has been granted for the State's shareholding in SAS AB to be reduced to 12.3 per cent. These matters were considered by the Storting on 25 March 2010, cf. Proposition no. 79 to the Storting (2009–2010) and Proposition no. 89 to the Storting (2009–2010).

In order to help enable **Avinor AS** to make the necessary safety investments at the regional airports, Avinor AS was given a one-off investment grant of NOK 50 million in 2010., was granted exemption from repayment on the State loan for the construction of Oslo Airport Gardermoen, and was exempted from paying a dividend for the 2009 financial year, cf. Proposition. no. 1 to the Storting (2009–2010). Similar measures were implemented in 2009 too, cf. Report no. 48 to the Storting (2008–2009).

Following a proposal from the board of **Norsk Hydro ASA**, the company's share capital was increased by approx. NOK 10 billion through a pre-emptive rights issue in summer 2010. The capital increase was linked to Hydro's takeover of the main part of Vale SA's operations in bauxite, alumina and aluminium production. The acquisition is worth approx. NOK 30

billion, with settlement in the form of shares and cash. The acquisition means that Vale will have a 22 per cent stake in Hydro through a private placement. Vale will also be entitled to nominate one person to the board of Hydro. After discussion of the matter in the Storting on 17 June 2010, the State participated in the pre-emptive rights issue on a pro rata basis with NOK 4.35 billion. The Storting also authorised the Government to vote in favour of a private placement with Vale that entails a reduction in the State's holding in Hydro to approx. 34.5 per cent (this was completed in March 2010). In addition, the Storting granted the Ministry of Trade and Industry permission to acquire shares in Hydro so that the State's ownership over time grows to 39.9 per cent, cf. Proposition no. 131 to the Storting. (2009–2010) Proposition to the Storting (proposal for a parliamentary decision) Norsk Hydro ASA – State participation in capital increase, Recommendation no. 370 to the Storting (2009–2010).

At an extraordinary general meeting of **Simula Research Laboratory AS** on 28 June 2010, it was decided to lower the share capital from 1,500,000 to 1,200,000. The capital reduction of NOK 300,000 will be repaid to the shareholders Norsk regnesentral and Sintef Holding AS, for the retirement of these owners' shares. As a result, the Ministry of Education and Research will own 100 per cent of the shares in the company.

In spring 2010, Orkla announced that it wanted to sell its forest properties, organised in the companies Borregaard Skoger AS, Borregaard Vafos AS and Børresen AS. Together these properties have a total area of approx. 110,000 hectares, of which approx 75,600 hectares is productive forest. The properties are spread over 24 municipalities in four counties, but primarily in Hedmark. This property sale is the largest sale of productive forest in Norway in recent years. Orkla's decision to sell these properties represented a unique opportunity for **Statkog SF** to strengthen its position as a forest owner, enabling more efficient operations, and expanding the basis for hunting, fishing and outdoor recreation. At the same time, purchasing these properties would enable Statkog SF to sell some isolated properties that the company owns to improve the configuration of the holding, further strengthening the company's finances and giving local forest owners the opportunity to strengthen the economic potential of their properties. Statkog SF made an offer for the proper-

ties that was accepted after what Orkla described as a "broad process", with intense competition and several attractive bids. The Storting approved the acquisition and the capital increase in Statkog SF, and to issue a state loan to finance the purchase. The matter was considered and passed by the Storting on 15 December 2010, cf. Proposition no. 11 to the Storting (2010–2011) Capital increase and state loan to Statkog SF, Recommendation no. 153 to the Storting (2010–2011).

In connection with the rebalancing of the National Budget for 2010, **Statkraft SF's** equity was increased by NOK 14 billion, cf. Proposition no. 24 to the Storting (2010–2011). The equity increase will enable Statkraft to realise a number of projects and strengthen its position as a supplier of renewable energy. The company will be able to carry out future-oriented investments in hydropower, wind power and district heating. The new investments are all to be related to environmentally friendly renewable energy in Norway and abroad. Statkraft will be in a position to further develop its position as Europe's largest producer of renewable energy, and at the same time apply Norwegian expertise on a commercial basis to promote the harnessing of renewable energy resources in developing regions.

Other ownership matters

In 2006, a complaint was lodged with the ESA (European Surveillance Agency), against the Norwegian State alleging it had provided illegal state subsidies in connection with the establishment of Mesta AS (now **Mesta Konsern AS**) in 2003. In 2009, a final decision was made in the ESA case, ordering Mesta Konsern AS to repay NOK 129 million to the owner, of which NOK 27.6 million is interest. The repayment was related to the reimbursement of restructuring costs, maintenance contracts and document duty for the takeover of properties. The repayment was completed in Q2 2010.

Posten Norge AS's wholly owned subsidiary Ergo-Group AS signed a merger agreement with EDB Business Partner ASA in June 2010 with a view to forming a leading Nordic IT company. The merger took place in October 2010 with effect for accounting purposes from 30 September 2010. In line with the shareholder agreement, Posten Norge AS currently owns 40 per cent of the company. The Ministry of Transport and Communications reviewed the framework for the merger negotiations and the shareholder agreement



Posten Norge AS's wholly owned subsidiary ErgoGroup AS signed a merger agreement with EDB Business Partner ASA in June 2010 with a view to forming a leading Nordic IT company. The merger took place in October 2010. In line with the shareholder agreement, Posten Norge AS currently owns 40 per cent of the company.

at extraordinary general meetings held on 4 June and 29 October 2010. Posten's sale of shares in ErgoGroup is in line with the Ministry of Transport and Communication's assessments in the previous ownership report concerning Posten's activities (Report no. 12 to the Storting (2007–2008)), where the condition was laid down that Posten shall make the necessary arrangements to ensure capital appreciation in the subsidiary.

With effect from 1 July 2010, the management of the State's ownership in **Norsk Eiendomsinformasjon AS** was transferred from the Ministry of Justice and the Police to the Ministry of Trade and Industry. This is in accordance with the proposal from the working group that put forward proposals for the future organisation of title registration in 2009. The company shall not have any special rights or obligations in connection with title registration after 1 January 2011 and will thereafter compete on a normal basis for assignments for the Norwegian Mapping Authority.

At its Capital Markets Day on 9 December 2010, Aker Solutions ASA announced that parts of the group's activities in Field Development, including two shipyards in Stord and Verdal, were to be spun off and listed. The set of agreements for **Aker Holding AS** will be continued for the new company, and the State will continue (through Aker Holding) to have an indirect ownership stake of about 12 per cent in the remaining Aker Solutions and the new company. The new company will have its head office in Oslo.

Buy-back of own shares for cancellation

In companies with State ownership, a buy-back of own shares for cancellation should not result in a change in the State's shareholding. In recent years,

therefore, the State has entered into agreements for proportional redemption of shares for cancellation in connection with the establishment of such repurchase programmes. Through this approach, the State's shareholding remains unchanged. These buy-back agreements fall within the parameters that the Storting has granted the Government for the administration of State ownership. The repurchase agreements have been drawn up in a manner whereby the companies undertake to pay a volume-weighted average of the prices the companies have paid in connection with purchases on the market and interest compensation for delayed settlement. The State is thus guaranteed a price corresponding to the price for which other shareholders have been willing to sell.

In spring 2010, the State, represented by the Ministry of Trade and Industry and the Ministry of Petroleum and Energy, signed new repurchase agreements with Telenor ASA, Statoil ASA and Yara International ASA. A company's purchase of shares pursuant to authority granted by the general assembly will be announced in stock exchange announcements from the company. The authority was granted with a view to a subsequent cancellation of the shares. In line with the signed agreement, the State is obliged to redeem a proportionate number of shares so that the State's ownership percentage remains unchanged. The repurchase agreements expire in spring 2011.

The Ministry of Industry and Trade entered into similar agreements in 2009. Since the companies in question have not bought back any shares in the relevant period, the Ministry has not received any settlement for the cancellation of shares in 2010 in connection with the agreements signed in 2009.

The State's buyback of shares in 2010

| | No. of shares | Redemption price (NOK) | Date of buyback |
|------------------------|---------------|------------------------|-----------------|
| Statoil ASA | 0 | 0 | |
| Telenor ASA | 0 | 0 | |
| Yara International ASA | 0 | 0 | |
| Total (NOK) | | 0 | |



In the new white paper on State ownership submitted on 1 April 2011, the Government has asked the Storting for authorisation to sell its shares in Secora or merge the company with an industrial actor.



Return and values

At the end of 2010, the value of the State's direct ownership of shares listed on the Oslo Stock Exchange amounted to NOK 503 billion. The State's share of the accounting value of the unlisted companies where commercial operation is one of the objectives (categories 1–3) amounted to NOK 106 billion. This gives a total estimated value of the State's direct stake in the 24 companies where commercial operation is one of the objectives of NOK 609 billion.



The value of a company can be assessed in several ways, and the different methods may produce different results. To assess the value of the State's direct ownership in this report, the price performance of the company's shares is used to assess the value of the listed companies, while book equity less the value of minority interests is used to calculate the value of the unlisted companies in categories 1–3¹. There is no estimate of the value of the sectoral policy companies where the main objectives of State ownership are not commercial, i.e. companies in category 4, in this report.

The return on equity of a company is determined by the change in value of the company, adjusted for any contributions and divestments of capital, including dividends.

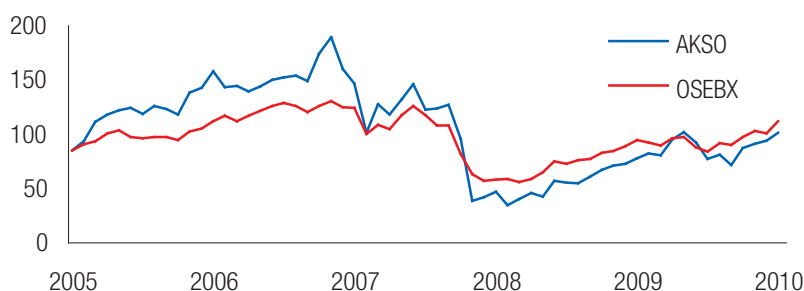
Share price performance of the listed companies

The international stock markets continued to perform well in 2010, although not to the same extent as in 2009. The year began rather nervously, and the markets were clearly affected by the debt crisis in the so-called PIGS countries in Europe. During the spring, this spread to the US and the world stock markets as measured by the MSCI World Index were down 11 per cent at their lowest in early July. The autumn brought increasing optimism. The fears of another financial crisis and weak economic growth did not materialise, but the stock markets have been rather dampened by the various nations' financial problems. Nevertheless, the growth in China and other emerging economies has overshadowed much of the negative news. After a strong upswing in the last months of the year, the world stock markets were up just below 10 per cent at year-end.

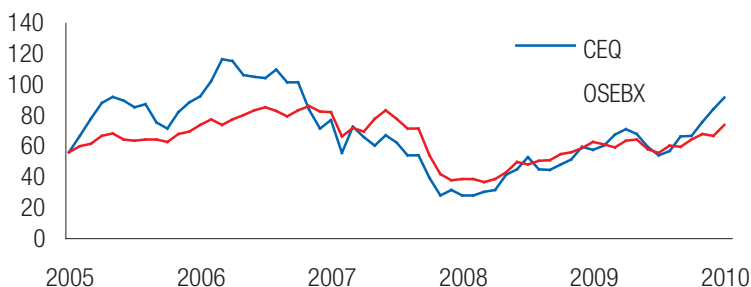
The Oslo Stock Exchange, with its 18.3 per cent rise, was one of the best performing markets in Europe in 2010 and fared better than the leading international stock exchanges. In the USA, the S&P 500 index rose 12.8 per cent, and the technology exchange Nasdaq rose 16.9 per cent. The European market, as measured by the FTSE Eurotop 100,

¹ This does not necessarily give a correct picture of the company's market value, and this approach can be perceived as somewhat conservative.

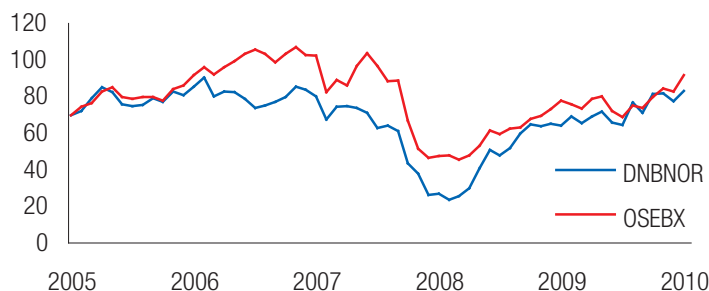
Share price – Aker Solutions



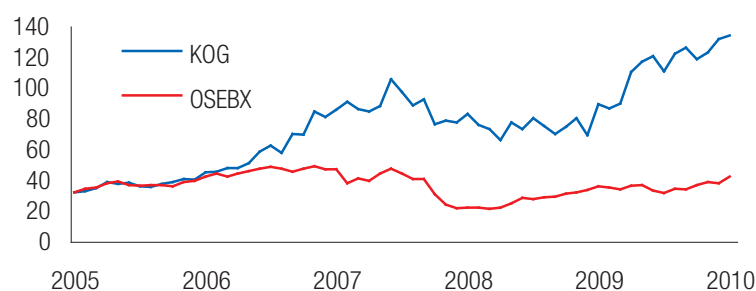
Share price – Cermaq ASA



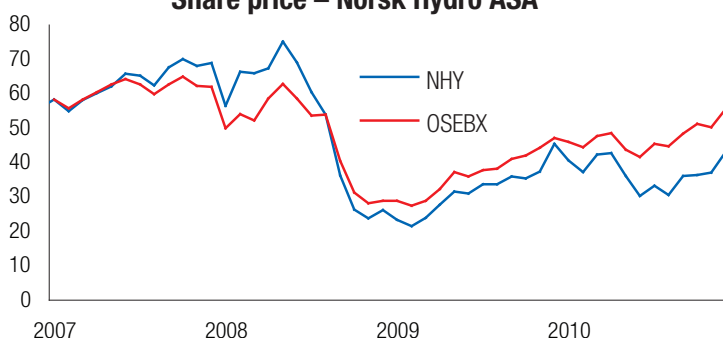
Share price – DnB NOR ASA



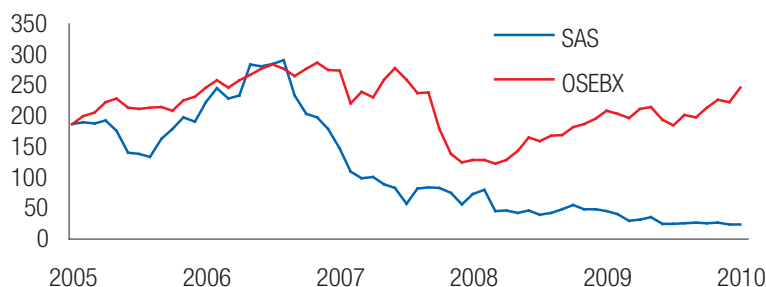
Share price – Kongsberg Gruppen ASA



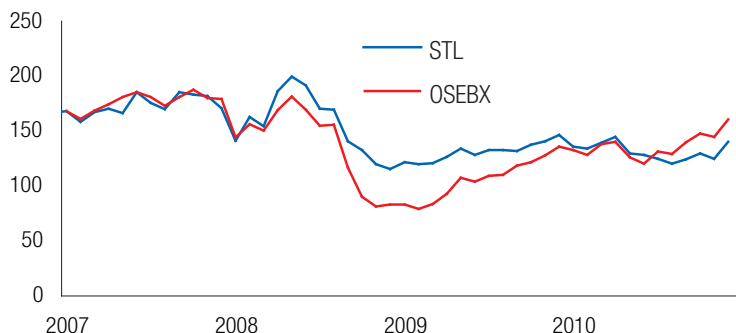
Share price – Norsk Hydro ASA



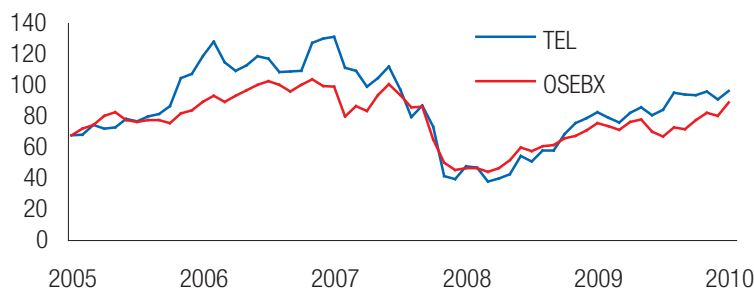
Share price – SAS AB



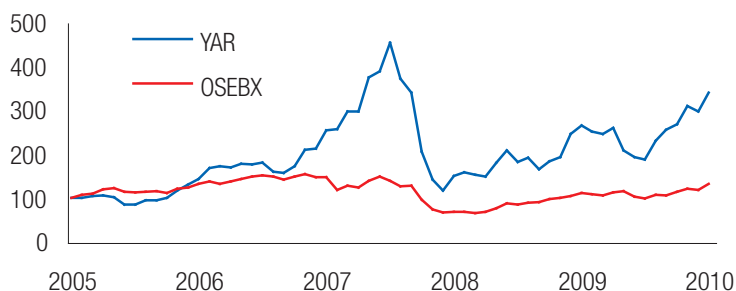
Share price – Statoil ASA



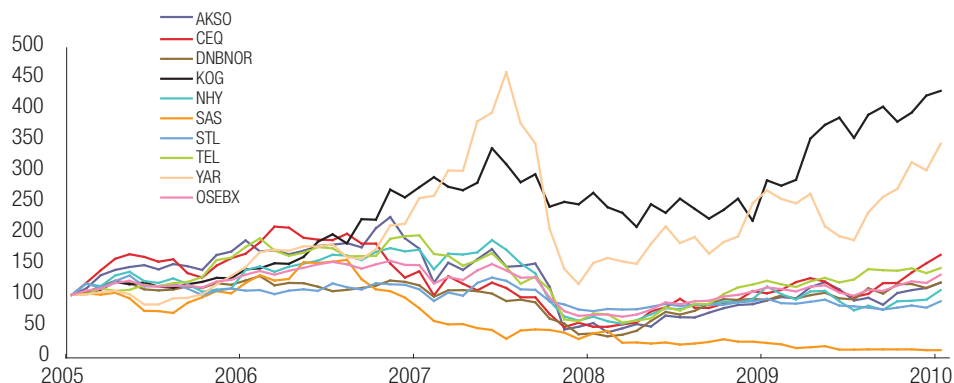
Share price – Telenor ASA



Share price – Yara International ASA



Share prices (31.12.2005 = 100)



rose 4.1 per cent, while the Japanese Nikkei 225 index fell 3.0 per cent. The MSCI World Index rose 9.6 per cent.

Only two out of a total of 11 sub-indices on the Oslo Stock Exchange fell in 2010. The strongest sub-indices were consumer staples, consumer discretionary, financials and telecommunication services, which rose by 54.5 per cent, 50.6 per cent, 24.2 per cent and 20.5 per cent respectively. The weakest sector in 2010 was health care, which fell by 4.1 per cent.

As previously mentioned, the return on the listed shares in the State's direct ownership was 8.2 per cent. This is a direct calculation with respect to value in and value out, and how precise a figure this yields will vary depending on which indices or other alternatives you compare it with.

The composition of the shareholders on the Oslo Stock Exchange has not undergone any major changes in 2010. The State's total ownership has decreased from 37.8 per cent to 35.3 per cent. This is partly because the companies in which the State has large holdings performed worse than the rest of the Oslo Stock Exchange in 2010. This is especially true for Statoil ASA, which is by far the State's largest single shareholding.

Dividends

For the 2010 financial year, the State will receive a total of NOK 31.2 billion in dividends. This is NOK 8.6 billion more than in 2009. The continued financial and liquidity recovery means that several companies will pay greater dividends to the State for the 2010 financial year than they did for 2009. Of the listed companies, **Cermaq ASA, DnB NOR ASA, Kongsberg Gruppen ASA and Statoil ASA** will pay substantially higher sums to the Treasury this year than they did last year. Also, several of the unlisted companies are paying significantly higher dividends for the 2010 financial year than for 2009: primarily **Argentum Fondsinvesteringer AS, Mesta Konsern AS, Eksportfinans ASA, Aker Holding AS** and **Statkraft SF**.

Return and values 2010

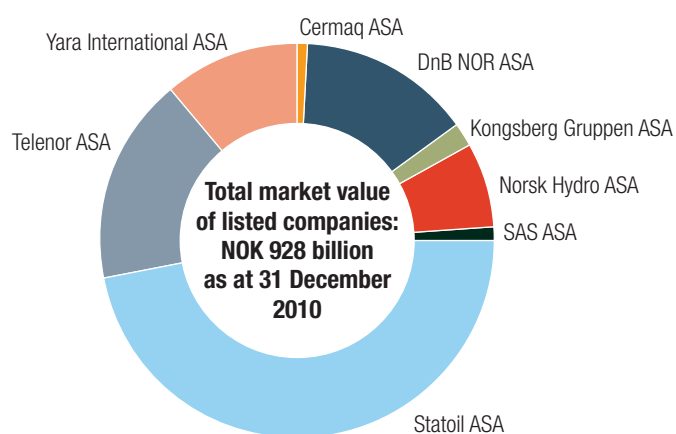
| NOK mill. | Market value ¹ | The State's holding ¹ | Value of the State's holding ¹ | Dividend to the State for financial year 2010 ² | The State's sales proceeds, capital contributions and share purchases ³ | Return in 2010 ⁴ | Direct return in 2010 ⁵ | Return last 5 years ⁶ |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------------|---|--|--|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Listed companies | | | | | | | | |
| Cermaq ASA | 8,325 | 43.5 % | 3,625 | 217 | 0 | 65 % | 2.7 % | 85 % |
| DnB NOR ASA | 133,399 | 34.0 % | 45,356 | 2,215 | 0 | 34 % | 2.8 % | 42 % |
| Kongsberg Gruppen ASA | 15,960 | 50.0 % | 7,980 | 225 | 0 | 53 % | 2.3 % | 362 % |
| Norsk Hydro ASA | 69,078 | 43.7 % | 30,187 | 531 | -4,350 | -3.9 % | 1.0 % | -36 % |
| SAS AB | 6,400 | 14.3 % | 915 | 0 | -583 | -56 % | 0.0 % | -90 % |
| Statoil ASA | 441,947 | 67.0 % | 296,104 | 13,352 | 0 | 0.3 % | 4.1 % | -5.6 % |
| Telenor ASA | 155,294 | 54.0 % | 83,812 | 3,400 | 0 | 21 % | 3.1 % | 60 % |
| Yara International ASA | 97,481 | 36.2 % | 35,298 | 581 | | 31 % | 1.7 % | 277 % |
| Total listed companies ⁷ | 927,883 | | 503,276 | 20,522 | -4,933 | 8.2 % | | |

| NOK mill. | Book equity ⁸ | The State's holding ¹ | Value of the State's holding book ⁹ | Dividend to the State for financial year 2010 ² | The State's sales proceeds, capital contributions and share purchases ³ |
|---|--------------------------|----------------------------------|--|--|--|
| Unlisted companies in categories 1–3 | | | | | |
| Argentum Fondsinvesteringer AS | 6,321 | 100 % | 6,321 | 396 | 0 |
| Baneservice AS | 145 | 100 % | 145 | 2 | 0 |
| Entra Eiendom AS | 6,864 | 100 % | 6,864 | 125 | 0 |
| Flytoget AS | 945 | 100 % | 945 | 74 | 0 |
| Mesta Konsern AS | 1,310 | 100 % | 1,310 | 150 | 0 |
| Secora AS | 62 | 100 % | 62 | 0 | 0 |
| Veterinærmedisinsk Oppdragscenter AS | 34 | 34 % | 11 | 13 | 0 |
| Aker Holding AS | 10,650 | 30 % | 1,324 | 91 | 0 |
| Nammo AS | 1,305 | 50 % | 652 | 70 | 0 |
| Eksportfinans ASA | 5,156 | 15 % | 773 | 201 | 0 |
| Electronic Chart Centre AS | 19 | 100 % | 19 | 0 | 0 |
| Kommunalbanken AS | 4,034 | 100 % | 4,034 | 165 | 0 |
| NSB AS | 6,778 | 100 % | 6,778 | 147 | 0 |
| Posten Norge AS | 5,503 | 100 % | 5,503 | 138 | 0 |
| Statkraft SF | 69,208 | 100 % | 69,208 | 7,985 | -14,000 |
| Store Norske Spitsbergen Kulkompani AS | 1,750 | 100 % | 1,749 | 125 | 0 |
| Total unlisted companies in categories 1–3 | 120,083 | | 105,699 | 9,680 | -14,000 |
| Total all companies in categories 1–3 | 1,047,966 | | 608,975 | 30,202 | -18,933 |

| NOK mill. | Dividend to the State for financial year 2010 ² | The State's sales proceeds, capital contributions and share purchases ³ |
|-----------|--|--|
|-----------|--|--|

Companies with sectoral policy objectives (category 4)

| | | |
|---------------------------------|--------|---------|
| Avinor | 504 | 0 |
| EFF | 0 | -108 |
| Innovation Norway | 42 | 0 |
| Norfund | 0 | -629 |
| Norsk Eiendomsinformasjon AS | 4 | 0 |
| Siva | 0 | -200 |
| Statnett SF | 315 | 0 |
| Statskog SF | 11 | -1,250 |
| AS Vinmonopolet | 81 | 0 |
| Total sectoral policy companies | 957 | -2,187 |
| Total all companies | 31,159 | -21,120 |



Return and values 2009

| <i>NOK mill</i> | <i>Market value ¹⁰</i> | <i>The State's holding ¹⁰</i> | <i>Value of the State's holding ¹⁰</i> | <i>Dividend to the State for financial year 2009</i> | <i>The State's sales proceeds, capital contributions and share purchases ³</i> |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|---|--|---|
| Listed companies | | | | | |
| Cermaq ASA | 5,180 | 43.5 % | 2,255 | 60 | 0 |
| DnB NOR ASA | 102,207 | 34.0 % | 34,750 | 969 | 0 |
| Kongsberg Gruppen ASA | 10,590 | 50.0 % | 5,295 | 120 | 0 |
| Norsk Hydro ASA | 60,406 | 43.8 % | 26,472 | 264 | 124 |
| SAS AB | 8,045 | 14.3 % | 1,149 | 0 | -709 |
| Statoil ASA | 461,716 | 67.0 % | 309,350 | 12,818 | -2,162 |
| Telenor ASA | 134,372 | 54.0 % | 72,521 | 2,237 | 0 |
| Yara International ASA | 76,888 | 36.2 % | 27,842 | 471 | 251 |
| Total listed companies | 859,405 | | 479,635 | 16,939 | -2,496 |

| <i>NOK mill.</i> | <i>Book equity ⁸</i> | <i>The State's holding ¹⁰</i> | <i>Value of the State's holding book ⁹</i> | <i>Dividend to the State for financial year 2009</i> | <i>The State's sales proceeds, capital contributions and share purchases ³</i> |
|---|---------------------------------|--|---|--|---|
| Unlisted companies in categories 1–3 | | | | | |
| Argentum Fondsinvesteringer AS | 5,487 | 100 % | 5,487 | 100 | 0 |
| Baneservice AS | 143 | 100 % | 143 | 20 | 0 |
| Entra Eiendom AS | 6,231 | 100 % | 6 231 | 115 | 0 |
| Flytoget AS | 917 | 100 % | 917 | 74 | 0 |
| Mesta Konsern AS | 1,553 | 100 % | 1,553 | 0 | 0 |
| Secora AS | 59 | 100 % | 59 | 0 | 0 |
| Veterinærmedisinsk Oppdragscenter AS | 42 | 40 % | 17 | 5 | 0 |
| Aker Holding AS | N/A | N/A | N/A | 85 | 0 |
| Nammo AS | 1,161 | 50 % | 580 | 67 | 0 |
| Eksporthold ASA | 5,408 | 15 % | 811 | 105 | 0 |
| Electronic Chart Centre AS | 19 | 100 % | 19 | 0 | 0 |
| Kommunalbanken AS | 3,561 | 100 % | 3,561 | 267 | 0 |
| NSB AS | 6,572 | 100 % | 6,572 | 172 | 0 |
| Posten Norge AS | 5,214 | 100 % | 5,214 | 0 | 0 |
| Statkraft SF | 55,534 | 100 % | 55,534 | 4,189 | 0 |
| Store Norske Spitsbergen Kulkompani AS | 1,567 | 100 % | 1,566 | 164 | 0 |
| Total unlisted companies cat. 1–3 | 93,468 | | 88,265 | 5,363 | 0 |
| Total all companies cat. 1–3 | 952,873 | | 567,900 | 22,303 | -2,496 |

| <i>NOK mill.</i> | <i>Dividend to the State for financial year 2009</i> | <i>The State's sales proceeds, capital contributions and share purchases</i> |
|------------------|--|--|
|------------------|--|--|

Companies with sectoral policy objectives (category 4)

| | | |
|----------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| Avinor | 0 | 0 |
| EFF | 0 | -108 |
| Innovation Norway | 36 | 0 |
| Norfund | 0 | -585 |
| Norsk Eiendomsinformasjon | 8 | 0 |
| Siva | 0 | 0 |
| Statnett SF | 132 | 0 |
| Statskog SF | 10 | 0 |
| AS Vinmonopolet | 48 | 0 |
| Total sector policy | 234 | -693 |
| Total all companies | 22,537 | -3,189 |

- As at 31 Dec. 2010 Source: Factset. Value of the State's holding as a percentage of the market value.
- Proposed dividends – may be changed at the annual general meetings in 2011.
- Sales proceeds are shown as positive figures; capital contributions and share purchases are shown as negative.
- Share price performance including reinvested dividends. Source: Factset.
- Dividends per share in 2010 as a percentage of the share price at 31 December 2009.
- Taking into account the rise in the value of the dividend. For Statoil ASA and Norsk Hydro ASA last three years. Source: Factset.
- Return is the change in market value plus received dividend and sales proceeds, less capital contributions and share purchases.
- Book equity less minority interests.
- The State's share of book equity less minority interests.
- As at 31 December 2010.



Eksportfinans is owned by 25 commercial and savings banks in addition to the State. The State, represented by the Ministry of Trade and Industry, became the owner of 15 per cent of the shares in 2001 through a private offering. Eksportfinans achieved a high dividend percentage in 2010, partly as a result of the preference share dividend of NOK 126 million that it paid to the State.





Key figures describing financial development

The State monitors the financial development in all companies in which it owns a stake. This chapter reports some key financial figures. The main focus in the State's ownership report is on companies where commercial operation is one of the main objectives, i.e. companies in categories 1–3. Nevertheless, as an owner the State also attaches importance to the efficient operation of the companies with sectoral policy objectives and the attainment of the political and social objectives with the most efficient use of resources possible.

Group accounting figures 2010 – Companies in categories 1–3

| <i>NOK mill.</i> | <i>The State's ownership stake¹</i> | <i>Operating revenue</i> | <i>Operating profit</i> | <i>Profit for the year²</i> | <i>Capital employed</i> | <i>Balance sheet total</i> |
|---|--|--------------------------|-------------------------|--|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| Listed companies | | | | | | |
| Cermaq ASA | 43.5 % | 9,991 | 1,952 | 1,514 | 7,411 | 9,613 |
| DnB NOR ASA | 34.0 % | 39,592 | 18,108 | 14,814 | N/A | 1,861,620 |
| Kongsberg Gruppen ASA | 50.0 % | 15,497 | 2,113 | 1,495 | 5,728 | 13,977 |
| Norsk Hydro ASA | 43.7 % | 75,717 | 3,184 | 1,888 | 58,514 | 88,788 |
| SAS AB | 14.3 % | 34,187 | -1,640 | -1,862 | 21,645 | 36,425 |
| Statoil ASA | 67.0 % | 529,648 | 137,228 | 38,082 | 465,713 | 643,008 |
| Telenor ASA | 54.0 % | 94,843 | 12,500 | 14,333 | 130,670 | 172,731 |
| Yara International ASA | 36.2 % | 65,374 | 7,467 | 8,729 | 48,621 | 65,464 |
| Total listed companies | | 864,849 | 180,911 | 78,993 | 738,302 | 2,891,626 |
| Unlisted companies in categories 1–3 | | | | | | |
| Argentum Fondsinvesteringer AS | 100 % | 1,025 | 963 | 952 | 6,524 | 6,552 |
| Baneservice AS | 100 % | 716 | 14 | 4 | 400 | 430 |
| Entra Eiendom AS | 100 % | 1,510 | 987 | 735 | 19,823 | 22,328 |
| Flytoget AS | 100 % | 776 | 150 | 106 | 1,005 | 1,441 |
| Mesta Konsern AS | 100 % | 4,514 | 21 | 24 | 1,310 | 3,013 |
| Secora AS | 100 % | 253 | 3 | 4 | 102 | 157 |
| Veterinærmedisinsk Oppdragscenter AS | 34 % | 419 | 38 | 29 | 34 | 3,350 |
| Aker Holding AS | 30 % | 0 | -0,9 | 2,910 | 10,650 | 10,956 |
| Nammo AS | 50 % | 3,448 | 435 | 280 | 1,637 | 2,906 |
| Eksportfinans ASA | 15 % | 817 | 622 | 448 | N/A | 215,549 |
| Electronic Chart Centre AS | 100 % | 22 | -1 | 0 | 19 | 23 |
| Kommunalbanken AS | 100 % | 1,132 | 1,034 | 741 | N/A | 307,666 |
| NSB AS | 100 % | 11,179 | 379 | 293 | 14,399 | 19,421 |
| Posten Norge AS | 100 % | 22,451 | 1,630 | 276 | 9,357 | 15,767 |
| Statkraft SF | 100 % | 23,707 | 13,093 | 7,167 | 116,708 | 157,608 |
| Store Norske Spitsbergen Kulkompani AS | 100 % | 1,507 | 349 | 276 | 1,772 | 2,641 |
| Total unlisted companies in categories 1–3 | | 73,475 | 19,717 | 14,246 | 183,738 | 766,491 |
| Total all companies in categories 1–3 | | 938,324 | 200,628 | 93,239 | 922,041 | 3,658,117 |

1 As at 31 Dec. 2010

2 Profit for the year after minority interests

Profit performance

The total profit after tax and minority interests for the 24 companies in categories 1–3 amounted to NOK 93.2 billion in 2010, compared with NOK 51.3 billion in the 2009 financial year, which is an increase of 82 per cent overall. A complete summary can be found in the table; only some of the larger companies will be discussed in the text.

Statoil ASA posted a net annual profit of NOK 38.1 billion, which is some NOK 20 billion higher than the previous year, or an increase of over 100 per cent. This contributes greatly to the State's overall profit growth from the 2009 financial year. Statoil's performance reflects higher liquids prices, which were partially counteracted by lower gas prices and lower liquids sales volumes.

Yara International ASA too achieved a profit that is well over 100 per cent higher than that for the 2009 financial year, amounting to NOK 5.0 billion. The profit for the year was NOK 8.8 billion. The profit for 2010 is the highest in the company's his-

tory, whereas the profit for 2009 was heavily impacted by the economic recession.

Telenor ASA achieved a profit growth of NOK 5.7 billion, which corresponds to around 65 per cent compared with 2009. The company has had organic revenue growth of 6 per cent that is largely attributable to growth in the Asian companies and increased demand for mobile broadband. However, Telenor's operating profit was down NOK 0.7 billion compared with the previous year, primarily as a result of the fact that the improvements in margins in most companies have been cancelled out by the costs of operations in India. The operating profit has also been affected by higher write-downs related to operations in India and forced write-downs in connection with replacement of the mobile infrastructure, especially in Norway. During the same period the operating revenues showed an increase of 4.5 per cent from NOK 90.1 billion to NOK 94.8 billion.

Norsk Hydro ASA is another company that has posted a higher profit for 2010 than 2009. The

profit for the year after tax was NOK 2.1 billion in 2010, compared with NOK 416 million in 2009. Hydro's underlying profit after tax adjusted for unrealised effects rose sharply in 2010, in line with the upswing in the market, yielding higher prices and greater demand, in addition to reductions in costs and staff cutbacks. The total sales volume rose by 17 per cent, compared with a decline of 18 per cent in the previous year.

SAS AB posted a loss of SEK 2.2 billion for 2010, compared with a loss of SEK 2.9 billion in 2009 and SEK 6.4 billion in 2008. The result for 2010 was impacted by a number of large one-off items. However, the underlying result was weakly positive. All European airlines saw a strong decline in revenues, primarily as a result of the drop in demand due to the general economic downturn in the wake of the financial crisis in 2008. In addition, the competition in the northern European aviation market increased sharply in the same period.

Cermaq posted a net profit for the year of NOK 1.5 billion, up substantially from its NOK 0.3 billion

Group accounting figures 2010 – Companies in categories 1–3

| NOK mill. | Cash flow operations | Dividend percentage | Average dividend percentage last 5 years ³ | Return on equity ⁴ | Average return on equity last 5 years ⁵ | Equity ratio ⁶ |
|---|----------------------|---------------------|---|-------------------------------|--|---------------------------|
| Listed companies | | | | | | |
| Cermaq ASA | 719 | 33 % | 39 % | 30 % | 14 % | 60 % |
| DnB NOR ASA | 16,710 | 44 % | 35 % | 14 % | 15 % | 10 % |
| Kongsberg Gruppen ASA | 2,015 | 30 % | 26 % | 35 % | 30 % | 35 % |
| Norsk Hydro ASA ⁷ | 6,363 | 63 % | 43 % | 4 % | 5 % | 64 % |
| SAS AB | -130 | 0 % | 0 % | -17 % | -11 % | 35 % |
| Statoil ASA ⁷ | 80,815 | 52 % | 62 % | 18 % | 19 % | 35 % |
| Telenor ASA | 26,465 | 44 % | 29 % | 17 % | 21 % | 56 % |
| Yara International ASA | 7,093 | 18 % | 20 % | 27 % | 26 % | 54 % |
| Weighted average listed companies ⁸ | | | | 17 % | | |
| Unlisted companies in categories 1–3 | | | | | | |
| Argentum Fondsinvesteringer AS | -478 | 42 % | 43 % | 16 % | 8 % | 100 % |
| Baneservice AS | -3 | 50 % | 217 % | 3 % | 2 % | 36 % |
| Entra Eiendom AS | 527 | 17 % | 166 % | 11 % | 3 % | 31 % |
| Flytoget AS | 275 | 70 % | 58 % | 11 % | 14 % | 66 % |
| Mesta Konsern AS | -9 | 620 % | N/A | 2 % | -7 % | 43 % |
| Secora AS | -4 | 0 | 19 % | 6 % | 5 % | 40 % |
| Veterinærmedisinsk Oppdragscenter AS | 37 | 1 | 123 % | 76 % | 26 % | 0 |
| | | | | | | |
| Aker Holding AS | 285 | 10 % | N/A ⁹ | N/A | N/A | 97 % |
| Nammo AS | 538 | 50 % | 48 % | 23 % | 25 % | 46 % |
| | | | | | | |
| Eksportfinans ASA | -2,886 | 140 % | 74 % | 8 % | 10 % | 13 % |
| Electronic Chart Centre AS | N/A | 0 % | 32 % | -1 % | 14 % | 83 % |
| Kommunalbanken AS | -55,825 | 22 % | 17 % | 22 % | 27 % | 9 % |
| NSB AS | 458 | 50 % | 66 % | 4 % | 5 % | 35 % |
| Posten Norge AS | 1,123 | 50 % | 61 % | 5 % | 8 % | 35 % |
| Statkraft SF | 12,692 | 83 % | 54 % | 11 % | 24 % | 49 % |
| Store Norske Spitsbergen Kulkompani AS | 420 | 45 % | 32 % | 17 % | 33 % | 66 % |
| Weighted average for unlisted companies in categories 1–3 | | | | 11 % | | |
| Weighted average for all companies in categories 1–3 | | | | 15 % | | |

³ Average dividend ratio is calculated as the total dividend divided by the total consolidated profit after taxes and minority interests for the last five years.

⁴ Profit for the year after minority interests and taxes divided by the majority share of the average book equity.

⁵ Arithmetic average of the last 5 years, or from establishment.

⁶ Equity as a percentage of total assets. Core capital adequacy ratio has been used for financial enterprises.

⁷ Average return on equity last 4 years.

⁸ Weighted in relation to the State's share of the book equity less minority interests as at 31 December 2009.

⁹ Using the defined calculations, the average dividend percentage will be negative.

profit for 2009. The improvement is largely due to the high price of salmon in all markets, and the fact that its subsidiary Mainstream Chile once again returned good figures after two years with losses as a result of disease among the fish.

Of the unlisted companies, it is the **Statkraft SF** group that achieved the best results measured in absolute terms (i.e. kroner), even though it posted a profit that was NOK 0.4 billion lower than in 2009. Statkraft's financial results were primarily driven by a historically cold winter and high power prices, combined with good, efficient energy management. The group thus achieved significant growth in revenues compared with previous years.

The **NSB group** posted a profit of NOK 293 million for 2010, a reduction of NOK 52 million from 2009. The weaker performance is primarily due to reduced earnings in passenger train operations as a result of increased costs linked to difficult operating conditions and unstable infrastructure in winter 2010, and a long period when the Drammensbanen line was closed in summer 2010. Lower reported

gains from property sales and higher accident costs were also contributing factors.

Posten Norge AS has more than doubled its profit from 2009. The company's operating revenue was down 0.7 per cent from 2009, but thanks to cost-reducing measures, Posten's operating profit improved by 22 per cent from 2009.

Entra Eiendom AS's accounting profit for the year was slightly better than in 2009. One reason for this is the positive effect from rising property prices in 2010, which appears as unrealised changes in the value in the IFRS accounts. This increase in value is primarily due to the decrease in the required rate of return on properties with long, reliable leases; in addition the improved financial market has led to greater activity in the transaction market.

Eksportfinans ASA posted a profit of NOK 448 million for 2010, compared with a loss of NOK 1,801 million in 2009. The positive overall result in 2010 was primarily caused by high net interest income, but was offset by the reversal of the previ-

ously recognised gains on Eksportfinans' own debt, which is measured at fair value in the financial statements.

Dividend percentage

The dividend percentage is that part of the company's profit that is paid to the shareholders. The remaining part of the capital is retained by the company and added to book equity. Of the listed companies, only **SAS AB**, is planning not to pay a dividend for the 2010 financial year. The other listed companies in the portfolio have a payout ratio of between 30 and 50 per cent of group profits after tax and minority interests. Among the unlisted companies, **Baneservice AS**, **Flytoget AS**, **Mesta Konsern AS**, **Nammo AS**, **Eksportfinans ASA**, **NSB AS**, **Posten Norge AS**, **Statkraft SF** and **Veterinærmedisinsk Oppdragscenter AS** will pay a dividend of 50 per cent or more of net profit after tax and minority interests.

To illustrate the companies' ability to yield a direct return over time, the table also indicates the average dividend percentage for the last five years. This

is calculated as the total dividend for the last five years divided by the total profit after tax and minority interests for the last five years and provides the average dividend percentage for the period. In this period, all the listed companies paid dividends, with averages ranging between 20 and 62 per cent. The only exception is **SAS AB**, which has not paid a dividend to the shareholders in the last five years. Among the unlisted companies, **Aker Holding AS** and **Mesta AS Group** have been noted as having an undefined average dividend percentage over the last five years. This is because although the companies' aggregate results after tax and minority interests for the last five years have been negative, there have been years during this period with positive results for which they have paid dividends, meaning that the average dividend percentage, as defined here, would be negative.

Return on equity

Return on equity is a measure of the efficiency of the companies' resource utilisation. Return on equity indicates the owner's return on capital and is measured as the profit for the year after tax and minority interests divided by the value of the majority's average equity. For the State, which is a long-term owner, it is also interesting to look at the return in the companies over time, in addition to the return for the individual year. The average annual return on equity for the last five years expresses the return on invested capital over time for each company. **SAS AB** and **Electronic Chart Centre AS** stand out with a negative return on equity of around 30 per cent for 2009. This is due to significant negative results relative to the size of the average equity during the last year. The average for the five-year period is positive for **Electronic Chart Centre AS**, but for **SAS AB** and **Mesta Konsern AS**, the return on equity, even over such a long period, is negative.¹

¹ It should be noted that the average return on equity over the last five years is an expression of the average for each year, and not the average for the entire five-year period. This applies to all the companies.

Public procurements and subsidies as a sectoral policy instrument

Several of the companies with sectoral policy objectives perform services at prices and in areas that are not commercially profitable. In some cases, the State therefore pays these companies to perform certain jobs and offer various services to achieve the sectoral policy objectives related to its ownership of the company. This is accomplished either through direct public procurements in companies that compete in a market or by giving direct state subsidies to the companies that do not compete in a market.

One example of public procurements is the purchase of health services from the regional health authorities representing the bulk of their revenues.

Some of the companies in category 3, i.e. companies with commercial objectives and other specific, defined objectives, are also required to carry out work and provide services that further sectoral policy objectives.

The scope of public procurement varies between the companies. The 52 companies covered in this report received a combined total of approx. NOK 100 billion in subsidies and income from the public procurement of services.² The financing of health services accounts for by far most of this amount, at a total of NOK 95.7 billion. This can be broken down into NOK 13.8 billion for the **Central Norway Regional Health Authority**, NOK 11.8 billion for the **Northern Norway Regional Health Authority**, NOK 52.0 billion for the **South-Eastern Norway Regional Health Authority** and NOK 18.1 billion for the **Western Norway Regional Health Authority**. Public procurements and state subsidies also represent a significant portion of the operating revenues of **Gassnova SF**, **Innovation Norway**, **Kings Bay AS**, **NSD AS**, **Petoro**, **Simula Research Laboratory AS**, **SIVA SF**, **UNINETT AS** and **UNIS AS**.

² In addition to NOK 97.6 billion from the sectoral policy companies: NOK 2.3 billion from NSB AS, and NOK 0.5 billion from Posten Norge AS. In total NOK 100.4 billion.

Group accounting figures 2010 – companies with sectoral policy objectives and the regional health authorities

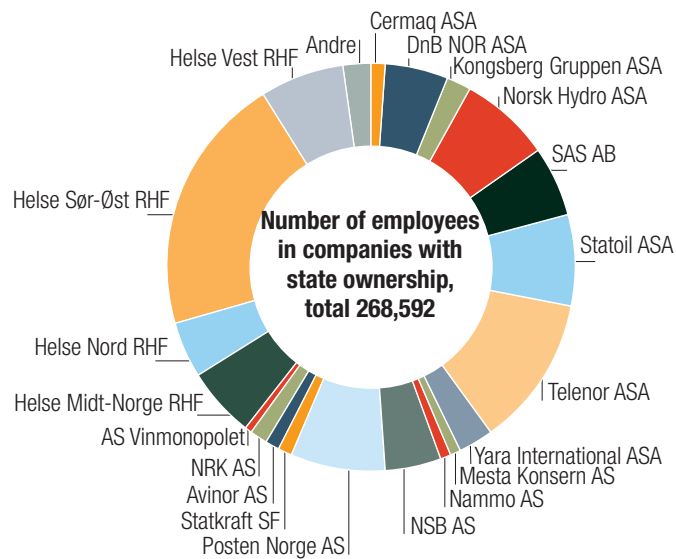
NOK mill.

Companies with sectoral policy objectives (category 4)

| |
|-------------------------------|
| Avinor AS |
| Bjørnøen AS |
| EFF |
| Enova SF |
| Gassco AS |
| Gassnova SF |
| Innovation Norway |
| Kings Bay AS |
| KITH AS |
| Nofima |
| Norfund |
| Norsk Eiendomsinformasjon AS |
| Norsk Helsenet SF |
| NRK AS |
| NSD AS |
| Norsk Tipping AS |
| Petoro AS |
| Simula Research Laboratory AS |
| SIVA SF |
| Statnett SF |
| Statskog SF |
| UNINETT AS |
| UNIS AS |
| AS Vinmonopolet |
| Total |

The regional health authorities

| |
|--------------------------|
| Central Norway RHA |
| Northern Norway RHA |
| South-Eastern Norway RHA |
| Western Norway RHA |
| Total |



| The State's ownership stake ¹ | Operating revenue | Operating profit | Profit for the year ² | Equity ³ | Balance sheet total | State subsidies / public procurements |
|--|-------------------|------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 100 % | 7,871 | 1,745 | 1,008 | 10,999 | 23,475 | 50 |
| 100 % | 0.18 | 0 | 0 | 4.06 | 4.07 | 0 |
| 100 % | 363 | 41 | 47 | 246 | 319 | 0 |
| 100 % | 78 | -1 | 0 | 28 | 46 | 0 |
| 100 % | 0 | 0 | 1 | 15 | 510 | 47 |
| 100 % | 82 | 1 | 2 | 37 | 60 | 91 |
| 51 % | 1,249 | -46 | -46 | 1,023 | 23,414 | 1,006 |
| 100 % | 51 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 19 | 15 |
| 80.5 % | 36 | 0 | 0 | 13 | 18 | 0 |
| 57 % | 464 | -12 | -9 | 41 | 289 | 0 |
| 100 % | 221 | 142 | 182 | 6,747 | 6,790 | 34 |
| 100 % | 252 | 11 | 9 | 56 | 144 | 0 |
| 100 % | 211 | 16 | 17 | 87 | 145 | 0.5 |
| 100 % | 4,862 | 46 | 14 | 1,144 | 3,038 | 1 |
| 100 % | 41 | 1 | 2 | 7 | 40 | 21 |
| 100 % | 14,798 | 3,600 | 3,684 | 410 | 4,648 | 0 |
| 100 % | 214 | -3 | 0 | 38 | 143 | 208 |
| 100 % | 109 | 7 | 5 | 13 | 44 | 54 |
| 100 % | 319 | 45 | 21 | 998 | 2,904 | 131 |
| 100 % | 7,247 | 3,279 | 2,198 | 7,628 | 22,070 | 0 |
| 100 % | 214 | 23 | 30 | 1,568 | 2,210 | 17 |
| 100 % | 202 | 0 | 2 | 119 | 308 | 98 |
| 100 % | 102 | 4 | 3 | 12 | 72 | 90 |
| 100 % | 11,229 | 177 | 162 | 692 | 2,993 | 0 |
| | 50,213 | | 7,330 | | | 1,863 |
| 100 % | 15,085 | 1,372 | 548 | 4,577 | 17,695 | 13,750 |
| 100 % | 12,318 | 720 | 112 | 6,060 | 9,956 | 11,848 |
| 100 % | 55,484 | 2,934 | 172 | 24,455 | 51,606 | 51,977 |
| 100 % | 19,144 | 1,397 | 436 | 8,276 | 16,554 | 18,101 |
| | 102,031 | | 1,267 | | | 95,676 |

1 On 31 Dec. 2010

2 Profit for the year after tax and minority interests For the regional health authorities, the deviation from the State's performance requirement is used.

3 Total equity less minority interests



Kings Bay AS is responsible for the operation and development of the infrastructure in Ny-Ålesund on Svalbard. Kings Bay also provides management services to Bjørnøen AS.



Other key figures

The companies also publish non-financial key figures in their annual reports. This is in part due to statutory requirements but is also a result of an increased focus on good corporate governance, ethics and social responsibility. The tables below provide an overview of some non-financial key figures to which the State attaches importance when following up its ownership of companies.

Remuneration to Chief Executive Officer and board fees.

Pursuant to the Accounting Act, companies are required to disclose the total remuneration paid to the Chief Executive Officer in their annual reports. The reason for this is a desire for transparency concerning remuneration. The board is responsible for hiring the CEO and determining his/her remuneration. The boards of all public limited liability companies must also present a statement of principles, to be voted on at the annual general meeting, on the remuneration of senior executives.

The table includes the total compensation value of salaries, benefits in kind, bonuses, earned pensions, provisions for incentive schemes and other remuneration.

The remuneration to the board members is to be determined by the general meeting and should reflect the board's responsibilities and expertise, the time spent on this work by the directors and the complexity of the company. The table below shows the total board fees paid by the parent company.

In March 2011, the Government adopted guidelines for the terms of employment of senior executives in state-owned enterprises and companies. The intention of these guidelines is to communicate the factors that the State will attach importance to in its voting when an annual general meeting considers the remuneration of senior executives. They also reflect the State's attitude to these matters in companies in which the stipulation of remuneration of senior executives is not a separate item on the agenda at the general meeting. Reference is also made to Annex 1 to Report no. 13 to the Storting (2010–2011) *Active ownership – Norwegian State ownership in a global economy* for more information on this matter.

Auditors' fees

The task of the auditor is to audit the company's accounts to ensure that these reflect the actual state of the company and its financial situation.

The auditor is to behave and be viewed as an independent and critical party. It is therefore essential that the auditor is not involved to any substantial degree in the execution of the activities to be audited. In addition, the auditor should not carry out

advisory assignments of such a scope or nature that the auditor's independence may be questioned. When relevant, this is evaluated on a case-by-case basis.

Many of the companies use different auditing firms to perform different assignments in their group. The tables on page 27 provide an overview of the fees paid to the companies' main auditors at group level. The auditing fees are divided into four categories: statutory audits, services related to audits, services related to tax matters and other services. Categorisation of audit expenses may vary from company to company, and not all companies split the fees into the four categories outlined above. For companies that do not distinguish between audit-related and tax-related services in their reports, the fee is included in the services related to audits, even though parts of the fee may be related to tax matters.

When a fee other than the fee for the statutory audit comprises a considerable share of the total fee to the company's chosen auditor, there may be grounds for questioning the auditor's independence. However, there are situations in which it is expedient to use an auditor for tasks where there is no conflict with the independence linked to the ordinary auditing assignment. For example, this applies to transactions where a confirmation of assets may follow from the auditor.

When other fees account for a substantial proportion of the auditors' total fees, the State seeks to obtain information on the nature of these fees. This information is often specified by the companies in the notes to the accounts.

Board composition

One of an owner's key tasks is to appoint board members. The State as an owner places a great deal of emphasis on ensuring that the board as a whole possesses expertise suited to the company's challenges and market situation. In order to strengthen efforts related to the composition of the boards, the State has actively contributed to the establishment of nomination committees in the large companies. The nomination committees comprise representatives of the owners, who jointly prepare proposals for the corporate assembly or general meetings and election of boards. In wholly

state-owned companies, the work of composing boards is carried out in a structured manner by the ministry that manages the State's ownership.

The board's composition should be such that it safeguards the shareholders' interests in the best possible manner. The State attaches importance to the companies having to take into account a number of considerations in order to develop their assets in the longer term. For a more detailed description of this, see "The Government's Ownership Policy".

The State also attaches importance to the boards having sufficient diversity to be able to safeguard such considerations. Representation of both genders on the boards of wholly state-owned companies and public limited companies is regulated in the companies legislation and was introduced with effect from 1 January 2006.

On average, women account for 44 per cent of the shareholder-elected board members in the 52 companies presented in this report.

1 Includes salaries, payments in kind, disbursed bonuses, earned pensions, provisions for incentive schemes and other remuneration.

2 Total board fees in the parent company. Includes board fees and remuneration for work on committees under the board.

3 The company changed auditors at the general meeting 4 May 2010. The auditor's fees for 2010 include remuneration of the both the former auditors and the current auditors.

4 The amounts for SAS AB are in Norwegian kroner. The exchange rate used is the average rate for 2010 NOK / SEK 83.95. Remuneration to the CEO only includes remuneration to the former CEO Mats Jansson who stepped down on 1 October 2010.

5 Remuneration to the CEO includes remuneration to the former CEO Bård Mikkelsen, who stepped down on 30 April 2010 and remuneration to the new CEO Christian Rynning-Tonnesen, who started on 1 May 2010.

6 The principles for recording audit costs were changed in 2010.

7 In addition to the stated remuneration to the CEO, NOK 4.1 million has been allocated for the CEO's unsecured administrative pension.

Other factors – remuneration

NOK thousands

| | Total remuneration to the CEO. ¹ | Total board fees ² | Statutory audit group services, | Services related to auditing group | Services related to tax matters, group | Other assistance, group |
|------------------------------|---|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|--|-------------------------|
| Listed companies | | | | | | |
| Cermaq ASA | 4,540 | 1,746 | 4,117 | 197 | 334 | 234 |
| DnB NOR ASA | 9,111 | 2,823 | 24,275 | 2,274 | 4,226 | 2,875 |
| Kongsberg Gruppen ASA | 6,583 | 1,801 | 5,585 | 721 | 109 | 30 |
| Norsk Hydro ASA ³ | 9,325 | 3,956 | 27,000 | 3,000 | 1,000 | 2,000 |
| SAS AB ⁴ | 14,476 | 3,136 | 9,235 | 15,951 | 3,358 | 1,679 |
| Statoil ASA | 15,487 | 4,441 | 64,500 | 14,200 | 0 | 200 |
| Telenor ASA | 11,191 | 3,136 | 30,900 | 4,100 | 5,700 | 2,400 |
| Yara International ASA | 10,184 | 2,301 | 27,345 | 1,299 | 1,152 | 1,237 |

Unlisted companies in categories 1–3

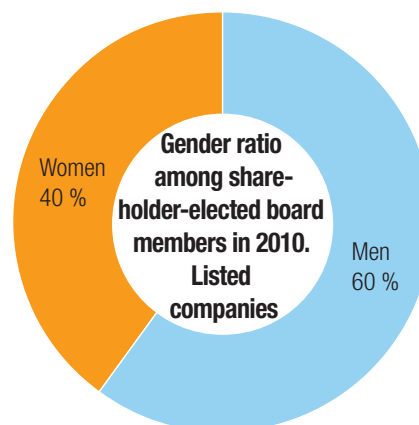
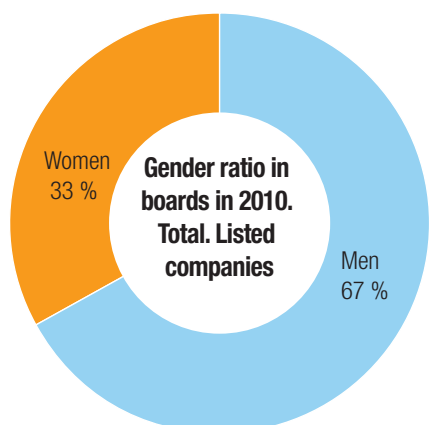
| | | | | | | |
|--|-------|-------|--------|-------|-------|-------|
| Argentum Fondsinvesteringer AS | 5,329 | 673 | 140 | 7 | 20 | 58 |
| Baneservice AS | 1,300 | 1,502 | 652 | 0 | 70 | 159 |
| Entra Eiendom AS | 6,003 | 1,575 | 1,800 | 98 | 170 | 513 |
| Flytoget AS | 2,379 | 855 | 250 | 0 | 5 | 15 |
| Mesta AS | 3,579 | 1,935 | 2,440 | 24 | 16 | 0 |
| Secora AS | 1,292 | 566 | 480 | 31 | 107 | 0 |
| Veterinærmedisinsk Oppdragscenter AS | 1,612 | 237 | 138 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Aker Holding AS | 0 | 613 | 31 | 13 | 0 | 0 |
| Nammo AS | 5,402 | 1,118 | 3,226 | 270 | 879 | 374 |
| Eksporthansa ASA | 5,084 | 1,470 | 5,153 | 1,124 | 0 | 157 |
| Electronic Chart Centre AS | 962 | 311 | 35 | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| Kommunalbanken AS | 2,936 | 1,000 | 701 | 854 | 0 | 53 |
| NSB AS | 4 575 | 1,582 | 5,598 | 170 | 524 | 1,897 |
| Posten Norge AS | 5,927 | 2,010 | 7,011 | 857 | 930 | 662 |
| Statkraft SF ⁵ | 7,057 | 2,583 | 11,518 | 1,266 | 2,778 | 2 090 |
| Store Norske Spitsbergen Kulkompani AS | 2,253 | 1,073 | 515 | 75 | 45 | 6,072 |

Companies with sectoral policy objectives (category 4)

| | | | | | | |
|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----|-----|
| Avinor AS | 4,215 | 1,941 | 900 | 0 | 0 | 100 |
| Bjørnøen AS | 0 | 57 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 7 |
| EFF AS ⁶ | 1,733 | 630 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 75 |
| Enova SF | 1,377 | 1,402 | 60 | 0 | 0 | 54 |
| Gassco AS | 4,859 | 1,473 | 1,548 | 0 | 986 | 0 |
| Gassnova SF | 1,814 | 993 | 60 | 172 | 0 | 0 |
| Innovation Norway | 2,116 | 1,285 | 1,080 | 84 | 60 | 709 |
| Kings Bay AS | 744 | 379 | 125 | 40 | 0 | 0 |
| KITH AS | 1,178 | 178 | 56 | 64 | 0 | 0 |
| Nofima | 1,524 | 686 | 823 | 697 | 172 | 0 |
| Norfund | 2,617 | 525 | 336 | 0 | 0 | 162 |
| Norsk Eiendomsinformasjon AS ⁷ | 1,872 | 630 | 165 | 68 | 0 | 0 |
| Norsk Helsenet SF | 1,188 | 903 | 104 | 0 | 0 | 163 |
| NRK AS | 2,405 | 1,076 | 503 | 169 | 32 | 463 |
| NSD AS | 1,030 | 199 | 50 | 36 | 0 | 0 |
| Norsk Tipping AS | 6,087 | 994 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Petoro AS | 6,067 | 1,460 | 300 | 3,700 | 0 | 0 |
| Simula Research Laboratory AS | 1,896 | 242 | 119 | 0 | 0 | 55 |
| SIVA SF | 1,584 | 488 | 654 | 25 | 49 | 146 |
| Statnett SF | 4,438 | 1,961 | 867 | 471 | 220 | 142 |
| Statskog SF | 1,417 | 596 | 328 | 1 | 130 | 300 |
| UNINETT AS | 1,093 | 165 | 265 | 43 | 0 | 0 |
| UNIS AS | 930 | 216 | 99 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| AS Vinmonopolet | 2,692 | 1,130 | 725 | 0 | 0 | 326 |

The regional health authorities

| | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----|-------|
| Central Norway RHA | 1,705 | 2,812 | 1,433 | 150 | 56 | 31 |
| Northern Norway RHA | 1,765 | 1,630 | 1,308 | 1,401 | 23 | 173 |
| South-Eastern Norway RHA | 2,167 | 2,102 | 4,550 | 7,027 | 103 | 1,912 |
| Western Norway RHA | 2,409 | 1,524 | 2,400 | 342 | 0 | 64 |

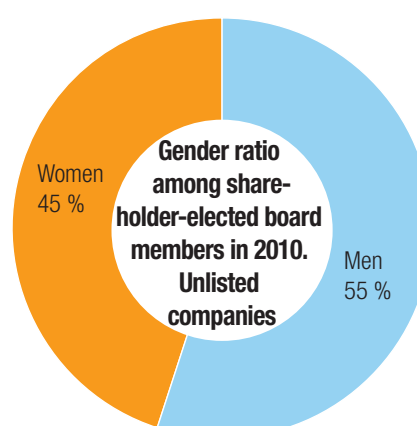
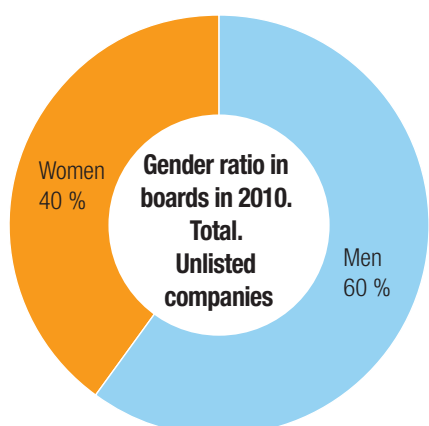


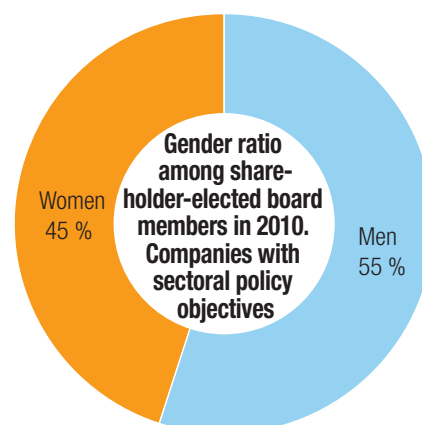
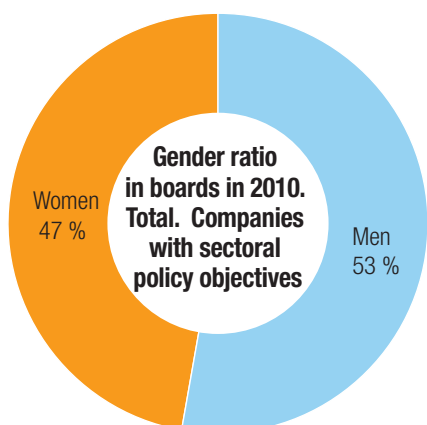
Other factors – Percentage of women on the board

| | Percentage of women on the board, total, 2010 | Percentage of women on the board, total, 2009 | Percentage shareholder-elected women on the board, 2010 ¹ | Percentage shareholder-elected women on the board, 2009 ¹ |
|----------------------------------|---|---|--|--|
| Listed companies | | | | |
| Cermaq ASA | 38 % | 38 % | 40 % | 40 % |
| DnB NOR ASA | 44 % | 44 % | 50 % | 50 % |
| Kongsberg Gruppen ASA | 25 % | 25 % | 40 % | 40 % |
| Norsk Hydro ASA | 30 % | 25 % | 43 % | 40 % |
| SAS AB | 30 % | 30 % | 29 % | 29 % |
| Statoil ASA ¹ | 40 % | 40 % | 43 % | 43 % |
| Telenor ASA | 36 % | 36 % | 38 % | 38 % |
| Yara International ASA | 25 % | 25 % | 40 % | 40 % |
| Average for the listed companies | 33 % | 33 % | 40 % | 40 % |

Unlisted companies in categories 1–3

| | | | | |
|--|------|------|------|------|
| Argentum Fondsinvesteringer AS | 60 % | 60 % | 60 % | 60 % |
| Baneservice AS | 25 % | 25 % | 40 % | 40 % |
| Entra Eiendom AS | 43 % | 43 % | 40 % | 40 % |
| Flytoget AS | 38 % | 38 % | 40 % | 40 % |
| Mesta Konsern AS | 33 % | 33 % | 50 % | 50 % |
| Secora AS | 40 % | 40 % | 33 % | 33 % |
| Aker Holding AS* | 40 % | 40 % | 40 % | 40 % |
| Nammo AS | 25 % | 25 % | 33 % | 33 % |
| Eksporthfinans ASA | 50 % | 50 % | 57 % | 57 % |
| Electronic Chart Centre AS | 50 % | 67 % | 50 % | 67 % |
| Kommunalbanken AS | 63 % | 50 % | 57 % | 57 % |
| NSB AS | 25 % | 25 % | 40 % | 40 % |
| Posten Norge AS | 50 % | 50 % | 50 % | 50 % |
| Statkraft SF | 44 % | 44 % | 50 % | 50 % |
| Store Norske Spitsbergen Kulkompani AS | 38 % | 38 % | 60 % | 60 % |
| Veterinærmedisinsk Oppdragscenter AS | 20 % | 20 % | 20 % | 20 % |
| Average for the unlisted companies in cat. 1–3 | 40 % | 40 % | 45 % | 46 % |



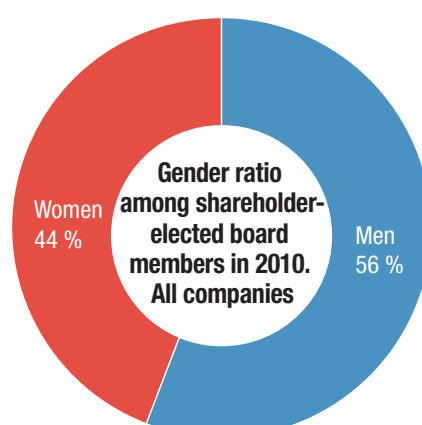
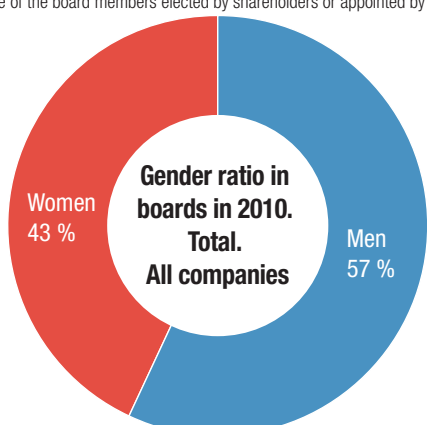


| | Percentage of women on the board, total, 2010 | Percentage of women on the board, total, 2009 | Percentage shareholder-elected women on the board, 2010 ¹ | Percentage shareholder-elected women on the board, 2009 ¹ |
|---|---|---|--|--|
| Companies with sectoral policy objectives (category 4) | | | | |
| Avinor AS | 50 % | 50 % | 50 % | 50 % |
| Bjørnøen AS | 40 % | 40 % | 40 % | 40 % |
| EFF | 50 % | 50 % | 43 % | 43 % |
| Enova SF | 50 % | 50 % | 40 % | 40 % |
| Gassco AS | 50 % | 50 % | 50 % | 50 % |
| Gassnova SF | 40 % | 40 % | 40 % | 40 % |
| Innovation Norway | 45 % | 58 % | 45 % | 60 % |
| Kings Bay AS | 40 % | 40 % | 40 % | 40 % |
| KITH AS | 57 % | 57 % | 43 % | 43 % |
| Nofima | 46 % | 36 % | 38 % | 38 % |
| Norfund | 60 % | 60 % | 60 % | 60 % |
| Norsk Eiendomsinformasjon AS | 43 % | 57 % | 40 % | 60 % |
| Norsk Helsenet SF | 50 % | 50 % | 50 % | 50 % |
| NRK AS | 44 % | 44 % | 50 % | 50 % |
| NSD AS | 43 % | 43 % | 40 % | 40 % |
| Norsk Tipping AS | 57 % | 57 % | 75 % | 60 % |
| Petoro AS | 43 % | 43 % | 40 % | 40 % |
| Simula Research Laboratory AS | 29 % | 29 % | 40 % | 40 % |
| SIVA SF | 43 % | 43 % | 43 % | 43 % |
| Statnett SF | 44 % | 44 % | 50 % | 50 % |
| Statskog SF | 50 % | 57 % | 40 % | 50 % |
| UNINETT AS | 34 % | 34 % | 40 % | 40 % |
| UNIS AS | 50 % | 63 % | 40 % | 60 % |
| AS Vinmonopolet | 40 % | 44 % | 50 % | 50 % |

The regional health authorities

| | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|------|------|------|------|
| Central Norway RHA | 54 % | 54 % | 44 % | 44 % |
| Northern Norway RHA | 54 % | 54 % | 44 % | 44 % |
| South-Eastern Norway RHA | 56 % | 50 % | 55 % | 55 % |
| Western Norway RHA | 54 % | 54 % | 44 % | 44 % |
| Average for the companies in cat. 4 | 47 % | 48 % | 45 % | 47 % |
| Total / average for all the companies | 43 % | 44 % | 44 % | 46 % |

¹ Percentage of the board members elected by shareholders or appointed by the owners





In Q1 2011, Hydro finalised the acquisition of the majority of Vale's aluminium operations in Brazil. The acquisition is expected to make Hydro's operating results more robust when prices are low and improve the company's general cost position. The State wants Hydro – and the other companies – to take advantage of the significant business opportunities inherent in incorporating social responsibility into their business strategy.



Review of the ministries' follow-up of the companies' social responsibility

As the manager of substantial assets on behalf of Norwegian society, the State strives to ensure a long-term development, economic growth and return on its ownership. The State attaches importance to good corporate governance of the enterprises in accordance with the Norwegian Code of Practice for Corporate Governance and to how the companies meet the expectations that other bodies and society have of the companies. The companies must embrace social responsibility as part of its core business strategy that is decided by the board. Follow-up of corporate social responsibility has become an important part of the State's ownership dialogue with the companies.





The importance of corporate social responsibility

The companies' long-term development and return will largely depend on whether the companies take into account and actively seek to influence the factors that increase the company's business opportunities over time and at the same time seek to eliminate factors that can harm the companies' reputation. Damage to a company's reputation can have serious consequences, such as customers not wanting to buy its products, investors not wanting to be identified with the company, and competent professionals not wanting to work for the company. In the long term, all these factors will undermine the company's development opportunities and profitability, and ultimately the shareholders' return.

Companies that actively engage in corporate social responsibility in a manner that improves their business opportunities will be able to attract customers, investors and good employees. There is much evidence to suggest that companies that understand the risks associated with *not* practising corporate social responsibility and that handle these elements well will excel in terms of their long-term development and returns. The State as an owner strives to ensure that the companies in which the State has a stake avoid conduct that is not consist-

ent with sustainable and responsible business activities. Rather, the companies should seek to exploit the considerable business opportunities associated with incorporating social responsibility into their business strategy.

The State's expectations of the companies in which it has a stake

The State has expressed its expectations of both private and state-owned companies with regard to their efforts to practise corporate social responsibility clearly in several white papers. Report no. 10 to the Storting (2008–2009) *Corporate social responsibility in a global economy* and Report no. 13 to the Storting (2006–2007) *An active and long-term ownership* define what the State expects of trade and industry with regard to corporate social responsibility. On 1 April 2011, the Government presented Report no. 13 to the Storting (2010–2011) *Active ownership – Norwegian State ownership in a global economy*. Here the Government clarified and tightened its expectations of the state-owned companies' social responsibility.

The State's attitudes regarding corporate social responsibility in companies where the State is a shareholder are expressed as expectations, as opposed to as absolute requirements. It is expected that companies are leaders in exercising social re-

sponsibility within their areas of responsibility and that they draw up guidelines for their CSR work. It is the company's board and management that develop guidelines and long-term strategies for the individual company. It is expected that in the future the companies report on their CSR work, including significant challenges, goals and performance indicators, and that as a general rule they use the Global Reporting Initiative reporting standards.

Follow-up of the State's expectations

Throughout 2010, the State has worked on following up the Government's expectations regarding the state-owned companies' level of corporate social responsibility, as expressed in the Report no. 13 to the Storting (2006–2007) and Report no. 10 to the Storting (2008–2009). The Government's expectations are followed up and communicated in the regular dialogue that the ministries have with the companies in which the State owns a stake. The follow-up of the companies' corporate social responsibility efforts is a natural part of the follow-up of companies in which the State is a shareholder and is discussed as a separate issue in addition to the focus on their financial performance.

The various companies may face different challenges related to various dimensions of corporate social responsibility. The dialogue with the compa-



© Flytoget AS

nies will thus vary accordingly. For some companies, the dialogue will focus on the company's general corporate social responsibility work. For others, there may also be follow-up related to individual incidents. It is often individual cases – be they accidents or related to working conditions – that attract the most public attention. As an owner, the State wants the companies to have defined measures and/or prepared guidelines that safeguard the State's expectations and that can help reduce the likelihood of such negative incidents occurring. As an owner, the State can also contribute to changes in the composition of a company's board to increase the level of competence and focus in relation to the company's corporate social responsibility work.

The Ministry of Trade and Industry manages the ownership of most of the companies with commercial objectives. The companies with sectoral policy objectives are primarily managed by other ministries. The individual ministry in question is responsible for following up the development of the companies in terms of both financial performance and corporate social responsibility. The focus of the follow-up will vary depending on the challenges faced by the individual company. The discussion in the State's Ownership Report will focus mainly on the Ministry of Trade and Industry's follow-up of the

state-owned companies with commercial objectives.

With a view to following up the Government's expectations, the Ministry of Trade and Industry has implemented a number of measures, including:

- Informing the boards of all the companies and other ministries responsible for the ownership interests about the Government's expectations regarding sector-independent considerations by letter.
- Introduction of a routine to address the companies' corporate social responsibility efforts at the quarterly owner meetings.
- Dedicated corporate social responsibility meetings with the management of all the companies to chart the status of their work. In 2010, there was a particular focus on the companies' work linked to the environment and climate change. The meetings for 2011 will be characterised by the fact that the Government has presented a new white paper defining its expectations more clearly.
- Hired an external advisor (PwC) in summer 2010 to conduct a new review of the companies' reporting on corporate social responsibility in their annual reports and sustainability reports. PwC's presented its report in autumn 2010, which showed an improvement in the

companies' reporting compared with 2009. The report is available on the Ministry of Trade and Industry's website.

At the special corporate social responsibility meetings held with the companies in 2008, issues such as health, the working environment and safety, ethics / corruption, the environment, equality and the companies' reporting on corporate social responsibility were discussed in the dialogue with the companies. In 2009, there was a special focus on issues related to the companies' work to ensure equality opportunities.

In 2010, the Ministry of Trade and Industry has acted as secretariat for the work on Report no. 13 to the Storting (2010–2011), in which corporate social responsibility is discussed at length. In this regard, several meetings have been held with other shareholders and voluntary organisations to get input. All the input from the different communities has served to increase knowledge in the field, resulting in a white paper in which the Government's expectations to the companies' corporate social responsibility efforts are clarified and made more stringent. The ministries' work in the future will be to follow up the Government's expectations in the ownership dialogue with companies and in dialogues with NGOs and others.

Norwegian and Nordic industrial policy:

Corporate social responsibility, equality and innovation

The white paper on State ownership (2011) highlights trends and the results of the State's ownership. It also outlines a number of general trends in Norwegian trade and industry. In 2012, Norway will take over the Presidency of the Nordic Council of Ministers. In this connection, Norway must identify priority areas and the way forward for industrial development in the Nordic region. The three topics discussed here (equality and labour market participation; corporate social responsibility and international reporting practices; and innovation and sustainability) have been emphasised in the Nordic cooperation. They are regarded as important perspectives for presence in emerging markets.

By Marit Hoel, PhD, founder and CEO of the Center for Corporate Diversity





Marit Hoel

Each of the Nordic countries has areas where they are "top of the league" and areas where they face special challenges.

There will always be debate about the formulation and practical implementation of active industrial policy. Both before and after the financial crisis, discussions in many countries have focused on the content and scope of industrial policy instruments. Government authorities and policy makers are responsible for setting rules that will facilitate sustainable economic development. However, industrial policy is also a matter of defining priorities and long-term perspectives. The Nordic region is often referred to as an area where businesses share a number of strong common trends. On closer inspection, however, we see that each of the Nordic countries has some special characteristics that allow it to excel in certain areas. The priorities set by the presidencies of the Nordic Council of Ministers in recent years show a correlation between the focus area and trade and industry's "best practice". The review shows that there is much to be gained from sharing experiences of the results that can be achieved by having an active industrial policy.

Equality and labour market participation

The Nordic countries are often held up as shining examples in discussions on equality. For more than 30 years the region has stood out as the area in the world with the highest labour force participation rate, protection of women's rights in the workplace, and most equal participation in public life and politics. Norway is the leader in this respect with its Act on gender representation on the boards of public limited companies (the Quota Act). A number of European countries look to be following suit and adopting various forms of legislated quota systems to ensure the representation of women on corporate boards, including Spain, Belgium, the Netherlands and France. The debate in Germany over the last 12 months suggests that Germany too will soon propose some kind of quota system. In this area, there are clear differences between the Nordic countries. Only Iceland has adopted a similar law. It should be noted that Finland has had a law regulating public corporations since 2004.

The Norwegian Quota Act has also had repercussions for the composition of boards in major Norwe-

gian limited liability companies (AS companies). The Center for Corporate Diversity has been monitoring developments in the proportion of women on corporate boards and in senior executive positions in Norway and in the 500 largest companies in the Nordic countries for a number of years now. In 2004, we found low representation of women on the boards of Norwegian public limited liability (ASA) and limited liability (AS) companies. At the beginning of 2010, we reviewed the composition of the board in Norway's 100 largest companies. Of the 100 companies, 35 are registered as public limited liability companies (ASA) and 65 are registered as limited liability companies (AS).

The proportion of women on the boards of the major limited liability (AS) companies has increased by more than 10 percentage points from 2004 to 2010. Looking at the developments in the other Nordic countries during the same period, we find a much more modest increase (3–4 percentage points). After Norway, Sweden has the highest proportion of female board members, with more than 20 per cent representation of women in 2010.

Challenges: The 2011 white paper on State ownership identifies the need for a continued focus on gender equality in Norwegian industry. In this regard, we would like to point out two main challenges:

1. The Quota Act has had a negligible effect on the number of women in top executive positions in Norwegian companies.

Sweden and Norway both have just over 17 per cent women in senior management positions in the 100 largest companies. Denmark has the lowest female representation rate of the Nordic countries. However, this does not mean that the Norwegian law will not have an impact at all. Wholly or partially state-owned companies have had women on their boards for some time and are now under pressure from the owner to ensure a more even gender balance at senior management level. In the companies that belong to the Ministry of Trade and Industry, the proportion of women in senior management positions has risen to just under 25 per cent in 2011, which is signifi-

Composition of the board in Norway's 100 largest companies

| Companies | Board members | Women | % Women |
|-----------|---------------|-------|---------|
| Total | 776 | 237 | 30.5 |
| ASA | 270 | 101 | 37.4 |
| AS | 506 | 136 | 26.9 |

© SASAB

The Nordic countries in the UN Global Compact and Global Reporting Initiative¹

| Country | Members of the UN Global Compact | Members of the Global Reporting Initiative |
|---------|----------------------------------|--|
| Norway | 50 | 17 |
| Sweden | 104 | 81 |
| Finland | 26 | 32 |
| Denmark | 197 | 16 |

¹ Companies that are members

Registered: 17.2.2011

cantly above the average for the 100 largest companies. A survey conducted by the World Economic Forum identifies organisational culture and lack of ambition in this area among senior corporate executives as decisive causes. This finding is an important supplement to, and a correction of, the sometimes exaggerated perspective on the significance of family status and maternity leave for the recruitment of women to senior management positions.

2. The relatively low proportion of entrepreneurship among women

Norway faces challenges in terms of closing the gender gap among founders of companies. The barriers are well described, including the lack of rights and financial support in periods of childcare and sickness. The repeal of the audit requirement for limited liability companies with limited turnover in 2011 is a general simplification measure. However, it may prove to have a positive effect on the number of women attempting to set up their own companies: being employed in your own limited liability company (AS company) provides greater security than operating as a sole proprietorship. The relatively higher costs of operating a limited liability company have been a barrier for women who traditionally tend to start companies with more modest financial resources than men. It will be important to monitor the developments and measure the effect of this change.

Corporate social responsibility and international reporting practices

The Nordic authorities are generally concerned about ensuring that typical Nordic values and culture are reflected in a pan-Nordic industrial strategy, with an emphasis on social responsibility, transparency and efforts to combat corruption. In connection with the handing over of the Presidency of the Nordic Council of Ministers to Denmark in 2010, it was stated:

"Branding the Nordic region.

In the globalised economy, competition between the regions of the world is growing fiercer all the time. The Nordic region has built up a strong brand that is widely recognised around the world, and the individual countries derive benefit from joint promotion in international markets. [...] The Presidency will work to establish a new, green Nordic business strategy. It will seek to strengthen the competitiveness of Nordic businesses and exploit opportunities that arise as a result of climate change. It will also promote Nordic principles of corporate social responsibility and launch specific initiatives designed to improve conditions for innovation." (Nordic Council of Ministers 2009)

So, how do Nordic companies define their corporate social responsibility in strategies for growth and innovation?

Challenges: The information in the table above indicates that Denmark and Sweden are the leaders in the Nordic region in terms of the number of companies that report to international standards and programmes. This aspect of corporate culture is particularly important in the global presence. Reporting alone does not provide any guarantee of ethical standards; but it does ensure that companies review their application of the rules and policies. The Danish authorities hold that companies have a duty to adhere to international reporting standards and have therefore incorporated them into the national regulations. The Norwegian white paper on State ownership presented in 2011 expresses clear expectations of Norwegian companies. A proactive attitude on the part of the authorities and monitoring the companies in this area are crucial for the results.

Innovation and sustainability

Nordic trade and industry relies on innovation and development by the major companies. In the Nordic and international markets, social accountability and

ethical standards are increasingly a driving force for innovation, for example, in the development of environmental technology. Internationally, there is debate as to whether in the future this will be an inherent prerequisite for commercial expansion and growth. In the Nordic Council of Ministers, this is expressed in the programme for the Finnish Presidency for 2011:

"Finland will make 'Coping with Climate Change' the main theme of the Presidency of the Nordic Council of Ministers in 2011. This is an important theme at both national and international level. Attention will be paid to every form of climate work in all sectors, and to promoting and reinforcing the leading role played by the Nordic countries in these endeavours. [...] International comparisons suggest that entrepreneurship in the Nordic countries is not on the same level as in other developed countries. For example, there are relatively few companies relative to the level of knowledge in the population. During Finland's presidency, the aim is to examine which innovation policy measures will create new, successful industries that provide employment and motivate entrepreneurship. New growth is to be expected in green technology sectors in particular. Thanks to the high level of education in our countries, measures can be targeted at growth and knowledge intensive companies."

How well countries score in international rankings depends on the methods and scope to a certain extent. They will therefore always be controversial. Nevertheless, they are useful as an indicator of the strengths and weaknesses of the innovation policy. The European Commission's Innovation Union scoreboard is one approach to monitoring.

Challenges: If we compare the ranking of countries using the Union Innovation Scoreboard, we see that Finland is described as a "Fast grower – Innovation Leader" among the Nordic countries. The 2011 white paper on State ownership in Norway highlights the need to follow up the innovation policies and activities in the major Norwegian companies.

This also entails implications for the challenges we face in terms of women in leadership positions. The companies' future leadership structure will also be affected by the major development and innovation projects. We do not know enough about how diversity is handled in this area in the companies. Perhaps the stalemate in women's leadership can be partially explained by the distribution of participation here?

Union Innovation Scoreboard 2011

| Country | Innovation Performance | Innovation Growth |
|---------|------------------------|-------------------|
| Norway | Rank 19 (MI) | NA |
| Sweden | Rank 1 (IL) | IL Slow grower |
| Iceland | Rank 14 (IF) | NA |
| Finland | Rank 3 (IL) | IL Growth leader |
| Denmark | Rank 2 (IL) | IL Slow grower |

02.01.2011

IL = Innovation Leader
MI = Moderate Innovator NA = Not available

IF = Innovation Follower

Active ownership – requires more expertise

The Norwegian government wants to be a good owner for its enterprises, and in the Soria Moria Declaration expressed a clear ambition to play a more active ownership role. At the same time, international developments entail that it is becoming both more important and more challenging for active owners to organise their ownership in a way that ensures that it contributes to economic growth.

By: Espen Klitzing, Partner, and Frithjof Lund, Junior Partner, McKinsey & Company



Espen Klitzing



Frithjof Lund

The role of owner in international trade and industry is developing rapidly. In the wake of recent developments, such as explosive globalisation, more frequent paradigm shifts, rapid technological developments, and greater requirements concerning governance, it is not only corporate boards and management that are facing more stringent requirements. Owners too are facing increasing requirements, highlighting the polarisation of the roles played by owners.

In most listed companies, the ownership is spread across a large number of institutional investors. For example, the Government Pension Fund Global had an average shareholding in each of its companies of approx. 1 per cent in 2010 and yet is frequently among the company's ten largest shareholders. On average, the ten largest shareholders on the stock exchanges in New York and London own a total of 29 per cent and 30 per cent respectively of the ten largest companies. (Figure 1)

Institutional shareholders such as pension funds and mutual funds tend to spread their investments across a large number of companies and are therefore not very active at all as owners in the individual company as regards monitoring strategic and financial developments. They vote with their feet and sell their shares in companies they believe will not yield an attractive return.

This has led to many people referring to companies that only have institutional owners as "ownerless". This alleged lack of active ownership – which could have acted as a counterweight to corporate managements with primarily short-term, financial incentives – has been held up as one of the underlying causes of the recent financial crisis. There is therefore now debate as to whether there should be requirements that institutional owners are more active in their relations with the companies in which they have a stake. Demanding active ownership of owners with very small stakeholdings in a company is far from straightforward, as they are unable to justify the kind of resource commitment that active ownership would require in the light of the size of their ownership share.

Another response to the phenomenon of "ownerless" companies is the emergence of highly active owners, for example within private equity funds. These kinds of owners focus on a small number of companies and exert an active influence on the companies. The best of these equity management groups succeed in creating added value by exercising active ownership.

In summary, there appears to be a polarisation, where owners are either completely passive in relation to a large number of companies in a broadly diversified portfolio or very active in relation to a small number of companies where they have large shareholdings.

Unless a system is introduced where requirements are set to every single owner, the consequence of this fragmentation of the ownership structure is that shareholders with significant ownership interests cannot really expect the other shareholders to exercise active ownership. If the State itself does not ac-

Figure 1 Ownership of the largest listed companies is fragmented

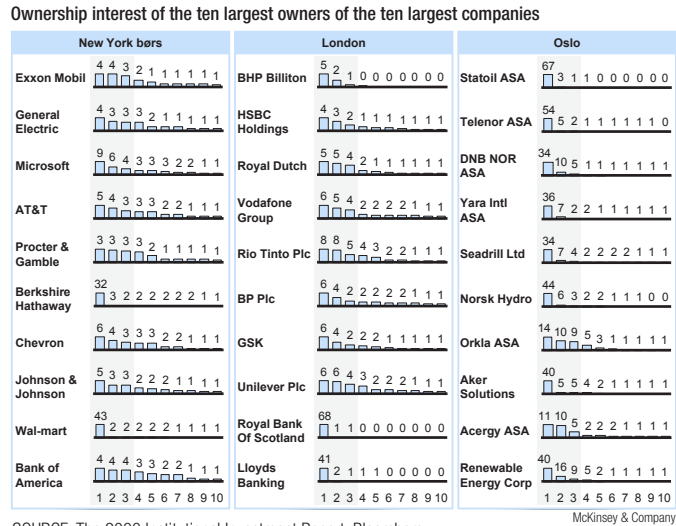
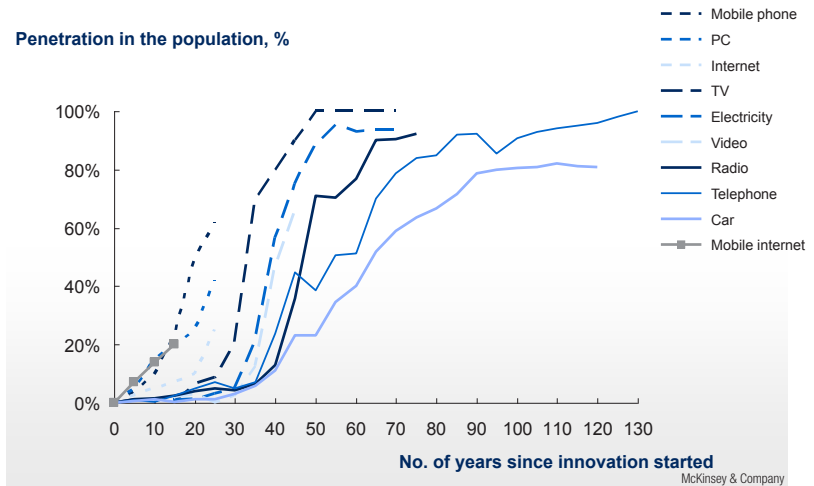


Figure 2 New technologies are reaching the consumers much more rapidly than previously



SOURCE: Corporate Angels, <http://www.corpangels.com/blogs/Innovation/corporate-america-designed-to-fail-part-1/>

tively exercise its ownership, it risks relying entirely on the corporate management and the board making decisions that are in its best interest. It should not be overlooked that having the State as an owner that actively works to further develop the company can be an advantage compared to companies with only institutional, passive owners.

The issue of whether the State's active involvement as an owner is an advantage or hindrance to a company will largely depend on the goals the State sets for its ownership, the expertise and insight that the administration of ownership is based on, the availability of sufficient resources for this purpose, and a clear division of responsibilities and roles.

Of course, it will always be the companies' management that is responsible for the daily operation of the company and, in collaboration with the board, the formulation of the company's strategy. It is the owners' task to ensure that the companies always have

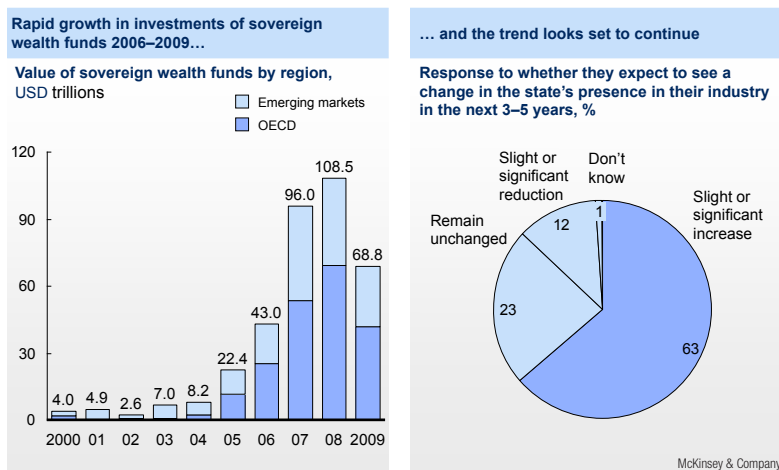
the best possible board composition and that the company's incentive schemes are designed to promote the interests of the shareholders. This requires considerable insight into the company, a clearly articulated objective for the ownership and good processes for choosing board members, setting board terms and evaluation.

Rapid industrial and technological development necessitates flexibility

The increasingly rapid rate of global changes in technology and innovation entails shorter life expectancy for companies and makes it harder for companies to maintain strategic positions over time. The landscape is changing dynamically, and companies have to be quick to adapt. A strong position today is no longer a guarantee of a strong position tomorrow.

For example, new technology is being accepted by the markets increasingly quickly. Whereas it took some 60 years from the telephone being launched to it reaching

Figure 3 Increased wealth creation by the State



SOURCE: Questionnaire survey conducted among 1,167 global executives by McKinsey Quarterly, November 2009, Prequin 2010 SWF report

60 per cent penetration among potential users and almost 130 years for it to achieve 100 per cent penetration, it has taken the mobile telephone only 25 years or so to attain similar penetration. (Figure 2)

At the same time, the lowering of trade barriers entails increased competition from abroad in many industries. This means that even companies that only produce for the domestic market are now exposed to international competition. And finally, it is inevitable that more and more of the value creation in the world will occur in emerging economies. Knowledge about and experience in traditional core markets is no longer sufficient.

These developmental trends have significant implications for companies' management, board and owners. Companies must have the capacity to change and adapt and the ability to make decisions quickly when business opportunities arise. The management must therefore monitor external developments and trends in addition to focusing on daily operations. International contacts and networks are becoming increasingly important.

The board in turn must have an active approach to strategic issues. This requires a good understanding of the company's operations, the markets the company operates in, and the trends that affect the company. Appointing a CEO is always a central task, and in a changing world, it is likely that management changes will have to be made more frequently than in the past. An optimum board composition is therefore essential. Not only should the board members have expertise that is relevant to the current operations of the company, they should also be aware of adjacent businesses that may have a significant impact on the company's development and direction. International experience and insight are therefore very important at board level too.

The owners must expect to be asked to give an opinion on major changes in strategy and investments

more frequently than before. So as not to be at the mercy of the company's own assessment's active owners must develop their own perspective on the main development trends and opportunities for the company. It is necessary for owners to have their own perspective on the company's development even if they do not want to play an active role in determining the companies' industrial and strategic development. Regardless, owners have to be able to respond quickly and appropriately. Without these kinds of perspectives, it is impossible to make an informed decision on key ownership issues, such as acquisitions and share issues. Given the complexity of the decisions that have to be made and the pace of change, owners are increasingly dependent on being able to rely on a competent and independent board. Good shareholder groups build up networks of qualified potential board members and use them actively in their companies.

Increased focus on corporate governance

There has been increased debate concerning the exercise of ownership and corporate governance in the wake of the corporate and accounting scandals in the late 1990s and early 2000s. The financial crisis has further sharpened the focus on governance issues.

One consequence of this strong focus on exercise of ownership and corporate governance is that owners who do not adhere to the generally accepted principles are subject to harsh criticism. There is irrefutable evidence of a direct negative impact on the value of companies in which this kind of shareholder has substantial holdings. If a nation's state in the capacity as an owner of a company is considered not to comply with the rules of good corporate governance, it is not only the assets in the companies owned by the state that are adversely affected. Given the state's size in the national equity market, confidence in the entire stock market may be undermined, with the resulting impairment of the market as a whole.

Compliance with the requirements concerning good corporate governance is therefore even more important when the State is the owner, and especially so in Norway, given the high degree of State ownership in the Norwegian stock market.

Increased wealth creation by the State

The last decade has seen a great deal of wealth creation by the state in a number of countries. This has been achieved through large trade surpluses as a result of the export of raw materials – for example, oil in the case of Norway and a more general trade surplus for China. McKinsey Global Institute has published several studies highlighting sovereign wealth funds as a rapidly growing power broker in international capital markets. In every scenario for the economic development of the world economy, the influence of sovereign wealth funds is predicted to continue growing. A similar picture is drawn by global leaders when asked about expected developments in the state's presence over the next 3–5 years. (Figure 3)

The financial crisis has led to a sharp increase in state ownership in many countries, particularly in the financial sector, as governments have taken control of crisis-stricken banks and insurance companies.

This recent increase in state ownership has led to a strong focus on how state owners exercise their ownership. People have called for a clearer division of roles between the state's activities as a regulator, inspection authority and owner, as well as raising needs for clear communication from the state as an owner. State ownership in Norway, in both the Ministry of Trade and Industry's portfolio and the Government Pension Fund Global, can in many ways be described as best practice in relation to these requirements. There is a high degree of transparency, clear division of roles, and the State is perceived as an owner that does not intervene in the companies' ongoing commercial assessments. Moreover, state ownership is not used to achieve short-term Norwegian national interests in a larger political perspective. The general debate and scepticism towards widespread state ownership have made it necessary for the Norwegian authorities to justify the Norwegian State's ownership to various international bodies, such as the UN, and through its foreign service missions. Dialogue with the international investor market is also important to explain how Norwegian State ownership works. If the State becomes a more active owner of the companies in which it has a stake and increasingly uses its financial resources to promote Norwegian business, state ownership will once again come under the spotlight.

Summary: Major developments are increasing the importance of good and active ownership. The same trends are also making it increasingly hard to exercise this kind of ownership. If the Norwegian State wants to maintain its ambition of being a good and considerably more active owner in the companies in which it owns shares, it will have to make sure that the teams entrusted with managing the State's ownership are given the resources necessary to realise the ambitions.



Statnett SF was established on 1 January 1992 and is the transmission system operator in Norway



The State's administration of its ownership – company overview

The State is the largest owner of companies in Norway, and the ministries manage the State's ownership stakes in more than 70 companies. This report describes the companies where commercial operation is one of the objectives (categories 1–3) and the most important companies with sectoral policy objectives (category 4) – all in all 52 companies.

Companies where commercial operation is one of the main objectives – Categories 1–3

One of the main objectives of the ownership management of the companies in categories 1–3 is to maximise the value of the State's shares and contribute to the sound industrial development of these companies. In addition, the management of the State's ownership stake in some of these companies has other objectives, such as ensuring that the head office remains in Norway or some other specific, defined goal.

Most of the companies where the main objective of State ownership is commercial operation are managed by the Ownership Department in the Ministry of Trade and Industry. At 31 March 2010, this department managed the State's ownership interests in 19 companies where commercial operation is one of the main objectives and two companies with sectoral policy objectives.

The State's ownership of the other companies where one of the objectives is commercial operations is managed by the Ministry of Local Government and Regional Development (Kommunalbanken AS), the Ministry of Agriculture and Food (Veterinærmedisinsk Oppdragscenter AS), the Ministry of Petroleum and Energy (Statoil ASA) and the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Baneservice AS, NSB AS and Posten AS).

Companies with sectoral policy objectives – Category 4

The sectoral policy companies are companies in which the State owns a stake that have sectoral policy and social objectives, and where the main objectives of state ownership are not commercial. These companies are managed by the individual ministries that are responsible for the sectoral policy in the various areas. For example, the State's ownership of Statnett SF and Statskog is managed by the Ministry of Petroleum and Energy and the Ministry of Agriculture and Food respectively. Examples of objectives which form the basis for the State's ownership of the sectoral policy companies include the provision of safe, environmentally friendly, good aviation services throughout Norway to the general public (Avinor AS), the control of sales of alcoholic beverages (AS Vinmonopolet), or the provision of good, equal, specialist health services to all who require them (the regional health authorities).

Although the sectoral policy companies' main objectives are not commercial, financial results and the efficient use of society's resources are also important in these companies. These companies' financial results must be weighed against the sectoral policy objectives. Nevertheless, the State as an owner is interested in achieving sectoral policy and public objectives in the most resource-efficient way.

The sectoral policy companies' degree of commercial orientation varies. For example, NRK operates in a market characterised by competition, while AS Vinmonopolet manages a sales monopoly.



Extended overview of the State's direct ownership

The table shows the 73 companies where the State's shareholding is managed directly by the ministries. The companies have been organised according to the ministry responsible for managing the State's ownership. The State's holding is stated as it was on 31 March 2011. Companies whose ownership is managed by subordinate agencies have not been included in this table. For more information about the companies, contact the responsible owner ministry.

Ministry of Labour and Social Inclusion

| | |
|---|--------|
| Kompetansesenter for IT i helse- og sosialsektoren AS (KITH AS) | 10.5 % |
|---|--------|

Ministry of Finance

| | |
|-----------------------------|--------|
| Nordiske Investeringsbanken | 18.4 % |
| Norges Bank | 100 % |
| Folketrygdfondet | 100 % |

Ministry of Fisheries and Coastal Affairs

| | |
|-----------------------------|--------|
| Ekspertutvalget for fisk AS | 100 % |
| NOFIMA AS | 56.8 % |

Ministry of Health and Care Services

| | |
|---|-------|
| AS Vinmonopolet | 100 % |
| Central Norway Regional Health Authority | 100 % |
| Northern Norway Regional Health Authority | 100 % |
| Western Norway Regional Health Authority | 100 % |
| South-Eastern Norway Regional Health Authority | 100 % |
| Kompetansesenter for IT i helse- og sosialsektoren AS (KITH AS) | 70 % |
| Norsk Helsenet SF | 100 % |

Ministry of Local Government and Regional Development

| | |
|-------------------|-------|
| Husbanken | 100 % |
| Kommunalbanken AS | 100 % |

Ministry of Culture

| | |
|-------------------------------|--------|
| Carte Blanche AS | 70 % |
| Den Nationale Scene AS | 66.7 % |
| Den Norske Opera & Ballett AS | 100 % |
| Filmparken AS | 77.6 % |
| Nationaltheatret AS | 100 % |
| Norsk rikskringkasting AS | 100 % |
| Norsk Tipping AS | 100 % |
| Rogaland Teater | 66.7 % |
| Trøndelag Teater AS | 66.7 % |
| Rosenkrantzgt. 10 AS | 3 % |

Ministry of Education and Research

| | |
|---|-------|
| Norsk samfunnsvitenskapelig datatjeneste AS | 100 % |
| Simula Research Laboratory AS | 100 % |
| Uninett AS | 100 % |
| Universitetssenteret på Svalbard AS (UNIS) | 100 % |

Ministry of Agriculture and Food

| | |
|--------------------------------------|-------|
| Graminor AS | 34 % |
| Kimen Såvarelaboratoriet AS | 51 % |
| Statskog SF | 100 % |
| Staur gård AS | 100 % |
| Veterinærmedisinsk Oppdragssenter AS | 34 % |

Ministry of Trade and Industry

| | |
|--|--------|
| Aker Holding AS | 30 % |
| Andøya Rakettskytefelt AS | 100 % |
| Argentum Fondsinvesteringer AS | 100 % |
| Bjørnøen AS | 100 % |
| Cermaq ASA | 43.5 % |
| DnB NOR ASA | 34 % |
| Eksporthandel ASA | 15 % |
| Electronic Chart Centre AS | 100 % |
| Entra Eiendom AS | 100 % |
| Flytoget AS | 100 % |
| Innovation Norway | 51 % |
| Kings Bay AS | 100 % |
| Kongsberg Gruppen ASA | 50 % |
| Mesta Konsern AS | 100 % |
| Nammo AS | 50 % |
| Norsk Hydro ASA | 34.3 % |
| Norsk Eiendomsinformasjon AS | 100 % |
| Norsk Romsenter Eiendom AS | 100 % |
| Raufoss ASA ¹ | 50.3 % |
| SAS AB | 14.3 % |
| Secora AS | 100 % |
| SIVA SF | 100 % |
| Statkraft SF | 100 % |
| Store Norske Spitsbergen Kulkompani AS | 99.9 % |
| Telenor ASA | 54 % |
| Venturefondet AS* | 100 % |
| Yara International ASA | 36.2 % |

¹ Under discontinuation

Ministry of Petroleum and Energy

| | |
|-------------|-------|
| Gassco AS | 100 % |
| Gassnova SF | 100 % |
| Petoro AS | 100 % |
| Enova SF | 100 % |
| Statnett SF | 100 % |
| Statoil ASA | 67 % |

Ministry of Transport and Communications

| | |
|-----------------|-------|
| Avinor AS | 100 % |
| BaneService AS | 100 % |
| NSB AS | 100 % |
| Posten Norge AS | 100 % |

Ministry of Foreign Affairs

| | |
|---------|-------|
| Norfund | 100 % |
|---------|-------|



Flytoget AS was founded in 1992 under the name NSB Gardermobanen AS. In 2003, the company was spun off from the NSB group as a separate limited liability company owned by the Ministry of Transport and Communications. In 2004, the administration of the State's ownership of Flytoget AS was transferred to the Ministry of Trade and Industry, and the company is now categorised in category 1: companies with commercial objectives.



Companies where commercial operation is one of the main objectives (Categories 1–3)

The State's ownership interest in the companies where commercial operation is one of the objectives is administered with the aim of maximising the value of the State's shares and contributing to the sound industrial development of these companies. The expected results and return depend on the companies' risk profiles. The companies operate in markets with other commercially oriented players.

| | PAGE | | PAGE |
|---|------|---|------|
| Companies with commercial objectives | | Companies with commercial and other specific, defined objectives | |
| Argentum Fondsinvesteringer AS | 46 | Eksporfinans ASA | 63 |
| Baneservice AS | 47 | Electronic Chart Centre AS | 64 |
| Cermaq ASA | 48 | Kommunalbanken AS | 65 |
| Entra Eiendom AS | 49 | NSB AS | 66 |
| Flytoget AS | 50 | Posten Norge AS | 67 |
| Mesta Konsern AS | 51 | Statkraft SF | 68 |
| SAS AB | 52 | Store Norske Spitsbergen Kulkompani AS | 69 |
| Secora AS | 53 | | |
| Veterinærmedisinsk Oppdragssenter AS | 54 | | |
| Companies with commercial objectives and head office functions in Norway | | | |
| Aker Holding AS | 55 | | |
| DnB NOR ASA | 56 | | |
| Kongsberg Gruppen ASA | 57 | | |
| Nammo AS | 58 | | |
| Norsk Hydro ASA | 59 | | |
| Statoil ASA | 60 | | |
| Telenor ASA | 61 | | |
| Yara International ASA | 62 | | |

Argentum Fondsinvesteringer AS

State ownership through the Ministry of Trade and Industry: 100 %
Website: www.argentum.no



© Argentum Fondsinvesteringer AS

Argentum was established in 2001 to manage the State's investments in private equity funds and contribute to a better functioning capital market for unlisted companies. Argentum helps build strong and well capitalised private equity groups that can offer both expertise and risk capital to companies.

Argentum is currently a leading player in the Nordic private equity market with a portfolio of 55 funds, comprehensive cooperation with other investors, and significant activity in the secondary market. Argentum's objective is to provide a return on a par with the best European private equity investors, and, as a private equity specialist, function as a link and partner for financial investors (limited partners) and managers of Nordic private equity funds (general partners). Argentum attaches importance to the selection of funds and counter-cyclical investments.

Important events

At year-end 2010, Argentum's funds have invested over NOK 22 billion in Norwegian companies, NOK 5.7 billion of which was invested in 2010. Very little new capital has been raised for private equity funds in 2010, but the market was showing signs of normalisation towards the end of the year.

The private equity industry in Norway and the Nordic region has seen substantial growth and devel-

opment over the last ten years. Throughout 2010, Argentum has focused on good, sound realisation of investments, consolidating the sector and emergence of new markets. The focus on ensuring that funds are realised according to plan has paid off, and in 2010 Argentum received its largest ever proceeds from realisation of funds.

Financial development

Argentum has developed positively in 2010, and the group's profit for 2010 was NOK 1,017 million, up by NOK 682.5 million compared with the previous year.

The profit from investments in private equity funds was NOK 1,022 million in 2010, compared with NOK 305.4 million in 2009. Realised returns totalled NOK 427 million, and appreciation in the portfolio contributed NOK 594.6 million. The market value of the group's portfolio of private equity funds on 31 December 2010 was NOK 4,638 million, compared with NOK 3,156 million on 31 December 2009. The annual return on investments in private equity funds since the start-up of the fund portfolio was 19.1 per cent on 31 December 2010, compared with 16.0 per cent at year-end 2009.

| Income statement | 2010 | 2009 |
|--|--------------|-------------|
| Operating revenues | 1,025 | 309 |
| Operating expenses | 62 | 47 |
| Operating profit / loss | 963 | 262 |
| Net financial items | 48 | 54 |
| Profit / loss before tax and minority interests | 1,011 | 316 |
| Tax charge | -6 | -19 |
| Profit / loss after tax and minority interests | 952 | 302 |

| Balance sheet | 2010 | 2009 |
|---------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Intangible assets | 38 | 32 |
| Fixed assets | 3 | 2 |
| Financial fixed assets | 4,638 | 3,156 |
| Total fixed assets | 4,679 | 3,190 |
| Current assets | 1,874 | 2,417 |
| Total assets | 6,552 | 5,608 |

| | | |
|---|--------------|--------------|
| Paid-in equity | 4,650 | 4,650 |
| Retained earnings / other equity | 1,671 | 837 |
| Minority interests | 204 | 105 |
| Total equity | 6,524 | 5,591 |
| Provisions for liabilities | 0 | 0 |
| Long-term liabilities | 0 | 0 |
| Short-term interest-bearing liabilities | 0 | 0 |
| Short-term interest-free liabilities | 28 | 16 |
| Total debt and liabilities | 28 | 16 |
| Total equity and liabilities | 6,552 | 5,608 |

| Cash flow | 2010 | 2009 |
|--------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Operating activities | -478 | -920 |
| Investment activities | 649 | -1,012 |
| Financing activities | -84 | 2,008 |
| Change cash and liquid assets | 87 | 75 |

| Key figures | 2010 | 2009 |
|---------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Capital employed | 6,524 | 5,591 |
| EBITDA | 1,027 | 323 |
| EBIT | 1,027 | 323 |
| Equity ratio | 99.6 % | 99.7 % |
| Return on equity | 16 % | 7 % |
| Average return on equity last 5 years | 8 % | |
| Return on capital employed | 17 % | 7 % |

| Assets in and out of the company | 2010 | 2009 |
|--|-------------|-------------|
| Allocated dividend | 396 | 100 |
| Dividend percentage | 42 % | 33 % |
| Average dividend percentage last 5 years | 43 % | |
| Allocated dividend to the State | 396 | 100 |
| Capital contributions from the State | 0 | 2,000 |

| Additional information | 2010 | 2009 |
|--|-------------|-------------|
| Number of employees | 19 | 15 |
| Percentage employees in Norway | 100 % | 100 % |
| The State's ownership interest at year-end | 100 % | 100 % |
| Percentage of women on the board, total | 60 % | 60 % |
| Percentage of shareholder-elected women on the board | 60 % | 60 % |



Argentum Fondsinvesteringer as • Bradbenken 1, NO-5003 Bergen • Tel.: + 47 55 54 70 10 • Website: www.argentum.no
CEO: Joachim Høegh-Krohn • Members of the board: Tom Knoff (chair), Grethe Høiland, Marie Jore Ritterberg, Jørgen C. Arentz Rostrup, Mari Thjømøe • Auditor: PricewaterhouseCoopers AS



Baneservice AS

The State's ownership interest through the Ministry of Transport and Communications: 100 %
Website: www.baneservice.no



© Peter Magnusson / Baneservice

Baneservice AS was spun off from the Norwegian National Railway Administration on 1 January 2005. The State's ownership is administered by the Ministry of Transport and Communications. The group is a leading supplier of technical railway contracting services in Scandinavia. The group is also branching out into tram and urban rail lines.

Important events

In addition to various small and medium-sized contracts, the company has handed over three major projects in 2010. The largest is the contact line system for the new double track between Stavanger and Sandnes for the Norwegian National Railway Administration. The first phase of the urban railway in Bergen, which has been under construction for two years, was completed and handed over to the client, Bergen Municipality. In addition, a subsection of the new Kolsåsbanen urban rail line in Oslo was completed and handed over to Kollektivtransportproduksjon AS.

In 2010, Baneservice has also carried out a considerable number of heavy maintenance tasks on most railway routes in Norway on behalf of the Norwegian National Railway Administration. In Sweden, a major assignment was completed for the Swedish Transport Administration in Stockholm in connection with the new City Line commuter tunnel. This project includes reorganisation of the traffic at Tomtebodas shunting yard. The company also won the next contract, which will run until 2012.

The new market area Terminal Operations, which operates and develops terminal services for rail freight operators, has seen substantial growth in 2010 in connection with the takeover of the Gothenburg Intermodal Terminal in February. In

January 2011, two more contracts have been signed in this business area in Sweden. The market area is expected to increase as more Swedish terminals are exposed to competition over the coming years.

Financial development

Baneservice AS had a turnover of NOK 715.8 million in 2010, which is down NOK 40.3 million from 2009. This decline is related to the Norwegian market and is the result of lost market shares due to greater competition from overseas actors. The group's profit before tax was NOK 14.2 million in 2010, a reduction of NOK 48.9 million. However, adjusted for the effect of the transition to the new pension scheme in 2009, the profit from operations in 2010 is at roughly the same level as in the previous year. The Swedish contracting operations have developed positively in terms of both turnover and profit. In Norway, smaller volumes have resulted in lower capacity utilisation of the support functions and the equipment fleet, and profitability has thus not been at a satisfactory level. Nevertheless, improvement measures linked to project management, procurements and management systems have had a positive impact on profitability in the project portfolio. The group's order backlog is slightly lower than expected in light of the growth ambitions. A dividend of NOK 2.2 million will be paid for the 2010 financial year.

| Income statement (MNOK) | 2010 | 2009 |
|--|-------------|-------------|
| Operating revenues | 716 | 756 |
| Operating expenses | 701 | 687 |
| Operating profit / loss | 14.4 | 69.5 |
| Net financial items | -0.2 | -6.4 |
| Profit / loss before tax and minority interests | 14.2 | 63.1 |
| Tax charge | 4.6 | 17.8 |
| Minority interests | 5.2 | 3.9 |
| Profit / loss after tax and minority interests | 4.4 | 41.4 |

| Balance sheet | 2010 | 2009 |
|---|-------------|-------------|
| Intangible assets | 19.9 | 24.1 |
| Fixed assets | 122 | 69.8 |
| Financial fixed assets | 28.7 | 15.4 |
| Total fixed assets | 171 | 109 |
| Current assets | 259 | 266 |
| Total assets | 430 | 375 |
| Paid-in equity | 122 | 122 |
| Retained earnings / other equity | 23.3 | 21.5 |
| Minority interests | 11.8 | 9.6 |
| Total equity | 157 | 153 |
| Provisions for liabilities | 29.8 | 29.0 |
| Long-term interest-bearing liabilities | 75.7 | 41.5 |
| Short-term interest-bearing liabilities | 167 | 152 |
| Short-term interest-free liabilities | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Total debt and liabilities | 273 | 222 |
| Total equity and liabilities | 430 | 375 |

| Cash flow | 2010 | 2009 |
|--------------------------------------|--------------|-------------|
| Operating activities | -2.7 | 6.2 |
| Investment activities | -67.0 | 10.1 |
| Financing activities | 21.4 | -1.2 |
| Foreign currency effects | -2.6 | -0.3 |
| Change cash and liquid assets | -50.9 | 14.9 |

| Key figures | 2010 | 2009 |
|---------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Capital employed | 400.0 | 346.3 |
| EBITDA | 35.6 | 89.9 |
| EBIT | 19.3 | 71.6 |
| Equity ratio | 36 % | 41 % |
| Return on equity | 3.1 % | 31.2 % |
| Average return on equity last 4 years | 1.7 % | |
| Return on capital employed | 5.2 % | 21.3 % |

| Dividend percentage | 2010 | 2009 |
|--|-------------|-------------|
| Allocated dividend | 2.2 | 20.4 |
| Dividend percentage | 50 % | 49 % |
| Average dividend percentage last 5 years | 217 % | |
| Allocated dividend to the State | 2.2 | 20.4 |

| Additional information | 2010 | 2009 |
|--|-------------|-------------|
| Number of employees | 426 | 350 |
| Percentage employees in Norway | 69 % | 68 % |
| The State's ownership interest at year-end | 100 % | 100 % |
| Percentage of women on the board, total | 25 % | 25 % |
| Percentage of shareholder-elected women on the board | 40 % | 40 % |

baneservice

Baneservice AS • Stenersgt. 1A, Postboks 596 Sentrum, NO-0106 Oslo • Tel.: +47 22 45 66 00 • Website: www.baneservice.no
CEO: Lars Skålnes • Members of the board: Thor Svegård (chair), Eli Giske (deputy chair), Anita Kåveland, Are Langmoen, Olaf Melbø, Ove Snarheim*, Tore Jegstad*, Ole Strøm*. (* employee-elected) • Auditor: PricewaterhouseCoopers AS



Cermaq ASA

State ownership through the Ministry of Trade and Industry: 43.54 %
Website: www.cermaq.no.

Cermaq is an international leader in aquaculture with an emphasis on sustainable production of feed for and farming of Atlantic salmon, trout and coho. Through its subsidiaries EWOS (feed) and Mainstream (farming), Cermaq has operations in Canada, Chile, Norway and Scotland. Cermaq's head office is located in Oslo.

Important events

2010 was marked by high salmon prices and successful operations in all parts of the group. Aquaculture operations have had a good year with less disease among the stock than previous years and no escapes. EWOS has strengthened its market position and demonstrated good profitability. The research company EWOS Innovation has developed products that have been well-received in the market.

In August 2010, Cermaq implemented some planned structural changes in the aquaculture operations in Scotland, by selling the operations to Morpol ASA. Later, Cermaq also sold its shares in Marine Farms ASA to Morpol ASA.

In July 2010, Mainstream Norge acquired 37.35 per cent of the shares in the smolt production company Ranfjord Fiskeprodukter AS in Nordland county in Norway. This purchase will help ensure Mainstream Norge's access to smolt from northern Norway.

The Research Council of Norway has appointed a number of Centres for Research-based Innovation (SFI), and EWOS Innovation is a partner in the new centre for sea lice research. This constitutes a major recognition of EWOS Innovation's research expertise.

Cermaq entered into an agreement with the fish feed producer Anova in Vietnam to establish a joint company to produce feed for the species Pangasius. EWOS will own 51 per cent of the company. EWOS' salmon expertise has high transfer value to Pangasius, which is a white fish that has established a considerable market in the West in recent

years. Pangasius can live on feed that is primarily plant-based and can help supply the global markets with large amounts of sustainable fish protein. This new venture in Vietnam represents EWOS' first step into the Asian market.

Financial development

Cermaq's operating revenues were NOK 10.0 billion in 2010, against NOK 9.0 billion in 2009. Much of this increase is due to the high price of salmon in all the markets, and the fact that Mainstream Chile is once again returning good figures after two years with losses as a result of disease among the stock.

The group's operating profit for continued operations before value adjustment of the biomass was NOK 1,439 million (2009: NOK 523.6 million). This is a significant increase compared with the previous year. Mainstream was responsible for NOK 738.2 million of this increase in the group's operating profit, with the restructuring of Mainstream Chile resulting in an improvement of NOK 377.8 million, while Mainstream Norge increased its operating profit by NOK 324.2 million. Altogether, EWOS improved its operating profit by NOK 129.5 million. The group's operating profit, includes earnings from the sale of the operations in Mainstream Scotland and property sales worth NOK 96.9 million.

The group's net interest-bearing liabilities were reduced from NOK 1810 million at the beginning of the year to NOK 1180 million at the end of 2010. The reduction reflects the strong cash flow from operating activities. In addition, the cash effect of the sale of the aquaculture operations in Scotland, the holding in Marine Farms ASA and fixed assets has been a major factor in the reduction in the net interest-bearing debt.

The board proposes a dividend of NOK 5.40 per share for the 2010 accounting year. This entails a dividend of 45 per cent of the group's profit after tax. The State will receive a dividend of NOK 217 million from the company for 2010.

| Income statement (MNOK) | 2010 | 2009 |
|--|--------------|-------------|
| Operating revenues | 9,991 | 8,972 |
| Operating expenses | 8,551 | 8,448 |
| Value adjustment of biomass | 512 | 22 |
| Operating profit / loss | 1,952 | 546 |
| Net financial items | -8 | -61 |
| Profit / loss before tax and minority interests | 1,944 | 484 |
| Profit / loss from discontinued operations | | -45 |
| Tax charge | 429 | 143 |
| Minority interests | 0 | 1 |
| Profit / loss after tax and minority interests | 1,514 | 295 |

| Balance sheet | 2010 | 2009 |
|---------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Intangible assets | 2,048 | 2,014 |
| Fixed assets | 2,289 | 2,315 |
| Financial fixed assets | 378 | 421 |
| Total fixed assets | 4,715 | 4,750 |
| Current assets | 4,897 | 3,516 |
| Total assets | 9,613 | 8,266 |

| | | |
|---|--------------|--------------|
| Paid-in equity | 925 | 925 |
| Retained earnings / other equity | 4,804 | 3,404 |
| Minority interests | 23 | 24 |
| Total equity | 5,752 | 4,353 |
| Provisions for liabilities | 818 | 610 |
| Long-term interest-bearing liabilities | 1,618 | 2,193 |
| Short-term interest-bearing liabilities | 41 | 37 |
| Short-term interest-free liabilities | 1,384 | 1,073 |
| Total debt and liabilities | 3,861 | 3,913 |
| Total equity and liabilities | 9,613 | 8,266 |

| Cash flow | 2010 | 2009 |
|--------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Operating activities | 719 | 1,128 |
| Investment activities | 127 | -364 |
| Financing activities | -797 | -507 |
| Currency effect | 9 | -13 |
| Change cash and liquid assets | 58 | 245 |

| Key figures | 2010 | 2009 |
|---------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Capital employed | 7,411 | 6,583 |
| EBITDA | 2,386 | 938 |
| EBIT | 2,047 | 603 |
| Equity ratio | 60 % | 53 % |
| Return on equity | 30 % | 7 % |
| Average return on equity last 5 years | 14 % | |
| Return on capital employed | 29 % | 8 % |

| Assets and dividend | 2010 | 2009 |
|--|-------------|-------------|
| Market value at year-end | 8,325 | 5,180 |
| Price / book | 1.45 | 1.20 |
| Closing price | 90.0 | 56.0 |
| Allocated dividend | 500 | 137 |
| Dividend percentage | 33 % | 46 % |
| Average dividend percentage last 5 years | 39 % | |
| Dividend to the State | 217 | 60 |
| Return incl. dividend last year | 65 % | 112 % |
| Return last 5 years | 85.4 % | |

| Additional information | 2010 | 2009 |
|--|-------------|-------------|
| Number of employees | 3,533 | 3,277 |
| Percentage employees in Norway | 19 % | 19 % |
| The State's ownership interest at year-end | 43.54 % | 43.54 % |
| Percentage of women on the board, total | 38 % | 38 % |
| Percentage of shareholder-elected women on the board | 40 % | 40 % |




Entra Eiendom AS

State ownership through the Ministry of Trade and Industry: 100 %
Website: www.entra.no

Entra Eiendom is engaged in the letting, management, operation, sale, purchase and development of real estate in Norway. The company can also own shares and stakes and participate in other companies engaged in such activities. The main purpose of the company is to provide premises to meet the needs of the public sector. The company shall be operated on commercial principles, on an equal footing with the private companies in the industry. Entra's strategy and main goals are decided by the board. The company's operations are based on ethical guidelines and core values that have been approved by the board. It is Entra's ambition to be a market leader in terms of environmentalism, and this is the foundation for the company's environmental work. Entra's environmental strategy describes targets and focus areas. Corporate social responsibility is an integral part of all operations.

The company's strategy is for Entra to be a major player in the property market and build up portfolios in Oslo, Bergen and Trondheim. Since its establishment in 2000, Entra Eiendom has experienced strong growth and development and has become a key player in the Norwegian property market. At year-end 2010, the group managed 1,083,212 sqm in 111 properties, of which eight properties are under development. The group had 166 employees at year-end.

Important events

Entra had a leased percentage of 95.1 of the total volume at year-end. Entra conducts annual customer satisfaction surveys, and 96 per cent of the respondents in 2010 stated that they would gladly lease from Entra again. In 2010, the company has strengthened its focus on environmental work. Environmental work also encompasses Entra's customers and suppliers.

In 2010, Entra has completed major projects in Schweigaardsgate 15 (Oslo Z) in Oslo, Valkendor-

sgate 6 in Bergen and Prof. Olav Hanssens vei 10 (first construction phase) in Stavanger. Through its subsidiary Papirbredden Eiendom AS (60 per cent stake), the company has started work on a new building at Papirbredden in Drammen. This is Norway's first building project that is participating in the FutureBuilt programme from the very outset. FutureBuilt promotes climate-efficient architecture and urban planning. Entra is continuing its development of the Brattørkaia area in Trondheim through the subsidiary Brattørkaia AS (52 per cent stake), and has signed a lease contract with the Directorate for Nature Management for a new building, with construction starting in 2011. The purchase of the property Holtermannsvei 1-13 in Trondheim represents a significant development potential.

Financial development

The company reports in accordance with IFRS. The group's overall operating revenues were NOK 1,510 million in 2010, compared with NOK 1,697 million in 2009. NOK 1,430 million of this was rental income. The increase in rental income from 2009 is primarily attributed to the annual rent adjustment, but also completion of projects. The company's operating profit totalled NOK 987 million, compared with NOK 1,006 million in 2009. The reduction in operating profit is largely due to the sale of the housing operations in the subsidiary Optimo AS and the associated drop in revenues. The change in value for investment properties amounted to NOK 523 million. This increase in value is primarily attributable to the decrease in the required rate of return on properties with long, reliable leases; in addition, the improved financial market has led to greater activity in the transaction market. The group's equity ratio was 31.3 per cent, compared with 30.6 per cent at year-end 2009. A total of NOK 124.6 million was allocated in dividends for the financial year 2010.

| Income statement (MNOK) | 2010 | 2009 |
|--|-------------|--------------|
| Operating revenues | 1,510 | 1,697 |
| Gain/loss from sale of property | -18 | 0 |
| Operating expenses | 505 | 690 |
| Operating profit / loss | 987 | 1,006 |
| Net financial items | -481 | -460 |
| Share of profits in associates and joint ventures | 26 | 18 |
| Management income | 533 | 564 |
| Change in value of financial instruments | -104 | 90 |
| Change in value of investment properties | 523 | 333 |
| Profit / loss before tax and minority interests | 952 | 987 |
| Tax charge | 250 | 277 |
| Minority interests | -34 | 115 |
| Profit / loss after tax and minority interests | 735 | 595 |

| Balance sheet | 2010 | 2009 |
|---|---------------|---------------|
| Intangible assets | 13 | 23 |
| Fixed assets | 20,107 | 18,483 |
| Financial fixed assets | 1,920 | 1,813 |
| Total fixed assets | 22,039 | 20,319 |
| Current assets | 220 | 449 |
| Investment properties held for sale | 69 | 405 |
| Total assets | 22,328 | 21,173 |
| Paid-in equity | 1,414 | 1,414 |
| Retained earnings / other equity | 5,450 | 4,817 |
| Minority interests | 129 | 255 |
| Total equity | 6,994 | 6,486 |
| Provisions for liabilities | 2,209 | 1,949 |
| Long-term interest-bearing liabilities | 9,315 | 8,819 |
| Short-term interest-bearing liabilities | 3,514 | 3,568 |
| Short-term interest-free liabilities | 296 | 350 |
| Total debt and liabilities | 15,334 | 14,687 |
| Total equity and liabilities | 22,328 | 21,173 |

| Cash flow | 2010 | 2009 |
|--------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Operating activities | 527 | 536 |
| Investment activities | -773 | -990 |
| Financing activities | 170 | 503 |
| Change cash and liquid assets | -76 | 49 |

| Key figures | 2010 | 2009 |
|---------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Capital employed | 19,823 | 18,873 |
| EBITDA | 1,163 | 1,157 |
| EBIT | 1,137 | 1,147 |
| Equity ratio | 31 % | 31 % |
| Return on equity | 11 % | 10 % |
| Average return on equity last 5 years | 3 % | |
| Return on capital employed | 6 % | 6 % |

| Dividend | 2010 | 2009 |
|--|-------------|-------------|
| Allocated dividend | 124.6 | 114.5 |
| Dividend percentage | 17 % | 19 % |
| Average dividend percentage last 5 years | 166 % | |
| Allocated dividend to the State | 124.6 | 115 |

| Additional information | 2010 | 2009 |
|--|-------------|-------------|
| Number of employees | 166 | 167 |
| Percentage employees in Norway | 100 % | 100 % |
| The State's ownership interest at year-end | 100 % | 100 % |
| Percentage of women on the board, total | 43 % | 43 % |
| Percentage of shareholder-elected women on the board | 40 % | 40 % |



Entra Eiendom AS • Postboks 52 Økern, NO-0508 Oslo • Tel.: +47 21 60 51 00 • Website: www.entra.no • CEO: Kyrre Olaf Johansen
Members of the board: Grace Reksten Skaugen (chair), Martin Møland (deputy chair), Finn Berg Jacobsen, Åse Koll Lunde, Ottar Brage Guttelvik, Tore Benediktsen*, Mari Fjærbu Åmdal* (* employee-elected) • Auditor: PricewaterhouseCoopers AS



Flytoget AS

State ownership through the Ministry of Trade and Industry: 100 %
Website: www.flytoget.no



© Flytoget AS

Flytoget AS was founded in 1992 under the name NSB Gardermobanen AS. Operation of the airport express trains started when Oslo Airport Gardermoen opened in 1998. In 2003, the company was spun off from the NSB group as a separate limited liability company owned by the Ministry of Transport and Communications. In 2004, the management of the State's ownership of Flytoget AS was transferred to the Ministry of Trade and Industry.

Flytoget is a high-speed train that brings passengers to and from Oslo Airport, with Drammen as its final destination in the west. Permitted top speed is 210 km/h. The travel time between Oslo Central Station and Oslo Airport is 19 minutes, and the trains depart every 10 minutes. The frequency to and from Drammen is every 20 minutes.

Important events

In a demanding year for Norwegian railways, Flytoget set a customer record, carrying almost 5.7 million passengers in 2010. Flytoget received awards for its reputation, marketing and employee satisfaction. Customer satisfaction was 96 per cent for the third year running. The company has a market share of over 36 per cent.

In 2010, Flytoget initiated an extensive upgrade of the company's 16 train sets. This work, which is

scheduled to be completed in 2011, will improve the quality of the service, and includes changes to all the exterior doors, new floor coverings in all carriages, refurbished toilets and new seats. Resources have also been invested to improve the ticket system. These upgrades will enhance the passengers' travel experience. In January, Flytoget increased its service to three departures an hour from Drammen.

From 10 July until 8 August, there was no train traffic to the stations west of Oslo Central Station due to an infrastructure upgrade. During this period, Flytoget operated a replacement bus service. The infrastructure upgrade will continue in periods in 2011 too, and Oslo Central Station will be closed for six weeks.

Financial development

Flytoget had operating revenues of NOK 776 million and a profit after tax of NOK 106 million in 2010. This yielded a return on equity of 11.4 per cent. Flytoget's equity ratio was 65.5 per cent at year-end 2010, compared with 61.6 per cent at year-end 2008. A dividend of NOK 74 million will be paid for 2010.

| Income statement (MNOK) | 2010 | 2009 |
|---------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Operating revenues | 776 | 724 |
| Operating expenses | 626 | 575 |
| Operating profit / loss | 150 | 149 |
| Net financial items | -2.0 | -1.0 |
| Profit / loss before tax | 148 | 148 |
| Tax charge | 42 | 42 |
| Profit / loss after tax | 106 | 107 |

| Balance sheet | 2010 | 2009 |
|---------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Intangible assets | 261 | 275 |
| Fixed assets | 1,046 | 1,083 |
| Financial fixed assets | 0 | 0 |
| Total fixed assets | 1,307 | 1,358 |
| Current assets | 134 | 130 |
| Total assets | 1,441 | 1,488 |

| | | |
|---|--------------|--------------|
| Paid-in equity | 692 | 692 |
| Retained earnings / other equity | 252 | 225 |
| Total equity | 945 | 917 |
| Provisions for liabilities | 222 | 213 |
| Long-term interest-bearing liabilities | 60 | 150 |
| Short-term interest-bearing liabilities | 0 | 0 |
| Short-term interest-free liabilities | 214 | 209 |
| Total debt and liabilities | 497 | 571 |
| Total equity and liabilities | 1,441 | 1,488 |

| Key figures | 2010 | 2009 |
|---------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Capital employed | 1,005 | 1,067 |
| EBITDA | 272 | 251 |
| EBIT | 153 | 153 |
| Equity ratio | 66 % | 62 % |
| Return on equity | 11 % | 12 % |
| Average return on equity last 5 years | 14 % | |
| Return on capital employed | 15 % | 15 % |

| Dividend | 2010 | 2009 |
|--|-------------|-------------|
| Allocated dividend | 74 | 74 |
| Dividend percentage | 70 % | 69 % |
| Average dividend percentage last 5 years | 58 % | |
| Allocated dividend to the State | 74 | 74 |

| Additional information | 2010 | 2009 |
|--|-------------|-------------|
| Number of employees | 340 | 336 |
| Percentage employees in Norway | 100 % | 100 % |
| The State's ownership interest at year-end | 100 % | 100 % |
| Percentage of women on the board, total | 38 % | 38 % |
| Percentage of shareholder-elected women on the board | 40 % | 40 % |



Mesta Konsern AS

State ownership through the Ministry of Trade and Industry: 100 %
Website: www.mesta.no



© Gaute B. Vørsen / Mesta

Mesta is one of the largest Norwegian contracting companies in construction, operation and maintenance of roads and has operations all over Norway. The company had 2031 employees at the end of 2010. At year-end 2010, the group consisted of the following companies: Mesta Konsern AS (parent company), Mesta Drift AS, Mesta Entreprenør AS, Mesta Industri AS, Mesta Elektro AS, Mesta Eien- dom AS, Mesta Verksted AS and Geo Survey AS. Mesta was established as a state-owned limited li- ability company on 1 January 2003 as a result of a spin-off of the Norwegian Public Roads Administra- tion's production activities.

Important events

The results from the underlying operations im- proved through the course of the year, and the company achieved lower costs and better margins. These improvements were implemented despite a considerable reduction in turnover compared with 2009. The drop in turnover is largely due to lower volume of assignments in Mesta Entreprenør and Mesta Industri. Mesta Industri was established in 2010 through a merger of Mesta Asfalt and Mesta Stein.

The group improved its HSE performance in 2010: the number of injuries has been greatly reduced, and sickness absence was down compared with 2009. These developments are the result of a con- certed focus on this area. Mesta is working hard to ensure further reductions in injuries and sickness absence.

Financial development

Mesta has improved its operations, and in 2010 the group achieved an annual profit of NOK 24 million, compared with a loss of NOK -65 million in 2009. Operating revenues came to NOK 4.5 billion in 2010, against NOK 5.3 billion in 2009. There were positive developments in the order backlog. At the end of 2010, the order backlog was NOK 5.9 bil- lion, compared with NOK 4.9 billion at the end of 2009. Mesta is paying a dividend of NOK 150 mil- lion for the 2010 financial year.

| Income statement (MNOK) | 2010 | 2009 |
|---------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Operating revenues | 4,514 | 5,261 |
| Operating expenses | 4,492 | 5,316 |
| Operating profit / loss | 21 | -55 |
| Net financial items | 3 | -2 |
| Profit / loss before tax | 24 | -57 |
| Tax charge | 0 | 8 |
| Profit / loss after tax | 24 | -65 |

| Balance sheet | 2010 | 2009 |
|---------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Intangible assets | 43 | 69 |
| Fixed assets | 1,143 | 1,338 |
| Financial fixed assets | 17 | 17 |
| Total fixed assets | 1,202 | 1,423 |
| Current assets | 1,810 | 1,772 |
| Total assets | 3,013 | 3,196 |

| | | |
|---|--------------|--------------|
| Paid-in equity | 1,226 | 2,226 |
| Retained earnings / other equity | 84 | -673 |
| Total equity | 1,310 | 1,553 |
| Provisions for liabilities | 399 | 466 |
| Long-term interest-bearing liabilities | 0 | 0 |
| Short-term interest-bearing liabilities | 0 | 0 |
| Short-term interest-free liabilities | 1,304 | 1,177 |
| Total debt and liabilities | 1,703 | 1,643 |
| Total equity and liabilities | 3,013 | 3,196 |

| Cash flow | 2010 | 2009 |
|--------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Operating activities | -9 | 32 |
| Investment activities | 160 | 11 |
| Financing activities | -129 | 0 |
| Change cash and liquid assets | 23 | 43 |

| Key figures | 2010 | 2009 |
|---------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Capital employed | 1,310 | 1,553 |
| EBITDA | 241 | 199 |
| EBIT | 33 | -44 |
| Equity ratio | 43 % | 49 % |
| Return on equity | 2 % | -4 % |
| Average return on equity last 5 years | -7 % | |
| Return on capital employed | 2 % | -3 % |

| Dividend | 2010 | 2009 |
|--|-------------|-------------|
| Allocated dividend | 150 | 0 |
| Dividend percentage | 620 % | 0 % |
| Average dividend percentage last 5 years | N/A | |

| Additional information | 2010 | 2009 |
|--|-------------|-------------|
| Number of employees | 2,031 | 2,254 |
| Percentage employees in Norway | 100 % | 100 % |
| The State's ownership interest at year-end | 100 % | 100 % |
| Percentage of women on the board, total | 33 % | 33 % |
| Percentage of shareholder-elected women on the board | 50 % | 50 % |

*With calculation as defined, the average dividend percentage will be negative.



Mesta Konsern AS • (Strandveien 15, Lysaker) Pb. 667, NO-1503 Moss • Tel.: +47 05 200 • Website: www.mesta.no • CEO: Harald Rafdal
Members of the board: Børge Brende (chair), Bjarne Jensen, Gottfred Langseth, Mette Rostad, Mari Skjærstad, Ellen Stange, Terje Dahlen*,
Jens Petter Hermansen*, Ingar Eira* (* employee-elected) • Auditor: Ernst & Young AS



SAS AB

State ownership through the Ministry of Trade and Industry: 14.3 %
Website: www.sasgroup.net



© SAS AB

SAS AB is the leading airline in Scandinavia, and its main purpose is to offer competitive passenger transport based on its home market in Northern Europe. In 2009, the SAS group restructured its flight operations to a centralised management model under the parent company SAS AB. The SAS group encompasses the business areas Core SAS and SAS Individual Holdings. Core SAS consists of Scandinavian Airline System, Widerøe AS, Blue1, and Scandinavian Aviation Services. All business is run from the group's head office at Arlanda, while flight operations are run in the three countries where SAS is based. SAS Individual Holdings manages SAS's holdings in other airlines, including a 20 per cent stake in Spanair, a 10 per cent stake in Estonian, and a 38 per cent stake in Air Greenland.

Important events

SAS was named Europe's most punctual airline in 2010.

Scandinavian airspace was closed on 15 April due to volcanic ash from the eruption of a volcano in Iceland. The total negative impact for SAS was calculated to approx. SEK 700 billion.

In 2010, the company undertook a capital increase in which the State participated with a proportional share of the capital increase (see Proposition no. 79 to the Storting (2009–2010), cf. Recommendation 200 to the Storting). The State's proportional share of the capital increase was NOK 582 million.

The State supported the issuance of a convertible bond loan of up to SEK 2 billion (see Proposition 89 to the Storting (2009–2010), cf. Recommendation 199 to the Storting (2009–2010)). The bond loan was issued in April 2010 and came to SEK 1.6 billion. The loan can be converted into shares in 2015. If the loan is converted, this will entail a dilu-

tion of the State's ownership interest to just under 13 per cent

SAS Cargo was fined SEK 660 million by the European Commission for involvement in an air cargo cartel that has been under investigation since 2006.

Financial development

The result for 2010 was a loss of SEK 2,218 million, compared with a loss of SEK 2,947 million in 2009 and SEK 6,360 million in 2008. The result for 2010 was impacted by a number of large one-off items. The underlying result was weakly positive. All the European airlines have seen a strong decline in revenues, primarily as a result of the drop in demand due to the general economic downturn in the wake of the financial crisis in 2008. In addition, the competition in the northern European aviation market has increased sharply in the same period. These factors have contributed to the large losses in 2008 and 2009 and have led to the board of SAS proposing capital increases in both 2009 and 2010. The State provided a proportional share of the both capital increases (see Proposition no. 41 to the Storting (2008–2009), cf. Recommendation no. 161 to the Storting (2008–2009), and Proposition no. 79 to the Storting (2009–2010), cf. Recommendation no. 200 to the Storting). The State's proportional share of the first capital increase was NOK 709 million and for the second NOK 582 million. In addition, the State supported the issuance of a convertible bond loan of up to SEK 2 billion, cf. Proposition no. 89 to the Storting (2009–2010). The bond loan was issued in April 2010 and came to SEK 1.6 billion, cf. Recommendation 199 to the Storting (2009–2010). In light of the poor result, the company has not proposed a dividend for 2010.

| Income statement (MNOK¹) | 2010 | 2009 |
|--|---------------|---------------|
| Operating revenues | 34,187 | 36,379 |
| Operating expenses | 35,827 | 38,666 |
| Operating profit / loss | -1,640 | -2,287 |
| Net financial items | -928 | -485 |
| Profit / loss before tax and minority interests | -2,569 | -2,772 |
| Tax charge | 671 | 650 |
| Minority interests | 0 | 0 |
| Income from divested activities | 36 | -265 |
| Profit / loss after tax and minority interests | -1,862 | -2,387 |

| Balance sheet | 2010 | 2009 |
|---------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| Intangible assets | 1,231 | 1,066 |
| Fixed assets | 12,874 | 12,807 |
| Financial fixed assets | 12,537 | 10,497 |
| Total fixed assets | 26,642 | 24,370 |
| Current assets | 9,784 | 10,574 |
| Total assets | 36,425 | 34,944 |

| | | |
|---|---------------|---------------|
| Paid-in equity | 5,758 | 5,072 |
| Retained earnings / other equity | 6,816 | 4,293 |
| Minority interests | 0 | 0 |
| Total equity | 12,574 | 9,365 |
| Provisions for liabilities | 3,997 | 4,392 |
| Long-term interest-bearing liabilities | 8,137 | 6,355 |
| Short-term interest-bearing liabilities | 934 | 746 |
| Short-term interest-free liabilities | 10,736 | 14,086 |
| Total debt and liabilities | 23,851 | 25,578 |
| Total equity and liabilities | 36,425 | 34,944 |

| Cash flow | 2010 | 2009 |
|--------------------------------------|-------------|---------------|
| Operating activities | -130 | -2,765 |
| Investment activities | -1,508 | -2,115 |
| Financing activities | 2,367 | 3,470 |
| Change cash and liquid assets | 729 | -1,410 |

| Key figures | 2010 | 2009 |
|---------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Capital employed | 21,645 | 16,466 |
| EBITDA | 93 | -756 |
| EBIT | -1,474 | -2,250 |
| Equity ratio | 35 % | 27 % |
| Return on equity | -17 % | -28 % |
| Average return on equity last 5 years | -11 % | |
| Return on capital employed | -8 % | -12 % |

| Assets and dividend | 2010 | 2009 |
|--|-------------|-------------|
| Market value at year-end | 6,416 | 8,045 |
| Price / book | 0.5 | 0.9 |
| Closing price | 19.50 | 41.99 |
| Allocated dividend | 0 | 0 |
| Dividend percentage | 0 | 0 |
| Average dividend percentage last 5 years | 0 % | |
| Dividend to the State | 0 | 0 |
| Return incl. dividend last year | -56 % | -43 % |
| Return last 5 years | -89.5 % | |
| Capital contributions from the State | 582.68 | 709.76 |

| Additional information | 2010 | 2009 |
|--|-------------|-------------|
| Number of employees | 14,862 | 17,371 |
| Percentage employees in Norway | 35 % | 35 % |
| The State's ownership interest at year-end | 14.29 % | 14.29 % |
| Percentage of women on the board, total | 30 % | 30 % |
| Percentage of shareholder-elected women on the board | 29 % | 29 % |

1) The figures are in NOK, calculated from SAS's group figures, which are in SEK. The exchange rate used is the rate in effect on the balance sheet date of SEK/NOK 87.09 for 2010 and 82.23 for 2009, and an average exchange rate of SEK/NOK 83.95 for 2010 and 80.99 for 2009.



SAS Group

SAS Scandinavian Airlines System • SE-195 87 Stockholm, Sweden • Tel.: +46 8 797 0000 • Website: www.sasgroup.net
CEO: Rickard Gustafson • Members of the board: Fritz H. Schur (chair), Jacob Wallenberg, Gry Mølleskog, Timo Peltola, Dag Mejdell, Monica Caneman, Jens Erik Christensen, Elisabeth Goffeng*, Ulla Grøntvedt*, Nicolas Fischer* (* employee-elected) • Auditor: Deloitte AB



Secora AS

State ownership through the Ministry of Trade and Industry: 100 %
Website: www.Secora.no



© Secora

Secora AS is a maritime contractor whose core business is in the development of ports and shipping fairways, the construction of ferry quays and industrial quays and other maritime infrastructure. The company's head office is in Svolvær. Secora AS has two wholly owned subsidiaries: Secora Maskin AS in Svolvær and Secora Sverige AB in Stockholm.

The company's primary market is the Nordic countries, but it is increasingly competing in other European markets too now.

Important events

In autumn 2010, the company invested approx. NOK 40 million in equipment in connection with its upgrade and replacement programme.

In the "Clean Oslo Fjord" environmental dredging project from 2006–2008, the ruling by Oslo City Court in 2009 was made legally binding. The Court of Appeal's decision to reject the prosecuting authorities' appeal was affirmed by the Supreme Court.

In its white paper on State ownership submitted to the Storting in spring 2011, the Government has asked the Storting for authorisation to sell its shares in the company or merge the company with an industrial actor. This matter is scheduled to be dealt with before the summer break.

Financial development

The group had a positive development in 2010 and posted a pre-tax profit of NOK 3.02 million. This is an improvement of NOK 5.9 million on 2009. Turn-over increased by 23 per cent from NOK 230 million in 2009 to NOK 253 billion in 2010. Operating expenses rose by 18 per cent from NOK 232 million to NOK 251 million in the same period.

In light of the group's need to complete the upgrade programme quickly, a dividend will not be paid for 2010.

| Income statement (MNOK) | 2010 | 2009 |
|---|-------------|--------------|
| Operating revenues | 253 | 230 |
| Operating expenses | 251 | 232 |
| Operating profit / loss | 2.6 | -2.3 |
| Net financial items | 0.4 | -0.3 |
| Profit / loss before tax | 3.0 | -2.5 |
| Tax charge | -0.8 | 0.4 |
| Profit / loss after tax and minority interests | 3.8 | -2.9 |
| Balance sheet | 2010 | 2009 |
| Intangible assets | 1.4 | 1.5 |
| Fixed assets | 63 | 53 |
| Financial fixed assets | 0.0 | 5.3 |
| Total fixed assets | 64 | 60 |
| Current assets | 92 | 75 |
| Total assets | 157 | 135 |
| Paid-in equity | 55 | 55 |
| Retained earnings / other equity | 7.4 | 3.7 |
| Total equity | 62 | 59 |
| Provisions for liabilities | 2.5 | 2.8 |
| Long-term interest-bearing liabilities | 16 | 14 |
| Short-term interest-bearing liabilities | 24 | 0 |
| Short-term interest-free liabilities | 52 | 60 |
| Total debt and liabilities | 94 | 77 |
| Total equity and liabilities | 157 | 135 |
| Cash flow | 2010 | 2009 |
| Operating activities | -3.6 | 4.5 |
| Investment activities | -10.3 | -11.3 |
| Financing activities | 25.4 | -5.4 |
| Foreign currency effects | -0.1 | 0.1 |
| Change cash and liquid assets | 11.4 | -12.0 |
| Key figures | 2010 | 2009 |
| Capital employed | 102 | 73 |
| EBITDA | 11.7 | 6.0 |
| EBIT | 4.5 | -1.6 |
| Equity ratio | 40 % | 43 % |
| Return on equity | 6.2 % | -4.9 % |
| Average return on equity last 5 years | 4.6 % | |
| Return on capital employed | 5.1 % | -2.3 % |
| Dividend | 2010 | 2009 |
| Allocated dividend | 0 | 0 |
| Dividend percentage | 0 % | 0 % |
| Average dividend percentage last 5 years | 19 % | |
| Additional information | 2010 | 2009 |
| Number of employees | 123 | 116 |
| Percentage employees in Norway | 98 % | 99 % |
| The State's ownership interest at year-end | 100 % | 100 % |
| Percentage of women on the board, total | 40 % | 40 % |
| Percentage of shareholder-elected women on the board | 33 % | 33 % |



Veterinærmedisinsk Oppdragscenter AS

The State's ownership interest through the Ministry of Agriculture and Food: 34 %
Website: www.veso.no



© Veterinærmedisinsk Oppdragscenter AS

VESO, established in 1998, is a knowledge based company with expertise rooted in Norwegian veterinary medicine and related areas. The company is owned by the State through the Ministry of Agriculture and Food (34 per cent) and AquaNova Invest AS (66 per cent).

VESO has two main business areas: Norwegian distribution of all types of veterinary pharmaceuticals and clinical infection testing, a part of vaccine and breeding development at Vikan.

Important events

The State fulfilled the Storting's decision to reduce its ownership interest to 34 per cent.

The company has maintained a good standing in veterinary circles. Opening a pharmacy specialising in veterinary medicine has had a positive impact on profits. Investing in a dedicated lice laboratory and carrying out lice trials, has ensured a solid foundation for further growth at VESO Vikan. A new subsidiary has been formed by AFCG to develop a new strain of Tilapia.

Financial development

VESO has grown significantly. 2010 was a record year in terms of turnover and earnings. The company improved its margins throughout the year, partly through larger volumes, but also through changes in the product line. For 2011, a decrease in turnover and earnings are expected.

| Income statement (MNOK) | 2010 | 2009 |
|---------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Operating revenues | 419 | 356 |
| Operating expenses | 381 | 340 |
| Operating profit / loss | 38 | 16 |
| Net financial items | 1.5 | 1.5 |
| Profit / loss before tax | 40 | 18 |
| Tax charge | 11 | 4.2 |
| Profit / loss after tax | 29 | 14 |

| Balance sheet | 2010 | 2009 |
|---------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Intangible assets | 2.5 | 3.8 |
| Fixed assets | 16 | 15 |
| Financial fixed assets | 27 | 19 |
| Total fixed assets | 45 | 38 |
| Current assets | 93 | 82 |
| Total assets | 138 | 119 |

| | | |
|---|------------|------------|
| Paid-in equity | 16 | 16 |
| Retained earnings / other equity | 18 | 26 |
| Total equity | 34 | 42 |
| Provisions for liabilities | 1.0 | 10 |
| Long-term interest-bearing liabilities | 0 | 3.2 |
| Short-term interest-bearing liabilities | 0 | 0 |
| Short-term interest-free liabilities | 104 | 64 |
| Total debt and liabilities | 105 | 77 |
| Total equity and liabilities | 138 | 119 |

| Cash flow | 2010 | 2009 |
|--------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Operating activities | 37 | 14 |
| Investment activities | -5.2 | -2.8 |
| Financing activities | -15 | -9.8 |
| Change cash and liquid assets | 17 | 1.7 |

| Key figures | 2010 | 2009 |
|---------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Capital employed | 34 | 46 |
| EBITDA | 46 | 22 |
| EBIT | 41 | 18 |
| Equity ratio | 24 % | 36 % |
| Return on equity | 76 % | 32 % |
| Average return on equity last 5 years | 26 % | |
| Return on capital employed | 103 % | 40 % |

| Dividend | 2010 | 2009 |
|--|-------------|-------------|
| Allocated dividend | 37.8 | 13.5 |
| Dividend percentage | 131 % | 100 % |
| Average dividend percentage last 5 years | 123 % | |
| Dividend to the State | 12.9 | 5.4 |

| Additional information | 2010 | 2009 |
|--|-------------|-------------|
| Number of employees | 40 | 35 |
| Percentage employees in Norway | 100 % | 100 % |
| The State's ownership interest at year-end | 34 % | 40 % |
| Percentage of women on the board, total | 20 % | 20 % |
| Percentage of shareholder-elected women on the board | 20 % | 20 % |



VETERINARY SCIENCE OPPORTUNITIES

Veterinærmedisinsk Oppdragscenter AS • Tel.: +47 22 96 11 00 • Website: www.veso.no • CEO: Arne Gulbrand Ruud
Members of the board: Bjørn Skjævestad (chair), Øystein Evensen, Marit Dille, Morten Rye, Olaf Skjærvik, Sigmund Sevatdal* (* employee-elected)
Auditor: Svindal Leiland Myhrer & co AS



Aker Holding AS

The State's ownership interest through the Ministry of Trade and Industry: 30 %



© Aker Solutions

Aker Holding AS is a holding company the sole purpose of which is to manage the shares in Aker Solutions ASA. Aker Holding owns 40.3 per cent of the shares in Aker Solutions ASA. Aker Holding has the same rights in Aker Solutions as the other shareholders. However, the owners of Aker Holding have entered into a shareholder agreement, which in reality secures the State and the other owners of Aker Holding a blocking interest as regards the future development of some important issues concerning Aker Solutions. The State owns 30 per cent of the shares in Aker Holding AS. The other owners are Aker ASA (60 per cent), Saab AB (7.5 per cent) and Investor AB (2.5 per cent). The State and Aker ASA have made a mutual commitment to maintain the present ownership in Aker Solutions for a period of at least ten years (2017). The State's acquisition of shares in Aker Holding AS through the Ministry of Trade and Industry took place on 20 December 2007, following the Storting's authority issued on 11 December 2007. The terms of the acquisition are set out in Proposition no. 88 to the Storting (2006–2007) "The State's ownership in Aker Holding AS", and Recommendation no. 54 to the Storting (2007–2008).

Important events

After a renewed review of the shareholder agreement from June 2007, the owners of Aker Holding AS agreed in January 2010 on the additional provisions that describe how transactions with close associates should be handled in the future.

In Q4 2010 Aker Solutions decided to sell off parts of the non-oil and gas-related onshore enterprise

Process & Construction (P&C). At the end of 2010, an agreement was signed with Jacobs Engineering Group on the transfer of this part of the operations. In October 2010, an agreement was signed regarding the transfer of the ownership of the subsidiary Aker Marine Contractors (AMC) to the Singapore-listed company Ezra Holding Ltd. (Ezra).

At its Capital Markets Day on 9 December 2010, Aker Solutions announced that parts of the group's Field Development activities, including two shipyards in Stord and Verdal, were to be spun off and listed. The set of agreements for Aker Holding will be continued for the new company, and the State will continue (through Aker Holding) to have an indirect ownership of about 12 per cent in the remaining Aker Solutions and the new company. The new company will have its head office in Oslo.

Financial development

Aker Holding's sole income is the dividend from Aker Solutions ASA, and its expenses are very limited. The underlying assets in Aker Holding can be measured by the share price of Aker Solutions. On 22 June 2007, the State entered into an agreement to buy 30 per cent of the shares in Aker Holding AS at NOK 145.60 per Aker Solutions share, plus interest until the takeover date. At the end of 2010, the share price for Aker Solutions was NOK 99.25. Aker Solutions achieved an after-tax profit of NOK 2.0 billion in 2010, down from NOK 2.3 billion the previous year. At the end of 2010, the order backlog was NOK 55 billion, compared with NOK 53 billion in 2009.

| Income statement (MNOK) | 2010 | 2009 |
|---------------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Operating revenues | 0 | 0 |
| Operating expenses | 0.90 | 1.01 |
| Operating profit / loss | -0.90 | -1.01 |
| Net financial items | 2,913 | 3,851 |
| Profit / loss before tax | 2,912 | 3,850 |
| Tax charge | 2.30 | 1.41 |
| Profit / loss after tax | 2,910 | 3,849 |

| Balance sheet | 2010 | 2009 |
|---------------------------|---------------|--------------|
| Intangible assets | 0 | 0 |
| Fixed assets | 0 | 0 |
| Financial fixed assets | 10,951 | 8,325 |
| Total fixed assets | 10,951 | 8,325 |
| Current assets | 5 | 4 |
| Total assets | 10,956 | 8,329 |

| | | |
|---|---------------|--------------|
| Paid-in equity | 4,235 | 4,235 |
| Retained earnings / other equity | 6,415 | 3,808 |
| Total equity | 10,650 | 8,043 |
| Provisions for liabilities | 0 | 0 |
| Long-term liabilities | 0 | 0 |
| Short-term interest-bearing liabilities | 0 | 0 |
| Short-term interest-free liabilities | 306 | 286 |
| Total debt and liabilities | 306 | 286 |
| Total equity and liabilities | 10,956 | 8,329 |

| Cash flow | 2010 | 2009 |
|--------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Operating activities | 285 | 176 |
| Investment activities | 0 | 0 |
| Financing activities | -284 | -177 |
| Change cash and liquid assets | 1 | -1 |

| Key figures | 2010 | 2009 |
|---------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Equity ratio | 97 % | 97 % |
| Market value ¹ | 3,285 | 2,497 |

| Dividend | 2010 | 2009 |
|-----------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Allocated dividend | 304 | 284 |
| Dividend to the State | 91 | 85 |

| Additional information | 2010 | 2009 |
|--|-------------|-------------|
| Number of employees | 1 | 1 |
| Percentage employees in Norway | 100 % | 100 % |
| The State's ownership interest at year-end | 30 % | 30 % |
| Percentage of women on the board, total | 40 % | 40 % |
| Percentage of shareholder-elected women on the board | 40 % | 40 % |

¹ Market value has been calculated using the value of the assets in Aker Solutions based on the number of shares issued and the share price for Aker Solutions at year-end.

DnB NOR ASA

The State's ownership interest through the Ministry of Trade and Industry: 34%
Website: www.dnbnor.no

DnB NOR is Norway's largest and the Nordic region's second-largest financial services group, measured by market value. The group offers a complete range of financial services, including loans, saving, advisory services, insurance and pensions for retail and corporate customers. In the last year, the bank launched a number of new products, including affordable index funds, one of the market's best home mortgage loans for young people, investment accounts and 24-hour customer services.

DnB NOR is one of the world's leading banks in its international focus areas, especially energy, shipping, fishery and aquaculture. The bank is represented in 19 countries around the world and has 220 branches in Norway.

The group's total assets amounted to NOK 1,862 billion on 31 December 2010. Standard & Poor's ranks DnB NOR as one of the most robust banks in the world.

Important events

The business year 2010 saw major improvements on 2009. Revenues rose, ordinary costs were reduced, and write-downs on lending fell sharply. This helped boost earnings, and the shareholder dividend was increased from NOK 1.75 per share in 2009 to NOK 4 per share in 2010. During the year, DnB NOR assumed full ownership responsibility for DnB NOR and bought out NOR LB's 49 per cent holding in December. The board decided to consolidate the group under a single brand, which will entail phasing out use of the brand name Postbanken. Feedback from customers and employees was significantly more positive in 2010 than in recent years, and DnB NOR now scores well in various customer-satisfaction and opinion surveys. DnB NOR also won a number of prizes, including for its advertising film and annual report.

The international capital markets have functioned more normally in 2010, and DnB NOR has been among the banks that have had best access to long-term funding at favourable rates. Nevertheless, prices have not dropped back down to the levels we were seeing before the financial crisis, nor are they predicted to do so. Over time, this will entail increased lending margins to customers, particularly in the corporate market.

New financial key figures were launched at the Capital Markets Day in March, and the group is now aiming for an operating profit before write-downs and tax of NOK 22–25 billion in 2012.

Financial development

DnB NOR's pre-tax profit for 2010 was NOK 14,062 million, up a massive NOK 7,026 million from the previous year. Net interest income rose by NOK 803 million, or 3.5 per cent. The lending volume increased by 5.0 per cent from the end of 2009 to the end of 2010. Lending margins remained unchanged from 2009. Deposit margins increased by 0.03 percentage points during the same period. The group's ordinary operating costs were reduced by NOK 194 million from 2009 to 2010. DnB NOR is ahead of schedule on its costs-cutting programme, which is aiming for annual savings of NOK 2 billion by year-end 2012. Write-downs on lending were reduced by 61 per cent. This trend is expected to continue. The return on equity was 13.6 per cent in 2010, up by three percentage points from 2009. At the close of 2010, DnB NOR was the third largest company on the Oslo Stock Exchange with a market value of NOK 133 billion.

| Income statement (MNOK) | 2010 | 2009 |
|--|------------------|------------------|
| Interest income | 56,909 | 58,363 |
| Interest costs | 33,473 | 35,730 |
| Net interest income | 23,436 | 22,633 |
| Other operating revenue | 16,156 | 14,994 |
| Operating expenses | 18,511 | 18,911 |
| Net gain assets & loans written off | 3,021 | -7,684 |
| Operating profit / loss | 18,108 | 11,032 |
| Tax charge | 4,121 | 4,086 |
| Minority interests | -752 | -1,559 |
| Investment properties held for sale | 75 | 80 |
| Profit / loss after tax and minority interests | 14,814 | 8,585 |
| Balance sheet | 2010 | 2009 |
| Cash and receivables from credit institutions | 63,990 | 94,176 |
| Lending customers | 1,170,341 | 1,114,886 |
| Securities | 458,844 | 554,883 |
| Other assets | 168,445 | 59,508 |
| Total assets | 1,861,620 | 1,823,453 |
| Debt to credit institutions | 257,931 | 302,669 |
| Customer deposits | 641,914 | 590,745 |
| Other debt and liabilities | 817,100 | 789,585 |
| Subordinated loan capital | 33,479 | 39,051 |
| Total debt | 1,750,424 | 1,722,050 |
| Paid-in equity | 16,232 | 38,840 |
| Other equity | 94,964 | 59,808 |
| Minority interests | 0 | 2,755 |
| Total equity | 111,196 | 101,403 |
| Total equity and liabilities | 1,861,620 | 1,823,453 |
| Cash flow | 2010 | 2009 |
| Operating activities | 16,710 | -63,356 |
| Investment activities | -2,847 | -982 |
| Financing activities | -26,442 | 47,380 |
| Currency effect | -153 | -3,771 |
| Change cash and liquid assets | -12,732 | -20,730 |
| Key figures | 2010 | 2009 |
| Core capital ratio | 10.1 % | 9.3 % |
| Capital adequacy | 12.4 % | 12.1 % |
| Cost ratio | 46.8 % | 50.3 % |
| Defaulted loans and loans written off as a percentage of lending | 1.55 % | 1.71 % |
| Rate of loss lending | 0.26 % | 0.67 % |
| Return on equity | 14 % | 10 % |
| Average return on equity last 5 years | 15 % | |
| Assets and dividend | 2010 | 2009 |
| Market value at year-end | 133,399 | 102,207 |
| Price / book | 1.2 | 1.0 |
| Closing price | 81.90 | 62.75 |
| Allocated dividend | 6,512 | 2,849 |
| Dividend percentage | 44 % | 33 % |
| Average dividend percentage last 5 years | 35 % | |
| Dividend to the State | 2,215 | 969 |
| Return incl. dividend last year | 34 % | 145 % |
| Return last 5 years | 42.2 % | |
| Additional information | 2010 | 2009 |
| Number of employees | 13,021 | 13,317 |
| Percentage employees in Norway | 67 % | 69 % |
| The State's ownership interest at year-end | 34 % | 34 % |
| Percentage of women on the board, total | 44 % | 44 % |
| Percentage of shareholder-elected women on the board | 50 % | 50 % |

DnB NOR

DnB NOR ASA • Stranden 21, Aker Brygge, NO-0021 Oslo • CEO: Rune Bjerke
Members of the board: Anne Carine Tanum (chair), Bjørn Sund (deputy chair), Gunilla Berg, Bente Brevik, Bent Pedersen, Tore Olaf Rimmereid, Ingjerd Skjeldrum*, Per Hoffmann*, Jørn O. Kvilhaug* (* employee-elected) • Auditor: Ernst & Young AS



Kongsberg Gruppen ASA

State ownership through the Ministry of Trade and Industry: 50.001%
Website: www.kongsberg.com

Kongsberg Gruppen ASA is an international, knowledge-based group that delivers high-technology systems and solutions to customers in the offshore industries, oil and gas industry, commercial shipping, defence and space travel. The company is listed on the Oslo Stock Exchange. Markets outside Norway constitute a growing and increasingly important segment for the enterprise. 84 per cent of the operating revenue in 2010 came from countries other than Norway. In 2010, Kongsberg Gruppen had 5,681 employees in over 25 different countries. Roughly 70 per cent of the employees work in Norway. The head office is located in Kongsberg.

Kongsberg Gruppen reports its activities under three business areas: Kongsberg Maritime, Kongsberg Defence Systems and Kongsberg Protech Systems. Kongsberg Maritime supplies products and systems for positioning, navigation and automation for commercial shipping and offshore facilities, as well as products and systems for seabed mapping and monitoring. Kongsberg Protech Systems produces weapons control systems, while Kongsberg Defence Systems focuses on command and control systems, weapons control systems, communication systems, missiles, advanced material composites and surveillance.

Important events

All the business areas increased their profit and margins in 2010 compared with 2009. Order intake has been good, and the order backlog was still at a high level at the end of 2010. Kongsberg Maritime has good, stable operations and achieved goods results in a highly competitive market. Order intake in 2010 amounted to NOK 5,641. The order backlog at the end of 2010 was NOK 4,218 million. Kongsberg Maritime has strengthened its position in several areas during the year.

Kongsberg Defence Systems is currently working on a number of major deliveries, including to

coastal artillery for Poland, anti-aircraft defence for the Finnish air force, and Naval Strike Missiles for the Norwegian Armed Forces. Kongsberg Defence Systems had an order intake of NOK 2,823 million in 2010. In December, a contract was signed with a US company for provision of services from Kongsberg Satellite Services' Mid Latitude stations. The contract is for NOK 650 million, but also has options that would bring the total value to more than NOK 1.1 billion. The order backlog in Kongsberg Defence Systems was NOK 7,933 million at the end of 2010.

Kongsberg Protech Systems has grown rapidly in recent years. The combination of cost reductions and a good mix of products and projects has resulted in good margins in 2010, especially in the second half of the year. Order intake in 2010 came to NOK 4,759 million, most of which (NOK 3,587 million) is orders for the US CROWS programme. The order backlog in Kongsberg Protech Systems amounted to NOK 7,933 million at the end of 2010.

Financial development

The operating revenues increased by 12 per cent from NOK 13.8 billion in 2009 to NOK 15.6 billion in 2010. The operating profit increased correspondingly by 61 per cent from NOK 1.4 billion to NOK 2.2 billion. The high level of project execution and good efficiency helped raise the EBITA margin from 10.0 per cent in 2009 to 14.2 per cent in 2010. The order backlog at the end of 2010 was NOK 17.8 million. Earnings per share was NOK 12.46, compared with NOK 6.83 in 2009. The board proposes that a dividend of NOK 3.75 per share be paid for 2010, compared with NOK 2.0 per share for 2009. The share price rose from NOK 88.25 at the end of 2009, to NOK 133.00 at the end of 2010. Including a dividend of NOK 2.0 per share, this gives a return of 53 per cent per share. The company's market capitalisation was around NOK 16.0 billion at the close of 2010.



KONGSBERG

Kongsberg Gruppen ASA • Postboks 1000, NO-3601 Kongsberg • Tel. +47 32 28 82 00 • Website: www.kongsberg.com
CEO: Walter Qvam • Members of the board: Finn Jepsen (chair), Benedicte Berg Schilbred, Erik Must, Anne-Lise Aukner, John Giverholt, Roar Marthiniussen*, Kai Johansen* Helge Lintvedt* (* employee-elected) • Auditor: Ernst & Young AS

| Income statement (MNOK) | 2010 | 2009 |
|--|--------------|--------------|
| Operating revenues | 15,497 | 13,816 |
| Operating expenses | 13,384 | 12,553 |
| Operating profit / loss | 2,113 | 1,263 |
| Net financial items | -16 | -94 |
| Profit / loss before tax and minority interests | 2,097 | 1,169 |
| Tax charge | 597 | 341 |
| Minority interests | 5 | 8 |
| Profit / loss after tax and minority interests | 1,495 | 820 |

| Balance sheet | 2010 | 2009 |
|---|---------------|---------------|
| Intangible assets | 2,436 | 2,209 |
| Fixed assets | 2,182 | 2,029 |
| Financial fixed assets | 230 | 226 |
| Total fixed assets | 4,848 | 4,464 |
| Current assets | 9,129 | 7,902 |
| Total assets | 13,977 | 12,366 |
| Paid-in equity | 982 | 982 |
| Retained earnings / other equity | 3,875 | 2,722 |
| Minority interests | 24 | 22 |
| Total equity | 4,881 | 3,726 |
| Provisions for liabilities | 1,081 | 1,092 |
| Long-term interest-bearing liabilities | 847 | 829 |
| Short-term interest-bearing liabilities | 0 | 0 |
| Short-term interest-free liabilities | 7,168 | 6,719 |
| Total debt and liabilities | 9,096 | 8,640 |
| Total equity and liabilities | 13,977 | 12,366 |

| Cash flow | 2010 | 2009 |
|--|--------------|--------------|
| Operating activities | 2,015 | 2,669 |
| Investment activities | -585 | -332 |
| Financing activities | -251 | -1,091 |
| Effect of exchange rate fluctuations on cash and liquid assets | 18 | -66 |
| Change cash and liquid assets | 1,197 | 1,180 |

| Key figures | 2010 | 2009 |
|---------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Capital employed | 5,728 | 4,555 |
| EBITDA | 2,534 | 1,719 |
| EBIT | 2,162 | 1,363 |
| Equity ratio | 35 % | 30 % |
| Return on equity | 35 % | 29 % |
| Average return on equity last 5 years | 30 % | |
| Return on capital employed | 42 % | 33 % |

| Assets and dividend | 2010 | 2009 |
|--|-------------|-------------|
| Market value at year-end | 15,960 | 10,590 |
| Price / book | 3.3 | 2.9 |
| Closing price | 133 | 88 |
| Allocated dividend | 450 | 240 |
| Dividend percentage | 30 % | 29 % |
| Average dividend percentage last 5 years | 26 % | |
| Dividend to the State | 225 | 120 |
| Return incl. dividend last year | 53 % | 14 % |
| Return last 5 years | 362 % | |

| Additional information | 2010 | 2009 |
|--|-------------|-------------|
| Number of employees | 5,681 | 5,423 |
| Percentage employees in Norway | 70 % | 71 % |
| The State's ownership interest at year-end | 50 % | 50 % |
| Percentage of women on the board, total | 25 % | 25 % |
| Percentage of shareholder-elected women on the board | 40 % | 40 % |



Nammo AS

State ownership through the Ministry of Trade and Industry: 50 %
Website: www.nammo.com

Nammo is a nordic defence and aerospace group specializing in high-end products. Nammo's core business is ammunition and rocket motors for military and civilian use, shoulder launched munition systems and eco-friendly recycling and demilitarization of old, obsolete ammunition including cluster munitions.

Nammo is owned by the Norwegian State and Patria Holding Oyj, in which the Finnish State has a 73.2 per cent holding and the European Aeronautic Defence and Space Company (EADS) has a 26.8 per cent holding.

Nammo is organised into five divisions: the Small Calibre Division, the Medium and Large Calibre Division, Nammo Talley Inc, Missile Products Division and the Demil Division. Nammo's head office is in Raufoss.

The group has 2,000 employees spread over 18 production units and sales offices in seven countries (Norway, Finland, Sweden, Germany, Switzerland, USA and Canada). Around one third of the employees work in Norway.

Despite the company's growing share of the international market, the domestic market (Norway, Sweden and Finland) remains very important for Nammo. In 2010, sales outside the Nordic domestic market constituted 73 per cent of the company's total turnover. Of this, USA and Canada represent 44 per cent and other NATO countries in Europe represent 27 per cent.

Nammo's corporate values are Dedication, Precision, Care. The company attaches importance to having dedicated employees, precision in its work, and care for colleagues and customers. Nammo's

vision is Securing the Future. This means that Nammo aims to secure the future by providing high-quality products to its customers and their allies. The company aims to balance focusing on the long-term interests of the employees on the one hand and those of the customers on the other.

Important events

Nammo entered into a major new development contract with Norwegian Defence Logistics (FLO) concerning APEX ammunition for the new F35 Lightning II fighters. The contract is for final development and qualification of 25 mm APEX ammunition and training ammunition.

Nammo has signed a development contract with Raytheon in the USA to be one of two suppliers to the Advanced Medium Range Air-to-Air Missile AMRAAM. Nammo shall also develop and manufacture the shaft for the actual rocket motor. The agreement has an upper limit of NOK 1.5 billion over a 15–20 year period. Nammo Raufoss is investing NOK 50 million in the construction of a rocket motor factory that is due to be completed in mid-2012. This investment was approved by the Board in February 2011.

Financial development

Nammo has had a stable and positive development over the last few years in spite of surplus capacity in the market, reduced defence budgets, strong NOK exchange rates and structural changes in both the national and international defence industry. The company's equity situation is healthy. The return on equity was 24.2 per cent in 2010. The profit after tax for 2010 was NOK 280 million, an increase of NOK 12 million in relation to 2009. Average return on equity 2006–2010 was 27.3 per cent.

| Income statement (MNOK) | 2010 | 2009 |
|--|--------------|--------------|
| Operating revenues | 3,448 | 3,439 |
| Operating expenses | 3,014 | 3,032 |
| Operating profit / loss | 435 | 407 |
| Net financial items | -2 | 3 |
| Profit / loss before tax and minority interests | 433 | 410 |
| Tax charge | 140 | 133 |
| Minority interests | 12 | 9 |
| Profit / loss after tax and minority interests | 280 | 268 |
| Balance sheet | 2010 | 2009 |
| Intangible assets | 379 | 424 |
| Fixed assets | 530 | 501 |
| Financial fixed assets | 21 | 33 |
| Total fixed assets | 929 | 958 |
| Current assets | 1,977 | 1,948 |
| Total assets | 2,906 | 2,906 |
| Paid-in equity | 359 | 359 |
| Retained earnings / other equity | 946 | 802 |
| Minority interests | 26 | 19 |
| Total equity | 1,331 | 1,180 |
| Provisions for liabilities | 117 | 106 |
| Long-term interest-bearing liabilities | 306 | 499 |
| Short-term interest-bearing liabilities | 0 | 0 |
| Short-term interest-free liabilities | 1,152 | 1,122 |
| Total debt and liabilities | 1,575 | 1,726 |
| Total equity and liabilities | 2,906 | 2,906 |
| Cash flow | 2010 | 2009 |
| Operating activities | 538 | 241 |
| Investment activities | -91 | -139 |
| Financing activities | -305 | -151 |
| Change cash and liquid assets | 141 | -49 |
| Key figures | 2010 | 2009 |
| Capital employed | 1,637 | 1,679 |
| EBITDA | 556 | 551 |
| EBIT | 435 | 407 |
| Equity ratio | 46 % | 41 % |
| Return on equity | 23 % | 23 % |
| Average return on equity last 5 years | 25 % | |
| Return on capital employed | 28 % | 26 % |
| Dividend | 2010 | 2009 |
| Allocated dividend | 140 | 134 |
| Dividend percentage | 50 % | 50 % |
| Average dividend percentage last 5 years | 48 % | |
| Allocated dividend to the State | 70 | 67 |
| Additional information | 2010 | 2009 |
| Number of employees | 1,956 | 1,967 |
| Percentage employees in Norway | 37 % | 37 % |
| The State's ownership interest at year-end | 50 % | 50 % |
| Percentage of women on the board, total | 25 % | 25 % |
| Percentage of shareholder-elected women on the board | 33 % | 33 % |

Nammo

Nammo AS • PB 142, NO-2831 Raufoss • Tel.: +47 61 15 36 00 • Website: www.nammo.com • CEO: Edgar A. Fossheim
Members of the board: Heikki Allonen (chair), Karl Glad (deputy chair), Tone Lindberg, Annika Tanttinen, Dag J. Opedal, Kai Nurmiö,
Petri Kontola*, Einar Linnerud* (* employee-elected) • Auditor: KPMG AS



Norsk Hydro ASA

State ownership through the Ministry of Trade and Industry: 34.26 %
Website: www.hydro.no

Norsk Hydro ASA is a Norwegian listed global supplier of aluminium and aluminium products with operations in all parts of the aluminium industry's value chain. The company has 23,000 employees in more than 40 countries and has activities on all continents. In 2010, Hydro supplied 2.8 million tonnes of aluminium products, primarily from cast-houses integrated with smelters and from an extensive network of remelt facilities. Hydro is a leading, global supplier of products, such as extrusion ingots, sheet ingots and foundry alloys. The company is also a leading supplier to downstream markets, in particular the building, packaging, lithographic, automotive and transport sectors. Hydro is also a major producer of hydropower, as well as bauxite and alumina.

Important events

In Q1 2011, Hydro finalised the acquisition of the majority of Vale's aluminium operations in Brazil. The merger of Vale Aluminium and Hydro will yield a company that is fully integrated into bauxite and with overcapacity in alumina production. Hydro is acquiring the assets of one of the world's largest bauxite mines and the world's largest alumina refinery. Hydro is also taking over a majority holding in one of the largest smelting facilities in South America. The acquisition is expected to make Hydro's operating results more robust when prices are low and improve the company's general cost position.

In July 2010, Hydro carried out a pre-emptive rights issue to help finance the acquisition of Vale S.A.'s aluminium operations, but also to support the company's credit rating and improve the com-

pany's capacity to implement future projects. The issue increased the company's equity by NOK 10 billion.

Hydro decided in 2010 to close the extrusion plant at Karmøy in 2012 as part of its work on restructuring the production of aluminium profiles in Norway. Operations at the plants at Magnor and Raufoss will be strengthened.

Hydro's new smelter in Qatar, Qatalum suffered a prolonged power cut that meant full production did not start up in 2010 as planned. The plant is expected to reach full capacity towards the end of Q1 2011.

Financial development

The profit for the year after tax was NOK 2,118 million in 2010, compared with NOK 416 million in 2009. Hydro reports in accordance with IFRS and the result includes unrealised changes in value. Hydro's underlying profit after tax adjusted for unrealised effects rose sharply in 2010, in line with the upswing in the market, yielding higher prices and greater demand, in addition to reductions in costs and staff cutbacks. Underlying EBIT rose to NOK 3,351 million, compared with an underlying loss of NOK 2,555 million in 2009. The total sales volume rose by 17 per cent, compared with a decline of 18 per cent in the previous year. Cash and short-term investment were NOK 11 billion higher than interest-bearing liabilities at year-end 2010. The company is paying a dividend of NOK 0.75 per share for the 2010 financial year.

| Income statement (MNOK) | 2010 | 2009 |
|--|--------------|---------------|
| Operating revenues | 75,717 | 66,706 |
| Operating expenses | 72,533 | 68,113 |
| Operating profit / loss | 3,184 | -1,407 |
| Net financial items | 522 | 2,774 |
| Profit / loss before tax and minority interests | 3,706 | 1,367 |
| Tax charge | 1,588 | 951 |
| Minority interests | 230 | 117 |
| Profit / loss after tax and minority interests | 1,888 | 299 |

| Balance sheet | 2010 | 2009 |
|---|---------------|---------------|
| Intangible assets | 1,920 | 1,881 |
| Fixed assets | 24,849 | 25,647 |
| Financial fixed assets | 25,202 | 22,269 |
| Total fixed assets | 51,971 | 49,797 |
| Current assets | 36,817 | 27,802 |
| Total assets | 88,788 | 77,599 |
| Paid-in equity | 11,333 | 1,671 |
| Retained earnings / other equity | 44,888 | 44,498 |
| Minority interests | 1,025 | 1,026 |
| Total equity | 57,246 | 47,195 |
| Provisions for liabilities | 15,378 | 15,273 |
| Long-term interest-bearing liabilities | 328 | 88 |
| Short-term interest-bearing liabilities | 940 | 2,010 |
| Short-term interest-free liabilities | 14,896 | 13,032 |
| Total debt and liabilities | 31,542 | 30,403 |
| Total equity and liabilities | 88,788 | 77,599 |

| Cash flow | 2010 | 2009 |
|--------------------------------------|--------------|-------------|
| Operating activities | 6,363 | 4,546 |
| Investment activities | -6,051 | -5,848 |
| Financing activities | 7,975 | 668 |
| Foreign currency effects | -51 | -56 |
| Divested activities | 0 | |
| Change cash and liquid assets | 8,236 | -690 |

| Key figures | 2010 | 2009 |
|---------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Capital employed | 58,514 | 49,293 |
| EBITDA | 6,514 | 2,516 |
| EBIT | 3,530 | -978 |
| Equity ratio | 64 % | 61 % |
| Return on equity | 4 % | 1 % |
| Average return on equity last 3 years | -1 % | |
| Return on capital employed | 7 % | -2 % |

| Assets and dividend | 2010 | 2009 |
|--|-------------|-------------|
| Market value at year-end | 88,160 | 60,406 |
| Price / book | 1.2 | 1.3 |
| Closing price | 42.61 | 48.71 |
| Allocated dividend | 1,190 | 602 |
| Dividend percentage | 63 % | 201 % |
| Dividend to the State | 531 | 264 |
| Average dividend percentage last 5 years | 43 % | 99 % |
| Return incl. dividend last year | -3.9 % | 75 % |
| Return last 3 years | -35.8 % | |

| Additional information | 2010 | 2009 |
|--|-------------|-------------|
| Number of employees | 18,894 | 19,249 |
| Percentage employees in Norway | 22 % | 23 % |
| The State's ownership interest at year-end | 43.70 % | 43.82 % |
| Percentage of women on the board, total | 30 % | 25 % |
| Percentage of shareholder-elected women on the board | 43 % | 40 % |



HYDRO

Norsk Hydro ASA • Drammensveien 260, NO-0283 Oslo, Norway • Tel.: +47 22 53 81 00 • Website: www.hydro.no
CEO: Svein Richard Brandtzæg • Members of the board: Terje Vareberg (chair), Bente Rathe, Finn Jebsen, Eva Persson, Tito Martins, Inge K. Hansen, Liv Monica Bargem Stubholt, Billy Fredagsvik*, Jørn B. Lilleby*, Sten Roar Martinsen* (* employee-elected) • Auditor: Deloitte AS



Statoil ASA

State ownership through the Ministry of Petroleum and Energy: 67 %
Website: www.statoil.com

Statoil is an international technology-based energy company focusing on upstream activities, but also with strong gas and downstream activities and increasing investments in other sources of energy. The company is based in Norway, has operations in 34 countries and is by far the largest operator on the Norwegian continental shelf. In 2010, international production amounted to around 20 per cent of the company's total recorded production.

On 31 December 2010 the company had around 20,000 employees, some 17,300 of which are employed in Norway.

Important events

Statoil's total recorded oil and gas production in 2010 amounted to 1.705 million barrels of oil equivalents (oe) per day, compared with 1.806 million barrels oe per day in 2009. The company's production from the Norwegian continental shelf was 1.374 million barrels oe/d in 2010, compared with 1.450 million barrels oe/d in 2009.

In 2010 Statoil announced that the company with effect from 1 August had entered into an agreement to buy a large plot of land in the Eagle Ford shale formation in Texas, USA. Statoil intends to develop the assets in a joint venture with Talisman Energy. Altogether the transactions amount to a total of USD 843 million for Statoil and will deliver recoverable resources of approximately 550 million barrels of oil equivalent. According to Statoil, it is primarily liquids that will be produced from this area.

At the beginning of 2010, Statoil announced that the company had plans to change its ownership

structure for its energy and retail operations. This business area was spun off as a separate company, and on 22 October 2010 the new company Statoil Fuel and Retail ASA was listed on the Oslo Stock Exchange. The company has roughly 2,300 petrol stations in Scandinavia, Russia, Poland and the Baltic States, and also has operations in fuel, lubricants and chemicals. On 1 April 2011, Statoil ASA owned 54 per cent of the shares in the new company.

With effect from 1 January 2011, Statoil introduced a new organisational and management structure, consisting of seven business areas, of which one is in the USA and one in the UK. The company believes the restructuring will better reflect the ongoing globalisation of Statoil, strengthen the company's development on the Norwegian continental shelf, and simplify internal interfaces to promote sound, efficient operations.

Financial development

In 2010, Statoil achieved a net profit for the year of NOK 38.1 billion, compared with a net profit of NOK 18.3 billion for the previous year.

Statoil's performance in 2010 reflects higher liquids prices, which were partially counteracted by lower gas prices and lower liquids sales volumes. Statoil's profit per share was NOK 11.94 in 2010, compared with NOK 5.75 in 2009.

The proposed dividend for 2010 is NOK 6.25 per share. This gives a total dividend distribution of around NOK 19.9 billion, around NOK 13.4 billion of which is to the State.

| Income statement (MNOK) | 2010 | 2009 |
|--|----------------|----------------|
| Operating revenues | 529,648 | 465,433 |
| Operating expenses | 392,420 | 343,793 |
| Operating profit / loss | 137,228 | 121,640 |
| Net financial items | -412 | -6,750 |
| Profit / loss before tax and minority interests | 136,816 | 114,890 |
| Tax charge | 99,169 | 97,175 |
| Minority interests | -435 | -598 |
| Profit / loss after tax and minority interests | 38,082 | 18,313 |

| Balance sheet | 2010 | 2009 |
|------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Intangible assets | 39,695 | 54,253 |
| Fixed assets | 348,204 | 340,835 |
| Financial fixed assets | 61,457 | 51,368 |
| Total fixed assets | 449,356 | 446,456 |
| Current assets | 148,762 | 116,384 |
| Assets classified as held for sale | 44,890 | 0 |
| Total assets | 643,008 | 562,840 |

| | | |
|---|----------------|----------------|
| Paid-in equity | 48,791 | 48,842 |
| Retained earnings / other equity | 170,751 | 149,477 |
| Minority interests | 6,853 | 1,799 |
| Total equity | 226,395 | 200,118 |
| Provisions for liabilities | 177,295 | 153,298 |
| Long-term interest-bearing liabilities | 103,183 | 97,619 |
| Short-term interest-bearing liabilities | 136,135 | 111,805 |
| Short-term interest-free liabilities | 0 | 0 |
| Total debt and liabilities | 416,613 | 362,722 |
| Total equity and liabilities | 643,008 | 562,840 |

| Cash flow | 2010 | 2009 |
|--------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Operating activities | 80,815 | 73,001 |
| Investment activities | -76,218 | -75,356 |
| Financing activities | 567 | 11,291 |
| Currency effect | 450 | -2,851 |
| Change cash and liquid assets | 5,614 | 6,085 |

| Key figures | 2010 | 2009 |
|---------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Capital employed | 465,713 | 409,542 |
| EBITDA | 189,175 | 181,397 |
| EBIT | 138,567 | 127,341 |
| Equity ratio | 35 % | 36 % |
| Return on equity | 18 % | 9 % |
| Average return on equity last 4 years | 19 % | 24 % |
| Return on capital employed | 32 % | 30 % |

| Assets and dividend | 2010 | 2009 |
|--|-------------|-------------|
| Market value at year-end | 441,946 | 461,717 |
| Price / book | 2.0 | 2.3 |
| Closing price | 138.60 | 144.80 |
| Allocated dividend | 19,929 | 19,133 |
| Dividend percentage | 52 % | 104 % |
| Average dividend percentage last 4 years | 62 % | 50.5 % |
| Allocated dividend to the State | 13,352 | 12,818 |
| Return incl. dividend last year | 0.3 % | 34 % |
| Return last 3 years | -5.6 % | |
| Share purchases | 0 | 2,162 |

| Additional information | 2010 | 2009 |
|--|-------------|-------------|
| Number of employees | 20,000 | 29,000 |
| Percentage employees in Norway | 73 % | 62 % |
| The State's ownership interest at year-end | 67 % | 67 % |
| Percentage of women on the board, total | 40 % | 40 % |
| Percentage of shareholder-elected women on the board | 43 % | 43 % |



Statoil

Statoil • Forusbeen 50, NO-4035 Stavanger • Tel.: +47 51 99 00 00 • Website: www.statoil.com • CEO: Helge Lund
Members of the board: Svein Rennemo (chair), Marit Arnstad, Lady Barbara Judge, Bjørn Tore Godal, Roy Franklin, Grace Reksten Skaugen, Jakob Stausholm, Morten Svaan*, Lill-Heidi Bakkerud* and Einar Arne Iversen* (* employee-elected) • Auditor: Ernst & Young AS



Telenor ASA

State ownership through the Ministry of Trade and Industry: 54 %
Website: www.telenor.com

Telenor is one of the world's leading mobile phone operators, with 203 million mobile subscriptions and 33,200 employees around the world. The company has operations in Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Hungary, Serbia, Montenegro, Thailand, Malaysia, Bangladesh, Pakistan and India. The company also own 39.6 per cent of VimpelCom Ltd., which operates in 11 countries. Telenor was established in 1994 upon the conversion of Televerket into a limited liability company. The company was listed on the stock exchange in 2000. The State's ownership interest is 53.97 per cent.

Important events

In the Nordic countries, demand for mobile broadband and smart phones continued to rise through the year. Telenor is in the process of replacing its mobile infrastructure to enhance the user experience and increase the profitability of mobile broadband in the coming years. In November 2010, Telenor Sweden launched 4G services in Sweden, as the first company within the group.

Uninor in India had 12 million subscribers at the end of its first full year of operation. There is massive competition in the Indian market, as well as challenging regulatory parameters. The market model in India was adapted and improved in the second half of 2010, and Uninor is aiming to become an efficient low-cost mobile phone operator.

VimpelCom Ltd. was established in April 2010 through the merger of OJSC VimpelCom and Kyivs-

tar and was listed on the New York Stock Exchange in April 2010. In October 2010, VimpelCom Ltd. announced its plans to merge with Wind Telecom. The transaction was completed on 15 April 2011.

Financial development

Telenor's profit after tax and minority interests for the 2010 financial year was NOK 14.3 billion, or NOK 8.69 per share. The profit after tax and minority interests was NOK 5.68 billion higher than in 2009. The operating profit sank by NOK 0.73 billion compared with the previous year, primarily as a result of the fact that the improvements in margins in most companies have been cancelled out by the costs of the operations in India. The operating profit is also affected by higher write-downs related to operations in India, and forced write-downs in connection with renovation of the mobile infrastructure, especially in Norway. During the same period the operating revenues showed an increase of 4.5 per cent from NOK 90.1 billion to NOK 94.8 billion. Organic revenue growth totalled 6 per cent and is largely attributable to growth in the Asian companies and increased demand for mobile broadband.

Telenor's board has proposed a dividend for 2010 of NOK 3.80 per share.

Including reinvested dividends, the Telenor share had a return of 21 per cent in 2010. By comparison, the telecom sector in Europe, measured via the SXKGR index, had a return of 10 per cent.

| Income statement (MNOK) | 2010 | 2009 |
|--|----------------|----------------|
| Operating revenues | 94,843 | 90,748 |
| Operating expenses | 82,343 | 77,516 |
| Operating profit / loss | 12,500 | 13,232 |
| Net financial items | 7,705 | 1,645 |
| Profit / loss before tax and minority interests | 20,205 | 14,877 |
| Tax charge | 4,982 | 4,122 |
| Profit from divested activities | -415 | -652 |
| Minority interests | 475 | 1,451 |
| Profit / loss after tax and minority interests | 14,333 | 8,653 |
| Balance sheet | 2010 | 2009 |
| Intangible assets | 53,485 | 58,804 |
| Fixed assets | 52,963 | 55,598 |
| Financial fixed assets | 34,074 | 20,456 |
| Total fixed assets | 140,522 | 134,858 |
| Current assets | 32,209 | 31,173 |
| Total assets | 172,731 | 166,031 |
| Equity attributable to the shareholders in Telenor ASA | 87,867 | 75,976 |
| Minority interests | 8,351 | 9,089 |
| Total equity | 96,218 | 85,065 |
| Provisions for liabilities | 7,677 | 8,918 |
| Long-term interest-bearing liabilities | 25,701 | 32,959 |
| Long-term non-interest-bearing liabilities | 1,125 | 718 |
| Short-term interest-bearing liabilities | 8,751 | 6,383 |
| Short-term interest-free liabilities | 33,259 | 31,988 |
| Total debt and liabilities | 76,513 | 80,966 |
| Total equity and liabilities | 172,731 | 166,031 |
| Cash flow | 2010 | 2009 |
| Operating activities | 26,465 | 30,622 |
| Investment activities | -15,590 | -13,666 |
| Financing activities | -9,263 | -13,235 |
| Currency effect | 442 | -1,094 |
| Change cash and liquid assets | 2,054 | 2,627 |
| Key figures | 2010 | 2009 |
| Capital employed | 130,670 | 124,407 |
| EBITDA | 39,107 | 34,328 |
| EBIT | 22,959 | 17,485 |
| Equity ratio | 56 % | 51 % |
| Return on equity | 17 % | 11 % |
| Average return on equity last 5 years | 21 % | |
| Return on capital employed | 18 % | 13 % |
| Assets and dividend | 2010 | 2009 |
| Market value at year-end | 157,168 | 134,372 |
| Price / book | 1.8 | 1.8 |
| Closing price | 94.80 | 81.05 |
| Allocated dividend | 6,300 | 4,145 |
| Dividend percentage | 44 % | 48 % |
| Average dividend percentage last 5 years | 29 % | |
| Dividend to the State | 3,400 | 2,237 |
| Return incl. dividend last year | 21 % | 75.1 % |
| Return last 5 years | 60 % | |
| Additional information | 2010 | 2009 |
| Number of employees | 32,071 | 33,181 |
| Percentage employees in Norway | 22 % | 21 % |
| The State's ownership interest at year-end | 53.97 % | 53.97 % |
| Percentage of women on the board, total | 36 % | 36 % |
| Percentage of shareholder-elected women on the board | 38 % | 38 % |



Telenor ASA • Snarøyveien 30, NO-1331 Fornebu • Tel.: +47 67 89 00 00 • Website: www.telenor.com • CEO: Jon Fredrik Baksaas
Members of the board: Harald Norvik (chair), John Giverholt, Burckhard Bergmann, Kjersti Kleven, Olav Volldal, Liselott Kilaas, Barbara Milian Thoralfsson, Sanjiv Ahuja, Bjørn Andre Anderssen*, Brit Østby Fredriksen*, Harald Stavn* (* employee-elected) • Auditor: Ernst & Young AS



Yara International ASA

State ownership through the Ministry of Trade and Industry: 36.21 %
Website: www.yara.com



© Yara International ASA

Yara is a world leading chemical company in the conversion of energy, natural minerals and nitrogen into products for farmers and industrial customers. Mineral fertiliser for agriculture is the most important application. Yara has operations in more than 50 countries and sells to more than 120 countries. Yara has over 7,500 employees with a global presence and activities on all continents. The company has two Norwegian production units at Glomfjord and Herøya.

Important events

Yara's ambition is to achieve a global market share of 10 per cent through organic growth and acquisitions. As part of this strategy, Yara tried to buy Terra Industries INC., and in February 2010, Yara signed a merger agreement with Terra Industries INC. The merger would have given Yara an improved position in the USA. In March 2010, CF Industries launched a competing bid that was higher, and Yara decided not to raise its offer. Yara received a USD 123 million break-up fee when the merger agreement was terminated.

In 2010, Yara sold its shares in Fosfertil and its stake in the Anitapolis phosphate rock project in Brazil to Vale S.A. for NOK 3.7 billion.

Yara's environmental objective is to be among the most energy efficient companies in the industry and to reduce the company's overall emission of greenhouse gases by 45 per cent from 2004 to 2013. For 2010, Yara reported that in the period 2004 to 2010 it has achieved its emission-reducing goals after adjusting for new factories.

Financial development

The profit after tax for 2010 was NOK 8,793 billion, up from NOK 3,814 billion in 2009. Yara's annual profit for 2010 is the highest in the company's history. In 2009, Yara was heavily impacted by the general economic downturn, like many other companies, and last year's performance must be seen in the context of the financial crisis. Yara's operating revenues for 2010 were NOK 7,467 million, up from NOK 1,271 million in 2009. Yara's turnover and other income amounted to NOK 64 billion, compared with NOK 60.9 billion in 2008.

Yara's objective is to deliver a cash return of a minimum of 10 per cent over the business cycle, as measured by the CROGI (Cash Return On Gross Investment). CROGI in 2010 was 17.4 per cent, against 8.5 per cent in 2009. At year-end, the ratio between interest-bearing liabilities and equity was 0.27 per cent.

The board of Yara has proposed a dividend of NOK 5.5 for the 2010 financial year, which will entail a payment to the shareholders of NOK 1,584 million. The dividend constitutes approx. 27 per cent of the underlying profit and 18.2 per cent of the reported profit.

| Income statement (MNOK) | 2010 | 2009 |
|--|---------------|--------------|
| Operating revenues | 65,374 | 61,418 |
| Operating expenses | 57,907 | 60,147 |
| Operating profit / loss | 7,467 | 1,271 |
| Net financial items | 3,713 | 2,206 |
| Profit / loss before tax and minority interests | 11,179 | 3,477 |
| Tax charge | 2,386 | -337 |
| Minority interests | 64 | 32 |
| Profit / loss after tax and minority interests | 8,729 | 3,782 |

| Balance sheet | 2010 | 2009 |
|---------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| Intangible assets | 4,937 | 3,591 |
| Fixed assets | 23,470 | 22,121 |
| Financial fixed assets | 14,142 | 17,580 |
| Total fixed assets | 42,549 | 43,292 |
| Current assets | 22,915 | 18,372 |
| Total assets | 65,464 | 61,665 |

| | | |
|---|---------------|---------------|
| Paid-in equity | 926 | 926 |
| Retained earnings / other equity | 34,259 | 27,780 |
| Minority interests | 149 | 158 |
| Total equity | 35,334 | 28,863 |
| Provisions for liabilities | 6,627 | 7,030 |
| Long-term interest-bearing liabilities | 11,139 | 13,936 |
| Short-term interest-bearing liabilities | 2,148 | 3,267 |
| Short-term interest-free liabilities | 10,215 | 8,569 |
| Total debt and liabilities | 30,129 | 32,802 |
| Total equity and liabilities | 65,464 | 61,665 |

| Cash flow | 2010 | 2009 |
|--------------------------------------|--------------|---------------|
| Operating activities | 7,093 | 11,925 |
| Investment activities | 524 | -5,467 |
| Financing activities | -5,825 | -8,747 |
| Foreign currency effects | 180 | 69 |
| Change cash and liquid assets | 1,972 | -2,221 |

| Key figures | 2010 | 2009 |
|---------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Capital employed | 48,621 | 46,066 |
| EBITDA | 15,244 | 5,484 |
| EBIT | 12,804 | 3,059 |
| Equity ratio | 54 % | 47 % |
| Return on equity | 27 % | 13 % |
| Average return on equity last 5 years | 26 % | |
| Return on capital employed | 27 % | 6 % |

| Assets and dividend | 2010 | 2009 |
|--|-------------|-------------|
| Market value at year-end | 97,328 | 76,165 |
| Price / book | 2.8 | 2.7 |
| Closing price | 337.50 | 263.70 |
| Allocated dividend | 1,584 | 1,300 |
| Dividend percentage | 18 % | 34 % |
| Average dividend percentage last 5 years | 20 % | 20 % |
| Dividend to the State | 581 | 471 |
| Return incl. dividend last year | 31 % | 81 % |
| Return last 5 years | 277 % | |
| Sales proceeds to the State / retirement of shares | 320 | 0 |

| Additional information | 2010 | 2009 |
|--|-------------|-------------|
| Number of employees | 7,348 | 7,629 |
| Percentage employees in Norway | 11 % | 10 % |
| The State's ownership interest at year-end | 36.21 % | 36.21 % |
| Percentage of women on the board, total | 25 % | 25 % |
| Percentage of shareholder-elected women on the board | 40 % | 40 % |



Yara International ASA • Bygdøy Allé 2, NO-0202 Oslo • Tel.: +47 24 15 70 00 • Website: www.yara.com • CEO: Jørgen Ole Haslestad
Members of the board: Øivind Lund (chair), Lone Fønss Schrøder, Leiv Nergaard, Elisabeth Harstad, Bernt Reitan, Frank Andersen*, Svein Flatebø*, Karl Edvard Juul* (* employee-elected) • Auditor: Deloitte AS



Eksportfinans ASA

State ownership through the Ministry of Trade and Industry: 15 %
Website: www.eksportfinans.no

Eksportfinans is owned by 25 commercial and savings banks in addition to the State. In 2001, the State, represented by the Ministry of Trade and Industry, became the owner of 15 per cent of the shares through a private placement.

The company's purpose is to offer financial services for the export industries and financial services in consultation with or on assignment from the Norwegian authorities as well as direct and indirect financing of municipal and county entities. Eksportfinans manages an export credit scheme on assignment from the State. The company obtains funding in the international capital markets. A good credit rating is a prerequisite for favourable funding terms.

Important events

2010 was a good year for Eksportfinans. Earnings from the underlying business operations remained satisfactory, and payments of export credits were record high throughout the year.

Overall the company disbursed NOK 33.7 billion in new export-related loans in 2010, compared with NOK 28.1 billion in 2009. The market for ships built at Norwegian shipyards improved in 2010. Within maritime equipment and the oil and gas sector too, the Norwegian export industry won significantly more new contracts during the year. Eksportfinans has been asked to fund many of these contracts.

In 2010, Eksportfinans expanded its scope of business to encompass financing of renewable energy, infrastructure and environmental projects. A new business area was established to support this new focus and accounted for 7–8 per cent of total new lending disbursements in 2010. In 2010, Eksportfinans raised NOK 72.2 billion in new funding in the international capital markets and had good access to all major funding sources throughout the year, despite the volatility caused by the debt crisis in individual European countries.

The company has taken steps to further develop risk management functions and reduce operational risk. An important milestone in 2010 has been the implementation of the company's new IT system for borrowing and structured swaps. At the close of 2010, the company had an international long-term rating of Aa1 with a negative outlook from Moody's Investor Services and AA with a stable outlook from Standard and Poor's.

Financial development

Net interest income amounted to NOK 1.4 billion in 2010, compared with NOK 1.5 billion in 2009. The overall result for 2010 was a profit of NOK 448 million, compared with a loss of NOK 1,801 million in 2009. The positive overall result in 2010 was primarily caused by high net interest income, but was offset by the reversal of the previously recognised gains on Eksportfinans' own debt, which is measured at fair value in the financial statements.

The result of the underlying business activities in 2010 without unrealised effects was NOK 859 million, compared with NOK 1,041 million in 2009. In 2010, a preference share dividend to the State of NOK 126 million has been deducted from the profit. The figures indicate that the company achieved a good profit from the underlying business operations in 2010 too.

The company paid out an ordinary dividend of NOK 500 million for the 2010 financial year. In addition, as mentioned, a preference share dividend of NOK 126 million was paid to the State. The preference share dividend is part of the agreement between Eksportfinans and the Norwegian government signed in November 2008, which allows the company to borrow directly from the State in 2009 and 2010 to fund export credits. Eksportfinans has not made use of this credit facility, which expired on 31 December 2010.

| Income statement (MNOK) | 2010 | 2009 |
|--|--------------|---------------|
| Interest income | 5,817 | 7,213 |
| Interest costs | 4,398 | 5,742 |
| Net interest and credit commission income | 1,419 | 1,470 |
| Other net operating revenue | 602 | -3,784 |
| Operating expenses | 195 | 187 |
| Net losses | 0 | 0 |
| Operating profit / loss | 622 | -2,501 |
| Tax charge | 174 | -699 |
| Profit from divested activities | 0 | 1 |
| Profit / loss after tax | 448 | -1,801 |

| Balance sheet | 2010 | 2009 |
|---|----------------|----------------|
| Cash and receivables from credit institutions | 43,014 | 64,126 |
| Lending | 85,095 | 66,677 |
| Securities | 83,324 | 90,434 |
| Other assets | 4,116 | 4,017 |
| Total assets | 215,549 | 225,254 |

| | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Debt to credit institutions | 45 | 38 |
| Customer deposits | 0 | 0 |
| Other debt and liabilities | 208,710 | 218,306 |
| Subordinated loan capital | 1,639 | 1,502 |
| Total debt | 210,394 | 219,846 |
| Paid-in equity | 2,948 | 2,948 |
| Retained equity | 2,208 | 2,460 |
| Total equity | 5,156 | 5,408 |
| Total equity and liabilities | 215,549 | 225,254 |

| Cash flow | 2010 | 2009 |
|--------------------------------------|----------------|---------------|
| Operating activities | -2,886 | 24,026 |
| Investment activities | 21,035 | -10,707 |
| Financing activities | -18,728 | -15,224 |
| Currency effect | -11,569 | -878 |
| Change cash and liquid assets | -12,148 | -2,783 |

| Key figures | 2010 | 2009 |
|---------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Core capital ratio | 13 % | 9.7 % |
| Capital adequacy | 18 % | 13 % |
| Cost ratio ¹ | 24 % | N/A |
| Rate of loss lending | 0.0 % | 0.0 % |
| Return on equity | 8 % | -29 % |
| Average return on equity last 5 years | 10 % | |

| Dividend | 2010 | 2009 |
|--|-------------|-------------|
| Allocated dividend | 626 | 700 |
| Dividend percentage | 140 % | N/A |
| Average dividend percentage last 5 years | 74 % | |
| Allocated dividend to the State | 201 | 105 |
| Share purchases | 0 | 0 |

| Additional information | 2010 | 2009 |
|--|-------------|-------------|
| Number of employees | 98 | 98 |
| Percentage employees in Norway | 100 % | 100 % |
| The State's ownership interest at year-end | 15 % | 15 % |
| Percentage of women on the board, total | 50 % | 50 % |
| Percentage of shareholder-elected women on the board | 57 % | 57 % |

¹ When calculated as defined here, the cost ratio will be negative for 2009.

EKSPORT
FINANS

NORWAY

Eksportfinans ASA • Postboks 1601 Vika, NO-0119 Oslo • Tel.: +47 22 01 22 01 • Website: www.eksportfinans.no • CEO: Gisèle Marchand
Members of the board: Geir Bergvoll (chair), Carl Erik Steen (deputy chair), Live Haukvik Aker, Tone Lunde Bakker, Bodil Hollingsæter, Marianne Heien Blystad, Tor Bergstrøm, Tor Østbø* (* employee-elected) • Auditor: PricewaterhouseCoopers AS



Electronic Chart Centre AS

The State's ownership interest through the Ministry of Trade and Industry: 100 %
Website: www.ecc.no

Electronic Chart Centre AS (ECC) was established as a limited liability company in 1999 when it was spun off from the Norwegian Mapping Authority. The company is wholly owned by the State and has 17 employees. ECC is to contribute to innovation and the operation of socially beneficial infrastructure, including building up and operating electronic nautical chart services in collaboration with Norwegian and other countries' authorities. The company's ensure national and international shipping and authorities have access to up-to-date nautical charts 24 hours a day. At year-end 2010, the geographical coverage area encompassed 9,921 approved nautical charts from 43 countries. The service is operated on agreement and in collaboration with the Maritime Division of the Norwegian Mapping Authority Sea, which arranges and coordinates the international collaboration. The main purpose of the State's ownership is to fulfil Norway's international obligations under international conventions on safety at sea, as well as covering society's need for safe navigation by managing and making available timely, authorised electronic nautical charts produced and owned by national nautical chart authorities all over the world.

Important events

ECC focuses on collaborating closely with the industry to find new infrastructure solutions that contribute to greater distribution and use of common basic map data for all the user groups that are interested in nautical charts. In 2010, the company experienced growth in the number of users of electronic nautical charts within shipping and maritime authorities involved in maritime safety. During the year, the company launched smart applications for use in mobile units, allowing the users to indicate

their own position on maps and charts available online. As the number of mobile units with built-in satellite positioning increases, ECC expects new areas of application for digital maps and charts and major opportunities for growth. Through its cooperation, facilitation of infrastructure, services and solutions, ECC contributes to the fulfilment of the Government's "Steady Course" maritime strategy for environmentally friendly growth, and its solutions contribute to value creation in the maritime industries. ECC cooperates with other companies to export and realise the Norwegian solutions for increased maritime safety and environmental preparedness.

Financial development

The company achieved an annual profit of NOK 0.2 million in 2010, compared with NOK 0.6 million in the preceding year. The operating profit amounted to NOK 0.6 million, which is NOK 1.0 million less than in 2009. The annual profit for 2009 included tax costs of NOK 1.4 million, after a reduction of the deferred tax assets recognised on the balance sheet. At the end of 2010, ECC had bank deposits of NOK 17.5 million and no interest-bearing debt. Equity amounted to NOK 18.6 million, and the equity ratio was 83 per cent. The company did not pay a dividend in 2010.

ECC's economic situation must be seen in relation to the assignments from the Norwegian Hydrographic Service and the challenges of obtaining nautical chart data for international shipping lanes. Access to global nautical chart data from the hydrographic services of other countries will be decisive for the development in the coming years.

| <i>Income statement (MNOK)</i> | <i>2010</i> | <i>2009</i> |
|---------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Operating revenues | 21.7 | 20.8 |
| Operating expenses | 22.3 | 20.5 |
| Operating profit / loss | -0.6 | 0.4 |
| Net financial items | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| Profit / loss before tax | -0.2 | 0.8 |
| Tax charge | 0.0 | 1.4 |
| Profit / loss after tax | -0.2 | -0.6 |

| <i>Balance sheet</i> | <i>2010</i> | <i>2009</i> |
|---------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Intangible assets | 1.4 | 1.4 |
| Fixed assets | 2.0 | 2.0 |
| Financial fixed assets | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Total fixed assets | 3.4 | 3.4 |
| Current assets | 19.1 | 19.1 |
| Total assets | 22.5 | 22.5 |

| | | |
|---|-------------|-------------|
| Paid-in equity | 10.6 | 10.6 |
| Retained earnings / other equity | 8.1 | 8.2 |
| Total equity | 18.7 | 18.8 |
| Provisions for liabilities | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Long-term liabilities | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Short-term interest-bearing liabilities | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Short-term interest-free liabilities | 3.8 | 3.7 |
| Total debt and liabilities | 3.8 | 3.7 |
| Total equity and liabilities | 22.5 | 22.5 |

| <i>Key figures</i> | <i>2010</i> | <i>2009</i> |
|---------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Capital employed | 18.7 | 18.8 |
| EBITDA | 0.7 | 1.5 |
| EBIT | -0.2 | 0.8 |
| Equity ratio | 83 % | 84 % |
| Return on equity | -1.1 % | -3.1 % |
| Average return on equity last 5 years | 14 % | |
| Return on capital employed | -1.1 % | 4.2 % |

| <i>Dividend</i> | <i>2010</i> | <i>2009</i> |
|--|-------------|-------------|
| Allocated dividend | 0 | 0 |
| Dividend percentage | 0 % | 0 % |
| Average dividend percentage last 5 years | 32 % | |
| Allocated dividend to the State | 0 | 0 |

| <i>Additional information</i> | <i>2010</i> | <i>2009</i> |
|--|-------------|-------------|
| Number of employees | 17 | 15 |
| Percentage employees in Norway | 100 % | 100 % |
| The State's ownership interest at year-end | 100 % | 100 % |
| Percentage of women on the board, total | 50 % | 67 % |
| Percentage of shareholder-elected women on the board | 50 % | 67 % |



ELECTRONIC CHART CENTRE

Electronic Chart Centre AS • Postboks 60, NO-4001 Stavanger • Tel.: +47 51 93 95 00 • Website: www.ecc.no
CEO: Robert Sandvik Members of the board: Ingvild Sæther (chair), Siri Norset Christiansen, Knut Ole Flåthen, Peter Jacob Tronslin
Auditor: KPMG AS



Kommunalbanken AS

The State's ownership interest through the Ministry of Local Government and Regional Development: 100 %
Website: www.kommunalbanken.no

Kommunalbanken AS was established in November 1999. The company represents a continuation of the activities of the State bank Norges Kommunalbank, which was established in 1927. In 2000, 20 per cent of the share capital was sold to KLP. As a result of KLP's acquisition of Kommunekreditt AS from Eksportfinans ASA in 2009, the State acquired KLP's ownership interest in Kommunalbanken AS. The State is thus the sole owner of the bank.

Kommunalbanken offers loans to municipalities and county administrations, as well as municipal and intermunicipal companies, either against municipal or state guarantees or other satisfactory security. The company may also perform other tasks that are closely related to its activities. The company had 48 employees at the end of 2010. Kommunalbanken seeks to increase the competition for lending to municipalities and counties so that the municipal sector is ensured access to cost-efficient funding. This is an expression of the bank's sectoral policy function. Kommunalbanken has the highest credit rating it is possible to achieve (AAA rating). The bank offers the same lending terms regardless of the size of the municipality or the size of the loan, but it shall also take commercial considerations into account. Activities are based on a satisfactory risk-adjusted return on equity by means of a required rate of return that is adjusted every third year. The required rate of return after tax for the period 2010–2012 is defined as 10 per cent of the value-adjusted equity. Kommunalbanken has a licence to operate as a financing enterprise. Kommunalbanken is subject to supervision by the Financial Supervisory Authority, and it must observe the same capital requirements as other financing enterprises.

Important events

Kommunalbanken has maintained its role as the main supplier of loan capital to the municipal sector, but the domestic commercial paper and bond

market has increased its share of the municipal loan market. Kommunalbanken's combined lending increased by NOK 33 billion from NOK 151 billion in 2009 to NOK 184 billion in 2010, and the bank's market share is 49 per cent.

Disbursed loans in 2010 comprised the entire municipal service area. There has been good demand for loans throughout the year, and loans have been granted for investments and refinancing of existing loans. Kommunalbanken has been able to offer loans to all the municipalities and county administrations that have applied. Kommunalbanken has had good access to financing throughout the year, and a total of NOK 138 billion was borrowed in 2010, in 14 different currencies. Kommunalbanken has found that long-term, target-oriented work and a diversified, international borrowing strategy ensure access to cost-effective financing that can be passed on to the local government sector. Over 90 per cent of the funding is obtained abroad, with Japan as the most important market.

Financial development

Profit before tax in 2010 was NOK 1.0 billion, and the net annual profit after tax was NOK 741 million. The good results are attributable to strong growth in lending and satisfactory results from the management of surplus liquidity. Revenue after tax in 2010 included NOK 775 million in net interest income, NOK 30 million from buying back the bank's own securities, and an unrealised value change of NOK 64 million from adjustment of the fair value of financial assets and liabilities.

Profit after tax corresponds to a return on value-adjusted equity of 21.6 per cent. A dividend of NOK 164.7 million has been proposed for the 2010 financial year.

| Income statement (MNOK) | 2010 | 2009 |
|--|--------------|--------------|
| Interest income | 5,034 | 4,847 |
| Interest costs | 3,857 | 3,814 |
| Net interest and credit commission income | 1,178 | 1,033 |
| Other operating revenue | -46 | 1,004 |
| Operating expenses | 97 | 91 |
| Net losses | 0 | 0 |
| Operating profit / loss | 1,034 | 1,946 |
| Tax charge | 293 | 547 |
| Profit / loss after tax | 741 | 1,399 |

| Balance sheet | 2010 | 2009 |
|---|----------------|----------------|
| Cash and receivables from credit institutions | 6,857 | 988 |
| Net lending | 185,679 | 153,040 |
| Securities | 88,958 | 69,649 |
| Other assets | 26,172 | 8,255 |
| Total assets | 307,666 | 231,932 |
| Debt to credit institutions | 989 | 1,051 |
| Customer deposits | 0 | 0 |
| Other debt and liabilities | 301,664 | 226,368 |
| Subordinated loan capital | 978 | 952 |
| Total debt | 303,632 | 228,371 |
| Paid-in equity | 1,221 | 1,221 |
| Retained equity | 2,814 | 2,340 |
| Total equity | 4,034 | 3,561 |
| Total equity and liabilities | 307,666 | 231,932 |

| Cash flow | 2010 | 2009 |
|--------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Operating activities | -55,825 | -35,723 |
| Investment activities | -7 | -8 |
| Financing activities | 55,848 | 35,754 |
| Change cash and liquid assets | 15 | 23 |

| Key figures | 2010 | 2009 |
|---------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Core capital ratio | 9.2 % | 9.3 % |
| Capital adequacy | 9.9 % | 11.1 % |
| Cost ratio | 9.4 % | 4.5 % |
| Loss provisions as % of gross lending | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Rate of loss lending | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Return on equity | 22 % | 64 % |
| Average return on equity last 5 years | 27 % | 25 % |

| Assets in and out of the company | 2010 | 2009 |
|--|-------------|-------------|
| Capital contributions from the State | 0 | 0 |
| Dividend for the financial year | 165 | 267 |
| Dividend percentage | 22 % | 19 % |
| Average dividend percentage last 5 years | 17 % | |
| Allocated dividend to the State | 165 | 267 |

| Additional information | 2010 | 2009 |
|--|-------------|-------------|
| Number of employees | 48 | 44 |
| Percentage employees in Norway | 100 % | 100 % |
| The State's ownership interest at year-end | 100 % | 100 % |
| Percentage of women on the board, total | 63 % | 50 % |
| Percentage of shareholder-elected women on the board | 57 % | 57 % |



NSB AS

The State's ownership interest through the Ministry of Transport and Communications: 100 %
Website: www.nsb.no

NSB has been organised as a limited liability company since 1 July 2002, and the State's ownership is managed through the Ministry of Transport and Communications. NSB AS is one of Norway's largest transport groups. The group's head office is located in Oslo, while the activities take place over most of Norway and parts of Sweden and Denmark.

NSB's social responsibility is to provide efficient, available, safe and environmentally friendly transport of passengers and freight. One of the reasons for the State ownership of NSB is to ensure that trains are in a strong position compared with other means of transport.

The activity areas include passenger trains, goods trains, buses, real estate and various support functions.

Important events

The first of a total of 50 new NSB trains were completed at the Stadler factory in Switzerland in September 2010. The first train will be used on the Skien–Lillehammer line. However, the train will undergo rigorous testing before it is used for ordinary traffic.

There was a marginal increase in the number of rail passengers from 2009 to 2010. However, the opening of the new double track between Stavanger and Sandnes and the improvements this entails for travellers led to a 29 per cent increase in the number of passengers on the Jærbanen line from autumn 2008 to autumn 2010.

In March 2010, three people died and one person was seriously injured when a set of empty cargo carriages rolled uncontrollably from the terminal at Anabru down to the Sjørsøya port terminal in Oslo.

NSB AS bought Green Cargo AB's 45 per cent holding in CargoNet AS. CargoNet is therefore now a wholly owned subsidiary of the NSB group.

In 2010, Rom Eiendom AS completed the new training and simulation centre for NSB at Sundland. This is Norway's first Class A commercial building and covers 7,300 m².

Nettbus AS bought 100 per cent of the shares in Klæburuten AS, which runs the airport shuttle coaches between Trondheim and Værnes. Nettbus also acquired all of the shares in the Swedish coach company Stadsbussarna.

The CEO of NSB for the last ten years, Einar Enger, resigned at the end of 2010. He is the longest-serving chief executive in NSB's recent history.

Financial development

The profit before tax for the NSB group for 2010 was NOK 331 million, a reduction of NOK 166 million from 2009. The group's operating profit was NOK 379 million, down NOK 171 million compared with 2009. The weaker results are primarily due to reduced earnings from passenger train operations as a result of increased costs linked to difficult operating conditions and unstable infrastructure in winter 2010, and a long period when the Drammensbanen line was closed in summer 2010 due to infrastructure upgrades. In addition, lower earnings were reported from property sales, and 2010 saw higher accident costs. A dividend of NOK 146.5 million will be paid for the 2010 financial year.

| Income statement (MNOK) | 2010 | 2009 |
|--|-------------|-------------|
| Operating revenues | 11,179 | 10,917 |
| Operating expenses | 10,800 | 10,367 |
| Operating profit / loss | 379 | 550 |
| Net financial items | -48 | -53 |
| Profit / loss before tax and minority interests | 331 | 497 |
| Tax charge | 77 | 186 |
| Minority interests | -39 | -34 |
| Profit / loss after tax and minority interests | 293 | 345 |

| Balance sheet | 2010 | 2009 |
|---------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| Intangible assets | 226 | 233 |
| Fixed assets | 12,627 | 11,975 |
| Financial fixed assets | 89 | 288 |
| Total fixed assets | 12,942 | 12,496 |
| Current assets | 6,479 | 5,786 |
| Total assets | 19,421 | 18,283 |

| | | |
|---|---------------|---------------|
| Paid-in equity | 5,536 | 5,536 |
| Retained earnings / other equity | 1,242 | 1,035 |
| Minority interests | 18 | 165 |
| Total equity | 6,796 | 6,737 |
| Provisions for liabilities | 1,758 | 2,004 |
| Long-term interest-bearing liabilities | 5,690 | 4,881 |
| Short-term interest-bearing liabilities | 1,913 | 1,026 |
| Short-term interest-free liabilities | 3,264 | 3,635 |
| Total debt and liabilities | 12,625 | 11,546 |
| Total equity and liabilities | 19,421 | 18,283 |

| Cash flow | 2010 | 2009 |
|--------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Operating activities | 458 | 786 |
| Investment activities | -1,112 | -1,558 |
| Financing activities | 1,586 | 489 |
| Currency effect | -12 | -9 |
| Change cash and liquid assets | 921 | -292 |

| Key figures | 2010 | 2009 |
|---------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Capital employed | 14,399 | 12,644 |
| EBITDA | 1,892 | 1,904 |
| EBIT | 740 | 880 |
| Equity ratio | 35 % | 37 % |
| Return on equity | 4.4 % | 5.4 % |
| Average return on equity last 5 years | 5.3 % | |
| Return on capital employed | 5.5 % | 7.2 % |

| | | |
|---|-------|-------|
| Passenger transport (mill. passenger km) | 2,733 | 2,736 |
| Freight (mill. tonnes km) | 2,375 | 2,577 |
| Punctuality (trains on time at final destination) | 84 % | 85 % |
| Number of 1000 TEU (goods trains in Norway) | 495 | 515 |

| Public procurements | 2010 | 2009 |
|--|--------------|--------------|
| Income from the State | 1,683 | 1,655 |
| Income from municipalities | 672 | 678 |
| Total income from public procurements | 2,355 | 2,333 |

| Dividend | 2010 | 2009 |
|--|-------------|-------------|
| Allocated dividend | 146.5 | 172 |
| Dividend percentage | 50 % | 50 % |
| Average dividend percentage last 5 years | 66 % | |
| Allocated dividend to the State | 146.5 | 172 |

| Additional information | 2010 | 2009 |
|--|-------------|-------------|
| Number of employees | 12,298 | 11,921 |
| Percentage employees in Norway | 81 % | 87 % |
| The State's ownership interest at year-end | 100 % | 100 % |
| Percentage of women on the board, total | 25 % | 25 % |
| Percentage of shareholder-elected women on the board | 40 % | 40 % |



NSB AS • NO-0048 Oslo • Tel.: +47 23 15 00 00 • Website: www.nsb.no • CEO: Einar Enger
Members of the board: Ingeborg Moen Borgerud (chair), Christian Brinch (deputy chair), Bjarne Borgersen, Bente Hagem, Tore Heldrup Rasmussen, Øystein Aslaksen*, Audun Sør-Reime*, Jan Audun Strand* (* employee-elected) • Auditor: PricewaterhouseCoopers AS



Posten Norge AS

The State's ownership interest through the Ministry of Transport and Communications: 100 %
Website: www.posten.no

Posten has been organised as a limited liability company owned by the State since 1 July 2002.

Posten's social mission is to ensure the nationwide operation of delivery services in a proper and cost-effective manner. The responsibilities this mission entails are described in Posten's licence. The company is also charged with providing basic banking services through its nationwide network of outlets. Within this framework, the company shall ensure good management of the State's assets and good industrial development of the company.

Posten is a postal and logistics group that has the Nordic region as its domestic area. The group comprises the parent company Posten Norge AS and a range of wholly and partly owned subsidiaries. Posten provides services under the brand name Posten (for private customers) and Bring (for corporate customers).

A key element of Posten's strategy is to maintain its position as the market leader for postal services and develop leading market positions in the Nordic countries.

Important events

In June 2010 Posten's wholly owned subsidiary ErgoGroup AS entered into a merger agreement with EDB Business Partner ASA. The merger took place with effect for accounting purposes from 30 September 2010. Posten now owns 40 per cent of the company. As a result of the merger, the IT business area is no longer a separate segment in the group.

In order to bring costs into line with the lower activity level, Posten initiated the profitability programme "Spinnaker" in 2008. The programme includes various measures to improve profitability. At the end of 2010, the programme has yielded reductions in costs of NOK 1.9 billion.

The new terminal for eastern Norway is one important streamlining measure. Letter production was transferred from Brevsenteret in Oslo to the new

terminal in 2010, and in 2011 letter production will be transferred from Drammen and Hamar. The restructuring of the terminal system, which was started in 2004, has thus now been completed. The number of letter terminals in Norway has been reduced from 32 to 9. This measure is expected to yield costs savings of almost NOK 500 million.

Posten aims to be an environmental leader within the postal and logistics industry and has compiled an environmental plan that will reduce the company's emissions by 30 per cent by the end of 2015. The group has joined the UN Global Compact initiative and presented its sustainability report as an integrated part of the annual report for the first time in 2010.

In February 2011, Posten launched a new digital post system offering the public a digital mailbox in addition to the traditional, physical postbox.

Posten did not meet the licensing requirement concerning delivery quality of a minimum of 85 per cent per quarter for A-priority mail in 2010 because of the harsh winter, problems caused by the volcanic ash cloud, airports that were closed at night for parts of the year, and the relocation of large parts of the letter production to the terminal for eastern Norway. The other five licensing requirements were all met within the authorities' requirements in 2010.

Financial development

Posten's operating revenues declined by 0.7 per cent from 2009 to NOK 22,451. Turnover from companies outside Norway accounted for 26.5 per cent of the group's turnover in 2010. As a result of cost-reducing measures, Posten's operating profit (EBIT before one-off effects and write-downs) improved by 22 per cent from 2009 to NOK 944 million. The profit (EBIT) for 2010 was NOK 1,382 million higher than in 2009 and is largely ascribable to positive one-off effects of switching to the new statutory early retirement pension scheme (AFP). The return on equity capital was 5.1 per cent in 2010, against 2.3 per cent in 2009.

A dividend of NOK 138 million will be paid for the 2010 financial year.

| Income statement (MNOK) | 2010 | 2009 |
|---|---------------|---------------|
| Operating revenues | 22,451 | 22,613 |
| Operating expenses | 20,821 | 22,366 |
| Operating profit / loss | 1,630 | 248 |
| Net financial items | -138 | -226 |
| Profit (loss) before tax | 1,491 | 22 |
| continued operations | 1,491 | 22 |
| Tax charge | 529 | 37 |
| Profit (loss) after tax | 963 | -14 |
| continued operations | 963 | -14 |
| Profit (loss) after tax discontinued operations | -686 | 132 |
| Minority interests | 0 | 0 |
| Profit / loss after tax and minority interests | 276 | 118 |
| | | 111 |
| Balance sheet | 2010 | 2009 |
| Intangible assets | 3,783 | 7,019 |
| Fixed assets | 4,137 | 4,914 |
| Financial fixed assets | 1,537 | 265 |
| Total fixed assets | 9,458 | 12,198 |
| Current assets | 6,182 | 6,207 |
| Properties held for sale | 128 | 37 |
| Total assets | 15,767 | 18,441 |
| Paid-in equity | 4,112 | 4,112 |
| Retained earnings / other equity | 1,391 | 1,102 |
| Minority interests | -2 | 0 |
| Total equity | 5,501 | 5,214 |
| Provisions for liabilities | 1,103 | 2,274 |
| Long-term interest-bearing liabilities | 1,736 | 4,014 |
| Long-term interest-free liabilities | 5 | 102 |
| Short-term interest-bearing liabilities | 2,119 | 32 |
| Short-term interest-free liabilities | 5,303 | 6,805 |
| Total debt and liabilities | 10,266 | 13,226 |
| Total equity and liabilities | 15,767 | 18,441 |
| Cash flow | 2010 | 2009 |
| Operating activities | 1,123 | 1,988 |
| Investment activities | -624 | -1,174 |
| Financing activities | -201 | -717 |
| Change cash and liquid assets | 298 | 97 |
| Key figures | 2010 | 2009 |
| Capital employed | 9,357 | 9,260 |
| EBITDA | 3,045 | 1,817 |
| EBIT | 2,210 | 801 |
| Equity ratio | 35 % | 28 % |
| Return on equity | 5 % | 2 % |
| Average return on equity last 5 years | 8 % | |
| Return on capital employed | 24 % | 10 % |
| Branch offices | 1,434 | 1,443 |
| Delivery quality A-priority mail (overnight delivery) | 84 % | 88 % |
| Posten's reputation, percentage of "Good impression" (Synovate) | 63 % | 61 % |
| Volume development A and B mail | -7.2 % | -10.1 % |
| Dividend | 2010 | 2009 |
| Allocated dividend | 138 | 0 |
| Dividend percentage | 50 % | 0 % |
| Average dividend percentage last 5 years | 61 % | 47 % |
| Allocated dividend to the State | 138 | 0 |
| Additional information | 2010 | 2009 |
| Number of employees (FTEs) | 19,884 | 20,555 |
| Percentage employees in Norway | 80 % | 79 % |
| The State's ownership interest at year-end | 100 % | 100 % |
| Percentage of women on the board, total | 50 % | 50 % |
| Percentage of shareholder-elected women on the board | 50 % | 50 % |
| Subsidies from the State / public procurements | 2010 | 2009 |
| Purchase of banking and postal services | 497 | 518 |



Posten Norge AS • NO-0001 Oslo • Tel.: +47 23 14 90 00 • Website: www.posten.no • CEO: Dag Mejdell

Members of the board: Arvid Moss (chair), Eli Arnstad, Gøril Hannås, Sigbjørn Molvik, Randi B. Sætershagen, Terje Wold, Odd Chr. Øverland*, Paul Magnus Gamlemshaug*, Judith Olafsen* and Annemarie Elstner* (* employee-elected) • Auditor: Ernst & Young AS



Statkraft SF

State ownership through the Ministry of Trade and Industry: 100 %
Website: www.statkraft.no

Statkraft is Europe's largest producer of renewable energy. The group produces and develops hydropower, wind power, gas power and district heating and is a major player on the European energy markets. Statkraft also maintains a considerable focus on innovation and the development of environmentally friendly energy solutions. Statkraft is the largest supplier of power to Norwegian industry. Outside Europe, Statkraft is involved in hydropower projects through its subsidiary SN Power. At year-end 2010, the group had 3,301 full-time equivalents and a total installed capacity of 16,010 MW.

Important events

In December, Statkraft received NOK 14 billion in new equity from the owner. This provides solid support for the company's strategy and enables greater investments in environmentally friendly and flexible power production in Norway and abroad. Statkraft's growth strategy, which was revised in June, focuses on flexible power production and market operations in the Nordic region and Western Europe, international hydropower, wind power in Norway, Sweden and the UK, district heating, and ownership of regional businesses. Statkraft has a target of investing some NOK 80 billion in the period up until 2015.

The group currently has a large number of projects under way in Norway related to maintenance of existing plants and capacity increases. In total, these investments amounted to NOK 1.9 billion in 2010. Over the course of year, the group has cemented its international position. New plants have come online in Turkey, India and Chile. Overall, the group's production capacity outside Norway increased by 180 MW in 2010, with an expected annual production of about 745 GWh in 2010 (Statkraft's share). The company has also decided to make investments in and outside Europe, for a total of NOK 10.4 billion, which will yield an increase in total installed capacity

of 880 MW. In addition, there are a number of planned maintenance investments and projects on which a final decision has yet to be made.

Statkraft attaches importance to entering into long-term power agreements with Norwegian industrial companies, ensuring predictability for both parties. In 2010, Statkraft entered into long-term power agreements with Elkem, Norske Skog and Finnfoerd Smelteverk, with a total annual volume of 3 TWh. At the beginning of 2011, Statkraft had a contract portfolio of about 14 TWh per year in long-term power agreements.

In May, Christian Rynning-Tønnesen took over as CEO, and Svein Aaser was elected chair of the board in June. As a consequence of the revision of the strategy, the group was reorganised during the year with new corporate management.

Financial development

Statkraft's financial results were primarily driven by a historically cold winter and high power prices, combined with good, efficient energy management. The group thus achieved significant growth in revenues compared with previous years. Operating revenues were NOK 23,707 million, against NOK 17,336 million in 2009. The profit before tax amounted to NOK 12,852 million (NOK 12,546 million), while the profit after tax was NOK 7,524 million (NOK 7,790 million).

The profit for accounting purposes was affected by substantial unrealised changes in value and non-recurring items. Adjusted for these items, the underlying annual profit before tax was NOK 14,116 million (NOK 10,713 million).

| Income statement (MNOK) | 2010 | 2009 |
|--|---------------|---------------|
| Net operating revenues | 23,707 | 17,336 |
| Operating expenses | 10,613 | 10,138 |
| Operating profit / loss | 13,093 | 7,198 |
| Net financial items | -998 | 5,349 |
| Profit / loss before tax and minority interests | 12,852 | 12,546 |
| Tax charge | 5,329 | 4,757 |
| Minority interests | 357 | 184 |
| Profit / loss after tax and minority interests | 7,167 | 7,606 |

| Balance sheet | 2010 | 2009 |
|---------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Intangible assets | 2,981 | 2,667 |
| Fixed assets | 79,038 | 79,429 |
| Financial fixed assets | 37,562 | 42,126 |
| Total fixed assets | 119,581 | 124,222 |
| Current assets | 38,027 | 20,781 |
| Total assets | 157,608 | 145,005 |

| | | |
|---|----------------|----------------|
| Paid-in equity | 43,250 | 29,250 |
| Retained earnings / other equity | 25,958 | 26,284 |
| Minority interests | 7,284 | 7,267 |
| Total equity | 76,492 | 62,801 |
| Provisions for liabilities | 14,447 | 14,076 |
| Derivatives | 2,494 | 4,016 |
| Long-term interest-bearing liabilities | 34,251 | 36,342 |
| Short-term interest-bearing liabilities | 5,965 | 11,849 |
| Short-term interest-free liabilities | 23,958 | 15,920 |
| Total debt and liabilities | 81,115 | 82,203 |
| Total equity and liabilities | 157,608 | 145,005 |

| Cash flow | 2010 | 2009 |
|--------------------------------------|---------------|--------------|
| Operating activities | 12,692 | 12,821 |
| Investment activities | -2,327 | -4,719 |
| Financing activities | 2,965 | -3,334 |
| Foreign currency effects | 18 | -252 |
| Change cash and liquid assets | 13,348 | 4,516 |

| Key figures | 2010 | 2009 |
|---------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Capital employed | 116,708 | 110,992 |
| EBITDA | 19,115 | 13,193 |
| EBIT | 15,887 | 10,427 |
| Equity ratio | 49 % | 43 % |
| Return on equity | 11 % | 12 % |
| Average return on equity last 5 years | 24 % | |
| Return on capital employed | 14 % | 9 % |

| Dividend | 2010 | 2009 |
|--|-------------|-------------|
| Allocated dividend | 7,985 | 4,189 |
| Dividend percentage ¹ | 111 % | 55 % |
| Average dividend percentage last 5 years | 57 % | |
| Dividend to the State | 7,985 | 4,189 |
| Capital contributions from the State | 14,000 | |
| Guarantee amount | 1,053 | 4,536 |
| Guarantee commission to the State | 15 | 38 |

| Additional information | 2010 | 2009 |
|--|-------------|-------------|
| Number of employees | 3,301 | 3,378 |
| Percentage employees in Norway | 72 % | 72 % |
| The State's ownership interest at year-end | 100 % | 100 % |
| Percentage of women on the board, total | 44 % | 44 % |
| Percentage of shareholder-elected women on the board | 50 % | 50 % |

¹ Using the dividend basis in Statkraft SF as defined in the national budget, i.e. the annual profit after taxes and minority interest adjusted for unrealised changes in value and losses, the dividend percentage will be 85 per cent.



Store Norske Spitsbergen Kulkompani AS

The State's ownership interest through the Ministry of Trade and Industry: 99.94 %
Website: www.snsk.no



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Store Norske Spitsbergen Kulkompani AS (SNSK) was founded in 1916. The group consists of the parent company Store Norske Spitsbergen Kulkompani AS and the wholly owned subsidiaries Store Norske Grubekompani AS (SNSG), Store Norske Gull AS and Store Norske Boliger AS. The company is engaged in coal-related activities on Svalbard through SNSG. Around 95 per cent of the production is exported. Most of the mining activities are at the Svea mine. In addition, the company has minor production operations at Mine 7 near Longyearbyen, where around 35 per cent of the coal is delivered to the local power plant. Mining operations shall be run without state subsidies. At the end of 2010, the group had 337 employees.

Important events

In September 2010, the company submitted an application and an impact assessment to the Governor of Svalbard regarding opening a new coal mine at Lunckefjell north-east of Svea. This is the first step in the official processing of the proposal. The Governor of Svalbard will make a recommendation to the Ministry of the Environment in spring 2011. The final processing of the matter is contingent on permission being granted to the project pursuant to the Svalbard Environmental Protection Act. The Ministry will attach importance to whether the project is financially robust and self-funding and will engage a financial adviser. Assuming the Ministry's assessment concludes that it is feasible to open a mine at Lunckefjell, the matter will then be submitted to the Storting. If permission is granted, main production will start in 2015.

The coal markets demand higher quality coal than Store Norske is able to provide from the remaining

deposits at the Svea Nord core. SNSK has therefore invested in two concentration plants in Svea, which will substantially improve the quality and thereby the market opportunities.

The company is prospecting for coal in the areas around Svea and Longyearbyen, and test drilling for gold has been started at St. Jonsfjorden in western Spitsbergen. The company is also considering other prospective business areas, such as Arctic logistics and redevelopment of the company's properties in Svalbard, for example.

SNSK is currently performing an extended review of parts of the group's business agreements, focusing in particular on contractual periods and the competitiveness of agreements for land and sea transport, and commissions linked to sales. These agreements represent a significant part of the group's regular and variable expenses and affect the group's historical and future earnings potential.

Financial development

The group achieved an operating profit of NOK 311 million in 2010, compared with NOK 392 million in 2009. The parent company's profit after tax amounted to NOK 124.4 million, compared with NOK 151.4 million in 2009, while the group achieved a profit after tax of NOK 261.1 million in 2010, compared with NOK 362.6 million in 2009. The change in turnover is attributed to reduced production and sales volumes in 2010. In the long-term plan for the company, annual production has been reduced from 4 million tonnes in 2007 to around 2 million tonnes.

| Income statement (MNOK) | 2010 | 2009 |
|---------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Operating revenues | 1,507 | 2,041 |
| Operating expenses | 1,196 | 1,649 |
| Operating profit / loss | 311 | 392 |
| Net financial items | 38 | 40 |
| Profit / loss before tax | 349 | 432 |
| Tax charge | 73 | 70 |
| Profit / loss after tax | 276 | 363 |

| Balance sheet | 2010 | 2009 |
|---------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Intangible assets | 116 | 114 |
| Fixed assets | 595 | 582 |
| Financial fixed assets | 9 | 9 |
| Total fixed assets | 721 | 705 |
| Current assets | 1,920 | 1,812 |
| Total assets | 2,641 | 2,517 |

| | | |
|---|--------------|--------------|
| Paid-in equity | 164 | 164 |
| Retained earnings / other equity | 1,585 | 1,403 |
| Total equity | 1,750 | 1,567 |
| Provisions for liabilities | 409 | 433 |
| Long-term interest-bearing liabilities | 22 | 23 |
| Short-term interest-bearing liabilities | 0 | 0 |
| Short-term interest-free liabilities | 460 | 493 |
| Total debt and liabilities | 891 | 950 |
| Total equity and liabilities | 2,641 | 2,517 |

| Cash flow | 2010 | 2009 |
|--------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Operating activities | 420 | 119 |
| Investment activities | -211 | -34 |
| Financing activities | -165 | -201 |
| Change cash and liquid assets | 44 | -117 |

| Key figures | 2010 | 2009 |
|---------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Capital employed | 1,772 | 1,590 |
| EBITDA | 515 | 670 |
| EBIT | 357 | 445 |
| Equity ratio | 66 % | 62 % |
| Return on equity | 17 % | 27 % |
| Average return on equity last 5 years | 33 % | |
| Return on capital employed | 40 % | 56 % |

| Assets in and out of the company | 2010 | 2009 |
|--|-------------|-------------|
| Allocated dividend | 125 | 164 |
| Dividend percentage | 45 % | 45 % |
| Average dividend percentage last 5 years | 32 % | |
| Allocated dividend to the State | 125 | 164 |
| Capital contributions from the State | 0 | 0 |

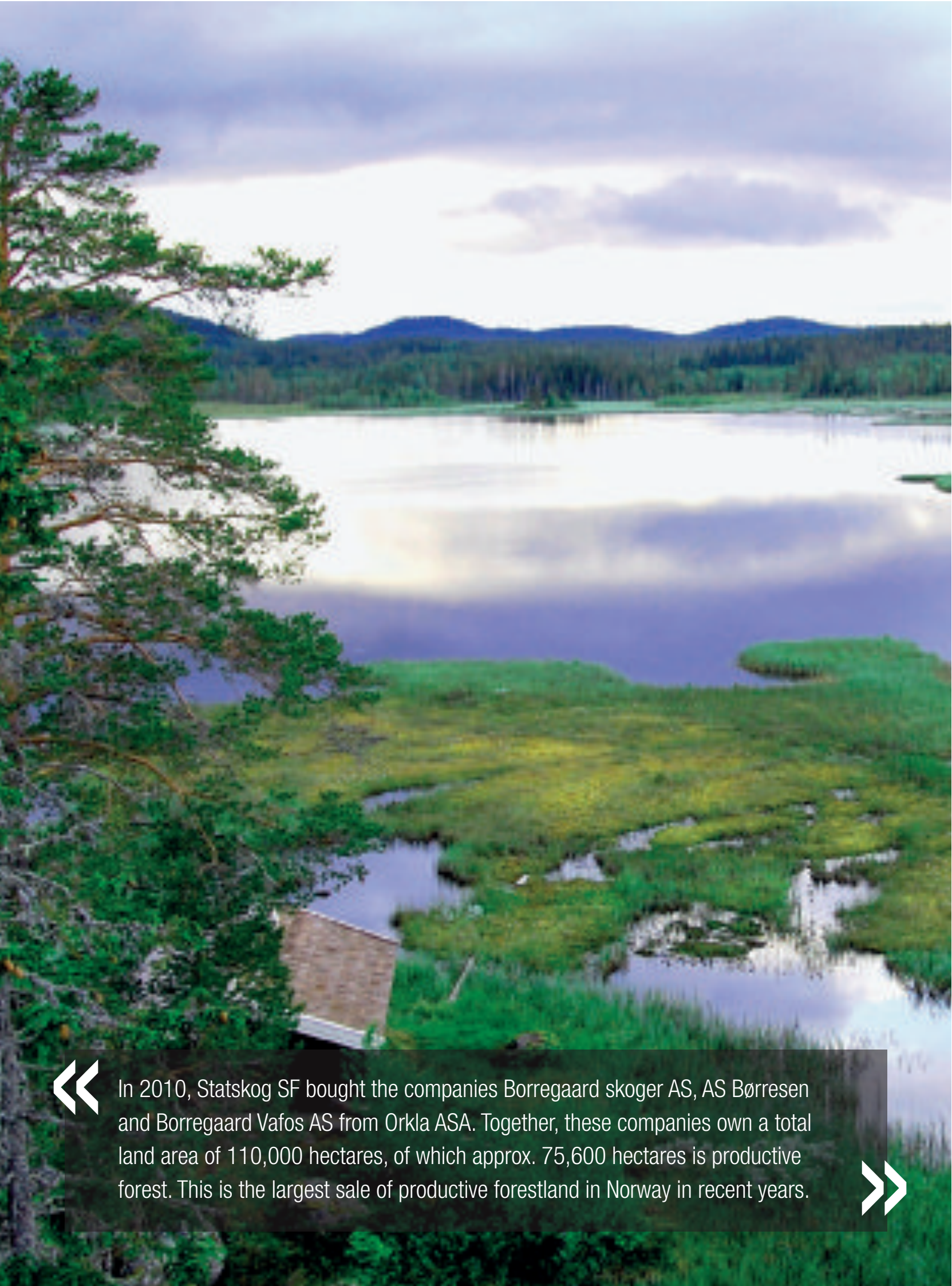
| Additional information | 2010 | 2009 |
|--|-------------|-------------|
| Number of employees | 337 | 368 |
| Percentage employees in Norway | 100 % | 100 % |
| The State's ownership interest at year-end | 99.9 % | 99.9 % |
| Percentage of women on the board, total | 38 % | 38 % |
| Percentage of shareholder-elected women on the board | 60 % | 60 % |



Store Norske Spitsbergen Kulkompani

Store Norske Spitsbergen Kulkompani AS • NO-9170 Longyearbyen • Tel.: +47 79 02 52 00 • Website: www.snsk.com • CEO: Bjørn Arnestad
Members of the board: Bård Mikkelsen (chair), Lisbeth Alnæs, Anne-Cathrine Haadem, Grethe Fossli, Egil Ullebø, Thomas Hukkelås*, Stian Torbergsen*, Odd Egil Hofstad* (* employee-elected) • Auditor: PricewaterhouseCoopers AS





In 2010, Statskog SF bought the companies Borregaard skoger AS, AS Børresen and Borregaard Vafos AS from Orkla ASA. Together, these companies own a total land area of 110,000 hectares, of which approx. 75,600 hectares is productive forest. This is the largest sale of productive forestland in Norway in recent years.



Companies with sectoral policy objectives (category 4)

Companies with sectoral policy objectives are companies where the main goals of the State ownership are not commercial.

State ownership of these companies is intended to achieve sectoral and societal objectives in a number of areas. Although the companies do not focus on commercial objectives, they may have business objectives in addition to their main goals. The companies' degree of commercial orientation varies. Several of these companies operate in markets with a natural monopoly. The State stipulates requirements for the companies to ensure that the sectoral policy objectives of its ownership are reached as efficiently as possible, and required rates of return are determined for several of the companies based on the company's risk profile.

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Avinor AS

The State's ownership interest through the Ministry of Transport and Communications: 100 %
Website: www.avinor.no

Avinor AS was established on 1 January 2003 by the conversion of the public-sector enterprise Luftfartsverket into a state-owned limited liability company. The Avinor group is comprised of the parent company Avinor and its subsidiaries Oslo Lufthavn AS, Oslo Lufthavn Eiendom AS, Avinor Parkeringsanlegg AS, Flesland Eiendom AS, Værnes Eiendom AS and Sola Hotel Eiendom AS.

Avinor's social responsibility is to own, operate and develop a nationwide network of airports for civilian aviation and a joint air navigation service for civilian and military aviation. The flight operations business encompasses 46 airports in Norway, as well as air traffic control towers, control centres and other technical infrastructure for safe flight navigation. Avinor's goal is to facilitate safe, environmentally friendly and efficient aviation and ensure good accessibility for all categories of travellers. In addition to flight operations, Avinor has commercial revenues from airport hotels, car parks, duty-free sales, food and drinks service, and other services for air passengers at the airports.

Avinor shall, to the greatest possible extent, be self-financed through its own revenues from the primary activities and its commercial activities. Within the company, operations are managed as a single unit such that the financially profitable airports help finance the unprofitable airports. The air navigation services are self-financed through pricing the services according to the cost principle.

Important events

Aviation in Europe faced major challenges as a result of the volcanic ash cloud from the eruption on Iceland in spring 2010, which paralysed large parts of the airspace over Europe. Initially, Norwegian airspace was closed. This was followed by a second period marked by increased traffic in Norwegian

airspace as a result of the ash cloud's movement pattern, especially over the Atlantic Ocean.

As a result of the international financial crisis and to help ensure that Avinor can make the necessary safety investments, the State did not take a dividend in 2010 for the 2009 financial year, and Avinor has been granted exemption from repayment on the State loan to Oslo Lufthavn AS. In addition, Avinor received an extraordinary government grant of NOK 50 for safety investments at the regional airports.

On 22 December 2010, the Ministry of Transport and Communications authorised an extension to increase the terminal capacity at Oslo Airport Gardermoen (construction of Terminal 2).

Financial development

The group's overall operating revenues in 2010 came to NOK 7,871 million, which is 7 per cent higher than in 2009. This growth is largely driven by increased traffic and strong commercial development for the largest airports in the airport operations. The group's operating profit improved by approx. 50 per cent and totalled NOK 1,745 million. The after-tax result was NOK 1,008 million. This increase is primarily attributed to a downward adjustment of the group's pension obligations as a result of the pension reform. 2010 too saw a high level of investment activity with investments of NOK 2,083 million in capital equipment and infrastructure.

Report no. 48 to the Storting (2008–2009) on Avinor's activities expressed an expectation of a 50 per cent dividend in the next three to five years. A dividend of NOK 504 million will be paid for the 2010 financial year.

| Income statement (MNOK) | 2010 | 2009 |
|---------------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Operating revenues | 7,871 | 7,356 |
| Operating expenses | 6,126 | 6,172 |
| Operating profit / loss | 1,745 | 1,183 |
| Net financial items | -326 | -325 |
| Profit / loss before tax | 1,419 | 859 |
| Tax charge | 411 | 254 |
| Profit / loss after tax | 1,008 | 605 |

| Balance sheet | 2010 | 2009 |
|---------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| Intangible assets | 2,090 | 2,201 |
| Fixed assets | 18,706 | 17,800 |
| Financial fixed assets | 29 | 34 |
| Total fixed assets | 20,826 | 20,034 |
| Current assets | 2,649 | 2,349 |
| Total assets | 23,475 | 22,383 |

| | | |
|---|---------------|---------------|
| Paid-in equity | 5,400 | 5,400 |
| Retained earnings / other equity | 5,599 | 4,711 |
| Total equity | 10,999 | 10,111 |
| Provisions for liabilities | 1,942 | 2,027 |
| Long-term interest-bearing liabilities | 8,208 | 8,290 |
| Short-term interest-bearing liabilities | 514 | 56 |
| Short-term interest-free liabilities | 1,813 | 1,899 |
| Total debt and liabilities | 12,476 | 12,272 |
| Total equity and liabilities | 23,475 | 22,383 |

| Cash flow | 2010 | 2009 |
|--------------------------------------|-------------|--------------|
| Operating activities | 2,404 | 2,276 |
| Investment activities | -2,122 | -2,222 |
| Financing activities | -130 | 1,311 |
| Change cash and liquid assets | 152 | 1,365 |

| Key figures | 2010 | 2009 |
|---------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Capital employed | 19,720 | 18,457 |
| EBITDA | 2,877 | 2,222 |
| EBIT | 1,787 | 1,222 |
| Equity ratio | 47 % | 45 % |
| Return on equity | 10 % | 6 % |
| Average return on equity last 5 years | 8 % | |
| Return on capital employed | 9 % | 7 % |

| | | |
|--|--------|--------|
| Regularity (percentage of planned departures carried out) | 97 % | 99 % |
| Punctuality (percentage of departures carried out with max. 15 minutes' delay) | 89 % | 88 % |
| Traffic (total number of passengers in 1000s) | 40,100 | 37,900 |

| Dividend | 2010 | 2009 |
|--|-------------|-------------|
| Allocated dividend | 504 | 0 |
| Dividend percentage | 50 % | 0 % |
| Average dividend percentage last 5 years | 35 % | |
| Dividend to the State | 504 | 0 |

| Subsidies from the State / public procurements | 2010 | 2009 |
|---|-------------|-------------|
| Subsidies to Avinor's regional airports | 50 | 150 |

| Additional information | 2010 | 2009 |
|--|-------------|-------------|
| Number of employees | 2,941 | 2,910 |
| Percentage employees in Norway | 100 % | 100 % |
| The State's ownership interest at year-end | 100 % | 100 % |
| Percentage of women on the board, total | 50 % | 50 % |
| Percentage of shareholder-elected women on the board | 50 % | 50 % |



Avinor AS • Postboks 150, NO-2061 Gardermoen • Tel.: 815 30,550 • Website: www.avinor.no • CEO: Dag Falk-Petersen
Members of the board: Ola Mørkved Rinnan (chair), Kristin Vangdal (deputy chair), Oddbjørg Starrfelt, Petter Jansen, Dag Helge Hårstad, Marianne Njåstein, Helge Løbergli*, Ingrid Synnøve Brendryen*, Torunn Snelvedt*, Christian Berge* (* employee-elected) • Auditor: PricewaterhouseCoopers AS



Bjørnøen AS

State ownership through the Ministry of Trade and Industry: 100 %
Website: www.kingsbay.no



© Oddvar Midtkandal

Bjørnøen AS owns all the land and several buildings of historical value on the Arctic island of Bjørnøya. Bjørnøen AS was taken over by the Norwegian State in 1932 and was made subject to Kings Bay AS for administrative purposes in 1967, which also supplies management services to Bjørnøen AS. Part of the government subsidy allocated to Kings Bay AS is transferred to Bjørnøen AS for its operations. The Norwegian Meteorological Institute's Weather Service for Northern Norway leases property for its meteorological station on Bjørnøya. In addition, the Weather Service for Northern Norway is responsible for coordinating the scientific activities conducted on the property that it leases on the island. The Bjørnøya Nature Reserve was established on 16 August 2002. The reserve includes the entire island, except for a small area. The Governor of Svalbard is the responsible authority for the management and monitoring of the nature reserve. The company's objective is to operate and utilise the company's properties on Bjørnøya and carry out other activities related to this. The objective of the State's ownership is to safeguard Norwegian sovereignty by occupying the property on the island of Bjørnøya to which the company has title. Bjørnøya is situated in a strategically important location, halfway between the Norwegian mainland and Svalbard. A small area of land on the island is

sufficient to meet supply and transport needs and to serve as an emergency harbour in the event of recovery of oil in the Barents Sea and other activities in the Arctic region.

Important events

The Russian ship Petrozavodsk ran aground on the southern tip of Bjørnøya in May 2009 and is a potential source of local pollution. The company is concerned that the wreck be removed with minimal damage to Bjørnøya and the surrounding nature.

Financial development

The company's operating revenues in 2010 amounted to NOK 179,496, of which NOK 16,274 stem from leasing property; the remainder is subsidies transferred from Kings Bay AS. The subsidies amounted to NOK 163,222 in 2010, compared with NOK 152,083 in 2009.

Total operating costs were NOK 179,120 in 2010, compared with NOK 158,560 in 2009.

| Income statement (MNOK) | 2010 | 2009 |
|--------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Operating revenues | 0.18 | 0.17 |
| of which subsidies from Kings Bay AS | 0.16 | 0.15 |
| Operating expenses | 0.18 | 0.16 |
| Operating profit / loss | 0.00 | 0.01 |
| Net financial items | 0.00 | 0.01 |
| Profit / loss before tax | 0.00 | 0.02 |
| Tax charge | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Profit / loss after tax | 0.00 | 0.02 |

| Balance sheet | 2010 | 2009 |
|---------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Intangible assets | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Fixed assets | 3.90 | 3.90 |
| Financial fixed assets | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Total fixed assets | 3.90 | 3.90 |
| Current assets | 0.17 | 0.29 |
| Total assets | 4.07 | 4.19 |

| | | |
|---|-------------|-------------|
| Paid-in equity | 4.00 | 4.00 |
| Retained earnings / other equity | 0.06 | 0.06 |
| Total equity | 4.06 | 4.06 |
| Provisions for liabilities | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Long-term liabilities | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Short-term interest-bearing liabilities | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Short-term interest-free liabilities | 0.01 | 0.13 |
| Total debt and liabilities | 0.01 | 0.13 |
| Total equity and liabilities | 4.07 | 4.19 |

| Additional information | 2010 | 2009 |
|--|-------------|-------------|
| Number of employees | 0 | 0 |
| Percentage employees in Norway | N/A | N/A |
| The State's ownership interest at year-end | 100 % | 100 % |
| Percentage of women on the board, total | 40 % | 40 % |
| Percentage of shareholder-elected women on the board | 40 % | 40 % |

BJØRNØEN A.S.

Bjørnøen AS • NO-9173 Ny-Ålesund • Tel.: +47 79 02 72 00 • Website: www.kingsbay.no • CEO: Roger Jakobsen
Members of the board: Knut M. Ore (chair), Ann-Kristin Olsen, Karin Refsnes, Pål Prestrud, Egil Murud
Auditor: Ishavsbyen Revisjon AS



Eksportutvalget for fisk AS

The State's ownership interest through the Ministry of Fisheries and Coastal Affairs: 100 %
Website: www.godfisk.no

Eksportutvalget for fisk (Norwegian Seafood Export Council – EFF) is organised as a limited liability company. The Minister of Fisheries and Coastal Affairs represents the company's general meeting and performs a number of tasks, such as appointing the board based on recommendations from the industry's central organisations. The company is financed by the fisheries and aquaculture industries through a marketing tax.

EFF's business comprises activities in four business areas: joint marketing, market information, market access, and information and emergency preparedness. The head office is located in Tromsø. EFF is represented by its own employees in 11 markets.

Important events in 2010

Norwegian seafood exports totalled NOK 53.8 billion in 2010, and a new record was set for seafood exports for the seventh year running. The increase was a massive NOK 9.1 billion over 2009. A total of 2.7 million tonnes of seafood were exported. This represents an increase of 93,000 tonnes compared with 2009. Around 37 million meals of Norwegian seafood are served every day.

Exports to France totalled NOK 5.3 billion, which is an increase of NOK 588 million from 2009. This places France at the top of the list for 2010. Russia maintains a clear second place with an export value of NOK 5.2 billion. The increase for Russia is NOK 682 million.

Exports to the EU increased by NOK 4.6 billion to NOK 31 billion. This represents 58 per cent of the total exports. China, including Hong Kong, is the market that had the largest growth in 2010. Growth was more than NOK 1 billion or 48 per cent. Total exports to China and Hong Kong amounted to NOK 3.1 billion.

Norwegian seafood is not only a success abroad; each person in Norway eats an average of more than 23 kg seafood a year, and EFF is investing consider-

able resources in getting us to eat even more. In 2010, the company invested NOK 28 million in domestic marketing, which is a substantial increase from the previous year. EFF sees major potential in investing in the Norwegian market. Firstly because Norwegians like fish and other seafood, and secondly because our products' popularity on the domestic market sends out a strong signal internationally.

Norwegian seafood has a strong market position. EFF performs regular surveys of consumption and attitudes towards seafood in general and for Norwegian seafood in particular.

In 2010, it was decided to make more funds available for joint marketing of seafood by increasing the marketing tax. The marketing tax has previously varied from species to species, with the salmon industry and conventional sector being taxed at the highest rate of 0.75 per cent of the export value. In 2010, it was decided to raise the marketing tax rate to 0.75 per cent for all for species. This change is being introduced gradually. From 1 April 2010, the rate for categories such as fresh and frozen white fish, pelagic fish and prawns was raised to 0.5 per cent, and then again to 0.75 per cent on 1 January 2011. Fishmeal and fish oil are exempt from the marketing tax, and the rate for some types of processed fish products will remain unchanged at 0.2 per cent. Introduction of a flat marketing tax rate of 0.75 per cent will yield an annual increase in funds for marketing of around NOK 60 million.

Financial development

EFF's activities are funded by the fisheries industry through taxes stipulated pursuant to the Fish Export Act of March 1990.

Revenues in the accounts totalled NOK 355 million in 2010, around NOK 75 million higher than in 2009. The growth is attributable to both increased exports and higher taxes on a number of products. Operational investments totalled NOK 299 million. This is an increase of NOK 22 million. EFF reported an overall profit of NOK 47 million in 2010. The total assets were NOK 319 million at the end of the year. The equity ratio was 76 per cent. on 31 December 2010. In accordance with the articles of association, the company does not pay a dividend.

| Income statement | 2010 | 2009 |
|---------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Operating revenues | 362.7 | 315.7 |
| Operating expenses | 321.3 | 299.7 |
| Operating profit / loss | 41.4 | 16.0 |
| Net financial items | 5.7 | 8.6 |
| Profit / loss before tax | 47.1 | 24.7 |
| Tax charge | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Profit / loss after tax | 47.0 | 24.7 |

| Balance sheet | 2010 | 2009 |
|---------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Intangible assets | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Fixed assets | 1.8 | 1.7 |
| Financial fixed assets | 0.2 | 0.6 |
| Total fixed assets | 2.0 | 2.3 |
| Current assets | 316.6 | 258.6 |
| Total assets | 318.6 | 260.9 |

| | | |
|---|--------------|--------------|
| Paid-in equity | 108.0 | 107.9 |
| Retained earnings / other equity | 137.5 | 90.5 |
| Total equity | 245.5 | 198.3 |
| Provisions for liabilities | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Long-term interest-bearing liabilities | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Short-term interest-bearing liabilities | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Short-term interest-free liabilities | 73.0 | 62.6 |
| Total debt and liabilities | 73.0 | 62.6 |
| Total equity and liabilities | 318.5 | 260.9 |

| Cash flow | 2010 | 2009 |
|--------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Operating activities | 38.0 | 66.82 |
| Investment activities | (3.0) | (12.21) |
| Financing activities | - | - |
| Change cash and liquid assets | 35.0 | 54.6 |

| Key figures | 2010 | 2009 |
|---------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Capital employed | 245.5 | 198.3 |
| EBITDA | 49.9 | 27.0 |
| EBIT | 48.5 | 25.6 |
| Equity ratio | 77 % | 76 % |
| Return on equity | 21 % | 13 % |
| Average return on equity last 5 years | 14 % | |
| Return on capital employed | 22 % | 14 % |

| Subsidies from the State / public procurements | 2010 | 2009 |
|---|-------------|-------------|
| Subsidies from the State / public procurements | - | 25.50 |

| Assets in and out of the company | 2010 | 2009 |
|--|-------------|-------------|
| Allocated dividend | 0 | 0 |
| Average dividend percentage last 5 years | 0 % | |
| Capital contributions from the State | 108 | 108 |

| Additional information | 2010 | 2009 |
|--|-------------|-------------|
| Number of employees | 55 | 52 |
| Percentage employees in Norway | 67 % | 69 % |
| The State's ownership interest at year-end | 100 % | 100 % |
| Percentage of women on the board, total | 50 % | 50 % |
| Percentage of shareholder-elected women on the board | 43 % | 43 % |

* In 2009, Eksportutvalget for fisk AS received a grant of NOK 25.5 million for extraordinary marketing of cod in connection with the financial crisis and difficulties in getting cod to the market.



Enova SF

State ownership through the Ministry of Petroleum and Energy: 100 %
Website: www.enova.no

Enova was established by Royal Decree on 1 June 2001, effective from 22 June 2001. The background for the Royal Decree was the Storting's endorsement on 5 April 2001 of the Government's proposal for a new financing model and reorganisation of the work to restructure energy consumption and production.

Enova's objective is to promote an environmentally friendly restructuring of energy consumption and generation. In this connection, Enova is responsible for managing the funds from the Energy Fund. The task of managing the Energy Fund was assigned to Enova through a long-term agreement between the Ministry of Petroleum and Energy and Enova. This agreement defines more precisely the objective and quantitative targets for the company and stipulates requirements concerning reporting of results. There is a clear division of responsibilities and roles between the Ministry as the client and Enova as the contractor.

The objective has been broken down into the following concrete main goals:

- More efficient use of energy
- Increased use of energy carriers other than electricity and oil for heating
- Increased generation using renewable energy sources

- The introduction and development of new technologies and solutions in the energy market
- Well-functioning markets for efficient, environmentally friendly energy solutions
- Greater knowledge in society about the opportunities for using efficient, environmentally friendly energy solutions

In 2010, Enova was also given management responsibility for the following tasks: grants for infrastructure for natural gas, the EU programme Intelligent Energy Europe, the IEA programme Energy Technology Data Exchange and grants for electricity savings in households.

Financial development

The annual budget framework for Enova's operations is determined annually by the Ministry of Petroleum and Energy and is covered by the Energy Fund. Since the company does not generate revenue itself, no dividend is determined for distribution from Enova. Enova is not liable to pay tax. When Enova SF was established, NOK 5 million was injected into the company as invested capital.

| Income statement (MNOK) | 2010 | 2009 |
|---------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Operating revenues | 78 | 83.2 |
| Operating expenses | 79 | 74.0 |
| Operating profit / loss | -1.1 | 9.1 |
| Net financial items | 0.7 | 0.8 |
| Profit / loss before tax | -0.4 | 9.9 |
| Tax charge | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Profit / loss after tax | -0.4 | 9.9 |

| Balance sheet | 2010 | 2009 |
|---------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Intangible assets | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Fixed assets | 1.6 | 1.8 |
| Financial fixed assets | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Total fixed assets | 1.6 | 1.8 |
| Current assets | 44.1 | 39.5 |
| Total assets | 45.7 | 41.3 |

| | | |
|---|-------------|-------------|
| Paid-in equity | 5 | 5.0 |
| Retained earnings / other equity | 23 | 23.0 |
| Total equity | 27.6 | 28.0 |
| Provisions for liabilities | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Long-term interest-bearing liabilities | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Short-term interest-bearing liabilities | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Short-term interest-free liabilities | 18 | 13.4 |
| Total debt and liabilities | 18.2 | 13.4 |
| Total equity and liabilities | 45.7 | 41.3 |

| Key figures | 2010 | 2009 |
|---------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Capital employed | 27.6 | 28.0 |
| EBITDA | -0.2 | 10.5 |
| EBIT | -0.4 | 9.9 |
| Equity ratio | 60 % | 68 % |
| Return on equity | -1 % | 43 % |
| Average return on equity last 5 years | 21 % | |
| Return on capital employed | -1 % | 43 % |

| | | |
|---------------------------------|------|------|
| Contractual energy result (TWh) | 15.5 | 13.8 |
|---------------------------------|------|------|

| Additional information | 2010 | 2009 |
|--|-------------|-------------|
| Number of employees | 52 | 53 |
| Percentage employees in Norway | 100 % | 100 % |
| The State's ownership interest at year-end | 100 % | 100 % |
| Percentage of women on the board, total | 50 % | 50 % |
| Percentage of shareholder-elected women on the board | 40 % | 40 % |



Gassco AS

State ownership through the Ministry of Petroleum and Energy: 100 %
Website: www.gassco.no



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Gassco AS was established in 2001 as a wholly state-owned company managed by the Ministry of Petroleum and Energy. The company operates gas pipelines and transport-related gas processing facilities. This includes development and operation of the gas transport system. Gas pipelines and transport-related gas processing facilities serve all producers of gas on the Norwegian continental shelf and promote the effective overall utilisation of the gas resources.

Gassco plays a key role in the ongoing development of the gas transport system and in coordinating the processes for further developing the infrastructure for transporting and processing gas from the Norwegian continental shelf. Gassco is also responsible for allocating capacity in the gas transport system.

The gas transport system is owned by Gassled – a partnership comprised largely of companies that produce gas on the Norwegian continental shelf. Gassco's operations are conducted on behalf of the partnership at the partners' expense and risk. Gassco thus has no earnings of its own. Companies wishing to transport gas pay transport tariffs, thus providing investors in the gas transport system with a reasonable rate of return.

Gassco is located in Bygnes in the municipality of Karmøy. The company had just over 320 employees at the end of 2010.

Important events

In 2010, Gassco initiated a project to construct new reception facilities for Norwegian gas in Emden, Germany.

With effect from 1 June 2010, Gassco has taken over the operatorship of the Gjøa Gas Pipe that will carry rich gas from Norway's Gjøa and Vega fields to the UK FLAGS transport system.

Gassco has recommended to the Ministry of Petroleum and Energy that amendments be made to the regime regulating access to the upstream pipeline network in 2010.

In 2010 Gassco has undertaken studies of the infrastructure development, including studies in collaboration with the field operators Statoil and Shell linked to new gas infrastructure in the Norwegian Sea.

| Income statement (MNOK) | 2010 | 2009 |
|---------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Operating revenues | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Operating expenses | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Operating profit / loss | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Net financial items | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| Profit / loss before tax | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| Tax charge | -0.6 | -0.2 |
| Profit / loss after tax | 0.9 | 0.5 |

| Balance sheet | 2010 | 2009 |
|---------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Intangible assets | 1.5 | 1.1 |
| Fixed assets | 90.2 | 81.6 |
| Financial fixed assets | 161.6 | 138.8 |
| Total fixed assets | 253.3 | 221.6 |
| Current assets | 256.6 | 198.8 |
| Total assets | 509.9 | 420.3 |

| | | |
|---|--------------|--------------|
| Paid-in equity | 10.0 | 10.0 |
| Retained earnings / other equity | 5.4 | 4.5 |
| Total equity | 15.4 | 14.5 |
| Provisions for liabilities | 136.1 | 112.6 |
| Long-term interest-bearing liabilities | 1.9 | 3.1 |
| Short-term interest-bearing liabilities | 64.0 | 57.1 |
| Short-term interest-free liabilities | 292.5 | 233.0 |
| Total debt and liabilities | 494.5 | 405.9 |
| Total equity and liabilities | 509.9 | 420.3 |

| Cash flow | 2010 | 2009 |
|--------------------------------------|-------------|--------------|
| Operating activities | 120.5 | -39.2 |
| Investment activities | -31.5 | -29.4 |
| Financing activities | -1.3 | -1.3 |
| Change cash and liquid assets | 87.7 | -69.9 |

| Key figures | 2010 | 2009 |
|---|-------------|-------------|
| Pipeline system – no. of km | 7,800 | 7,800 |
| Regularity | 98.8 % | 99.6 % |
| Gas transported to onshore terminals in Europe (billion Sm ³) | 97.3 | 96.6 |
| Largest delivery per 24 hrs (million Sm ³) | 355.4 | 352.2 |
| Ships arriving at Kårstø | 596 | 673 |
| Tariff income Gassco operatorship | 27,242 | 29,262 |
| Operating costs Gassco operatorship | 5,342 | 4,952 |
| Operating investments Gassco operatorship | 3,758 | 3,522 |

| Subsidies from the State / public procurements | 2010 | 2009 |
|---|-------------|-------------|
| Subsidy for CO ₂ value-chain studies | 47.2 | 57.5 |
| Grant for the industry mandate | 2.4 | 0.0 |
| Grant for Naturkraft integration | 4.0 | 0.0 |
| Total grants | 53.6 | 57.5 |

| Additional information | 2010 | 2009 |
|--|-------------|-------------|
| Number of employees | 323 | 323 |
| Percentage employees in Norway | 62 % | 62 % |
| The State's ownership interest at year-end | 100 % | 100 % |
| Percentage of women on the board, total | 50 % | 50 % |
| Percentage of shareholder-elected women on the board | 50 % | 50 % |



Gassco AS • Postboks 93, NO-5501 Haugesund • Tel.: +47 52 81 25 00 • Website: www.gassco.no • CEO: Brian Bjordal
Members of the board: Brit Kristin Sæbø Rugland (chair), Trygve Refvem, Elisabeth Krokeide, Mimi Berdal, Sverre Quale, Marianne Hirzel*, John Kristian Økland*, Rune Sæbøe Iversen* (* employee-elected) • Auditor: Deloitte AS



Gassnova SF

State ownership through the Ministry of Petroleum and Energy: 100 %
Website: www.gassnova.no



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Gassnova SF's objective is to manage the State's interests in carbon capture and storage (technological development, capture, transport, injection and storage of CO₂), and carry out the projects determined by the enterprise general meeting. One of the aims of Gassnova's work is to develop ways of reducing the costs linked to carbon capture and storage.

Gassnova SF shall advise the Ministry of Petroleum and Energy on issues concerning carbon capture and storage. Gassnova SF shall ensure that the State's participation in carbon capture and storage projects benefits the State or state-owned enterprises. Gassnova SF shall contribute to the execution of the Climit programme for research, development and demonstration of technology for carbon capture and storage. Gassnova SF's main objectives are not commercial.

Important events

At the end of 2010, Gassnova SF manages the State's interests in the following CSS projects:

- Technology centre for CO₂ handling at Mongstad (TCM)
- Full-scale CO₂ capture at Kårstø
- Transport and storage of CO₂ from Mongstad and Kårstø

On the basis of the Storting's approval of Proposition no. 38 to the Storting (2008–2009), an investment decision was made on 17 June 2009 regarding TCM, and the company TCM DA was established at the same time. TCM is currently under construction and is scheduled to be completed early 2012. Testing of parts of the facility will start in autumn 2011. The State, represented by Gassnova SF, has a 75.12 per cent ownership interest in TCM DA. The other owners are Statoil, Shell and Sasol.

Through the Climit programme, which is a joint undertaking by Gassnova and the Research Council of Norway, research is being carried out in areas such as chemicals used for CSS, environmental challenges, new technologies, modelling and equipment. There is also a focus on carbon capture from power plant flue gas and industrial emissions.

In September 2010, Statoil informed the Ministry of Petroleum and Energy of a potential increased risk of health and environmental impacts from emissions from amine-based CO₂ capture. This is discussed in more detail in Report no. 9 to the Storting (2010–2011). Parallel to the planning work linked to full-scale carbon storage at Mongstad, Gassnova SF has been working on assessing transport and storage solutions for CO₂ from the capture plant at Mongstad.

Financial development

The year 2010 was Gassnova SF's third year of operation. The enterprise has grown from a single employee in 2007 to 28 employees on 31 December 2010. The annual budget framework for Gassnova SF's operations is allocated in the national budget. In 2010, NOK 91 million was transferred to Gassnova SF to cover costs incurred in connection with the operation of the enterprise. The company also has revenues from leasing resources to TCM DA. On 31 December 2010, Gassnova had approx. NOK 27 million in total retained earnings. The surplus has been transferred to the company's distributable reserves.

| Income statement (MNOK) | 2010 | 2009 |
|---------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Operating revenues | 82.0 | 66.1 |
| Operating expenses | 80.6 | 60.0 |
| Operating profit / loss | 1.3 | 6.1 |
| Financial income | 1.0 | 0.9 |
| Net financial items | 1.0 | 0.9 |
| Profit / loss before tax | 2.3 | 7.0 |
| Tax charge | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Profit / loss after tax | 2.3 | 7.0 |

| Balance sheet | 2010 | 2009 |
|---------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Intangible assets | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Fixed assets | 2.0 | 2.1 |
| Financial fixed assets | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Total fixed assets | 2.0 | 2.1 |
| Current assets | 57.7 | 43.3 |
| Total assets | 59.7 | 45.4 |

| | | |
|---|-------------|-------------|
| Paid-in equity | 10.0 | 10.0 |
| Retained earnings / other equity | 27.4 | 25.0 |
| Total equity | 37.4 | 35.0 |
| Provisions for liabilities | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Long-term interest-bearing liabilities | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Short-term interest-bearing liabilities | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Short-term interest-free liabilities | 22.4 | 10.4 |
| Total debt and liabilities | 22.4 | 10.4 |
| Total equity and liabilities | 59.7 | 45.4 |

| Cash flow | 2010 | 2009 |
|--------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Operating activities | 9 | -4 |
| Investment activities | -1 | -1 |
| Financing activities | 0 | 0 |
| Change cash and liquid assets | -5 | -5 |

| Subsidies from the State / public procurements | 2010 | 2009 |
|---|-------------|-------------|
| Operating subsidies | 91 | 70 |

| Additional information | 2010 | 2009 |
|--|-------------|-------------|
| Number of employees | 28 | 33 |
| Percentage employees in Norway | 100 % | 100 % |
| The State's ownership interest at year-end | 100 % | 100 % |
| Percentage of women on the board, total | 50 % | 40 % |
| Percentage of shareholder-elected women on the board | 40 % | 40 % |



GASSNOVA

Gassnova SF • Dokkvegen 10, NO-3920 Porsgrunn • Tel.: +47 40 00 59 08 • Website: www.gassnova.no • CEO: Bjørn-Erik Haugan
Members of the board: Johan Nic. Vold (chair), Bjørn Sund, Karen Helene Ulltveit-Moe, Endre Skjørestad, Gro Seim, Liv Lønne Dille*
(* employee-elected) • Auditor: Deloitte AS



Innovation Norway

State ownership through the Ministry of Trade and Industry: 51 %
Website: www.innovasjon Norge



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Innovation Norway is a public sector instrument to promote innovation in businesses throughout Norway. The company shall promote profitable industrial development with a focus on both business economy and Norway's national economy by means of innovation, internationalisation and promotion. The company currently manages instruments to promote business development on behalf of various ministries, regional authorities and county governors. These instruments include services in the fields of financing, expertise, promotion, networks and consultancy.

Innovation Norway is organised as a special-legislation company in accordance with the Act relating to Innovation Norway. This form of association entails that the company is a separate legal entity with independent and professional responsibility for decisions made concerning individual matters. As of 1 January 2010, the ownership of Innovation Norway is shared by the State through the Ministry of Trade and Industry (51 per cent) and the county administrations (49 per cent).

In February 2008, Investinor AS was established as a wholly owned subsidiary of Innovation Norway. Investinor AS is a nationwide, state-owned investment company with equity of NOK 2.2 billion.

Important events

In 2009–2010, the Ministry of Trade and Industry commissioned an external evaluation of Innovation Norway. The evaluation concluded that the company in all probability does contribute to economic growth in Norway. The company manages and distributes the financial instruments professionally and properly. At the same time, Innovation Norway has tasks linked to policy instruments and policy design that the company has not developed so

well. The evaluation points out that the links between targets set for Innovation Norway and the instruments the company manages are unclear.

The world exhibition EXPO 2010 Shanghai ended on 31 October 2010. Some 70 million people visited the exhibition. Norway's pavilion at EXPO 2010 Shanghai was a public–private partnership project organised by Innovation Norway. The Norwegian pavilion was visited by over three million people.

Financial development

Innovation Norway's operating revenues increased by NOK 32 million in 2010 to NOK 1,249 million. This was due to an increase in external revenues, with the greatest increase linked to EXPO 2010. Operating expenses rose from NOK 1,406 million to NOK 1,523 million. This increase is primarily attributed to restructuring costs as a result of reduced public funding for administration for 2011.

Innovation Norway as a group reported a deficit for 2010 of NOK -46 million, compared with a profit of NOK 96 million in 2009. The parent company's profit for the year was NOK 33 million, compared with NOK 45 million in 2009. Investinor AS's result for the year after tax was NOK -41 million, compared with NOK 51 million in 2009. This reduction is due to write-downs in the company's investment portfolio and poorer performance of the financial portfolio than in the previous year.

A dividend to the State of NOK 2.6 million has been allocated from the low-risk loan scheme. A dividend of NOK 1.1 million has been allocated from the Investment fund for Northwest Russia and NOK 38.3 million from Investinor.

| Income statement (MNOK) | 2010 | 2009 |
|---|--------------|--------------|
| Recognised grants | 1,006 | 1,021 |
| Other operating revenue | 244 | 196 |
| Total operating revenues | 1,249 | 1,217 |
| Operating expenses | 1,523 | 1,406 |
| Net financial items | 278 | 386 |
| Operating profit before losses on loans and guarantees | 3.6 | 197 |
| Net losses | 40 | 79 |
| Profit / loss for the financial year | -37 | 118 |
| Tax charge | 10 | 22 |
| Profit / loss for the year | -46 | 96 |

| Balance sheet | 2010 | 2009 |
|--|---------------|---------------|
| Bank deposits | 5,692 | 5,211 |
| Net lending | 15,074 | 14,304 |
| Securities | 2,357 | 2,454 |
| Ownership interests in group companies | 0 | 0 |
| Fixed assets | 58 | 71 |
| Other assets | 233 | 311 |
| Total assets | 23,414 | 22,351 |

| | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| Deposits from the State | 13,375 | 12,555 |
| Net bond loan debt | 0 | 0 |
| Other debt and liabilities | 556 | 559 |
| Other provisions for liabilities | 4,247 | 3,935 |
| Total loan and investment fund | 4,213 | 4,223 |
| Total debt and liabilities | 22,391 | 21,272 |
| Paid-in equity | 666 | 656 |
| Paid-in equity | 357 | 423 |
| Total equity | 1,023 | 1,079 |
| Total equity and liabilities | 23,414 | 22,351 |

| Cash flow | 2010 | 2009 |
|--------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Operating activities | 326 | 742 |
| Injections from owner | 13 | 5 |
| Investment activities | 165 | -193 |
| Financing activities | -23 | -6 |
| Change cash and liquid assets | 481 | 548 |

| Subsidies from the State / public procurements | 2010 | 2009 |
|---|-------------|-------------|
| Grants | 1,006 | 1,021 |

| Allocation of profit | | |
|--|-----------|-----------|
| Annual profit / loss in the parent company | 33 | 45 |
| Transfers to the State / owners | 42 | 36 |
| Transferred to / from funds and equity | -9 | 9 |
| Total allocations | 33 | 45 |

| Additional information | 2010 | 2009 |
|--|-------------|-------------|
| Number of employees | 819 | 808 |
| Percentage employees in Norway | 75 % | 75 % |
| The State's ownership interest at year-end | 51 % | 100 % |
| Percentage of women on the board, total | 45 % | 58 % |
| Percentage of shareholder-elected women on the board | 45 % | 60 % |



Kings Bay AS

State ownership through the Ministry of Trade and Industry: 100 %
Website: www.kingsbay.no



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Kings Bay AS is responsible for the operation and development of the infrastructure in Ny-Ålesund on Svalbard. The company's 26 employees are responsible for the operations, which include emergency preparedness, sea services, air transport, workshop services, accommodation, food and refreshments, and water and electricity supply. Ten countries have permanent establishments with their own stations, and every year around 20 countries have research projects on the company's property around Ny-Ålesund. The company also provides some services for tourist activities, especially when large cruise ships and other vessels arrive for the day during the summer season. After the investments that have been made in recent years, Ny-Ålesund is now a good, functional base for international research and environmental monitoring. Ny-Ålesund has developed into a research village with good services and an advanced environmental profile in the Arctic in accordance with the vision "to the best for Arctic research and monitoring". The purpose of the State's ownership in Kings Bay AS is to ensure that Ny-Ålesund develops as a centre for natural science research on Svalbard.

Important events

Since 2005, the number of research days has risen from 9,500 to 13,600, and the total number of overnight stays in Ny-Ålesund has passed 27,000, including employees, visitors and seasonal workers. There is not the capacity for increased activity in the summer season, and projects that can be carried out at other times of year are steered towards spring, autumn or winter. New research projects and research groups are expressing interest in Ny-Ålesund, thanks to its good infrastructure and proximity to relatively untouched nature. Winter research on marine species and relationships continues to be a focus area, and the marine laboratory has untapped potential. Funds have been granted to lay fibre-optic cable between Ny-Ålesund and Longyearbyen, which is due to be completed in 2013. The cable will allow large amounts of research data to be shared in almost real time and will provide a sound basis for long-

term development of the site as a research centre. An important protected cultural monument has been preserved through the restoration of the Amundsen Villa, where unique murals from the 1920s and 30s depicting the race to be the first to reach the North Pole and scenes from life as a trapper have been restored. To ensure the continued operation of the research village, it was necessary, after challenging negotiations, to take over the local tank facility from Esso. A reliable collection system will be installed at the facility, and it will be repaired in order to meet the operational and environmental needs. A new aviation agreement has been signed with Luftransport for passenger traffic until March 2016. The Ny-Ålesund Symposium was arranged for the fifth time this year. The Ny-Ålesund Symposium brings together international experts to discuss global topical issues related to northern areas and environmental issues in light of Norwegian and international polar interests and create useful networks for research on Svalbard. H.R.H. Crown Prince Haakon of Norway, who is the patron of the event, attended the symposium in 2010, along with the Minister of Research and Higher Education, Tora Aasland, as host, and Gro Harlem Brundtland as the chair. The Indian Minister of Science and Technology and Earth Sciences and ambassadors from the United Kingdom, China and India visited Ny-Ålesund in 2010. In addition, the research village has been visited by several Norwegian parliamentary delegations, the Nordic Council and a number of foreign research administrations.

Financial development

Kings Bay AS aims for its management accounts to break even, while major investments and other extraordinary costs that are incurred due to the company's special obligations are covered by a state subsidy. The income statement shows an annual profit of NOK 19,089. The group achieved an operating profit of NOK 51.4 million in 2010, compared with NOK 49.6 million in 2009. The largest expense items are air transport and operation of the airport, diesel for the power station and payroll expenses. ■

| Income statement (MNOK) | 2010 | 2009 |
|---------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Operating revenues | 51.4 | 49.6 |
| Operating expenses | 51.1 | 49.7 |
| Operating profit / loss | 0.3 | -0.1 |
| Net financial items | -2.0 | -1.0 |
| Profit / loss before tax | -0 | 2 |
| Tax charge | 0.0 | -0.1 |
| Profit / loss after tax | 0.0 | -0.1 |

| Balance sheet | 2010 | 2009 |
|---------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Intangible assets | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| Fixed assets | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Financial fixed assets | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Total fixed assets | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| Current assets | 19.2 | 17.5 |
| Total assets | 19.4 | 17.7 |

| | | |
|---|-------------|-------------|
| Paid-in equity | 7.0 | 7.0 |
| Retained earnings / other equity | 1.3 | 1.3 |
| Total equity | 8.3 | 8.3 |
| Provisions for liabilities | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Long-term liabilities | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Short-term interest-bearing liabilities | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Short-term interest-free liabilities | 11.1 | 9.4 |
| Total debt and liabilities | 11.1 | 9.4 |
| Total equity and liabilities | 19.4 | 17.7 |

| Cash flow | 2010 | 2009 |
|--------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Operating activities | 0.3 | -7.0 |
| Investment activities | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Financing activities | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Change cash and liquid assets | 0.3 | -7.0 |

| Subsidies from the State / public procurements | 2010 | 2009 |
|--|-------------|-------------|
| General State subsidies for operations and investments | 15.0 | 15.7 |
| Other subsidies for investments | 6.1 | 0.9 |
| Subsidies transferred to Bjørnøen AS | -0.2 | -0.2 |
| Total subsidies to Kings Bay AS | 21.0 | 16.4 |

| Application of subsidies | | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Investments | 20.0 | 23.2 |
| Transferred from previous years | 0.0 | 7.1 |
| Transferred to next year | 0.6 | 0.0 |
| Subsidies recognised during the year | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| Total application of subsidies | 21.0 | 16.4 |

| Additional information | 2010 | 2009 |
|--|-------------|-------------|
| Number of employees | 26 | 26 |
| Percentage employees in Norway | 100 % | 100 % |
| The State's ownership interest at year-end | 100 % | 100 % |
| Percentage of women on the board, total | 40 % | 40 % |
| Percentage of shareholder-elected women on the board | 40 % | 40 % |



Kings Bay AS • NO-9173 Ny-Ålesund • Tel.: +47 79 02 72 00 • Website: www.kingsbay.no • CEO: Roger Jakobsen
Members of the board: Knut M. Ore (chair), Ann-Kristin Olsen, Karin Refsnes, Pål Prestrud, Egil Murud
Auditor: Ishavsbyen Revisjon AS



Kompetansesenter for IT i helse- og sosialsektoren

The State's ownership interest through: Ministry of Health and Care Services: 70 %,
Ministry of Local Government and Labour: 10.5 %

Website: www.kith.no



© Ole Morten Weigård

KITH AS (Kompetansesenter for IT i helse- og sosialsektoren AS – Competence Centre for IT in the Health and Social Services Sector AS) was established in 1990, and is owned by the public sector and KS (the Norwegian Association of Local and Regional Authorities). The company's purpose is to contribute to coordinated IT development in the health, care and social services sector by:

- Clarification of needs and advice to the sector
- Standardisation of content (concepts, encoders, classifications), systems (the Electronic Health Records standard), and coordination in keeping with the national coordination architecture (searches, downloads, reports).
- Certification of selected parts of the systems (previously message-based coordination).

Vision: ICT will make the health and social services more efficient

Mission: KITH shall promote a standardised and coordinated introduction of ICT in the health and social services

Values: Competence, independence, implementation capacity

Main objective: Increased electronic interaction between service providers and patients and next of kin in the health and social services sector

Work takes place partly through programmes financed by the central health and social services administration, and partly on assignment from the various players in the social sector.

Important events

In cooperation with the national medical reports coordination project (Nasjonalt meldingsløft), KITH has contributed to a coordinated distribution of laboratory reports, referrals and medical case histories. KITH has also worked to standardise the use of Internet-based services for the health and social services sector. KITH has continued its outreach strategy for certification and has initiated work on automation of the certification process. KITH has also continued its work on a mutually agreed ICT sector architecture by developing standard architecture principles with the sector.

KITH participates in the Ministry of Health and Care Services' e-Health group and a number of committees and reference groups for a health portal and core records. KITH continues to participate in various projects for electronic interaction in the nursing and care services and in the EU-funded CALLIOPE and EHR-Q networks.

Financial development

KITH's general financial situation is solid, but must be assessed in the light of its tax exemption as a not-for-profit enterprise, which imposes restrictions on its financial performance and allocation of profit. The result for the year was a small deficit, as opposed to the budgeted modest profit. Turnover in 2010 was 8.8 per cent higher than in 2009. The equity ratio was 72.9 per cent on 31 December 2010. The liquidity situation was satisfactory.

| Income statement (MNOK) | 2010 | 2009 |
|---------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Operating revenues | 36 | 33 |
| Operating expenses | 36 | 33 |
| Operating profit / loss | -0.5 | 0.4 |
| Net financial items | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| Profit / loss before tax | -0.2 | 0.7 |
| Tax charge | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Profit / loss after tax | -0.2 | 0.7 |

| Balance sheet | 2010 | 2009 |
|---------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Intangible assets | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Fixed assets | 0.4 | 0.5 |
| Financial fixed assets | 4.0 | 4.5 |
| Total fixed assets | 4.5 | 5.1 |
| Current assets | 13 | 18 |
| Total assets | 18 | 23 |

| | | |
|---|------------|-----------|
| Paid-in equity | 6.0 | 6.0 |
| Retained earnings / other equity | 7.0 | 7.2 |
| Total equity | 13 | 13 |
| Provisions for liabilities | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Long-term interest-bearing liabilities | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Short-term interest-bearing liabilities | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Short-term interest-free liabilities | 4.8 | 10.1 |
| Total debt and liabilities | 4.8 | 10 |
| Total equity and liabilities | 18 | 23 |

| Key figures | 2010 | 2009 |
|---------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Capital employed | 13 | 13 |
| EBITDA | 0.2 | 1.1 |
| EBIT | -0.2 | 0.7 |
| Equity ratio | 73 % | 57 % |
| Return on equity | -2 % | 5 % |
| Average return on equity last 5 years | 4 % | |
| Return on capital employed | -1 % | 6 % |

| Additional information | 2010 | 2009 |
|--|-------------|-------------|
| Number of employees | 29 | 29 |
| Percentage employees in Norway | 100 % | 100 % |
| The State's ownership interest at year-end | 80.5 % | 80.5 % |
| Percentage of women on the board, total | 57 % | 57 % |
| Percentage of shareholder-elected women on the board | 43 % | 43 % |

KITH

KITH AS • Pb. 6285, Sluppen, NO-7489 Trondheim • Tel.: +47 73 59 86 00 • Website: www.kith.no • CEO: Tom Christensen
Members of the board: Evy-Anni Evensen (chair), Kristin Bang, Terje André Olsen, Hans Petter Krogsrud, Trude Andresen, Bjørn Nilsen, Grete Bach* (* employee-elected) • Auditor: Ernst & Young AS



Nofima AS

The State's ownership interest through the Ministry of Fisheries and Coastal Affairs: 56.84 %
Website: www.nofima.no



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Nofima, the Norwegian Institute of Food, Fisheries and Aquaculture Research, was established on 1 June 2007 through a merger of four former Norwegian food research institutes. The group has approx. 470 employees in offices throughout the whole of Norway and had a turnover of NOK 464 million in 2010. The head office is located in Tromsø. Nofima's vision, Creating Value Together, reflects the group's role as a business-oriented research institute. The company's most important task is to increase the industry players' competitiveness through detailed knowledge of the food industries, thorough research, and good solution comprehension. Nofima has research expertise for the entire value chain in both the blue and green sectors. It is an important objective for the company to identify and exploit the synergies inherent in cross-sector research.

Important events

In 2010, Nofima entered into collaboration agreements with the National Veterinary Institute and the Norwegian University of Life Sciences. Nofima has had project manager responsibility for the Nordic Council of Ministers' "New Nordic food" project and is coordinator for the Norwegian Technology Platform (NTP) Food for Life.

Nofima is a partner in the new Centre for Research-based Innovation in Sustainable fish capture and Pre-processing technology (CRISP). The centre, which is run by the Institute of Marine Research, shall promote value creation through more responsible and selective fishing.

23 November 2010 saw the opening of Nofima's aquaculture recirculation research centre at Sundalsøra.

Nofima has had steady scientific productivity and achieved good results in performance-based funding in 2010. Major research projects in 2010 include: *Exercise gives more robust salmon*, *How to get young people to eat fish*, *Concentrating on sushi*, *From sensory perception to food experience*,

Developing reference protein and feed – benchmarking. Nofima is also involved in several major European projects.

Financial development

Nofima's result for 2010 was lower than budgeted. There has been a strong focus on costs reductions throughout the year. Changes in funding, including the discontinuation of the basic funding and the grant programme for green research, reductions in the national competitive arena, plus the fact that much of the first half of 2010 was spent setting up new projects in collaboration with the Norwegian fishery and aquaculture industry research funds (FFL and FHF) have put the group in a rather challenging financial situation. The group's total turnover in 2010 amounted to NOK 464 million, compared with NOK 471 million in 2009 (down 1.5 per cent). Net project revenues totalled NOK 136 million, against NOK 144 million in 2009 (down 5 per cent).

Revenues can be broken down into NOK 272.5 million in projects and assignment revenues, NOK 115 million in basic funding and strategic programmes, NOK 68 million in grants from the State, and other operating revenues of NOK 8 million. Direct project costs came to NOK 136 million, and payroll costs account for 71 per cent of the total operating costs. The equity ratio is 14 per cent, a reduction of 3 per cent from 2009. The combined cash flow for the group was negative for 2010 (NOK -10.9 million), and the liquidity reserve has thus been reduced. Operating activities have a positive cash flow of NOK 6.7 million, with most of the change attributable to accounts receivable. Investment activities are low, and net payments related to investments are NOK 10.8 million in 2010. Long-term interest-bearing loans amounting to NOK 6.1 million were repaid, NOK 4.3 million of which is repayment of the bridging loan from the State. Nofima's bridging loan from the State was converted to a ten-year loan in 2010.

| Income statement (MNOK) | 2010 | 2009 |
|---------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Operating revenues | 464 | 471 |
| Operating expenses | 476 | 478 |
| Operating profit / loss | -12 | -6.4 |
| Net financial items | 3.0 | 0.6 |
| Profit / loss before tax | -9.0 | -5.2 |
| Tax charge | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Profit / loss after tax | -9.0 | -5.2 |

| Balance sheet | 2010 | 2009 |
|---------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Intangible assets | 0 | 5 |
| Fixed assets | 76 | 78 |
| Financial fixed assets | 23 | 19 |
| Total fixed assets | 99 | 102 |
| Current assets | 191 | 223 |
| Total assets | 289 | 325 |

| | | |
|---|------------|------------|
| Paid-in equity | 76 | 77 |
| Retained earnings / other equity | -35 | -21 |
| Total equity | 41 | 56 |
| Provisions for liabilities | 47 | 57 |
| Long-term interest-bearing liabilities | 57 | 63 |
| Short-term interest-bearing liabilities | 1.0 | 1.8 |
| Short-term interest-free liabilities | 144 | 147 |
| Total debt and liabilities | 249 | 269 |
| Total equity and liabilities | 289 | 325 |

| Cash flow | 2010 | 2009 |
|--------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Operating activities | 7.0 | -6.6 |
| Investment activities | -11 | -27 |
| Financing activities | -7.0 | -2.4 |
| Change cash and liquid assets | -11 | -36 |

| Key figures | 2010 | 2009 |
|---------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Capital employed | 99 | 120 |
| EBITDA | 7.0 | 10.8 |
| EBIT | -7.0 | -2.9 |
| Equity ratio | 14 % | 17 % |
| Return on equity | -19 % | -8.7 % |
| Average return on equity last 2 years | -14 % | |
| Return on capital employed | -6.4 % | -1.5 % |

| Subsidies from the State / public procurements | 2010 | 2009 |
|---|-------------|-------------|
| Operating subsidies | 75 | 73 |

| Additional information | 2010 | 2009 |
|--|-------------|-------------|
| Number of employees | 473 | 490 |
| Percentage employees in Norway | 100 % | 100 % |
| The State's ownership interest at year-end | 57 % | 57 % |
| Percentage of women on the board, total | 46 % | 36 % |
| Percentage of shareholder-elected women on the board | 38 % | 38 % |



Norfund

The State's ownership interest through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs: 100 %
Website: www.norfund.no



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Norfund (The Norwegian Investment Fund for Developing Countries) was established as a special-legislation company under the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in 1997. The investment company is a Norwegian international development policy instrument that shall serve to develop and establish profitable and sustainable companies in poor countries. Norfund operates in some of the world's poorest countries and invests in markets where ordinary commercial enterprises are often reluctant to venture alone because of the high risk. The objective is to promote business development, support economic growth and reduce poverty by investing in viable companies and transferring knowledge and technology. Norfund invests equity, directly in enterprises and indirectly through funds, as well as providing loans to individual companies. Norfund's investment universe is East and Southern Africa, in addition to Central America and selected countries in Southeast Asia. Norfund focuses on the following investment areas: renewable energy financial institutions, SME Funds, and industrial partnerships. Activities are based on international standards for social responsibility and zero corruption tolerance.

Important events

Norfund entered into investment agreements totalling NOK 844 million in 2010. Much of the work in 2010 has concentrated on building up a portfolio of potential investment projects and strengthening local presence. Renewable energy remains the largest investment area. The largest single contribution to Norfund's profit came from the positive development of SN Power Invest. The company's projects have progressed according to plan this year: In India, the first phase of the hydropower plant Allain Duhangan was completed, where the focus on HSE has resulted in major improvements. In Chile, the country's first wind farm opened, in addition to two hydropower plants with a combined capacity of 310 MW. Through collaboration with its European sister funds, Norfund has taken the initiative to establish the Interact Climate Change Facility (ICCF). This fund will provide loans and guarantees to projects that help reduce emissions of greenhouse

gases in developing countries. Together, the partners will inject EUR 350 million into ICCF.

In addition to Norfund's strategic focus on renewable energy, sub-Saharan Africa and the least developed countries have dominated the investments in 2010. Disregarding the investments in SN Power Invest, 70 per cent of the new investments have been in sub-Saharan Africa and 69 per cent are in least developed countries. Within the finance sector, there have been two major bank investments in East Africa. The purpose of the equity injection in Family Bank in Kenya is to strengthen the rapidly growing bank and its services for customers who have not previously had access to bank services. In Uganda, Norfund has lent money to the bank DFCU that focuses on the SME segment. The largest direct investment was also in the same region, in the Agrica rice plantation in Tanzania. This is a large-scale plantation with the potential to produce 30,000 tonnes for the domestic market in Tanzania.

Financial development

Norfund had a profit of NOK 182 million in 2010, compared with NOK 130 million the previous year. Norfund's revenues amounted to NOK 221 million, compared with NOK 307 million in 2009. Operating expenses before currency gains and losses on loans and write-downs remained at the same level as in 2009. The company's internal valuations suggest that there are still considerable unrealised gains in the portfolio beyond the reported book values. Norfund's balance sheet at year-end 2010 totalled NOK 6,790 million (NOK 5,908 million in 2009). The increase is due to the NOK 629 million injected by the owner and the profit from operations, plus the positive effect of the currency gains in SN Power entered directly against equity. Norfund's equity amounted to NOK 6,747 million, compared with NOK 5,871 million in 2008. A total of NOK 4,226 million was disbursed for investment in 2010, compared with NOK 3,844 million in 2009. Norfund does not have any interest-bearing debt.

| Income statement¹ (MNOK) | 2010 | 2009 |
|--|-------------|-------------|
| Operating revenues | 221 | 307 |
| Operating expenses | 79 | 208 |
| Operating profit / loss | 142 | 99 |
| Net financial items | 41 | 32 |
| Profit / loss before tax | 183 | 130 |
| Tax charge | 1 | 1 |
| Profit / loss after tax | 182 | 130 |

| Balance sheet | 2010 | 2009 |
|---------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Intangible assets | 0 | 0 |
| Fixed assets | 3 | 3 |
| Financial fixed assets | 2,841 | 2,651 |
| Total fixed assets | 2,844 | 2,654 |
| Current assets | 3,946 | 3,254 |
| Total assets | 6,790 | 5,908 |

| | | |
|---|--------------|--------------|
| Paid-in equity | 5,279 | 4,650 |
| Retained earnings / other equity | 1,468 | 1,221 |
| Total equity | 6,747 | 5,871 |
| Provisions for liabilities | 7 | 9 |
| Long-term interest-bearing liabilities | 0 | 0 |
| Short-term interest-bearing liabilities | 0 | 0 |
| Short-term interest-free liabilities | 36 | 29 |
| Total debt and liabilities | 43 | 37 |
| Total equity and liabilities | 6,790 | 5,908 |

| Cash flow | 2010 | 2009 |
|--------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Operating activities | 43 | 190 |
| Investment activities | -364 | -319 |
| Financing activities | 636 | 574 |
| Change cash and liquid assets | 314 | 445 |

| Key figures | 2010 | 2009 |
|---|------------------|-------------|
| Percentage new investments in least developed countries | 69% ² | 36 % |
| Percentage investments in Africa | 70% ² | 78 % |

| Subsidies from the State / public procurements | 2010 | 2009 |
|--|-------------|-------------|
| Subsidies to professional investment assistance ³ | 34 | 92 |

| Assets in and out of the company | 2010 | 2009 |
|--|-------------|-------------|
| Allocated dividend | 0 | 0 |
| Average dividend percentage last 5 years | 0 % | |
| Capital contributions from the State | 629 | 585 |

| Additional information | 2010 | 2009 |
|--|-------------|-------------|
| Number of employees | 45 | 41 |
| Percentage employees in Norway | 73 % | 80 % |
| The State's ownership interest at year-end | 100 % | 100 % |
| Percentage of women on the board, total | 60 % | 60 % |
| Percentage of shareholder-elected women on the board | 60 % | 60 % |

¹ From 2010, Norfund has started including associated companies in the operating revenues. The figures for 2009 have been converted accordingly.

² Excl. SN Power Invest

³ Incl. start-up support for Bugoye of MNOK 60 in 2009. This was a direct allocation from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, but the money was transferred via Norfund.



Norsk Eiendomsinformasjon AS

State ownership through the Ministry of Trade and Industry: 100 %
Website: www.eiendomsinfo.no

Norsk Eiendomsinformasjon as (NE) was established in 1987. The company has been wholly owned by the Norwegian State since 1992, has its head office in Oslo and has branches in Bergen and Hønefoss.

NE is a self-financed ICT company where approx. 50 of the 75 employees work within administration / maintenance, operation and development of the company's own and its customers' ICT systems. The company provides services, systems and products based on land register information and mapping data.

Key aspects of NE's operations are value adding and distribution of raw data from the Register of Land and Land Charges (Grunnboken) and the Title Register (Matrikkelen).

Through its Property Register (EDR) data collection system and the trade system Infoland, NE provides value-added property and map data from local authorities, house-building cooperatives, the Norwegian Mapping Authority and energy administrations. Infoland is an e-commerce website, linked to systems for counting, authorisation and invoicing. The system also allows customers to order information products directly from more than 200 municipalities, housing cooperatives and other information suppliers, in addition to searching the EDR Property Register.

Important events

NE's monopoly on access to public data was lifted on 31 December 2010 to comply with the EU directive on the re-use of public sector information. From the same date, responsibility for the administration of the Register of Land and Land Charges (Grunnboken) was transferred from the Ministry of Justice and the Police to the Ministry of the Environment, represented by the Norwegian Mapping

Authority. By lifting NE's long-standing monopoly on access to the Register of Land and Land Charges, NE, as of 1 January 2011 faces competition on adding value to the land register data, which is now administered and sold by the Norwegian Mapping Authority.

The user interface that the Norwegian Mapping Authority introduced on 1 January 2011 is based on single searches and does not currently meet all of society's needs for access to the Register of Land and Land Charges. Consequently, from 1 January 2011, a mandatory transitional scheme was established compelling the Norwegian Mapping Authority to continue updating NE's EDR Property Register for up to three years ahead. NE has been ascribed the right and duty to continue selling its EDR products to the market, to ensure society's access to these products is continued without interruption in this period.

In the 23 years that NE had a monopoly on access to land register data, the company was also responsible for administering and improving the registration system Regin@, on assignment for the State. From 1 January 2011, NE will offer services to the Norwegian Mapping Authority against payment linked to the continued administration of the registration system. From the same date, NE will have to pay an annual fee to the Norwegian Mapping Authority for access to land register data.

Financial development

NE reported a turnover of NOK 252 million in 2010, an increase of 16 per cent over 2009. The operating profit for 2010 was NOK 12.6 million. NE had an equity ratio of 39 per cent on 31 December 2010. NE's board has proposed the payment of 40 per cent of the profit after tax as a dividend for the 2010 financial year.

| Income statement (MNOK) | 2010 | 2009 |
|---------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Operating revenues | 252 | 218 |
| Operating expenses | 241 | 206 |
| Operating profit / loss | 11 | 11 |
| Net financial items | 1 | 2 |
| Profit / loss before tax | 13 | 13 |
| Tax charge | 4 | 4 |
| Profit / loss after tax | 9 | 10 |

| Balance sheet | 2010 | 2009 |
|---------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Intangible assets | 2 | 1 |
| Fixed assets | 12 | 14 |
| Financial fixed assets | 9 | 7 |
| Total fixed assets | 23 | 22 |
| Current assets | 122 | 102 |
| Total assets | 144 | 124 |

| | | |
|---|------------|------------|
| Paid-in equity | 6 | 6 |
| Retained earnings / other equity | 50 | 45 |
| Total equity | 56 | 51 |
| Provisions for liabilities | 10 | 4 |
| Long-term interest-bearing liabilities | 0 | 0 |
| Short-term interest-bearing liabilities | 0 | 0 |
| Short-term interest-free liabilities | 78 | 69 |
| Total debt and liabilities | 88 | 73 |
| Total equity and liabilities | 144 | 124 |

| Cash flow | 2010 | 2009 |
|--------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Operating activities | 33 | 11 |
| Investment activities | -4 | -5 |
| Financing activities | -8 | -11 |
| Change cash and liquid assets | 21 | -4 |

| Key figures | 2010 | 2009 |
|---------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Capital employed | 56 | 51 |
| EBITDA | 19 | 20 |
| EBIT | 13 | 14 |
| Equity ratio | 39 % | 41 % |
| Return on equity | 17 % | 19 % |
| Average return on equity last 5 years | 24 % | |
| Return on capital employed | 24 % | 27 % |

| Dividend | 2010 | 2009 |
|--|-------------|-------------|
| Allocated dividend | 4 | 8 |
| Dividend percentage | 40 % | 80 % |
| Average dividend percentage last 5 years | 74 % | |
| Dividend to the State | 4 | 8 |

| Additional information | 2010 | 2009 |
|--|-------------|-------------|
| Number of employees | 75 | 70 |
| Percentage employees in Norway | 100 % | 100 % |
| The State's ownership interest at year-end | 100 % | 100 % |
| Percentage of women on the board, total | 43 % | 57 % |
| Percentage of shareholder-elected women on the board | 40 % | 60 % |



Norsk Helsenett SF

The State's ownership interest through the Ministry of Health and Care Services: 100 %
Website: www.nhn.no

Norsk Helsenett SF (the Norwegian Health Network) was established to ensure that the necessary health information is available in a secure, efficient and reliable manner for users and players in the health and care services sector. Norsk Helsenett's platform for electronic interaction – the health network – is comprised of a communications network and services for electronic interaction. The health network allows users to securely exchange all types of information, including patient-sensitive data. The majority of the health trusts, general practitioners and contract specialists are connected to the health network, as well as more than 60 per cent of Norway's municipalities. In the last year, many dentists have joined.

Norsk Helsenett SF was established on 1 July 2009. The founder was the State represented by the Ministry of Health and Care Services, which also manages the state's ownership interest. Håkon Grimstad took over as CEO on 1 January 2010.

Norsk Helsenett SF's primary objective is operation of a secure and efficient health network so that the number of active users in the health and care services sector grows both in total and in the various areas of application. Through dialogue with various user and interest groups, the company shall promote electronic interaction between all parts of the health and care sector.

Important events

Preparation of a new strategy for the company was a main activity in 2010. The first draft was sent to relevant bodies for comment in May. The comments and feedback from the bodies consulted laid the foundation for a revised version, which was circulated for comment in October. The board approved the final strategy for the company in December 2010.

Overall, operations in Norsk Helsenett SF have been good and stable, and there is a solid foundation for both development of a broader spectrum of services and improvement of the quality of services in the company.

In 2010, Norsk Helsenett SF started work on establishing a physical operating environment and a separate organisation to run the national health portal "helsenorge.no". The portal will open on 15 June 2011, constituting an important milestone in the health services' focus on electronic communication. Norsk Helsenett SF's primary role will be operating the portal, but the company will also play an important role in the selection and development of dynamic and scalable solutions – thus helping to pave the way for further development of the portal to become the main online meeting place for the public, health professionals and the authorities regarding health-related issues.

Security is one of Norsk Helsenett SF's main focus areas as a company and is essential for the national health network as the sector's electronic interaction arena. In 2010, the Office of the Auditor General published a report on the performance audit of Norsk Helsenett it carried out in 2009–2010. The purpose of the audit was to assess Norsk Helsenett's practising of information security. The company has used this report actively in its work in this area and has followed up the various comments with implemented or planned improvement measures. In this respect, it is especially important to highlight the new Computer Security Incident Response Team (CSIRT), which will be the health and care sector's central resource centre in efforts to prevent and deal with security breaches and other adverse events.

Financial development

The results for 2010 show a positive financial result for Norsk Helsenett SF of NOK 16.7 million, which corresponds to an operating margin of 7.9 per cent. The equity ratio was 60 per cent on 31 December 2010. The company has a strong financial basis, which will provide a good foundation for the activities expected in 2011.

| Income statement (MNOK) | 2010 | 2009 |
|---------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Operating revenues | 211 | 164 |
| Operating expenses | 195 | 160 |
| Operating profit / loss | 16 | 4.8 |
| Net financial items | 0.7 | 0.8 |
| Profit / loss before tax | 17 | 5.6 |
| Tax charge | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Profit / loss after tax | 17 | 5.6 |

| Balance sheet | 2010 | 2009 |
|---------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Intangible assets | 20 | 27 |
| Fixed assets | 51 | 31 |
| Financial fixed assets | 0 | 0 |
| Total fixed assets | 71 | 59 |
| Current assets | 73 | 46 |
| Total assets | 145 | 105 |

| | | |
|---|------------|------------|
| Paid-in equity | 0.1 | 53 |
| Retained earnings / other equity | 87 | 17 |
| Total equity | 87 | 70 |
| Provisions for liabilities | 6.9 | 5.7 |
| Long-term interest-bearing liabilities | 0 | 0 |
| Short-term interest-bearing liabilities | 0 | 0 |
| Short-term interest-free liabilities | 51 | 29 |
| Total debt and liabilities | 58 | 35 |
| Total equity and liabilities | 145 | 105 |

| Cash flow | 2010 | 2009 |
|--------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Operating activities | -11 | 16 |
| Investment activities | -37 | -36 |
| Financing activities | 70 | 0 |
| Change cash and liquid assets | 22 | -20 |

| Key figures | 2010 | 2009 |
|---------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Capital employed | 87 | 70 |
| EBITDA | 41 | 17 |
| EBIT | 17 | 5.6 |
| Equity ratio | 60 % | 67 % |
| Return on equity | 21 % | 8 % |
| Average return on equity last 5 years | 12 % | |
| Return on capital employed | 22 % | 8 % |

| Subsidies from the State / public procurements | 2010 | 2009 |
|---|-------------|-------------|
| Subsidies from the State / public procurements | 0.0 | 0.5 |
| Total application of subsidies* | 1.6 | 3.9 |

| Additional information | 2010 | 2009 |
|--|-------------|-------------|
| Number of employees | 81 | 73 |
| Percentage employees in Norway | 100 % | 100 % |
| The State's ownership interest at year-end | 100 % | 100 % |
| Percentage of women on the board, total | 50 % | 50 % |
| Percentage of shareholder-elected women on the board | 50 % | 50 % |

* The application differs from the subsidy since the company uses the accounting principle, and not the cash principle

norsk helsenett

Norsk Helsenett SF • NO-7465 Trondheim • Tel.: 0217 and +47 73 56 57 56 • Website: www.nhn.no • CEO: Håkon Grimstad
Members of the board: Ingvild Myhre (chair), Ann-Margrethe M. Langbakk (deputy chair), Tone Sofie Aglen, Torbjørn Uhre, Rune Espedal,
Lars H. Vorland, Cathrine Hole *, André Meldal * (* employee-elected) • Auditor: BDO AS



Norsk Rikskringkasting AS

The State's ownership interest through the Ministry of Culture: 100 %
Website: www.nrk.no

Public broadcasting is an important instrument in Norwegian cultural and media policy. The State's involvement in **the Norwegian Broadcasting Corporation (NRK)** is based on NRK having an important role in society. This applies to the public ownership, licence financing and programme requirements. NRK has a special responsibility to promote democratic, social and cultural values in society.

Article 12 of the articles of association state that at "The NRK's overall public service broadcasting provision shall aim to fulfil democratic, social and cultural needs of society." This objective is explained in more detail in part II of the articles of association on NRK's public service broadcasting assignment.

NRK is organised as a wholly state-owned limited liability company. The State's ownership is managed by the Ministry of Culture. NRK was established in 1933, and the activities were concentrated on radio broadcasts until the 1950s. Then came television broadcasts, which opened officially in 1960.

NRK's public service broadcasting activities include the main television channels NRK1, NRK2 and NRK3 / NRK Super and the radio stations P1, P2 and P3. The articles of association stipulate that the main channels shall be available to the whole population and that NRK shall attempt to provide the broadest possible distribution of its remaining programme provision.

NRK currently employs approx. 3,600 full-time equivalents. NRK is represented all over Norway and has correspondents in a number of locations abroad.

NRK is Norway's largest media house with a daily coverage of roughly 85 per cent of the population. Measured by market share, NRK is the largest radio and television provider and among the top three content websites. NRK is the undisputed leader for news coverage and a broad range of self-produced programmes, in terms of both popularity and public

opinion. Overall this makes NRK the dominant media house in Norway.

Important events

In May 2010, NRK arranged the Eurovision Song Contest. The event itself and the production were in compliance with the requirements and plans. There was good collaboration between NRK and the various suppliers, producers, the police and municipal authorities as well as the public transport companies NSB (trains) and Ruter (coaches).

Both the European Broadcasting Union (EBU) and the participating delegations expressed their great satisfaction with NRK's handling of the Eurovision Song Contest, and it has been remarked that NRK delivered a full-value arrangement in compliance with all the requirements, but at significantly lower costs than in previous years.

Financial development

NRK AS (the parent company) reported a profit for 2010 of NOK 41 million, and the group had a profit of NOK 14 million.

NRK AS's total operating costs were NOK 4,773 million in 2010, compared with NOK 4,500 million in 2009. Total operating costs amounted to NOK 4,738 million in 2010 compared with NOK 4,520 million in 2009.

The TV licence fee was raised from NOK 2,335 in 2009 to NOK 2,434 in 2010, including VAT at 8 per cent. The number of licence payers rose by 28,000 from December 2009 to December 2010, reaching 1,918,000 at year-end 2010. The overall revenues from TV licence fees including additional fees and collection fees rose by NOK 248 million from 2009 to 2010.

NRK's commercial activities are organised through a wholly owned subsidiary, NRK Aktivum AS. NRK's commercial activities made an overall contribution of NOK 166 million to the programme activities in 2010.

| Income statement (MNOK) | 2010 | 2009 |
|---|--------------|--------------|
| Operating revenues | 4,862 | 4,568 |
| Operating expenses | 4,816 | 4,586 |
| Operating profit / loss | 46 | -18 |
| Net financial items | -28 | -9.3 |
| Profit / loss before tax | 18 | -27 |
| Tax charge | 3.9 | 1.4 |
| Profit / loss after tax | 14 | -28 |
| Balance sheet | 2010 | 2009 |
| Intangible assets | 1.1 | 1.4 |
| Fixed assets | 1,553 | 1,563 |
| Financial fixed assets | 244 | 238 |
| Total fixed assets | 1,799 | 1,802 |
| Current assets | 1,239 | 1,401 |
| Total assets | 3,038 | 3,203 |
| Paid-in equity | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| Retained earnings / other equity | 144 | 131 |
| Total equity | 1,144 | 1,131 |
| Provisions for liabilities | 524 | 742 |
| Long-term interest-bearing liabilities | 300 | 0 |
| Short-term interest-bearing liabilities | 352 | 620 |
| Short-term interest-free liabilities | 717 | 711 |
| Total debt and liabilities | 1,893 | 2,073 |
| Total equity and liabilities | 3,038 | 3,203 |
| Cash flow | 2010 | 2009 |
| Operating activities | -10 | 241 |
| Investment activities | -264 | -236 |
| Financing activities | 300 | 0 |
| Change cash and liquid assets | 26 | 5 |
| Key figures | 2010 | 2009 |
| Capital employed | 1,797 | 1,751 |
| EBITDA | 309 | 265 |
| EBIT | 41 | -0.5 |
| Equity ratio | 38 % | 35 % |
| Return on equity | 1.2 % | -2.5 % |
| Average return on equity last 5 years | -5.4 % | |
| Return on capital employed | 2.3 % | 0.0 % |
| Licence fees as percentage of total revenue | 94 % | 95 % |
| Licence fee per year per household incl. VAT | 2,478 | 2,434 |
| Subsidies from the State / public procurements | 2010 | 2009 |
| Ministry of Culture and Church Affairs | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| Directorate of Education | | 3.8 |
| Enova | 0.9 | 1.0 |
| Other | | 0.3 |
| Total grants | 1.2 | 5.3 |
| Dividends etc. | 2010 | 2009 |
| Allocated dividend | 0 | 0 |
| Average dividend percentage last 5 years | 0 % | |
| Additional information | 2010 | 2009 |
| Number of employees | 3,636 | 3,568 |
| Percentage employees in Norway | 100 % | 100 % |
| The State's ownership interest at year-end | 100 % | 100 % |
| Percentage of women on the board, total | 44 % | 44 % |
| Percentage of shareholder-elected women on the board | 50 % | 50 % |



Norsk rikskringkasting AS • Bjørnstjerne Bjørnsons plass 1, NO-0340 Oslo • Tel.: +47 23 04 70 00 • Website: www.nrk.no
Director General: Hans-Tore Bjerkaas • Members of the board: William Nygaard (chair), Alexandra Bech Gjorv, Steinar Ness, Gunnar Fliikke, Sif Vik, Gregoriusdotter Rotevatn, Steinar B. Aanesland*, Sidsel Avlund*, Per Ravnaas* (* employee-elected) • Auditor: PricewaterhouseCoopers AS



Norsk samfunnsvitenskapelig datatjeneste AS

The State's ownership interest through the Ministry of Education and Research: 100 %
Website: www.nsd.uib.no

NSD is one of the world's largest research data archives and provides data and data services to the research sector. The main goal is to improve opportunities and working conditions for empirical research that is primarily dependent on access to data. NSD also provides researchers with services and advice with regard to data gathering, research design, data analysis, methodology, privacy and research ethics. Through its basic allocations and project allocations, the Research Council of Norway has always played a central role in NSD, with respect to both the scope and quality of the services that NSD offers its users. The Research Council's investments have helped to establish a number of joint resources, which have improved opportunities and working conditions for empirical research. NSD attaches importance to close collaboration with several Norwegian bodies and organisations.

Through involvement in international organisations and binding collaboration in a number of projects, NSD contributes to the development of a European and international infrastructure for research in the social sciences, the humanities and health-related fields. This collaboration ensures that NSD's user groups in Norway have access to data and expertise, while ensuring Norwegian participation in and access to resources that are developed internationally. This collaboration also disseminates information about Norwegian conditions, making Norwegian data more accessible as part of the data basis for international analyses.

Important events

NSD is a key player in several projects that support the Norwegian and European investments on research infrastructure and optimum use of the research resources. A positive outcome for NSD from this effort is the fact that Norway has volunteered to host a new pan-European institution based on the Council of European Social Science Data Archives (CESSDA). NSD is also playing a central role in the work to upgrade European Social Survey (ESS) to a similar, permanent, pan-European infrastructure organisation.

In 2010, NSD developed a new website where it is possible to search over a thousand Norwegian questionnaire surveys. Many of the surveys cannot be analysed online or downloaded directly from the Internet. This collection of national questionnaire surveys is one of the largest in Europe and contains surveys conducted in Norway by researchers and institutions.

Nesstar is a software system for data publication and online analysis that makes it easy to document studies in several languages without duplicating the data. The software is used by academic institutions and governments around the world today. Nesstar's latest technology allows maps and graphics to be integrated into any ordinary website, such as an online article. Another major improvement is that data documentation in Nesstar is indexed by search engines such as Google.

Financial development

NSD's financing structure has not changed; it receives most of its funding from the Research Council of Norway, the ministries, the university and college sector and the EU. The Research Council of Norway funded 23.3 per cent of the activities through its basic allocation, and 26.3 per cent of the total allocation if we include project grants from the Research Council. The corresponding figures for 2009 were 22.5 per cent and 24 per cent. Over the course of a three-year period, the basic allocation and projects grants from the Research Council of Norway have been reduced from 33 per cent to 23.3 per cent. Sources of funding in 2010 break down as follows (2009 figures in brackets): 26 per cent (24 per cent) from the Research Council of Norway; 24 per cent (23 per cent) from ministries; 33 per cent (29 per cent) from other public and private clients; and 17.5 per cent (24 per cent) from sales revenues.

The company does not pay a dividend.

| Income statement (MNOK) | 2010 | 2009 |
|---------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Operating revenues | 40.9 | 41.4 |
| Operating expenses | 39.6 | 40.9 |
| Operating profit / loss | 1.3 | 0.4 |
| Net financial items | 0.7 | 0.0 |
| Profit / loss before tax | 2.0 | 0.5 |
| Tax charge | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Profit / loss after tax | 2.0 | 0.5 |

| Balance sheet | 2010 | 2009 |
|---------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Intangible assets | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Fixed assets | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| Financial fixed assets | 1.0 | 1.1 |
| Total fixed assets | 1.9 | 2.0 |
| Current assets | 38.1 | 36.3 |
| Total assets | 40.0 | 38.3 |

| | | |
|---|-------------|-------------|
| Paid-in equity | 7.4 | 7.4 |
| Retained earnings / other equity | -0.5 | 16.1 |
| Total equity | 6.8 | 23.5 |
| Provisions for liabilities | 17.1 | 0.0 |
| Long-term interest-bearing liabilities | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Short-term interest-bearing liabilities | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Short-term interest-free liabilities | 16.0 | 14.8 |
| Total debt and liabilities | 33.1 | 14.8 |
| Total equity and liabilities | 40.0 | 38.3 |

| Key figures | 2010 | 2009 |
|---------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Capital employed | 6.8 | 23.5 |
| EBITDA | 2.4 | 1.4 |
| EBIT | 2.2 | 1.2 |
| Equity ratio | 17 % | 61 % |
| Return on equity | 13 % | 2 % |
| Average return on equity last 5 years | 11 % | |
| Return on capital employed | 14 % | 5 % |

| Subsidies from the State / public procurements | 2010 | 2009 |
|--|-------------|-------------|
| Subsidies from the Ministry of Education and Research and other ministries | 9.9 | 10.0 |
| Subsidies from NFR | 10.7 | 10.0 |
| Total grants | 20.6 | 20.0 |

| Additional information | 2010 | 2009 |
|--|-------------|-------------|
| Number of employees | 66 | 67 |
| Percentage employees in Norway | 100 % | 100 % |
| The State's ownership interest at year-end | 100 % | 100 % |
| Percentage of women on the board, total | 43 % | 43 % |
| Percentage of shareholder-elected women on the board | 40 % | 40 % |



Norsk Tipping AS

The State's ownership interest through the Ministry of Culture: 100 %
Website: www.norsk-tipping.no



© Norsk Tipping AS

2010 was the best year on record for **Norsk Tipping** with an operating profit of NOK 3.2 billion. The company has pursued its dual assignments of channelling people's gaming activity to Norsk Tipping's products and practising social responsibility in parallel, and in February 2011 the company introduced an 18-year age limit and a new voluntary limits tool for players.

Important events

In 2010, acquisitions were undertaken to build a new IT infrastructure that will provide greater flexibility and even better security, and enable new games and services. The new building being constructed will house Norsk Tipping's new IT infrastructure in purpose-built computer rooms. The building was completed in February 2011.

The work related to the Office of the Auditor General's expanded audit for the period 2000–2007 was finally finished. In light of the Storting's processing of the matter and the independent investigation conducted by Deloitte on assignment from Norsk Tipping, the company considers the case closed.

The Ministry of Culture banned bingo machines from 1 June 2010 and instructed Norsk Tipping to replace them with a new alternative. The project, called Belago, has been under way throughout 2010. It entailed establishing contact with the bingo sector and development of new games on gaming terminals for installation in bingo halls.

The Ministry of Culture also commissioned Norsk Tipping to study the trends and developments in online games. The purpose of this is to channel gaming activity towards responsible, regulated games under the direction of Norsk Tipping. Work on planning this new business area began in 2010.

Financial development

Gross gaming revenues increased by almost NOK 2.2 billion to NOK 14.7 billion. The increase is attributed to the growing popularity of the Multix games terminals on the market. The gross turnover figures for Multix also include users continuing to play with their winnings, and thus does not provide an accurate picture of the consumption. Net gaming revenue for Multix was NOK 320 million. The traditional games showed growth of NOK 309 million. This increase is largely due to great interest in large jackpots in the Viking Lotto lottery.

Norsk Tipping's operating profit came to NOK 3.2 billion. This is an increase of NOK 270 million. The company has achieved operating savings of approx. NOK 60 million. This, combined with the turnover from Viking Lotto and Multix, has resulted in a record operating profit for Norsk Tipping.

Viking Lotto is the single game that had the largest turnover growth of the traditional games, up 18 per cent. Next comes Joker with an increase of 9.3 per cent, then Flax (4.4 per cent) and Oddsen (1 per cent). The gaming products that showed a decline in 2010 were Keno (down 7.3 per cent), Extra (3.4 per cent) and Lotto (1.6 per cent).

| Income statement (MNOK) | 2010 | 2009 |
|---------------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Operating revenues | 14,798 | 12,763 |
| Operating expenses | 11,197 | 9,829 |
| Operating profit / loss | 3,600 | 2,934 |
| Net financial items | 84 | 90 |
| Profit / loss before tax | 3,684 | 3,024 |
| Tax charge | 0 | 0 |
| Profit / loss after tax | 3,684 | 3,024 |

| Balance sheet | 2010 | 2009 |
|---------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Intangible assets | 228 | 226 |
| Fixed assets | 544 | 461 |
| Financial fixed assets | 65 | 54 |
| Total fixed assets | 836 | 741 |
| Current assets | 3,812 | 4,221 |
| Total assets | 4,648 | 4,962 |

| | | |
|---|--------------|--------------|
| Paid-in equity | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Retained earnings / other equity | 410 | 398 |
| Total equity | 410 | 398 |
| Provisions for liabilities | 84 | 91 |
| Long-term interest-bearing liabilities | 0 | 0 |
| Long-term interest-free liabilities | 0 | 371 |
| Short-term interest-bearing liabilities | 0 | 0 |
| Short-term interest-free liabilities | 4,153 | 4,102 |
| Total debt and liabilities | 4,237 | 4,564 |
| Total equity and liabilities | 4,648 | 4,962 |

| Cash flow | 2010 | 2009 |
|--------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Operating activities | 3,897 | 3,093 |
| Investment activities | -271 | -351 |
| Financing activities | -4,002 | -3,449 |
| Change cash and liquid assets | -377 | -706 |

| Key figures | 2010 | 2009 |
|---------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Capital employed | 410 | 398 |
| EBITDA | 3,872 | 3,203 |
| EBIT | 3,690 | 3,036 |
| Equity ratio | 9 % | 8 % |
| Return on equity | 911 % | 419 % |
| Average return on equity last 5 years | 396 % | |
| Return on capital employed | 912 % | 421 % |

| Allocation of earnings | 2010 | 2009 |
|--------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Profit for health and rehabilitation | 235 | 232 |
| Profit for Norsk Tipping AS | 3,449 | 2,792 |
| Total profit | 3,684 | 3,024 |

| | | |
|--|--------------|--------------|
| Profit allocated to sports and culture | 3,425 | 3,425 |
| Profit for health and rehabilitation | 235 | 232 |
| Allocations to prevention of gambling problems | 12 | 12 |
| Allocations to investment funds | 12 | -645 |
| Total allocations | 3,684 | 3,024 |

| Additional information | 2010 | 2009 |
|--|-------------|-------------|
| Number of employees | 367 | 360 |
| Percentage employees in Norway | 100 % | 100 % |
| The State's ownership interest at year-end | 100 % | 100 % |
| Percentage of women on the board, total | 57 % | 57 % |
| Percentage of shareholder-elected women on the board | 57 % | 60 % |



NORSK TIPPING

Norsk Tipping • Postboks 4414 Bedriftssenteret, NO- 2325 Hamar • Tel.: +47 62 51 40 00 • Website: www.norsk-tipping.no
CEO: Torbjørn Almlid • Members of the board: Lars Sponheim (chair), Ingvild R. Myhre (deputy chair), Silvija Seres, Siv Tørudbakken, Paal Fure, Eli Skjæret*, Petter Torgerhagen* (* employee-elected) • Auditor: Office of the Auditor General in Norway



Petoro AS

State ownership through the Ministry of Petroleum and Energy: 100 %
Website: www.petoro.no



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Petoro AS manages the commercial aspects of the State's Direct Financial Interest (SDFI) in the petroleum sector on the Norwegian continental shelf and other associated operations.

In the light of the parameters and responsibilities for Petoro's business, which derive from chapter 11 of the Petroleum Act, relevant Storting documents and the company's articles of association, the Ministry of Petroleum and Energy, as owner, has defined the following principal duties and objectives for the company:

- Management of the SDFI assets held by the government in joint ventures at any given time
- Monitoring Statoil's marketing and sales of the petroleum produced from the SDFI, in line with the Ministry's instruction to Statoil
- Financial management of the SDFI, including keeping the accounts

Petoro is responsible for managing, on behalf of the State and on commercial terms, the SDFI portfolio of production licences, pipelines and land-based plants in which the state has direct interests.

The company's goal is to be the best partner in those production licences and joint ventures in which the state has interests. Petoro is not an operator. Petoro attaches importance to good interaction with the other players on the Norwegian continental shelf.

Petoro is not responsible for selling the oil and gas managed by the company, and is thus not a player in the oil and gas markets. Responsibility for marketing and sale of the State's petroleum has been assigned to Statoil under a special instruction. The cash flow generated by selling SDFI petroleum goes directly from Statoil to the public treasury.

Petoro is responsible for monitoring that sales of the petroleum produced from the State's Direct Financial Interest comply with the State's instruction

to Statoil. On this basis, Petoro is required to report to the Ministry of Petroleum and Energy on Statoil's compliance with the sales instruction. Both Statoil and Petoro have a major and independent responsibility for ensuring that the State's coordinated ownership strategy is implemented in line with its intentions.

Financial management

Petoro's operations are based on grants from the State. Separate accounts are kept for Petoro's operations in accordance with the rules laid down in Norwegian accounting and company legislation. A clear distinction is drawn between financial aspects relating to the SDFI and the operation of Petoro.

The SDFI assets are managed by the company at the State's expense and risk. Appropriations relating to the SDFI are voted on by the Storting on an annual basis. Expenses and income relating to the SDFI are channelled via the national budget. Separate accounts are kept for the SDFI, both on the cash basis in accordance with the Appropriation Regulations and the Financial Management Regulations and pursuant to the accruals principle. The Office of the Auditor General audits the SDFI accounts.

Financial development

The appropriations for Petoro's operating budget are decided in a special chapter of the national budget: chap. 1870 Petoro AS. The funds shall be used for administration in connection with Petoro's responsibility for management of the commercial aspects of the State's Direct Financial Interest. This includes internal expenses within the organisation and external services in connection with the use of outside business managers and the purchase of other external expertise.

| Income statement (MNOK) | 2010 | 2009 |
|---------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Operating revenues | 214 | 205 |
| Operating expenses | 216 | 207 |
| Operating profit / loss | -2.9 | -2.3 |
| Net financial items | 2.5 | 3.0 |
| Profit / loss before tax | -0.4 | 0.7 |
| Tax charge | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Profit / loss after tax | -0.4 | 0.7 |

| Balance sheet | 2010 | 2009 |
|---------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Intangible assets | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Fixed assets | 6.2 | 8.9 |
| Financial fixed assets | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Total fixed assets | 6.2 | 8.9 |
| Current assets | 136 | 128 |
| Total assets | 143 | 137 |

| | | |
|---|------------|------------|
| Paid-in equity | 10 | 10 |
| Retained earnings / other equity | 28 | 29 |
| Total equity | 38 | 39 |
| Provisions for liabilities | 68 | 65 |
| Long-term interest-bearing liabilities | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Short-term interest-bearing liabilities | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Short-term interest-free liabilities | 37 | 34 |
| Total debt and liabilities | 104 | 98 |
| Total equity and liabilities | 143 | 137 |

| Cash flow | 2010 | 2009 |
|--------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Operating activities | 7.9 | 27.9 |
| Investment activities | -2.2 | -4.5 |
| Financing activities | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Change cash and liquid assets | 5.8 | 23.4 |

| Key figures | 2010 | 2009 |
|---------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Capital employed | 38.4 | 38.8 |
| EBITDA | 5.0 | 5.4 |
| EBIT | 0.2 | 0.9 |
| Equity ratio | 27 % | 28 % |
| Return on equity | -0.9 % | 1.8 % |
| Average return on equity last 5 years | 17 % | |
| Return on capital employed | 0.5 % | 2.3 % |

| Dividend | 2010 | 2009 |
|--|-------------|-------------|
| Allocated dividend | 0 | 0 |
| Average dividend percentage last 5 years | 0 % | |

| Subsidies from the State / public procurements | 2010 | 2009 |
|---|-------------|-------------|
| Subsidies from the State / public procurements | 208.0 | 201.6 |

| Additional information | 2010 | 2009 |
|--|-------------|-------------|
| Number of employees | 69 | 65 |
| Percentage employees in Norway | 100 % | 100 % |
| The State's ownership interest at year-end | 100 % | 100 % |
| Percentage of women on the board, total | 43 % | 43 % |
| Percentage of shareholder-elected women on the board | 40 % | 40 % |



Petoro AS • Postboks 300 Sentrum, NO-4002 Stavanger • Tel.: +47 51 50 20 00 • Website: www.petoro.no • CEO: Kjell Pedersen
Members of the board: Gunnar Berge (chair), Hilde Myrberg, Nils-Henrik Mørch von der Fehr, Per Arvid Schøyen, Mari Thjøme, Line Geheb*, Erik Aarrestad* (* employee-elected) • Auditor: Erga Revisjon AS



Simula Research Laboratory AS

The State's ownership interest through the Ministry of Education and Research: 100 %
Website: www.simula.no

Simula Research Laboratory AS (Simula) was established in 2001 on the basis of research activities at the Department of Informatics at the University of Oslo (UiO). Simula conducts advanced research on a high international level, trains informatics students in cooperation with UiO and works to find applications for the research taking place at the centre. Simula has several subsidiaries, where among others Statoil, Telenor and Bærum Municipality are also owners.

Important events

The extraordinary general meeting on 28 June 2010 approved a reduction of the Company's share capital by a total of NOK 300,000 from NOK 1,500,000 to NOK 1,200,000 by redeeming 200 shares with a nominal value of NOK 1,500 each. The shares that were redeemed were 100 shares owned by the Norwegian Computing Centre (Stiftelsen Norsk regnesentral) and 100 shares owned by Sinvent AS. As a result, the Ministry of Education and Research now owns all the shares in Simula.

In 2010, Simula was allocated funds by the Research Council of Norway to establish a new Centre for Research-based Innovation: *the Certus Centre*. The main aim of this centre is to promote greater economic growth in society by developing better methods and techniques for verification and validation of complex, business-critical software systems and solutions. This will also entail substantial benefits for society through the growing importance of complex computer systems for social infrastructure and public services. Certus is headed by Professor Lionel Briand, who is referred to in the expert statements in connection with the awarding of the funds for the centre as "*the foremost Software Engineering experimental scientist in the world*". These statements also underline the potential of the Certus Centre: "*If this project is funded, Norway will*

undoubtedly become (very quickly) a world leader in Software Verification and Validation".

In addition, in 2010 Simula was also recognised as an equal research partner in a Centre for Research-based Innovation that Oslo University Hospital is hosting: the Centre of Cardiological Innovation (CCI). CCI is going to develop new diagnostic methods to detect heart failure and other cardiac diseases.

In 2010 the Journal of Systems and Software ranked Simula's Professor Magne Jørgensen the world's most productive researcher within software engineering for the fourth year running. 4,000 researchers from around the world were evaluated. In the same ranking, Simula was ranked the world's most productive research institution within the field.

In addition to the allocations within the Research Council of Norway's programmes, Simula's Resilient Networks research project is a major project. This project, funded by the Norwegian Ministry of Transport and Communications and the Research Council of Norway, develops and tests solutions that will provide a more stable and reliable network infrastructure. Simula's collaboration with Statoil has gradually increased since 2005 and now includes a portfolio of projects ranging from fundamental PhD projects to research-based development of new technology for geological modelling.

Financial development

In 2010, Simula received NOK 49 million in basic funding from the Research Council of Norway. The total operating revenues of the Simula group amounted to NOK 108.6 million. The profit for the year was NOK 5.1 million.

| Income statement (MNOK) | 2010 | 2009 |
|--|-------------|-------------|
| Operating revenues | 108.6 | 99.7 |
| Operating expenses | 101.5 | 103.3 |
| Operating profit / loss | 7.1 | -3.6 |
| Net financial items | -1.0 | -2.0 |
| Profit / loss before tax and minority interests | 6.1 | -5.6 |
| Tax charge | 0.5 | 0.1 |
| Minority interests | 0.6 | -0.5 |
| Profit / loss after tax and minority interests | 5.0 | -5.2 |

| Balance sheet | 2010 | 2009 |
|---------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Intangible assets | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Fixed assets | 1.6 | 2.7 |
| Financial fixed assets | 1.8 | 3.0 |
| Total fixed assets | 3.4 | 5.7 |
| Current assets | 40.6 | 33.7 |
| Total assets | 44.0 | 39.4 |

| | | |
|---|-------------|-------------|
| Paid-in equity | 1.2 | 1.5 |
| Retained earnings / other equity | 11.4 | 7.0 |
| Minority interests | 1.8 | 1.3 |
| Total equity | 14.5 | 9.8 |
| Provisions for liabilities | 0.3 | 0.0 |
| Long-term interest-bearing liabilities | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Short-term interest-bearing liabilities | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Short-term interest-free liabilities | 29.2 | 29.7 |
| Total debt and liabilities | 29.5 | 29.7 |
| Total equity and liabilities | 44.0 | 39.4 |

| Key accounting figures | 2010 | 2009 |
|---------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Capital employed | 14.5 | 9.8 |
| EBITDA | 9.5 | -1.0 |
| EBIT | 7.6 | -3.0 |
| Equity ratio | 33 % | 25 % |
| Return on equity | 48 % | -62 % |
| Average return on equity last 5 years | 20 % | |
| Return on capital employed | 63 % | -30 % |

| Other key figures | 2010 | 2009 |
|--|-------------|-------------|
| Publications | | |
| Books and doctoral theses | 2 | 8 |
| Articles in refereed journals | 54 | 54 |
| Refereed proceedings and chapters in books | 53 | 51 |
| Number of post-graduate fellowships | 40 | 39 |
| Number of post-doctoral researchers | 16 | 18 |

| Subsidies from the State / public procurements | 2010 | 2009 |
|---|-------------|-------------|
| Research grants | 54 | 54 |

| Additional information | 2010 | 2009 |
|--|-------------|-------------|
| Number of employees | 114 | 130 |
| Percentage employees in Norway | 94 % | 95 % |
| The State's ownership interest at year-end | 100 % | 80 % |
| Percentage of women on the board, total | 29 % | 29 % |
| Percentage of shareholder-elected women on the board | 40 % | 40 % |

[**simula** . research laboratory]

Simula Research Laboratory AS • Postboks 134, NO-1325 Lysaker • Tel.: +47 67 82 82 00 • Website: www.simula.no • CEO: Aslak Tveito
Members of the board: Ingvild Myhre (chair), Inger Stray Lien, Gunnar Hartvigsen, Tormod Hermansen, Mats Lundqvist, Amund Kvalbein*,
Ola Skavhaug* (* employee-elected) • Auditor: Lundes Revisjonskontor DA



Selskapet for industrivekst (SIVA) SF

State ownership through the Ministry of Trade and Industry: 100 %
Website: www.siva.no

SIVA – The Industrial Development Corporation of Norway was established in 1968, and has been a state enterprise since 1993. SIVA's purpose is to contribute to innovation and business development through its real estate operations and the development of strong regional innovation and value-creation environments throughout Norway. SIVA has a particular responsibility to promote growth in outlying regions. At the end of 2010, the group had 41 employees.

The company's work comprises facilitating ownership, networking and programme activities, and it is involved in innovation and real estate companies all over Norway. SIVA is owned by the Ministry of Trade and Industry. The company manages funds from the Ministry of Trade and Industry and the Ministry of Local Government and Regional Development. SIVA's head office is located in Trondheim.

Important events

SIVA's activities were evaluated in 2009–2010 by the Norwegian Institute for Urban and Regional Research (NIBR) in collaboration with Oxford Research. The purpose of the evaluation was to investigate whether SIVA attains its goals efficiently and effectively, and to make some suggestions regarding the future organisation of the company. The evaluation report was presented in June 2010. The overall conclusion was that there is a need for SIVA's services and that the company performs its assignments efficiently and effectively. The evaluation report has been sent to relevant bodies for consultative comments, and the Ministry is working on follow-up measures.

In the National Budget for 2010, SIVA received NOK 200 million in new invested capital. This new capital was earmarked for real estate activities, and was intended to ensure the progress of planned development projects.

In the Revised National Budget for 2010, SIVA was allocated NOK 25 million to set up five industrial incubators for the maritime industry. This grant shall fund the operation of the incubators in collaboration with maritime businesses for a programme period of five years. Pilot projects were initiated at five locations. The pilot projects were completed in 2011, with good results.

Financial development

SIVA's consolidated accounts for 2010 show a profit of NOK 20.7 million after tax and minority interests. Compared with the previous year, the group saw a decline in rental income from real estate activities. There has also been an increase in operating costs linked to the real estate operations and the depreciation and write-downs on properties. There was a slight increase in the scope of programme activities financed via the national budget in 2010. Interest costs related to financing of the group's real estate investments have been reduced as a result of the lower interest rates, while interest and commission on loans from the public treasury have risen as a result of the increased loan balance.

SIVA received a total of NOK 62.7 million in subsidies via the Ministry of Trade and Industry's budget in 2010. The funds were used for various innovation activities and administration. Of this, NOK 25 million was granted for maritime industrial incubators in the 2010 Revised National Budget. The Ministry of Local Government and Regional Development granted SIVA NOK 72.6 million in subsidies in 2010, mainly earmarked for the industrial cluster and incubator programmes.

The real estate activities are self-financing and do not receive grants.

| Income statement (MNOK) | 2010 | 2009 |
|--|-------------|-------------|
| Grants 118 | 100 | |
| Other operating revenue | 201 | 208 |
| Total operating revenues | 319 | 308 |
| Operating expenses | 275 | 230 |
| Operating profit / loss | 45 | 79 |
| Net financial items | -14 | -16 |
| Profit / loss before tax and minority interests | 31 | 62 |
| Tax charge | 10 | 17 |
| Minority interests | 0 | 0 |
| Profit / loss after tax and minority interests | 21 | 45 |

| Balance sheet | 2010 | 2009 |
|---|--------------|--------------|
| Intangible assets | 29 | 29 |
| Fixed assets | 1,490 | 1,344 |
| Financial fixed assets | 757 | 753 |
| Total fixed assets | 2,276 | 2,126 |
| Current assets | 627 | 502 |
| Total assets | 2,904 | 2,628 |
| Paid-in equity | 967 | 767 |
| Retained earnings / other equity | 31 | 13 |
| Minority interests | 41 | 41 |
| Total equity | 1,039 | 821 |
| Provisions for liabilities | 74 | 75 |
| Long-term interest-bearing liabilities | 1,617 | 1,559 |
| Short-term interest-bearing liabilities | 36 | 45 |
| Short-term interest-free liabilities | 137 | 128 |
| Total debt and liabilities | 1,864 | 1,807 |
| Total equity and liabilities | 2,904 | 2,628 |

| Cash flow | 2010 | 2009 |
|--------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Operating activities | 75 | 89 |
| Investment activities | -122 | -78 |
| Financing activities | 181 | 119 |
| Change cash and liquid assets | 134 | 130 |

| Key figures | 2010 | 2009 |
|---------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Capital employed | 2,693 | 2,425 |
| EBITDA | 164 | 200 |
| EBIT | 97 | 148 |
| Equity ratio | 36 % | 31 % |
| Return on equity | 2.3 % | 5.9 % |
| Average return on equity last 5 years | 3.5 % | |
| Return on capital employed | 3.8 % | 6.3 % |

| | | |
|--------------------------------|-----|-----|
| State loan limit | 700 | 700 |
| Government loan | 660 | 700 |
| Interest on Government loans | 31 | 29 |
| Commission on Government loans | 6.9 | 5.9 |

| Subsidies from the State / public procurements | 2010 | 2009 |
|--|-------------|-------------|
| From the Ministry of Local Government and Regional Development | 69 | 73 |
| From the Ministry of Trade and Industry | 63 | 37 |
| Total grants* | 131 | 110 |

| Assets in and out of the company | 2010 | 2009 |
|---|-------------|-------------|
| Capital contributions from the State | 200 | 0 |
| Allocated dividend | 0 | 0 |

| Additional information | 2010 | 2009 |
|--|-------------|-------------|
| Number of employees | 41 | 40 |
| Percentage employees in Norway | 98 % | 95 % |
| The State's ownership interest at year-end | 100 % | 100 % |
| Percentage of women on the board, total | 43 % | 43 % |
| Percentage of shareholder-elected women on the board | 43 % | 43 % |

*The figure for grants entered under operating revenues differs from the total for subsidies from the State as they are for different periods.



Selskapet for industrivekst – SIVA- SF • Postboks 1253 Sluppen, NO-7462 Trondheim • Tel.: +47 480 39 000 • Website: www.siva.no
CEO: Harald Kjelstad • Members of the board: Åslaug M. Haga (chair) Peter Arbo, Bertil Tiusanen, Tore Sannes, Siw Moxness, Kristin Reitan Husebø, Jens P. Heyerdahl d.y. (* employee-elected) • Auditor: BDO AS



Statnett SF

State ownership through the Ministry of Petroleum and Energy: 100 %
Website: www.statnett.no



© Statnett

Statnett SF was established on 1 January 1992 and is the transmission system operator (TSO) in Norway. In its capacity as TSO, the company is responsible for ensuring that a balance exists between the production and consumption of electricity in Norway at all times, including measures for handling critical energy situations. Furthermore, Statnett is responsible for ensuring the rational operation and development of the core power transmission network in accordance with socio-economic criteria. Statnett shall otherwise follow commercial principles.

Statnett currently owns roughly 90 per cent of the core power grid in Norway, as well as the interconnectors to other countries. Statnett owns 30 per cent of the physical power exchange Nord Pool Spot AS.

Statnett is a monopoly enterprise subject to regulation by the energy authorities. This entails that the Norwegian Water Resources and Energy Directorate (NVE) stipulates an annual maximum allowed income for the enterprise, like it does for all other grid companies.

Important events

The very cold winter at the beginning of the year led to high power consumption in 2010. On 6 January 2010, electricity consumption peaked at 23,969 MW, setting a new record. November and December were also very cold. Overall, 2010 was the coldest year for roughly 70 years. The combination of high consumption and low inflow to reservoirs led to Statnett assessing the power situation as "tight" in all parts of Norway except Northern Norway from 22 December.

On 2 July 2010, the Ministry of Petroleum and Energy upheld NVE's decision to grant a license for construction of a power line from Sima to Sam-

nanger. On 10 August, the Norwegian government commissioned a review of the possibility of a sub-sea cable for some parts of the line. On 1 March 2011, the Government decided to uphold the license issued on 2 July for construction of an overhead power line.

In June 2010, NVE granted Statnett a license for the Norwegian section of a fourth interconnector between Norway and Denmark, Skagerrak 4, and Statnett and Energinet.dk finalised the investment decision later in the year. The interconnector will run from Kristiansand in Norway, to Tjelle on Jutland and have a capacity of 700 MW. The interconnector is scheduled to be put into operation in 2014.

Financial development

In 2010, the group reported a profit of NOK 630 million after tax, adjusted for higher/ lower revenue after tax; the corresponding figure for 2009 was NOK 264 million. The operating revenues increased from NOK 4,385 million in 2009 to NOK 7,247 million in 2010. The company's balance sheet total was NOK 22,070 million, compared with NOK 19,342 million in the preceding year. Statnett is embarking on a period with a high level of activity and is planning grid investments of around NOK 40 billion over the next ten years.

The established dividend policy of 50 per cent of the group's profit after tax, adjusted for higher / lower revenue after tax, was maintained in Proposition no. 1 to the Storting (2010–2011). This gives a dividend to the State of NOK 315 million for 2010.

| Income statement (MNOK) | 2010 | 2009 |
|---------------------------------|--------------|-------------|
| Operating revenues | 7,247 | 2,862 |
| Depreciation and write-downs | 666 | 662 |
| Operating expenses | 3,968 | 3,265 |
| Operating profit / loss | 3,279 | -403 |
| Income from associates | 105 | 118 |
| Financial income | 11 | 24 |
| Financial expenses | 337 | 407 |
| Net financial items | -221 | -265 |
| Profit / loss before tax | 3,058 | -668 |
| Tax charge | 860 | -188 |
| Profit / loss after tax | 2,198 | -480 |

| Balance sheet | 2010 | 2009 |
|---------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| Intangible assets | 1,965 | 1,365 |
| Fixed assets | 16,396 | 15,870 |
| Financial fixed assets | 1,118 | 623 |
| Total fixed assets | 19,479 | 17,858 |
| Current assets | 2,591 | 1,484 |
| Total assets | 22,070 | 19,342 |

| | | |
|---|---------------|---------------|
| Paid-in equity | 2,700 | 2,700 |
| Retained earnings / other equity | 4,950 | 2,919 |
| Minority interests | -22 | |
| Total equity | 7,628 | 5,618 |
| Provisions for liabilities | 842 | 407 |
| Long-term interest-bearing liabilities | 10,456 | 10,644 |
| Short-term interest-bearing liabilities | 1,301 | 1,696 |
| Short-term interest-free liabilities | 1,843 | 977 |
| Total debt and liabilities | 14,442 | 13,724 |
| Total equity and liabilities | 22,070 | 19,342 |

| Cash flow | 2010 | 2009 |
|--------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Operating activities | 3,804 | -462 |
| Investment activities | -1,740 | -140 |
| Financing activities | -1,277 | 388 |
| Change cash and liquid assets | 787 | -214 |

| Key figures | 2010 | 2009 |
|---------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Capital employed | 19,385 | 17,958 |
| EBITDA | 4,061 | 401 |
| EBIT | 3,395 | -261 |
| Equity ratio | 35 % | 29 % |
| Return on equity | 33 % | -8 % |
| Average return on equity last 5 years | 14 % | |
| Return on capital employed | 18 % | -1 % |

| Dividend | 2010 | 2009 |
|--|-------------|-------------|
| Allocated dividend | 315 | 132 |
| Dividend percentage* | 14 % | -28 % |
| Average dividend percentage last 5 years | 34 % | |
| Dividend to the State | 315 | 132 |

| Additional information | 2010 | 2009 |
|--|-------------|-------------|
| Number of employees | 897 | 838 |
| Percentage employees in Norway | 100 % | 100 % |
| The State's ownership interest at year-end | 100 % | 100 % |
| Percentage of women on the board, total | 44 % | 44 % |
| Percentage of shareholder-elected women on the board | 50 % | 50 % |

*The allocated dividend equals 50 per cent of the group's profit after tax, adjusted for additional income / reduction in income after tax.

Statnett

Statnett SF • Postboks 5192 Majorstuen, NO-0302 Oslo • Tel.: +47 23 90 30 00 • Website: www.statnett.no • CEO: Auke Lont
Members of the board: Bjarne Aamodt (chair), Thor Håkstad, Per Hjort, Grethe Høiland, Kirsten Indgjerd Værdal, Heidi Ekrem, Kjerstin Bakke*, Pål Erland Opgård*, Steinar Jøråndstad* (* employee-elected) • Auditor: Ernst & Young AS



Statskog SF

The State's ownership interest through the Ministry of Agriculture and Food: 100 %
Website: www.statskog.no

Statskog SF is Norway's largest landowner and manages around 60,000 km² of land, or a little over a fifth of Norway's surface area. Most of this land is mountains and uncultivated wilderness. Statskog SF is Norway's largest forest owner. Half of the land managed by Statskog SF lies in Troms and Nordland counties. In southern Norway, much of the area (around 27,000 km²) is state-owned common land on which the local population has various rights of use (timber, wood, grazing, etc.). The responsibility for and control of state-owned common land are shared by Statskog SF, the mountain boards and the common land boards.

Statskog SF's commercial operations are related to forestry, administration of wilderness areas, energy and other land-use and property management. The properties must be run efficiently with the aim of achieving a satisfactory financial result. The company must actively seek to protect nature and take outdoor-recreation interests into account. The resources must be used in a well-balanced fashion and renewable resources must be safeguarded and further developed. Statskog SF shall exploit the opportunities it has for forestry production on its own properties to create wealth and ensure high forest value. This is mainly achieved through the supply of sawn timber, pulp wood and energy timber. Statskog SF shall encourage and facilitate the public's access to hunting, fishing and other outdoor recreation. Activities in this respect include operation and development of wilderness enterprise products such as big-game and small-game hunting, fishing, accommodation rental and general promotion of outdoor recreation. Within the energy sector, Statskog SF shall ensure that its resources such as water, wind and bioenergy are mapped and developed, including production of renewable and environmentally friendly energy and that a market value share of the wealth created is ensured for the land owner.

In addition to its commercial activities, Statskog SF also performs administrative tasks for the State. These tasks consist of the exercise of State author-

ity, supervision of property and common land, and management of hunting and fishing on state-owned land. These tasks are carried out in accordance with the authority delegated to the company and at the request of the Ministry of Agriculture and Food and the Ministry of the Environment. Tasks from the Ministry of Agriculture and Food are regulated in an agreement between the Ministry of Agriculture and Food and Statskog SF regarding service provision linked to social tasks.

Important events

In 2010, Statskog SF bought the companies Borregaard skoger AS, AS Børresen and Borregaard Vafos AS from Orkla ASA. Together, these companies own a total land area of 110,000 hectares, of which approx. 75,600 hectares is productive forest. This is the largest sale of productive forestland in Norway in recent years. This acquisition will enable the sale of isolated tracts of forest in the enterprise's ownership, making forestry more efficient and thus improving the enterprise's financial performance. Concentration of the enterprise's forests will allow for efficient felling and also enable greater flexibility when planning and performing felling over time. The purchase represents a substantial increase of the enterprise's forestry resource base and will enable greater production volumes.

Financial development

Day-to-day operations have developed positively in 2010, and land sales and financial results have yielded earnings. Timber prices rose sharply in 2010, compared with 2009, contributing to the growth in profits. The enterprise does not expect strong price growth in 2011, but nor does it foresee a drop in prices. The continuous basic revenues from energy agreements and income from hunting and fishing have developed as expected in 2010. Income from leases has decreased in 2010 as a result of the board's decision to index-link all leases for land for holiday homes to the CPI with retro-active effect from 2002.

| Income statement (MNOK) | 2010 | 2009 |
|---------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Operating revenues | 214 | 251 |
| Operating expenses | 191 | 244 |
| Operating profit / loss | 23 | 8 |
| Net financial items | 12 | 8 |
| Profit / loss before tax | 35 | 16 |
| Tax charge | 5 | -12 |
| Profit / loss after tax | 30 | 28 |

| Balance sheet | 2010 | 2009 |
|---------------------------|--------------|-------------|
| Intangible assets | 15 | 22 |
| Fixed assets | 1,797 | 91 |
| Financial fixed assets | 62 | 61 |
| Total fixed assets | 1,873 | 175 |
| Current assets | 337 | 236 |
| Total assets | 2,210 | 411 |

| | | |
|---|--------------|------------|
| Paid-in equity | 1,354 | 104 |
| Retained earnings / other equity | 213 | 196 |
| Minority interests | 0.5 | 0 |
| Total equity | 1,568 | 300 |
| Provisions for liabilities | 15 | 31 |
| Long-term interest-bearing liabilities | 475 | 0 |
| Short-term interest-bearing liabilities | 75 | 21 |
| Short-term interest-free liabilities | 77 | 59 |
| Total debt and liabilities | 642 | 111 |
| Total equity and liabilities | 2,210 | 411 |

| Cash flow | 2010 | 2009 |
|--------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Operating activities | -3 | 40 |
| Investment activities | -1,658 | -42 |
| Financing activities | 1,715 | -13 |
| Change cash and liquid assets | 54 | -15 |

| Key figures | 2010 | 2009 |
|---------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Capital employed | 2,118 | 321 |
| EBITDA | 44 | 23 |
| EBIT | 38 | 18 |
| Equity ratio | 71 % | 73 % |
| Return on equity | 3.2 % | 9.6 % |
| Average return on equity last 5 years | 7.2 % | |
| Return on capital employed | 3.1 % | 5.8 % |

| Other key figures | 2010 | 2009 |
|---|-------------|-------------|
| Revenue distribution | | |
| Property | 45 % | 34 % |
| Energy ⁸ % | 7 % | |
| Forestry | 28 % | 25 % |
| Outdoor recreation | 15 % | 12 % |
| Forest protection compensation | 1 % | 20 % |
| Other 3 % | 2 % | |
| Number of hunting and fishing licenses sold | 33,614 | 32,309 |

| Subsidies from the State / public procurements | 2010 | 2009 |
|---|-------------|-------------|
| Purchase of services | 15.2 | 14.7 |
| Other public subsidies | 1.6 | 2.7 |
| Total subsidies from the State / public procurements | 16.8 | 17.4 |

| Dividend | 2010 | 2009 |
|--|-------------|-------------|
| Allocated dividend | 11.3 | 10.1 |
| Dividend percentage | 38 % | 36 % |
| Average dividend percentage last 5 years | 44 % | |
| Dividend to the State | 11.3 | 10.1 |
| Capital contributions from the State | 1,250 | 0 |

| Additional information | 2010 | 2009 |
|--|-------------|-------------|
| Number of employees | 142 | 151 |
| Percentage employees in Norway | 100 % | 100 % |
| The State's ownership interest at year-end | 100 % | 100 % |
| Percentage of women on the board, total | 50 % | 57 % |
| Percentage of shareholder-elected women on the board | 40 % | 50 % |



Statskog SF • Postboks 63 Sentrum, NO-7801 Namsos • Tel.: +47 07800 • Website: www.statskog.no • CEO: Øistein Aagesen
Members of the board: Marit Arnstad (chair), Harald Ellefsen (deputy chair), Karin Søråunet, Tom Lifjell, Kjell Magne Johansen, Knut Røst*, Kari Grønmo*, Hege Bjørgum Skillingstad* (* employee-elected) • Auditor: Ernst & Young AS



UNINETT AS

The State's ownership interest through the Ministry of Education and Research: 100 %
Website: www.uninett.no

UNINETT AS develops and operates the Norwegian research and education network on behalf of the Ministry of Education and Research. The company delivers network infrastructure with production services and its own test networks with experimental services.

UNINETT AS' vision is to be the authorities' tool for the development and operation of a versatile national e-infrastructure. Through cooperation and synergies, UNINETT optimises the acquisition and use of the overall ICT resources in the Norwegian university and college sector in Norway. New efforts shall support the primary tasks of the universities and colleges in the fields of research, education and dissemination.

UNINETT AS is the parent company in the UNINETT group and has three wholly owned subsidiaries: UNINETT FAS AS is responsible for the coordination and technical operation of joint administrative systems for colleges and universities. UNINETT Norid AS is the national registration unit for the .no domain. UNINETT Sigma AS administers the acquisition and operation of national equipment for advanced scientific calculations.

Important events

The target of developing the research network to have gigabit capacity at all higher education institutions has been met. However, network traffic is increasing rapidly, so the work on new capacity upgrades and more and better alternative routes within the network is continuing. 2010 saw the completion of the new fibre-optic cable between Narvik and Kiruna, providing a third main connection to northern Norway and an extra international connection.

The eCampus programme, assessing the ICT architecture to support teaching, research and dissemination, completed its first year in 2010 financed by UNINETT's own funds. Higher education institutions have shown great interest and support. eCampus has been allocated a grant of NOK 3.5 million for 2011.

UNINETT AS has been given a grant of NOK 60 million to lay a subsea fibre-optic cable between Ny-Ålesund and Longyearbyen in Svalbard. This will facilitate the transfer of the enormous volumes of data collected in Ny-Ålesund to institutions around the world. High network capacity will change the way research can be done, and Ny-Ålesund will become even more attractive as a research location.

UNINETT ABC AS was formerly a subsidiary of UNINETT AS and advised the Norwegian education sector on ICT and choice of technology. The activities in UNINETT ABC AS were transferred to the Centre for ICT in Education from 1 January 2010, and UNINETT ABC AS has now been wound up.

Financial development

UNINETT AS is planning for the development of the network to take place in part based on the company's equity, meaning the equity ratio varies with investments. In 2010 the company had operating revenues of NOK 202 million and returned a profit of NOK 2 million.

| Income statement (MNOK) | 2010 | 2009 |
|---------------------------------|-------------|--------------|
| Operating revenues | 202 | 214 |
| Operating expenses | 202 | 223 |
| Operating profit / loss | -0.2 | -19.9 |
| Net financial items | 2.1 | 5.3 |
| Profit / loss before tax | 1.9 | -14.5 |
| Tax charge | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Profit / loss after tax | 1.9 | -14.5 |

| Balance sheet | 2010 | 2009 |
|---------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Intangible assets | 34.5 | 39.2 |
| Fixed assets | 9.0 | 17.9 |
| Financial fixed assets | 10.0 | 10.0 |
| Total fixed assets | 53.5 | 67.1 |
| Current assets | 255 | 190 |
| Total assets | 308 | 257 |

| | | |
|---|------------|------------|
| Paid-in equity | 3.0 | 3.0 |
| Retained earnings / other equity | 116 | 114 |
| Total equity | 119 | 117 |
| Provisions for liabilities | 36.5 | 37.1 |
| Long-term liabilities | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Short-term interest-bearing liabilities | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Short-term interest-free liabilities | 153 | 103 |
| Total debt and liabilities | 189 | 140 |
| Total equity and liabilities | 308 | 257 |

| Cash flow | 2010 | 2009 |
|--------------------------------------|-------------|--------------|
| Operating activities | 63.1 | -19.4 |
| Investment activities | 0.6 | -5.8 |
| Financing activities | -3.1 | -3.1 |
| Change cash and liquid assets | 60.6 | -28.3 |

| Key figures | 2010 | 2009 |
|---------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Capital employed | 118.6 | 116.7 |
| EBITDA | 17.9 | -3.5 |
| EBIT | 4.9 | -14.4 |
| Equity ratio | 39 % | 45 % |
| Return on equity | 2 % | -12 % |
| Average return on equity last 5 years | -1 % | |
| Return on capital employed | 4 % | -12 % |

| Subsidies from the State / public procurements | 2010 | 2009 |
|---|-------------|-------------|
| Subsidies from the Ministry of Education and Research | 88 | 45 |
| Other subsidies | 10 | 28 |
| Total grants | 98 | 73 |

| Additional information | 2010 | 2009 |
|--|-------------|-------------|
| Number of employees | 91 | 97 |
| Percentage employees in Norway | 100 % | 100 % |
| The State's ownership interest at year-end | 100 % | 100 % |
| Percentage of women on the board, total | 34 % | 34 % |
| Percentage of shareholder-elected women on the board | 40 % | 40 % |



Universitetssenteret på Svalbard AS

The State's ownership interest through the Ministry of Education and Research: 100 %
Website: www.unis.no

Universitetssenteret på Svalbard AS (UNIS) was established in 2002 as a state-owned limited liability company. The company replaced the former foundation, University Courses on Svalbard, which had been established by the four Norwegian universities in 1994.

The company offers courses and conducts research based on Svalbard's geographic location in the high Arctic region, which affords students and researchers the opportunity to use the archipelago's unique environment as a laboratory. The study programmes shall be at university level and be a supplement to the education offered by the universities on the mainland, as part of a degree course on the bachelor's, master's or doctorate level. The study programme shall have an international profile, and teaching is in English.

UNIS has four fields of study: Arctic biology, Arctic geology, Arctic geophysics and Arctic technology. In 2010, classes were offered in a total of 42 subjects, 21 of which were at the master's and doctorate level. 353 students from 32 countries attended classes, and 36 master's degree students worked on their theses. This corresponds to 120 student years. 47 per cent of the students were Norwegian.

Important events

The research activities at UNIS are still growing. UNIS collaborates with a number of national and international actors to provide one of the world's best ground-based research infrastructures for studies of the upper atmosphere. At the start of 2011, UNIS is involved in the establishment of several national and Nordic centres such as the Centre for Environmental Energy Research (FME) SUCCESS (Sub surface CO₂ Storage), the Centre for Research-based Innovation (SFI), SACME (Sustain-

able Arctic Coastal and Marine Technology) and two centres under the auspices of the Nordic Council of Ministers. The volume of externally funded research has increased fourfold in the same number of years. UNIS has earned an excellent reputation in Norway and abroad and has been mentioned in some 150 articles in the media including in the Berliner Zeitung, Times of India, Wall Street Journal and BBC. Almost 100 groups have visited UNIS in 2010, including a delegation from the US Congress.

In line with Report no. 22 to the Storting (2008–2009) "Svalbard", UNIS aims to be a resource for the local community and play an active role in the development of Longyearbyen. The employees and the students are actively involved in the town's social and cultural activities, as opposed to setting up their own separate societies. Relations with the Russian community in Barentsburg are developed through frequent contact, growing academic collaboration and increasing numbers of Russian students and employees. 58 per cent of goods and services were sourced in Longyearbyen.

Financial development

UNIS received subsidies totalling NOK 89.5 million via the Ministry of Education and Research's budget in 2010. The company also received project income for research of NOK 38.3 million and income from consulting services and rent of NOK 12.8 million. The company's result for 2010 was a profit of NOK 4.4 million. UNIS's debt has been reduced, and the equity ratio has risen by 4 percentage points to 17.4 per cent. The company's liquidity has improved, and the working capital has increased from NOK -1.2 million in 2009 to NOK 3.2 billion in 2010.

| Income statement (MNOK) | 2010 | 2009 |
|---------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Operating revenues | 102 | 97.6 |
| Operating expenses | 98.4 | 92.6 |
| Operating profit / loss | 3.7 | 2.9 |
| Net financial items | -1.1 | -1.2 |
| Profit / loss before tax | 2.7 | 1.7 |
| Tax charge | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Profit / loss after tax | 2.7 | 1.7 |

| Balance sheet | 2010 | 2009 |
|---------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Intangible assets | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Fixed assets | 44.4 | 46.8 |
| Financial fixed assets | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Total fixed assets | 44.4 | 46.8 |
| Current assets | 27.2 | 27.4 |
| Total assets | 71.6 | 74.2 |

| | | |
|---|-------------|-------------|
| Paid-in equity | 2.1 | 2.1 |
| Retained earnings / other equity | 10.4 | 7.7 |
| Total equity | 12.4 | 9.8 |
| Provisions for liabilities | 1.7 | 0.0 |
| Long-term interest-bearing liabilities | 33.5 | 35.8 |
| Short-term interest-bearing liabilities | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Short-term interest-free liabilities | 24.1 | 28.5 |
| Total debt and liabilities | 59.2 | 64.4 |
| Total equity and liabilities | 71.6 | 74.1 |

| Key figures | 2010 | 2009 |
|---------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Capital employed | 45.9 | 45.6 |
| EBITDA | 6.8 | 5.8 |
| EBIT | 4.4 | 3.6 |
| Equity ratio | 17 % | 13 % |
| Return on equity | 24 % | 19 % |
| Average return on equity last 5 years | 11 % | |
| Return on capital employed | 10 % | 8 % |

| Other key figures | 2010 | 2009 |
|--------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Student years | 120 | 119 |

| Subsidies from the State / public procurements | 2010 | 2009 |
|---|-------------|-------------|
| Operation of UNIS AS | 89.6 | 83.7 |
| Total grants | 89.6 | 83.7 |

| Additional information | 2010 | 2009 |
|--|-------------|-------------|
| Number of employees | 78 | 76 |
| Percentage employees in Norway | 100 % | 100 % |
| The State's ownership interest at year-end | 100 % | 100 % |
| Percentage of women on the board, total | 50 % | 63 % |
| Percentage of shareholder-elected women on the board | 40 % | 60 % |



The University Centre in Svalbard

Universitetssenteret på Svalbard AS • Postboks 156, NO-9171 Longyearbyen • Tel.: +47 79 02 33 00 • Website: www.unis.no • CEO: Gunnar Sand • Members of the board: Tore Vorren (chair), Annik M. Myhre, Berit Kjeldstad, Geir Anton Johansen, Viva Mørk Kvello, Hanne Christiansen*, Frank Eggenfellner*, Rita Sande Rød** (*employee-elected, **elected by the students) • Auditor: PricewaterhouseCoopers AS



AS Vinmonopolet

The State's ownership interest through the Ministry of Health and Care Services: 100 %
Website: www.vinmonopolet.no

AS Vinmonopolet is a state-owned company with exclusive rights to sell alcoholic beverages containing over 4.7 per cent alcohol volume to consumers through retail outlets. Vinmonopolet was established on 30 November 1922. The company attaches importance to being a specialised chain with a wide range of products and personal customer service. AS Vinmonopolet is one of the most important instruments in Norway's alcohol policy and is intended to help limit alcohol consumption by regulating availability. The alcohol policy responsibilities safeguarded by Vinmonopolet are expressed through effective social control, attitude changing campaigns, efficient operations, and the absence of commercial interests. The company is a sector-policy tool and is organised as a special-legislation company pursuant to the Act no. 18 of 10 June 1931 on AS Vinmonopolet. The framework conditions are also stipulated in the Act no. 27 of 2 June 1989 the sale of alcoholic beverages. Pursuant to the EEA Agreement, Vinmonopolet must ensure that all suppliers and products have access to the market on equal terms and conditions. Regulations governing the company's purchasing operations have been issued, and an independent board has been established to review purchasing decisions.

Important events

Vinmonopolet opened 11 new outlets in 2010. At the end of the year, 257 of Vinmonopolet's 259 shops were self-service.

In a survey conducted by TNS Gallup, 90 per cent of the respondents stated that they have adequate access to Vinmonopolet where they live. This percentage has grown each year, in keeping with the expansion of the network of shops, and it is apparent that easier access to Vinmonopolet in rural areas is serving to improve the company's reputation. In 2010, Vinmonopolet has continued to extend its network of sales outlets within responsible limits. Vinmonopolet restructured its shop categories in 2010 and now operates with six categories of outlets. The smallest sales outlets stock around 300 products and the largest stock some 1,800 products.

An environmental focus is a key part of Vinmonopolet's corporate social responsibility. Consequently, Vinmonopolet introduced a new environmental strategy in 2009, which is now being implemented. One objective in the environmental strategy is to introduce environmental management across the entire value chain. 13 outlets received environmental certification under the Eco-Lighthouse (Miljøfyrtårn) scheme in 2010. Vinmonopolet's chain office also underwent an environmental certification process in 2010 and was certified in January 2011. The process was undertaken in close collaboration with the Eco-Lighthouse Foundation. The collaboration was a pilot project to test new requirements for head offices.

Financial development

Vinmonopolet's turnover (excluding VAT) came to NOK 11,211 million, of which NOK 6,086 million was alcohol duties. This is an increase in turnover of NOK 254.6 million from 2009. Less the cost of goods and other operating costs, the operating profit was NOK 176.6 million. The operating profit was NOK 98.1 million higher than in 2009. The increase in profit is attributable to reduced pension costs. Changes in occupational pension schemes, life expectancy adjustments and lower annual pension increases resulted in a reduction in pension costs of NOK 90.4 million. The profit before the Vinmonopol tax was NOK 211.6 million, which is NOK 94.4 million higher than in 2009. The Vinmonopol tax, which is calculated in lieu of ordinary tax, is estimated to be NOK 49.4 million for 2010. The Storting has stipulated that 50 per cent of the profit after payment of the Vinmonopol tax shall be paid to the State. This sum amounted to NOK 81.1 million. The profit for the year after payment of the Vinmonopol tax and the State's share of profits was NOK 81.1 million. Book equity was NOK 692.2 million, yielding an equity ratio of 23.1 per cent. By comparison, equity on 31 December 2009 was NOK 584.3 million, corresponding to an equity ratio of 21.1 per cent.

| Income statement (MNOK) | 2010 | 2009 |
|---|-------------|-------------|
| Operating revenues | 11,229 | 10,958 |
| Of which alcohol tax | 6,086 | 6,013 |
| Operating expenses | 11,052 | 10,879 |
| Operating profit / loss | 177 | 79 |
| Net financial items | 35 | 39 |
| Profit before the Vinmonopol tax | 212 | 117 |
| Vinmonopol tax | 49 | 21 |
| Profit after the Vinmonopol tax | 162 | 97 |

| Balance sheet | 2010 | 2009 |
|---------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Intangible assets | 219 | 228 |
| Fixed assets | 234 | 218 |
| Financial fixed assets | 4 | 4 |
| Total fixed assets | 457 | 451 |
| Current assets | 2,535 | 2,315 |
| Total assets | 2,993 | 2,766 |

| | | |
|---|--------------|--------------|
| Paid-in equity | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Retained earnings / other equity | 692 | 584 |
| Total equity | 692 | 584 |
| Long-term interest-free liabilities | 551 | 652 |
| Long-term interest-bearing liabilities | 0 | 0 |
| Short-term interest-bearing liabilities | 0 | 0 |
| Short-term interest-free liabilities | 1,750 | 1,530 |
| Total debt and liabilities | 2,301 | 2,182 |
| Total equity and liabilities | 2,993 | 2,766 |

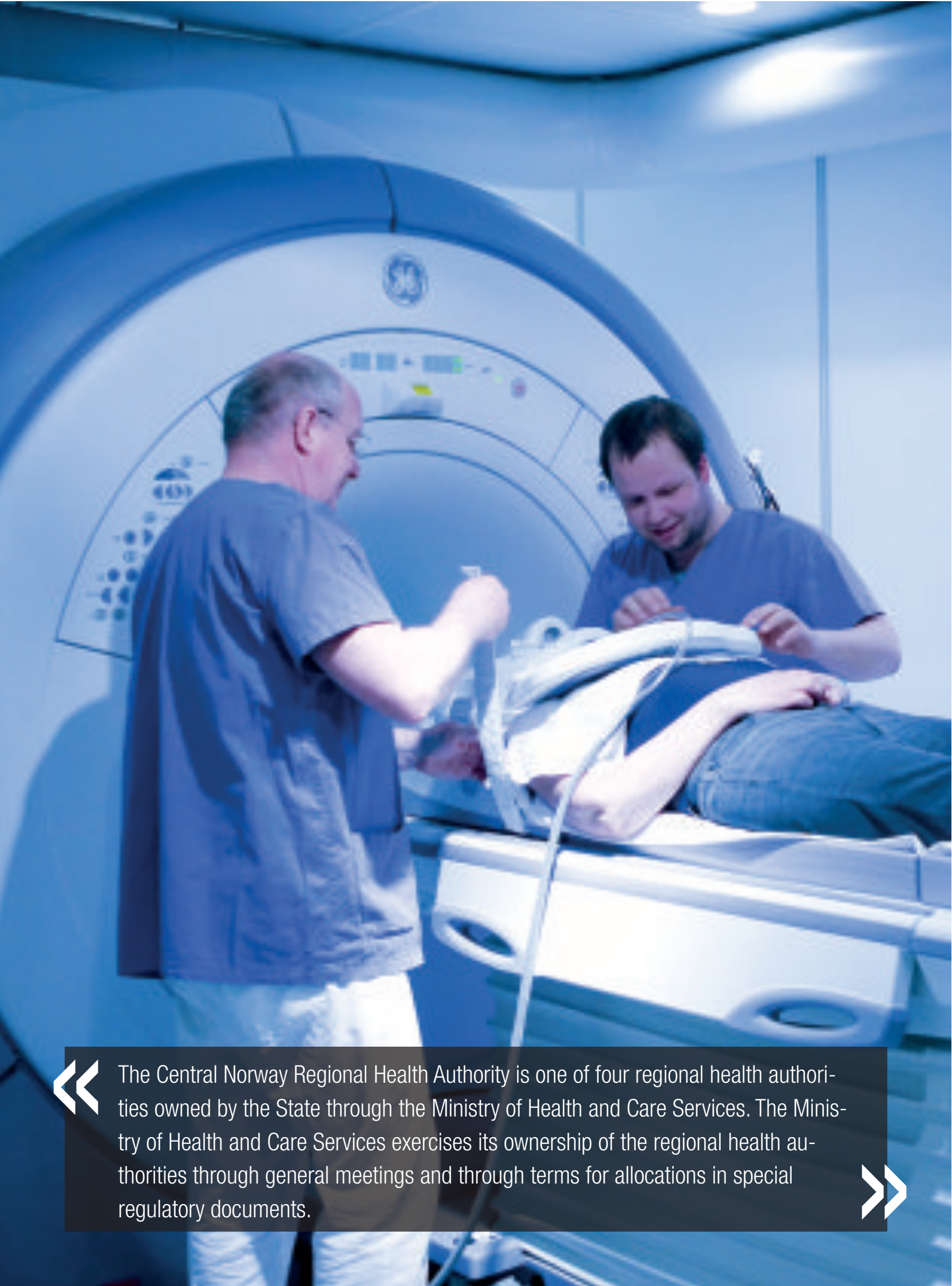
| Cash flow | 2010 | 2009 |
|--------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Operating activities | 241 | -6 |
| Investment activities | -85 | -102 |
| Financing activities | 0 | 0 |
| Change cash and liquid assets | 156 | -108 |

| Key figures | 2010 | 2009 |
|---------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Capital employed | 692 | 584 |
| EBITDA | 273 | 175 |
| EBIT | 215 | 120 |
| Equity ratio | 23 % | 21 % |
| Return on equity | 25 % | 19 % |
| Average return on equity last 5 years | 29 % | |
| Return on capital employed | 34 % | 24 % |

| Dividend | 2010 | 2009 |
|--|-------------|-------------|
| Profit to the State / allocated dividend | 81 | 48 |
| Dividend percentage | 50 % | 50 % |
| Average dividend percentage last 5 years | 46 % | |
| Dividend to the State | 81 | 48 |

| Additional information | 2010 | 2009 |
|--|-------------|-------------|
| Number of employees | 1,876 | 1,824 |
| Percentage employees in Norway | 100 % | 100 % |
| The State's ownership interest at year-end | 100 % | 100 % |
| Percentage of women on the board, total | 40 % | 44 % |
| Percentage of shareholder-elected women on the board | 50 % | 50 % |



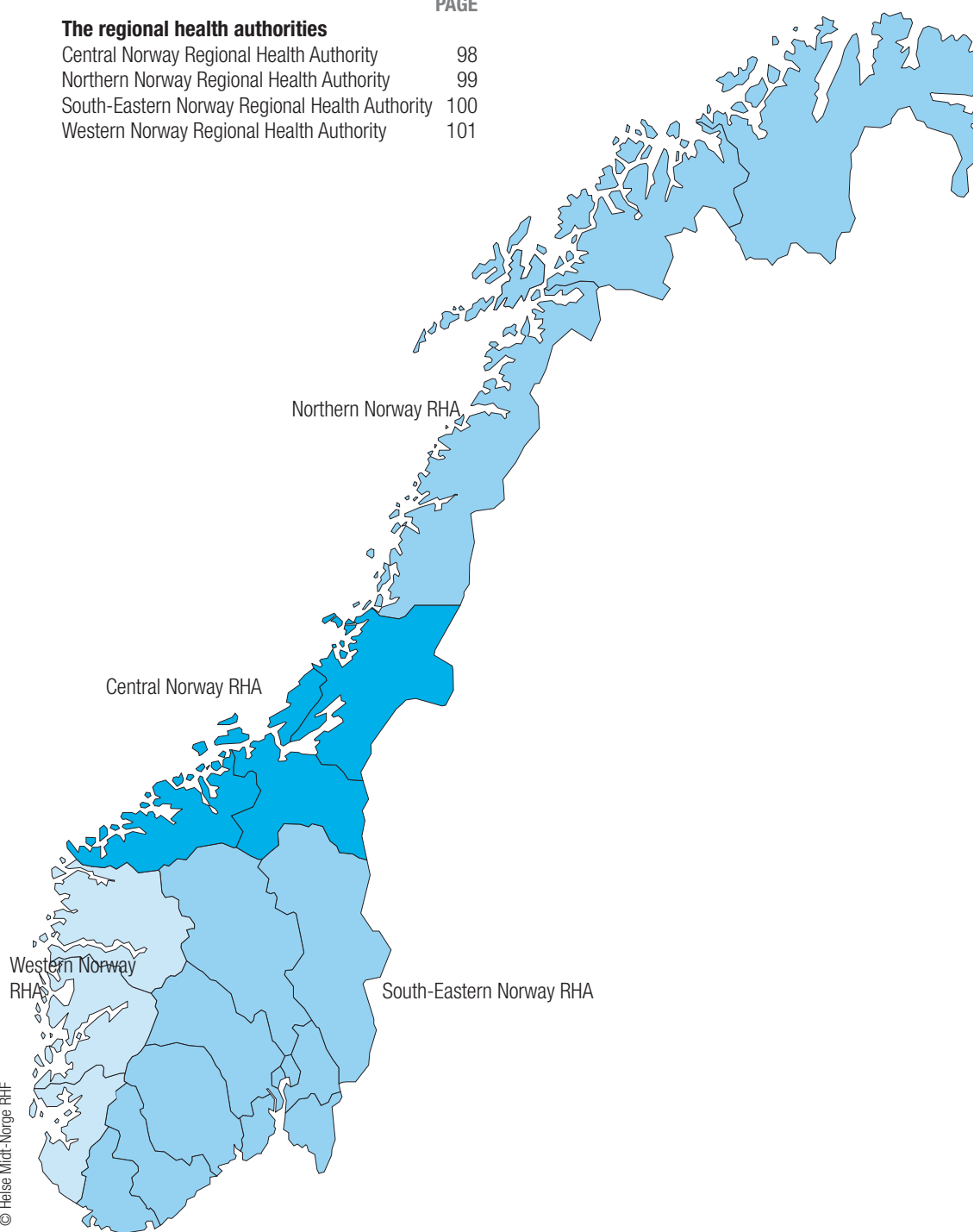


The Central Norway Regional Health Authority is one of four regional health authorities owned by the State through the Ministry of Health and Care Services. The Ministry of Health and Care Services exercises its ownership of the regional health authorities through general meetings and through terms for allocations in special regulatory documents.



Regional health authorities

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Central Norway Regional Health Authority

The State's ownership interest through the Ministry of Health and Care Services: 100 %
Website: www.helse-midt.no



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The Central Norway Regional Health Authority is one of four regional health authorities owned by the State through the Ministry of Health and Care Services. The regional health authority owns the public hospitals in Møre og Romsdal, Sør-Trøndelag and Nord-Trøndelag, as well as the Central Norway Substance Abuse Treatment Trust, Central Norway Hospital Pharmacies Trust and Trøndelag Ortopediske Verksted AS. Agreements for the treatment of patients by contract specialists, at private hospitals, and at training and rehabilitation centres are included in the services offered to patients.

In 2010 the Ministry of Health and Care Services exercised its ownership of the regional health authorities through general meetings and through terms for allocations in special regulatory documents.

Important events

In 2010 the Central Norway Regional Health Authority achieved a profit and improved the quality of its services. During the autumn, the number of breaches of deadlines was halved. Average waiting time has gone down from 116 to 102 days in 2010. Similarly, waiting time for patients entitled to necessary health assistance has been reduced by 22 days on average. There has been a change in culture related to distribution of medical case histories, and patients are only accommodated in hospital corridors in exceptional cases.

The region's economic capacity has been thoroughly analysed through the work on various models for a new hospital in Nordmøre and Romsdal. The Central Norway Regional Health Authority must defend the repayment of loans and interest expenses linked to a substantial loan, at the same time as investments in medical equipment, ICT, research and expertise, and maintenance of buildings and facilities are necessary to ensure a robust specialist health service for the population.

In summer 2010, the Central Norway Regional Health Authority adopted a new strategy for the development of the specialist health service in central Norway towards 2020. A prerequisite of this strategy is that relevant measures are subject to impact assessment and risk assessment before they are implemented. The health trusts are responsible for implementing the measures, and the regional projects must determine the need to coordinate measures and implement them across the individual health trusts.

Strategy 2020 is based on the view that the composition and needs of the population are changing, society is increasingly demanding documented quality, employees in the health services are going to become a scarcity factor, and economic growth in the specialist health service will slow down. The main priorities will be to ensure services for large and growing groups of patients, to decentralise health services for the large groups of patients who use the services frequently, and to liberate resources from passive on-duty shifts to active treatment of patients.

Financial development

The Central Norway health trust group including the regional health authority obtained a positive financial result of NOK 1,238 million for 2010. The Storting's decision of 25 June 2010 to change public-sector pensions has resulted in a reduction in pension costs for 2010 of NOK 1,330 million. This was followed up with a reduction in the basic allocation of NOK 640 million, and a requirement that the Central Norway health trust group return a profit of NOK 690 million.

| Income statement (MNOK) | 2010 | 2009 |
|---|---------------|---------------|
| Operating revenues | 15,085 | 14,687 |
| Operating expenses | 13,713 | 14,385 |
| Operating profit / loss | 1,372 | 302 |
| Net financial items | -133 | -88 |
| Tax charge | 1 | 1 |
| Profit / loss for the year | 1,238 | 214 |
| Exempt from performance requirement | 0 | 0 |
| Performance requirement from the Ministry of Health and Care Services | 690 | 0 |
| Deviation from performance requirements set by the Ministry of Health and Care Services | 548 | 214 |
| Balance sheet | 2010 | 2009 |
| Intangible assets | 166 | 190 |
| Fixed assets | 14,482 | 14,795 |
| Financial fixed assets | 1,577 | 817 |
| Total fixed assets | 16,225 | 15,802 |
| Goods | 201 | 204 |
| Accounts receivable | 650 | 538 |
| Bank deposits, cash, etc. | 619 | 283 |
| Total current assets | 1,470 | 1,024 |
| Total assets | 17,695 | 16,827 |
| Paid-in equity | 6,485 | 6,485 |
| Paid-in equity | -1,909 | -3,146 |
| Total equity | 4,577 | 3,339 |
| Provisions for liabilities | 5,431 | 6,423 |
| Other long-term liabilities | 3,732 | 3,721 |
| Short-term liabilities | 3,955 | 3,343 |
| Total debt and liabilities | 13,118 | 13,488 |
| Total equity and liabilities | 17,695 | 16,827 |
| Cash flow | 2010 | 2009 |
| Operating activities | 967 | 1,361 |
| Investment activities | -460 | -1,320 |
| Financing activities | -777 | 1,129 |
| Change cash and liquid assets | -270 | 1,170 |
| Key figures | 2010 | 2009 |
| Population under the Central Norway Regional Health Authority's "care provider" responsibility | 680,110 | 673,364 |
| Number of DRG points according to "care provider" responsibility | 189,719 | 163,112 |
| Number of out-patient consultations, somatic | 684,595 | 644,059 |
| Number of patients discharged from in-patient treatment in psychiatric health care | 7,877 | 7,473 |
| Number of patients discharged from interdisciplinary specialised in-patient treatment for substance abuse | 1,991 | 1,804 |
| Number of patients on waiting lists (NPR) | 43,102 | 43,033 |
| Number of days average waiting time (NPR) | 102 | 116 |
| Subsidies from the State / public procurements | 13,750 | 13,670 |
| Additional information | 2010 | 2009 |
| Number of full-time equivalents in the health trust group | 14,304 | 13,785 |
| The State's ownership interest at year-end | 100 % | 100 % |
| Percentage of women on the board, total | 54 % | 54 % |
| Percentage of owner-appointed women on the board | 44 % | 44 % |



Northern Norway Regional Health Authority

The State's ownership interest through the Ministry of Health and Care Services: 100 %
Website: www.helse-nord.no



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Northern Norway Regional Health Authority has overall responsibility for ensuring the inhabitants of Northern Norway and Svalbard access to high-quality health services on a level comparable with other regions of the country. The Northern Norway health trust group consists of five health trusts: Health Finnmark Trust, University Hospital of Northern Norway Trust, Nordland Hospital Trust, Helgeland Hospital Trust and Northern Hospital Pharmacies Trust.

In 2010 the Ministry of Health and Care Services exercised its ownership of the regional health authorities through general meetings and through terms for allocations in special regulatory documents.

Important events

The Northern Norway Regional Health Authority has focused on developing an organisation for coordination with the municipalities in 2010, and work is well under way now in all the health trusts. One of the board's main strategies is clearer prioritisation of coordination as an area that requires systematic work over time.

The work on restructuring the services on offer has continued in 2010. The Northern Norway Regional Health Authority is based on a decentralised model, at the same time as the region combines treatments and tasks that require specialised expertise at central hospitals to ensure high quality treatment. The division of labour linked to cancer surgery has now been implemented. The main goal is a structure that will ensure the best possible chance of a good treatment outcome, at the same time as surgery is performed at those units that have sufficient volume to provide a basis for good, professional services. The organisation of services for badly and/or seriously injured people is now in place in such a way that it supports the acute surgery services at the local hospitals, at the same time as patients shall be transported at the first opportunity for definitive treatment at University Hospital of North Norway (UNN) in Tromsø (all) or Nord-

land Hospital in Bodø (apart from head injuries). The division of tasks within intensive care has also been decided and approved by the board. The proposals for national quality requirements for prenatal, maternity and postnatal care have been considered. The Northern Norway Regional Health Authority's attitude is that the region shall continue to ensure decentralised maternity care, but that deliveries that require more specialised expertise should be handled centrally. Services related to interdisciplinary specialised services for treating drug and alcohol dependence have been further developed and built up to ensure that services comply with the patient's rights.

The modernisation and extension of Nordland Hospital in Bodø is continuing, and construction has started on the New Nordland Hospital in Vesterålen. Planning continues for new hospitals in Kirkenes under the Finnmark Hospital Trust and in Narvik under the University Hospital of North Norway Trust (UNN) and for the renovation of University Hospital of North Norway (UNN) in Tromsø.

Financial development

The Northern Norway Regional Health Authority's current cost and activity levels are in compliance with the resources available. The Northern Norway Regional Health Authority is dependent on profits from operations in the years to come in order to be able to continue developing its services and upgrade and develop hospitals.

The Northern Norway health trust group including the regional health authority obtained a positive financial result of NOK 722 million for 2010. The Storting's decision of 25 June 2010 to change public-sector pensions has resulted in a reduction in pension costs of NOK 1,014 million in 2010. This was followed up with a reduction in the basic allocation of NOK 570 million, and a requirement that the Northern Norway region return a profit of NOK 610 million. Liquidity is satisfactory, and the Authority did not have to make use of its operating credit facility in 2010

| Income statement (MNOK) | 2010 | 2009 |
|---|--------------|--------------|
| Operating revenues | 12,318 | 12,194 |
| Operating expenses | 11,598 | 12,070 |
| Operating profit / loss | 720 | 125 |
| Net financial items | 2 | -25 |
| Tax charge | 0 | 0 |
| Profit / loss for the year | 722 | 100 |
| Exempt from performance requirement | 0 | 0 |
| Performance requirement from the Ministry of Health and Care Services | 610 | 0 |
| Deviation from performance requirements set by the Ministry of Health and Care Services | 112 | 100 |
| Balance sheet | 2010 | 2009 |
| Intangible assets | 108 | 115 |
| Fixed assets | 7,762 | 7,941 |
| Financial fixed assets | 1,003 | 557 |
| Total fixed assets | 8,872 | 8,613 |
| Goods | 159 | 157 |
| Accounts receivable | 355 | 423 |
| Bank deposits, cash, etc. | 570 | 585 |
| Total current assets | 1,084 | 1,165 |
| Total assets | 9,956 | 9,778 |
| Paid-in equity | 7,934 | 7,934 |
| Paid-in equity | -1,874 | -2,594 |
| Total equity | 6,060 | 5,339 |
| Provisions for liabilities | 559 | 945 |
| Other long-term liabilities | 1,168 | 1,231 |
| Short-term liabilities | 2,169 | 2,263 |
| Total debt and liabilities | 3,896 | 4,439 |
| Total equity and liabilities | 9,956 | 9,778 |
| Cash flow | 2010 | 2009 |
| Operating activities | 478 | 1,100 |
| Investment activities | -429 | -531 |
| Financing activities | -65 | -239 |
| Change cash and liquid assets | -16 | 331 |
| Key figures | 2010 | 2009 |
| Population under the Northern Norway Regional Health Authority's "care provider" responsibility | 468,251 | 465,621 |
| Number of DRG points according to "care provider" responsibility | 134,484 | 128,821 |
| Number of out-patient consultations, somatic | 432,828 | 413,764 |
| Number of patients discharged from in-patient treatment in psychiatric health care | 6,576 | 6,427 |
| Number of patients discharged from interdisciplinary specialised in-patient treatment for substance abuse | 736 | 659 |
| Number of patients on waiting lists (NPR) | 39,343 | 34,188 |
| Number of days average waiting time (NPR) | 92 | 89 |
| Subsidies from the State / public procurements | 11,848 | 11,709 |
| Additional information | 2010 | 2009 |
| Number of full-time equivalents in the health trust group | 12,451 | 12,275 |
| The State's ownership interest at year-end | 100 % | 100 % |
| Percentage of women on the board, total | 54 % | 54 % |
| Percentage of owner-appointed women on the board | 44 % | 44 % |



South-Eastern Norway Regional Health Authority

The State's ownership interest through the Ministry of Health and Care Services: 100 %
Website: www.helse-sorost.no



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South-Eastern Norway Regional Health Authority is the largest regional health authority in the country, serving 56 per cent of the population of Norway and consists of eleven health trusts organised into seven hospital areas. Activities include somatic hospitals, institutions for psychiatric health care and interdisciplinary specialised services for treating drug and alcohol dependence, ambulance services, patient transport, habilitation and rehabilitation, emergency response services, hospital pharmacies and laboratories.

In 2010 the Ministry of Health and Care Services exercised its ownership of the regional health authorities through general meetings and through terms for allocations in special regulatory documents.

Important events

In 2010, the South-Eastern Norway Regional Health Authority has focused on improving efficiency in use of resources and collaboration between the hospitals in and around the capital. Preparations in connection with the Coordination Reform have also been a priority.

The South-Eastern Norway Regional Health Authority treated more patients in 2010 than in any other year. There has been a reduction in waiting times for high-priority patients in somatic care, but an increase in waiting times in other service areas. Waiting times within psychiatric health services for children and young people have remained unchanged, while there has been a slight increase within psychiatric health services for adults and interdisciplinary specialised services for drug and alcohol dependence (TSB).

The Regional Health Authority has long-term agreements with five private, non-profit, non-commercial hospitals and with 1,024 contract specialists, and a large portfolio of agreements with other private

suppliers. In 2010, South-Eastern Norway Regional Health Authority purchased external health services for a value of approx. NOK 3.5 billion.

January 2010 saw the opening of Radiumhospitalet patient hotel and Vardesenteret at Oslo University Hospital. The patient hotel has 77 bedrooms and was built as three additional floors on top of the existing radiotherapy building. Vardesenteret is a centre for cancer patients from all over Norway in collaboration with Norwegian Cancer Society. In December 2010, the board of the South-Eastern Norway Regional Health Authority approved the pre-engineering plans for a new hospital in Østfold county. Construction is scheduled to start in autumn 2011 and be completed in 2014.

Approx. 60 per cent of all the medical and health-related research in Norway is carried out in the South-Eastern Norway health region. The health trust group spends three per cent of its budget on research, i.e. some NOK 1.5 billion a year. In 2008, South-Eastern Norway Regional Health Authority adopted an innovation action plan. There has been a great deal of activity linked to innovation in 2010. The commercialisation unit Inven2 AS, which is part-owned by the University of Oslo, has the largest portfolio of innovation projects in Norway.

Financial development

The South-Eastern Norway health trust group including the regional health authority obtained a positive financial result of NOK 2,772 million for 2010. The Storting's decision of 25 June 2010 to change public-sector pensions has resulted in a reduction in pension costs for 2010 of NOK 5,363 million. This was followed up with a reduction in the basic allocation of NOK 2,400 million, and a requirement that the South-Eastern Norway health trust group return a profit of NOK 2,600 million. ■

| Income statement (MNOK) | 2010 | 2009 |
|---|---------------|---------------|
| Operating revenues | 55,484 | 56,416 |
| Operating expenses | 52,550 | 56,272 |
| Operating profit / loss | 2,934 | 144 |
| Net financial items | -161 | -300 |
| Tax charge | -2 | -2 |
| Profit / loss for the year | 2,772 | -157 |
| Exempt from performance requirement | | 0 |
| Performance requirement from the Ministry of Health and Care Services | 2,600 | 0 |
| Deviation from performance requirements set by the Ministry of Health and Care Services | 172 | -157 |
| Balance sheet | 2010 | 2009 |
| Intangible assets | 1,289 | 1,030 |
| Fixed assets | 39,620 | 40,427 |
| Financial fixed assets | 5,775 | 2,477 |
| Total fixed assets | 46,684 | 43,934 |
| Goods | 411 | 445 |
| Accounts receivable | 1,729 | 2,511 |
| Bank deposits, cash, etc. | 2,782 | 1,754 |
| Total current assets | 4,922 | 4,710 |
| Total assets | 51,606 | 48,644 |
| Paid-in equity | 33,690 | 32,467 |
| Paid-in equity | -9,235 | -10,785 |
| Total equity | 24,455 | 21,682 |
| Provisions for liabilities | 5,216 | 6,929 |
| Other long-term liabilities | 7,223 | 7,788 |
| Short-term liabilities | 14,711 | 12,245 |
| Total debt and liabilities | 27,151 | 26,962 |
| Total equity and liabilities | 51,606 | 48,644 |
| Cash flow | 2010 | 2009 |
| Operating activities | 2,141 | 3,318 |
| Investment activities | -2,801 | -3,051 |
| Financing activities | 1,688 | -184 |
| Change cash and liquid assets | 1,028 | 83 |
| Key figures | 2010 | 2009 |
| Population under the South-Eastern Norway Regional Health Authority's "care provider" responsibility | 2,743,875 | 2,707,012 |
| Number of DRG points according to "care provider" responsibility | 740,829 | 741,989 |
| Number of out-patient consultations, somatic | 2,425,616 | 2,382,680 |
| Number of patients discharged from in-patient treatment in psychiatric health care | 27,684 | 27,892 |
| Number of patients discharged from interdisciplinary specialised in-patient treatment for substance abuse | 8,274 | 7,909 |
| Number of patients on waiting lists (NPR) | 141,869 | 125,171 |
| Number of days average waiting time (NPR) | 72 | 73 |
| Subsidies from the State / public procurements | 51,977 | 52,689 |
| Additional information | 2010 | 2009 |
| Number of full-time equivalents in the health trust group | 55,334 | 54,979 |
| The State's ownership interest at year-end | 100 % | 100 % |
| Percentage of women on the board, total | 56 % | 50 % |
| Percentage of owner-appointed women on the board | 55 % | 55 % |



Helse Sør-Øst RHF • Postboks 404, NO-2303 Hamar • Website: www.helse-sorost.no • CEO: Bente Mikkelsen

Members of the board¹: Hanne Harlem (chair), Frode Alhaug (deputy chair), Kirsten Brubakk*, Anne Hagen Grimsrud, Terje Bjørn Keyn*, Andreas Kjær, Irene Kronkvist*, Knut Even Lindsjörn, Berit Eivi Nilsen, Dag Stenersen, Randi Talseth, Anne Carine Tanum, Lizzie Irene Ruud Thorkildsen*, Linda Verdal, Finn Wisløff and og Svein Øverland* (* employee-elected) • Auditor: PricewaterhouseCoopers AS



Western Norway Regional Health Authority

The State's ownership interest through the Ministry of Health and Care Services: 100 %
Website: www.helse-vest.no

The Western Norway Regional Health Authority has overall responsibility for specialist services in Rogaland, Hordaland and Sogn og Fjordane counties. The Western Norway Regional Health Authority owns five health trusts: Førde Hospital Trust, Bergen Hospital Trust, Fonna Hospital Trust, Stavanger Hospital Trust and Trust Apoteka Vest (hospital pharmacies). In addition, the regional health authority owns the limited liability company Helse Vest IKT AS. The specialist health services in the region comprise 50 hospitals and institutions.

In 2010 the Ministry of Health and Care Services exercised its ownership of the regional health authorities through general meetings and through terms for allocations in special regulatory documents.

Important events

Good financial management and a better-than-budgeted result mean that the health trust group is now in a position to make investments. Throughout 2010 Western Norway Regional Health Authority has focused on reducing the number of breaches of deadlines and reducing waiting times for treatment in the specialist health service. The recent focus on substance abuse has resulted in more treatment places in the health trusts and arrangements enabling all the health trusts to be able to assume responsibility for patients in medicine-assisted rehabilitation (LAR).

The average waiting time for treated priority patients within psychiatric health services for adults has remained stable and short during the last year. The Regional Health Authority has monitored the health trusts' use of beds in hospital corridors closely in 2010 too. This applies in particular to the psychiatric health services in Bergen Hospital Trust and within somatic services in Stavanger Hospital Trust, where the situation has been improved. In 2010, Western Norway Regional Health Authority

strengthened the habilitation and rehabilitation services in the health trusts and also signed a number of new agreements for specialised rehabilitation services with private rehabilitation institutions in the region.

In 2010, Western Norway Regional Health Authority awarded NOK 5 million to nine projects in the region to stimulate better collaboration and coordination between the hospitals and the municipal health services. In addition, the Government granted 16 projects in western Norway a total of NOK 9.3 million for coordination efforts.

2010 saw the start-up of the work on the new centre for children, young people and psychosomatic medicine at Bergen Hospital Trust. The first phase of construction is premises for psychiatric services for children and young people. The budget is a little over NOK 1,400 million.

Financial development

The Western Norway health trust group including the regional health authority obtained a positive financial result of NOK 1,336 million for 2010. The Storting's decision of 25 June 2010 to change public-sector pensions has resulted in a reduction in pension costs for 2010 of NOK 1,614 million. This was followed up with a reduction in the basic allocation of NOK 840 million, and a requirement that the Western Norway health trust group return a profit of NOK 900 million.

The Western Norway Regional Health Authority has had a net repayment of loans for the financing of investments in 2010. Loans from the Ministry of Health and Care Services for investments declined from NOK 2,209 billion in 2009 to around NOK 2,096 billion in 2010. At the end of 2010, Western Norway Regional Health Authority had a working capital facility of around NOK 1,880 billion with Norges Bank.

| Income statement (MNOK) | 2010 | 2009 |
|---|---------------|---------------|
| Operating revenues | 19,144 | 18,852 |
| Operating expenses | 17,747 | 18,608 |
| Operating profit / loss | 1,397 | 244 |
| Net financial items | -61 | -88 |
| Tax charge | 0 | 0 |
| Profit / loss for the year | 1,336 | 156 |
| Exempt from performance requirement | 0 | 0 |
| Performance requirement from the Ministry of Health and Care Services | 900 | 0 |
| Deviation from performance requirements set by the Ministry of Health and Care Services | 436 | 156 |
| Balance sheet | 2010 | 2009 |
| Intangible assets | 400 | 292 |
| Fixed assets | 12,305 | 12,516 |
| Financial fixed assets | 1,786 | 957 |
| Total fixed assets | 14,491 | 13,766 |
| Goods | 95 | 92 |
| Accounts receivable | 612 | 668 |
| Bank deposits, cash, etc. | 1,356 | 1,059 |
| Total current assets | 2,063 | 1,819 |
| Total assets | 16,554 | 15,584 |
| Paid-in equity | 10,630 | 10,630 |
| Paid-in equity | -2,354 | -3,689 |
| Total equity | 8,276 | 6,940 |
| Provisions for liabilities | 754 | 1,362 |
| Other long-term liabilities | 2,096 | 2,209 |
| Short-term liabilities | 5,428 | 5,073 |
| Total debt and liabilities | 8,278 | 8,644 |
| Total equity and liabilities | 16,554 | 15,584 |
| Cash flow | 2010 | 2009 |
| Operating activities | 1,151 | 1,556 |
| Investment activities | -1,016 | -1,158 |
| Financing activities | 162 | 77 |
| Change cash and liquid assets | 297 | 474 |
| Key figures | 2010 | 2009 |
| Population under the Western Norway Regional Health Authority's "care provider" responsibility | 1,028,069 | 1,012,202 |
| Number of DRG points according to "care provider" responsibility | 242,670 | 208,709 |
| Number of out-patient consultations, somatic | 995,295 | 867,270 |
| Number of patients discharged from in-patient treatment in psychiatric health care | 10,409 | 10,183 |
| Number of patients discharged from interdisciplinary specialised in-patient treatment for substance abuse | 810 | 633 |
| Number of patients on waiting lists (NPR) | 54,566 | 48,987 |
| Number of days average waiting time (NPR) | 100 | 101 |
| Subsidies from the State / public procurements | 18,101 | 17,869 |
| Additional information | 2010 | 2009 |
| Number of full-time equivalents in the health trust group | 17,692 | 17,288 |
| The State's ownership interest at year-end | 100 % | 100 % |
| Percentage of women on the board, total | 54 % | 54 % |
| Percentage of owner-appointed women on the board | 44 % | 44 % |



Helse Vest RHF • Nådlandskroken 11, NO-4034 Stavanger • Tel.: +47 51 96 38 00 • Website: www.helse-vest.no • CEO: Herlof Nilssen
Members of the board: Oddvard Nilsen (chair), Aud Berit Alsaker Haynes (deputy chair), Ohene Aboagye, Gunnar Berge, Gerd Dvergsdal, Tom Guldhav*, Gisle Handeland, Aslaug Husa*, Reidun Johansen*, Kjartan Longva, Torhild Selsvold Nyborg, Gro Skartveit, Lise Karin Strømme* (* employee-elected) • Auditor: Ernst & Young AS



Shareholder-elected and owner-appointed board members

Sorted alphabetically by surname

| First name | Surname | Company |
|----------------|--------------|--|
| Ohene | Aboagye | Western Norway Regional Health Authority |
| Karl-Christian | Agerup | Norfund |
| Tone Sofie | Aglen | Norsk Helsenett SF |
| Sanjiv | Ahuja | Telenor ASA |
| Live Haukvik | Aker | Eksportfinans ASA |
| Frode | Alhaug | South-Eastern Norway Regional Health Authority |
| Heikki | Allonen | Nammo AS |
| Kolbjørn | Almlid | Central Norway Regional Health Authority |
| Lisbeth | Alnæs | Store Norske Spitsbergen Kulkompani AS |
| Trude | Andresen | KITH AS |
| Peter | Arbo | Selskapet for industrivekst (SIVA) SF |
| Eli | Arnstad | Posten Norge AS |
| Marit | Arnstad | Statoil ASA, Statskog SF |
| Anne-Lise | Aukner | Kongsberg Gruppen ASA |
| Tone Lunde | Bakker | Eksportfinans ASA |
| Kristin | Bang | KITH AS |
| Mimi | Berdal | Gassco AS |
| Gunilla | Berg | DnB NOR ASA |
| Frode | Berge | Kommunalbanken AS |
| Gunnar | Berge | Petoro AS, Helse Vest RHF |
| Finn | Bergesen jr. | Nofima AS |
| Burckhard | Bergmann | Telenor ASA |
| Tor | Bergstrøm | Eksportfinans ASA |
| Hans Jørgen | Binningsbø | UNINETT AS |
| Svein | Blix | Kommunalbanken AS |
| Marianne Heien | Blystad | Eksportfinans ASA |
| Bjarne | Borgersen | NSB AS |
| Ingeborg Moen | Borgerud | Norsk Eiendomsinformasjon as, NSB AS |
| Anne | Breiby | Innovation Norway |
| Børge | Brende | Mesta Konsern AS |
| Bente | Brevik | DnB NOR ASA |
| Christian | Brinch | NSB AS |
| Reidar | Bye | Innovation Norway |
| Monica | Caneman | SAS AB |
| Jens Erik | Christensen | SAS AB |
| Siri Norset | Christiansen | Electronic Chart Centre AS |
| Kristin | Clemet | Norfund |
| Jan Magne | Dahle | Central Norway Regional Health Authority |
| Kristin Krohn | Devold | Aker Holding AS |
| Marit | Dille | Veterinærmedisinsk Oppdragscenter AS |
| Rolf | Domstein | Eksportutvalget for fisk AS |
| Gerd | Dvergsdal | Western Norway Regional Health Authority |
| Nanna | Egedius | Kommunalbanken AS |
| Harald | Ellefsen | Statskog SF |
| Line | Ellingsen | Eksportutvalget for fisk AS |
| Odd Roger | Enoksen | Secora AS |
| Øyvind | Eriksen | Aker Holding AS |
| Rune | Espedal | Norsk Helsenett SF |

| First name | Surname | Company |
|----------------|----------------|---|
| Evy-Anni | Evensen | KITH AS |
| Øystein | Evensen | Veterinærmedisinsk Oppdragscenter AS |
| Gunnar | Fliikke | Norsk rikskringkasting AS |
| Knut Ole | Flåthen | Electronic Chart Centre AS |
| Roar | Flåthen | Innovation Norway |
| Grethe | Fossli | Store Norske Spitsbergen Kulkompani AS |
| Stig | Fossum | Nofima AS |
| Else Bugge | Fougner | Aker Holding AS, Kommunalbanken AS |
| Roy | Franklin | Statoil ASA |
| Truls | Fredriksen | Eksportutvalget for fisk AS |
| Paal | Fure | Norsk Tipping AS |
| Inger | Furmyr | Eksportutvalget for fisk AS |
| Eli | Giske | Baneservice AS |
| John | Giverholt | Kongsberg Gruppen ASA, Telenor ASA |
| Trygve | Gjertsen | Flytoget AS |
| Alexandra B. | Gjørsv | Norsk rikskringkasting AS |
| Karl | Glad | Nammo AS |
| Bjørn Tore | Godal | Statoil ASA |
| Bjørn Arild | Gram | AS Vinmonopolet |
| Sameline | Grimsgaard | NSD |
| Anne Hagen | Grimsrud | South-Eastern Norway Regional Health Authority |
| Joar Olav | Grøtting | Central Norway Regional Health Authority |
| Ottar Brage | Guttelvik | Entra Eiendom AS |
| Anne-Cathrine | Haadem | Store Norske Spitsbergen Kulkompani AS |
| Åslaug M. | Haga | Selskapet for industrivekst (SIVA) SF |
| Bente | Hagem | NSB AS |
| Cathrine | Hambro | Enova SF |
| Gisle | Handeland | Western Norway Regional Health Authority |
| Gøril | Hannås | Posten Norge AS |
| Inge K. | Hansen | Norsk Hydro ASA |
| Hanne | Harlem | South-Eastern Norway Regional Health Authority |
| Elisabeth | Harstad | Yara International ASA |
| Gunnar | Hartvigsen | Simula Research Laboratory AS |
| Aud Berit A. | Haynes | Western Norway Regional Health Authority |
| Rebekka G. | Herlofsen | Cermaq ASA |
| Tormod | Hermansen | Norsk Eiendomsinformasjon as, Simula Research Laboratory AS |
| Jens P. | Heyerdahl d.y. | Selskapet for industrivekst (SIVA) SF |
| Borghild | Holen | Norfund |
| Bodil | Hollingsæter | Eksportfinans ASA |
| Odd | Holten | AS Vinmonopolet |
| Toril | Hovdenak | Central Norway Regional Health Authority |
| Olav Georg | Huseby | Central Norway Regional Health Authority |
| Kristin Reitan | Husebø | Selskapet for industrivekst (SIVA) SF |
| Grethe | Høiland | Argentum Fondsinvesteringer as |
| Knut | Haagensen | Eksportutvalget for fisk AS |
| Dag Helge | Hårstad | Avinor AS |
| Geir | Isaksen | Enova SF |



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| First name | Surname | Company |
|---------------|---------------|---|
| Finn Berg | Jacobsen | Entra Eiendom AS |
| Per | Jahren | Norsk Eiendomsinformasjon as |
| Alf E. | Jakobsen | Northern Norway Regional Health Authority |
| Petter | Jansen | Avinor AS |
| Finn | Jebsen | Kongsberg Gruppen ASA, Norsk Hydro ASA |
| Bjarne | Jensen | Mesta Konsern AS |
| Steinar | Johannesen | Secora AS |
| Geir Anton | Johansen | Universitetssenteret på Svalbard AS |
| Kjell Magne | Johansen | Statskog SF |
| Lady Barbara | Judge | Statoil ASA |
| Kari | Jørgensen | Northern Norway Regional Health Authority |
| Inger | Jørstad | Northern Norway Regional Health Authority |
| Bjørn | Kaldhol | Northern Norway Regional Health Authority |
| Liselott | Kilaas | Telenor ASA |
| Berit | Kjeldstad | Universitetssenteret på Svalbard AS |
| Andreas | Kjær | South-Eastern Norway Regional Health Authority |
| Kjersti | Kleven | Telenor ASA |
| Tom | Knoff | Argentum Fondsinvesteringer as |
| Knud | Knudsen | NSD |
| Tore V. | Knudsen | Norsk Eiendomsinformasjon as |
| Jan Erik | Korssjøen | Cermaq ASA |
| Asmund Sverre | Kristoffersen | Central Norway Regional Health Authority |
| Hans Petter | Krogsrud | KITH AS |
| Elisabeth | Krokeide | Gassco AS |
| Viva Mørk | Kvello | Universitetssenteret på Svalbard AS |
| Anita | Kåveland | Baneservice AS |
| Ann-Margrethe | Langbakk | Norsk Helsenett SF |
| Are | Langmoen | Baneservice AS |
| Gottfred | Langseth | Mesta Konsern AS |
| Kirsti | Leirtrø | Central Norway Regional Health Authority |
| Inger Stray | Lien | Simula Research Laboratory AS |
| Tom | Lifjell | Statskog SF |
| Tone | Lindberg | Innovation Norway, Nammo AS |
| Tone Merethe | Lindberg | Flytoget AS |
| Knut Even | Lindsjørn | South-Eastern Norway Regional Health Authority |
| Kjartan | Longva | Western Norway Regional Health Authority |
| Øivind | Lund | Yara International ASA |
| Jørand Ø. | Lunde | Innovation Norway |
| Åmund T. | Lunde | Kommunalbanken AS |
| Åse Koll | Lunde | Entra Eiendom AS |
| Mats | Lundqvist | Simula Research Laboratory AS |
| Jan | Løkling | Innovation Norway |
| Inge | Lønning | AS Vinmonopolet |
| Tito | Martins | Norsk Hydro ASA |
| Dag | Mejdell | SAS AB |
| Olaf | Melbø | Baneservice AS |
| Helge | Midttun | Cermaq ASA |
| Bård | Mikkelsen | Cermaq ASA, Store Norske Spitsbergen Kulkompani AS |

| First name | Surname | Company |
|------------------|-----------|---|
| Sigbjørn | Molvik | Posten Norge AS |
| Arvid | Moss | Posten Norge AS |
| Siw | Moxness | Selskapet for industrivekst (SIVA) SF |
| Egil | Murud | Bjørnøen AS Kings Bay AS |
| Erik | Must | Kongsberg Gruppen ASA |
| Ingvild | Myhre | Norsk Eiendomsinformasjon as, Norsk Helsenett SF, Simula Research Laboratory AS |
| Ingvild R. | Myhre | Norsk Tipping AS |
| Hilde | Myrberg | Petoro AS |
| Trygve | Myrvang | Northern Norway Regional Health Authority |
| Inge | Myrvoll | Northern Norway Regional Health Authority |
| Martin | Mæland | Entra Eiendom AS |
| Gry | Mølleskog | SAS AB |
| Leiv | Nergaard | Yara International ASA |
| Steinar | Ness | Norsk rikskringkasting AS |
| Berit Eivi | Nilsen | South-Eastern Norway Regional Health Authority |
| Bjørn | Nilsen | KITH AS |
| Ingard Nicolai | Nilsen | Flytoget AS |
| Oddvard | Nilsen | Western Norway Regional Health Authority |
| Perny Ann | Nilsen | Central Norway Regional Health Authority |
| Marianne | Njåstein | Avinor AS |
| Harald | Norvik | Telenor ASA |
| Kai | Nurmio | Nammo AS |
| Torhild Selsvold | Nyborg | Western Norway Regional Health Authority |
| Jarle | Nygaard | Universitetssenteret på Svalbard AS |
| Eimund | Nygaard | Enova SF |
| William | Nygaard | Norsk rikskringkasting AS |
| Ann-Kristin | Olsen | Bjørnøen AS, Kings Bay AS |
| Terje | Olsen | Northern Norway Regional Health Authority |
| Terje André | Olsen | KITH AS |
| Dag J. | Opedal | Nammo AS |
| Knut M. | Ore | Bjørnøen AS, Kings Bay AS |
| Bent | Pedersen | DnB NOR ASA |
| Jan Egil | Pedersen | Nofima AS |
| Timo | Peltola | SAS AB |
| Eva | Persson | Norsk Hydro ASA |
| Pål | Prestrud | Bjørnøen AS, Kings Bay AS |
| Sverre | Quale | Gassco AS |
| Tore Heldrup | Rasmussen | NSB AS |
| Bente | Rathe | Innovation Norway, Norsk Hydro ASA |
| Hanne | Refsholt | Innovation Norway |
| Karin | Refsnes | Bjørnøen AS, Kings Bay AS |
| Trygve | Refvem | Gassco AS |
| Bernt | Reitan | Yara International ASA |
| Svein | Rennemom | Statoil ASA |



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| First name | Surname | Company |
|------------------|--------------|---|
| Toril B. | Ressem | Flytoget AS |
| Tore Olaf | Rimmereid | DnB NOR ASA |
| Janne Merete | Rimstad | Nofima AS |
| Ola Mørkved | Rinnan | Avinor AS |
| Marie Jore | Ritterberg | Argentum Fondsinvesteringer as |
| Lawrence | Rose | NSD |
| Mette | Rostad | Mesta Konsern AS |
| Jørgen C. Arentz | Rostrup | Argentum Fondsinvesteringer as |
| Jarle | Roth | Enova SF |
| Audhild G. | Rotevatn | Norsk rikskringkasting AS |
| Brit Kristin S. | Rugland | Gassco AS |
| Benedicte | Rustad | UNINETT AS |
| Inge | Ryan | Statkraft SF |
| Morten | Rye | Veterinærmedisinsk Oppdragssenter AS |
| Berit | Rødseth | Statkraft SF |
| Kjell Inge | Røkke | Aker Holding AS |
| Reidar | Sandal | Innovation Norway |
| Line Miriam | Sandberg | Northern Norway Regional Health Authority |
| Nils Peter | Sandehed | Aker Holding AS |
| Tore | Sannes | Selskapet for industrivekst (SIVA) SF |
| Benedicte Berg | Schilbred | Kongsberg Gruppen ASA |
| Lone Fønss | Schrøder | Yara International ASA |
| Fritz H. | Schur | SAS AB |
| Per Arvid | Schøyen | Petoro AS |
| Gro | Seim | Gassnova SF |
| Eirik | Selmer-Olsen | Nofima AS |
| Silvija | Seres | Norsk Tipping AS, Statkraft SF |
| Gro | Skartveit | Western Norway Regional Health Authority |
| Grace Reksten | Skaugen | Entra Eiendom AS, Statoil ASA |
| Mari | Skjærstad | Norfund Mesta Konsern AS |
| Olaf | Skjærvik | Veterinærmedisinsk Oppdragssenter AS |
| Jan | Skjærvø | Ekspertutvalget for fisk AS |
| Bjørn | Skjævestad | Veterinærmedisinsk Oppdragssenter AS |
| Endre | Skjørestad | Flytoget AS, Gassnova SF |
| Anne | Skraneffjell | NSD |
| Eli | Skrøvset | Secora AS |
| Trude | Sletthi | Nofima AS |
| Hill-Marta | Solberg | AS Vinmonopolet |
| Marit | Solberg | Ekspertutvalget for fisk AS |
| Lars | Sponheim | Norsk Tipping AS |
| Ellen | Stange | Mesta Konsern AS |
| Oddbjørg | Starrfelt | Avinor AS |
| Jacob | Stausholm | Statoil ASA |
| Carl Erik | Steen | Ekspertfinans ASA |
| Britt Elin | Steinveg | UNINETT AS |
| Dag | Stenersen | South-Eastern Norway Regional Health Authority |
| Ellen | Stensrud | Statkraft SF |

| First name | Surname | Company |
|------------------|--------------|---|
| Halvor | Stenstadvold | Statkraft SF |
| Merethe | Storødegård | Central Norway Regional Health Authority |
| Inger Lise | Strøm | Northern Norway Regional Health Authority |
| Liv Monica B. | Stubholt | Norsk Hydro ASA |
| Bjørn | Sund | DnB NOR ASA, Gassnova SF |
| Margrethe | Sunde | AS Vinmonopolet |
| Thor | Svegården | Baneservice AS |
| Randi B. | Sætershagen | Posten Norge AS |
| Ingvild | Sæther | Electronic Chart Centre AS |
| Karin | Søraunet | Statskog SF |
| Astrid | Sørgaard | Cermaq ASA |
| Kristin | Sørheim | Kommunalbanken AS |
| Sven | Tafvelin | UNINETT AS |
| Martha | Takvam | Kommunalbanken AS |
| Randi | Talseth | South-Eastern Norway Regional Health Authority |
| Annika | Tanttinen | Nammo AS |
| Anne Carine | Tanum | DnB NOR ASA, South-Eastern Norway Regional Health Authority |
| Mari | Thjøme | Argentum Fondsinvesteringer as, Petoro AS |
| Barbara Milian | Thoralfsson | Telenor ASA |
| Bertil | Tiusanen | Selskapet for industrivekst (SIVA) SF |
| Peter Jacob | Tronslin | Electronic Chart Centre AS |
| Stein | Tønnesson | Norfund |
| Siv | Tørudbakken | Norsk Tipping AS |
| Torbjørn | Uhre | Norsk Helsenet SF |
| Egil | Ullebø | Store Norske Spitsbergen Kulkompani AS |
| Karen Helene | Ulltveit-Moe | Gassnova SF |
| Kristin | Vangdal | Avinor AS |
| Terje | Vareberg | Norsk Hydro ASA |
| Linda | Verdal | South-Eastern Norway Regional Health Authority |
| Sif | Vik | Norsk rikskringkasting AS |
| Johan Nic. | Vold | Gassnova SF |
| Olav | Vollidal | Telenor ASA |
| Nils-Henrik M | von der Fehr | Petoro AS |
| Lars H. | Vorland | Norsk Helsenet SF |
| Tore | Vorren | Universitetssenteret på Svalbard AS |
| Kirsten Indgjerd | Værdal | Nofima AS |
| Jacob | Wallenberg | SAS AB |
| Marit | Warncke | AS Vinmonopolet |
| Einar | Wathne | Nofima AS |
| Finn | Wisløff | South-Eastern Norway Regional Health Authority |
| Baard | Wist | UNINETT AS |
| Terje | Wold | Posten Norge AS |
| Beate Stang | Aas | Enova SF |
| Petter | Aasen | NSD |
| Svein | Aaser | Statkraft SF |

Contact information

The State's direct ownership is administered by several ministries. These ministries' contact details appear below.

Ministry of Fisheries and Coastal Affairs

Department of Research and Innovation

Tel.: +47 22 24 64 11, Fax: +47 22 24 95 85

(Eksportutvalget for fisk, Nofima)

Ministry of Health and Care Services

Ownership Department

Tel.: +47 22 24 82 99, Fax: +47 22 24 27 92

(The regional health authorities and Norsk Helsenett SF)

Public Health Department

Tel.: +47 22 24 87 01, Fax: +47 22 24 86 56

(AS Vinmonopolet)

Department of Specialist Health Care Services

Tel.: +47 22 24 82 98, Fax: +47 22 24 95 78

(Kompetansesenter for IT i helse- og sosialsektoren AS)

Ministry of Local Government and Regional Development

Department of Local Government

Tel.: +47 22 24 72 01, Fax: +47 22 24 27 35

(Kommunalbanken AS)

Ministry of Culture

Department of Media Policy and Copyright

Tel.: +47 22 24 80 07, Fax: +47 22 24 80 39

(Norsk Tipping AS and Norsk rikskringkasting AS)

Ministry of Education and Research

Department of Higher Education

Tel.: +47 22 24 77 01, Fax: +47 22 24 27 33

(Uninett AS, NSD AS, University Centre in Svalbard (UNIS AS), Simula Research Laboratory AS)

Ministry of Agriculture and Food

Department of Research, Innovation and Regional Policy

Tel.: +47 22 24 92 50, Fax: +47 22 24 91 50

(Veterinærmedisinsk Oppdragscenter AS)

Department of Forest and Natural Resource Policy

Tel.: +47 22 24 92 51, Fax: +47 22 24 27 53

(Statskog SF)

Ministry of Trade and Industry

Ownership Department

Tel.: +47 22 24 01 41, Fax: +47 22 24 01 45

(Aker Holding AS, Argentum Fondsinvesteringer AS, Bjørnøen AS, Cermaq ASA, Electronic Chart Centre AS, DnB NOR ASA, Eksportfinans ASA, Entra Eiendom AS, Flytoget AS, Kings Bay AS, Kongsberg Gruppen ASA, Mesta Konsern AS, Nammo AS, Norsk Eiendomsinformasjon AS, Norsk Hydro ASA, SAS AB, Secora AS, Statkraft SF, Store Norske Spitsbergen Kulkompani AS, Telenor ASA, Venturefondet AS, Yara International ASA)

Department of Research and Innovation

Tel.: +47 22 24 67 43, Fax: +47 22 24 27 77

(Innovation Norway, Selskapet for industrivekst SF (SIVA))

Ministry of Petroleum and Energy

Department for Economic and Administrative Affairs:

Tel.: +47 22 24 61 11, Fax: +47 22 24 65 53

(Statoil ASA, Petoro AS)

Oil and Gas Department

Tel.: +47 22 24 62 09, Fax: +47 22 24 27 78

(Gassco AS)

Energy and Water Resources Department

Tel.: +47 22 24 63 01, Fax: +47 22 24 95 68

(Statnett SF, Enova SF)

Climate, Industry and Technology Department

Tel.: +47 22 24 62 19, Fax: +47 22 24 95 66

(Gassnova SF)

Ministry of Transport and Communications

Department of Rail Transport

Tel.: +47 22 24 83 01, Fax: +47 22 24 56 08

(Baneservice AS, NSB AS)

Department of Civil Aviation, Postal Services and Telecommunications

Tel.: +47 22 24 83 53, Fax: +47 22 24 56 09

(Avinor AS, Posten Norge AS)

Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Department for Regional Affairs and Development

Section for International Development Policy

Tel.: 22 24 36 62, Fax: +47 22 24 95 80

(Norfund)

Comments and definitions

Comments

- All figures are reported as at 31 December 2010. They are taken from current company accounts and are in conformity with Norwegian accounting standards, with the exception of SAS. For SAS, the accounts are submitted according to Swedish accounting standards and have been converted into Norwegian currency in accordance with the quoted exchange rates.
- The following companies have made the transition to financial reporting in conformity with IFRS: Argentum Fondsinvesteringer AS, Avinor AS, Cermaq ASA, Entra Eiendom AS, DnB NOR ASA, Kommunalbanken AS, Kongsberg Gruppen ASA, Norsk Hydro ASA, NSB AS, Posten Norge, SAS AB, Statkraft SF, Statnett SF, Statoil ASA, Telenor ASA and Yara International ASA. All the accounting figures for these companies for 2010 and 2009 are in conformity with IFRS.
- The stated accounting figures are taken from the companies' annual reports, but the key figures are calculated using a common method for all the companies in accordance with the definitions provided. For this reason, some of the figures deviate from those stated by the companies in their annual reports.
- For Posten AS, the 2010 accounting figures do not include the merged company (discontinued operations). For the purpose of comparison, the income statement figures have been converted accordingly for 2009, whereas the comparative figures on the balance sheet and cash flow have not been converted in the approved annual accounts. Similarly, the key figures for 2009 linked only to the income have been calculated exclusive of the merged company, whereas the key figures linked to the balance sheet as well include the merged company. Other information does not include the merged company.
- In order to measure the financial development of the regional health authorities, two profit concepts are used: the profit for the year for accounting purposes taken from the audited accounts, and the deviation from performance requirements set by the Ministry of Health and Care Services, which is the performance measure used by the owners for governance purposes. The corrected annual profit is the profit for the year for accounting purposes corrected for depreciation / amortisation costs that are not part of the balance sheet requirements, cf. Proposition no. 63 to the Storting (2003–2004) – *Additional allocations and changes in priorities in the National Budget 2004*.
- The companies' board members and proportion of State ownership are correct as at 31 March 2010.
- At the time of print, the following companies had not held their annual general meeting: Argentum Fondsinvesteringer AS, Avinor AS, Baneservice AS, Bjørnøen AS, ECC AS, EFF AS, Enova SF, Entra Eiendom AS, Flytøget AS, Gassco AS, Gassnova SF, Central Norway Regional Health Authority, Northern Norway Regional Health Authority, South-Eastern Norway Regional Health Authority, Western Norway Regional Health Authority, Innovation Norway, KITH AS, Kommunalbanken AS, Nammo AS, Nofima AS, Norfund, Norsk Helsenett SF, NRK AS, NSB AS, NSD AS, Petoro AS, Posten Norge AS, Secora AS, Simula Research Laboratory AS, SIVA SF, SNSK AS, Statkraft SF, Statnett SF, Statskog SF, UNINETT AS. The figures for these companies have been approved by the auditors. These companies' dividends may be changed from the figures quoted in this report at the annual general meeting. The companies that use IFRS do not allocate the

dividend formally in the financial statements until they have been approved by the general meeting. The dividend is thus only the proposed allocation of the profit for the year. This is not apparent in the accounts (balance sheets) concerned. The State's half-yearly report for 2011 will contain an updated overview of the dividends the State has received

- The Ministry of Trade and Industry cannot be held responsible for any errors in the figures and calculations. More information on the individual companies can be found in the companies' annual reports.

Definitions

The list below contains definitions of the concepts used in this report. Please note that these definitions may deviate from those used by the companies, as several of these concepts are defined differently by the companies.

- **Number of employees** – Employees at year-end or on average for the year; some companies use full-time equivalents. The reporting method varies between the companies, but is used consistently for each company over time.
- **Rate of return** – The rate of return consists of the change in the share price plus the dividends paid. Source: Factset.
- **Direct return** – Dividend paid per share for the year as a percentage of the share price at the beginning of the year.
- **EBIT** – Operating profit plus share of profit made by associated companies and financial income.
- **EBITDA** – EBIT before depreciation / amortisation and write-downs.
- **Equity ratio** – Equity as a percentage of total capital.
- **Cash flow** – Change in liquid assets including any currency effects.
- **Cost ratio** – Operating costs divided by the sum of net interest and credit-commission income and other operating revenues.
- **Net finance** – Includes any share of profits in associated companies and joint ventures, and unrealised changes in the value of currency and interest rate contracts.
- **Return** – Here used with regard to accounting items.
 - Return on equity – The annual profit after minority interests and taxes divided by the majority's share of the average book equity.
 - Return on capital employed – EBIT divided by the average capital employed.
 - The arithmetic average has been used to calculate average return on equity.
- **Capital employed** – Equity plus interest-bearing debt.
- **Board fees** – Remuneration paid to the board members for their work on the board, as reported in the companies' annual reports.
- **Total remuneration to the CEO.** – Salaries, pensions and other forms of remuneration in accordance with information provided by the companies in their annual reports. For companies that have had several people employed in this position in the course of the year, total remuneration will normally include all remuneration paid to all these people during the year. See notes.
- **Dividend ratio** – Funds set aside for dividends as a proportion of the annual profit for the group.
 - Average dividend ratio is calculated as the total dividend divided by the total consolidated profit after taxes and minority interests for the last five years, taking into account any change in accounting standard used.



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NORWEGIAN MINISTRY
OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Ministry of Trade and Industry

P.O. Box 8014 Dep
NO-0030 Oslo

Visiting address

Einar Gerhardsens plass 1

Telephone +47 22 24 90 90

Fax +47 22 24 01 30

E-mail postmottak@nhd.dep.no

Internet

www.regjeringen.no/nhd
www.ownershipreport.net