

Registration number: 5028627

BG Norge Limited

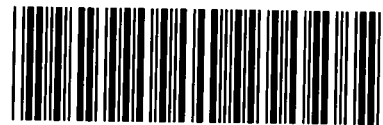
Annual Report

and

Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2018

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BG Norge Limited

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BG Norge Limited

Strategic report for the year ended 31 December 2018

The Directors present their strategic report on BG Norge Limited (also referred to as the "Company") for the year ended 31 December 2018.

The Company is one of the entities within the "Shell Group". In this context the term "Shell Group" and "Companies of the Shell Group" or "Group companies" means companies where Royal Dutch Shell plc, either directly or indirectly, is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the Company and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the Company. Companies in which Group companies have significant influence but not control are classified as "Associated companies". Royal Dutch Shell plc, a company incorporated in England and Wales, is known as the "Parent Company" of the Shell Group. In this report "Shell", "Shell Group" and "Royal Dutch Shell" are sometimes used for convenience where references are made to Royal Dutch Shell and its subsidiaries in general. These expressions are also used where no useful purpose is served by identifying the particular company or companies.

Business review

BG Norge Limited (the "Company") was incorporated on 28 January 2004 and is a wholly owned subsidiary of BG International Limited.

The Company sold its 0.5178% interest in the Everest field during the year 2017 to Chrysaor. There were no operations in the Company during 2018.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The Shell Group has a single risk based control framework - The Shell Control Framework - to identify and manage risks. The Shell Control Framework applies to all wholly owned Shell companies and to those ventures and other companies in which Royal Dutch Shell has directly or indirectly a controlling interest. From the perspective of the Company, the principal risks and uncertainties affecting the Company are considered to be those that affect the Shell Group. Accordingly, the principal risks and uncertainties of the Shell Group, which are discussed on pages 15 to 20 of Royal Dutch Shell's Annual Report and Form 20-F for the year ended 31 December 2018 (the "Group Report"), include those of the Company. (The Group Report does not form part of this report).

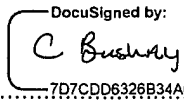
BG Norge Limited

Strategic report for the year ended 31 December 2018 (continued)

Key Performance Indicators

Companies of the Shell Group comprise the Upstream businesses of Exploration and Production, Integrated Gas and New Energies, and the Downstream businesses of Oil Products and Chemicals. The Company's key performance indicators, that give an understanding of the development, performance and position of the business, are aligned with those of the Shell Group. The development, performance and position of the various businesses is discussed on pages 29 to 61 of the Group Report and the key performance indicators through which the Group's performance is measured are as set out on pages 27 to 28 of the Group Report.

Approved by the Board on 16 September 2019 and signed on its behalf by:

DocuSigned by:

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C Bushay
Authorised signatory for
Shell Corporate Secretary Limited
Company secretary

BG Norge Limited

Directors' report for the year ended 31 December 2018

The Directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2018.

The Directors' report and audited financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 2006.

Dividends

No dividends were paid during the year (2017: £nil).

Future Outlook

The Company is not expected to trade in the near future and there are no immediate plans to liquidate the Company. The Directors believe that the balances held will be realised at their reported carrying value in the normal course of business and so the financial statements continue to be prepared on a going concern basis.

Directors of the Company

The Directors, who held office during the year, and to the date of this report were as follows:

M W Eide

J S M Van Bunnik (resigned 16 April 2018)

S L Ouellette (appointed 12 February 2018)

H E L Jones (appointed 28 May 2018)

Financial risk management

The Company's Directors are required to follow the requirements of Shell Group risk management policies, which include specific guidelines on the management of market, credit and liquidity risk, and advice on the use of financial instruments to manage them. Shell Group risk management policies can be found in the Group Report (see pages 103 to 104 and note 19).

BG Norge Limited

Directors' report for the year ended 31 December 2018 (continued)

Statement of Directors' responsibilities

The Directors acknowledge their responsibilities for preparing the Strategic report, Directors' report and the Company's financial statements in accordance with applicable laws and regulations.

Company law requires the Directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the Directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including FRS 101 'Reduced Disclosure Framework' ('FRS 101'). Under company law the Directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company and of the profit or loss of the Company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the Directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether United Kingdom accounting standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and
- prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Company will continue in business.


The Directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the Company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Disclosure of information to the auditor

Each Director has taken steps that they ought to have taken as a Director in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditor is aware of that information. The Directors confirm that there is no relevant information that they know of and of which they know the auditor is unaware.

Approved by the Board on 16 September 2019 and signed on its behalf by:

DocuSigned by:



C Bushay

Authorised signatory for
Shell Corporate Secretary Limited
Company secretary

Independent Auditor's report to the Member of BG Norge Limited

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of BG Norge Limited (the "Company") for the year ended 31 December 2018, which comprise the Profit and loss account, Balance sheet, Statement of changes in equity, and the related notes 1 to 11, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including FRS 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework" (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 31 December 2018 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the ISAs (UK) require us to report to you where:

- the Directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the Directors have not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Independent Auditor's report to the Member of BG Norge Limited (continued)

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report set out on pages 1 to 4, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The Directors are responsible for the other information.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- the information given in the Strategic report and Directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Strategic report and Directors' report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of our knowledge and understanding of the Company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Strategic report and the Directors' report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of Directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

Independent Auditor's report to the Member of BG Norge Limited (continued)

Responsibilities of Directors

As explained more fully in the Statement of Directors' responsibilities set out on page 4, the Directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the Directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the Directors are responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Directors either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at <https://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities>. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the Company's member, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Company's member those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Company and the Company's member as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Ernst & Young LLP

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Neil Warnock (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of Ernst & Young LLP, Statutory Auditor
Belfast

Date: 18th September 2019

BG Norge Limited

Profit and loss account for the year ended 31 December 2018

		Continuing operations	Total	Continuing operations	Discontinued operations	Total
	Note	2018 £ 000	2018 £ 000	2017 £ 000	2017 £ 000	2017 £ 000
Turnover	3	-	-	-	8,023	8,023
Cost of sales		-	-	-	(39)	(39)
GROSS RESULT/PROFIT		-	-	-	7,984	7,984
Administrative expenses		-	-	(6)	-	(6)
Other income /(expense)		58	58	-	(57)	(57)
OPERATING PROFIT/(LOSS)	6	58	58	(6)	7,927	7,921
Loss on disposal of tangible fixed assets		(2)	(2)	-	(117)	(117)
PROFIT/(LOSS) BEFORE INTEREST AND TAXATION		56	56	(6)	7,810	7,804
Interest receivable and similar income	4	37	37	-	-	-
Interest payable and similar charges	5	-	-	(26)	(39)	(65)
PROFIT/(LOSS) BEFORE TAXATION		93	93	(32)	7,771	7,739
Tax on profit/(loss)	8	98	98	13	19,843	19,856
PROFIT/(LOSS) FOR THE YEAR		<u>191</u>	<u>191</u>	<u>(19)</u>	<u>27,614</u>	<u>27,595</u>

The profit for the current year and for the prior year are equal to the total comprehensive income and accordingly a statement of comprehensive income has not been presented.

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(Registration number: 5028627)
Balance sheet as at 31 December 2018

	Note	2018 £ 000	2017 £ 000
Current assets			
Debtors	9	<u>35,620</u>	<u>35,437</u>
		35,620	35,437
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	10	<u>-</u>	<u>(8)</u>
Net current assets		<u>35,620</u>	<u>35,429</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>35,620</u>	<u>35,429</u>
Net assets		<u>35,620</u>	<u>35,429</u>
Equity			
Called up share capital	11	1,000	1,000
Profit and loss account		<u>34,620</u>	<u>34,429</u>
Total equity		<u>35,620</u>	<u>35,429</u>

The financial statements on pages 8 to 21 were authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 16 September 2019 and signed on its behalf by:

DocuSigned by:

Marianne Eide

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M W Eide
Director

BG Norge Limited

Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 December 2018

	Called up share capital £ 000	Profit and loss account £ 000	Total £ 000
Balance as at 01 January 2017	1,000	6,834	7,834
Profit for the year	-	27,595	27,595
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	27,595	27,595
Balance as at 31 December 2017	1,000	34,429	35,429
Balance as at 01 January 2018	1,000	34,429	35,429
Profit for the year	-	191	191
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	191	191
Balance as at 31 December 2018	1,000	34,620	35,620

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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2018

General information

The Company is a private company limited by share capital incorporated in England and Wales. The address of its registered office is: Shell Centre, London, SE1 7NA, United Kingdom.

1 Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

These financial statements were prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 101 Reduced Disclosure Framework, which involves the application of International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”) with a reduced level of disclosure. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, except for certain items measured at fair value, and in accordance with the Companies Act 2006.

As applied to the Company, there are no material differences between EU endorsed IFRS and IFRS as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, except for the adoption of IFRS 9 and IFRS 15.

New standards applied

The adoption of IFRS 9 and IFRS 15 has had no material impact on the Company’s retained earnings or balance sheet as at 1 January 2018.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with FRS 101 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Company’s accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are disclosed in note 2.

The following exemptions from the disclosure requirements of IFRS have been applied in the preparation of these financial statements, in accordance with FRS 101:

- IFRS 7, ‘Financial Instruments: Disclosures’;
- Paragraphs 91 to 99 of IFRS 13, ‘Fair value measurement’ (disclosure of valuation techniques and inputs used for fair value measurement of assets and liabilities);
- Paragraph 38 of IAS 1, ‘Presentation of financial statements’ comparative information requirements in respect of:
 - (i) paragraph 79(a)(iv) of IAS 1 ‘Presentation of financial statements’;
- The following paragraphs of IAS 1, ‘Presentation of financial statements’:

BG Norge Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2018 (continued)

1 Accounting policies (continued)

(i) 10(d), (statement of cash flows);

- IAS 7, 'Statement of cash flows';
- Paragraph 30 and 31 of IAS 8 'Accounting policies, changes in accounting estimates and errors' (requirement for the disclosure of information when an entity has not applied a new IFRS that has been issued but is not yet effective);
- Paragraph 17 and 18A of IAS 24, 'Related party disclosures' (key management compensation);
- The requirements in IAS 24, 'Related party disclosures' to disclose related party transactions entered into between two or more wholly owned members of a group.

Consolidation

The financial statements contain information about BG Norge Limited as an individual company and do not contain consolidated financial information as the parent of a group. The Company is exempt under section 400 of the Companies Act 2006 from the requirement to prepare consolidated financial statements as it and its subsidiary undertakings are included by full consolidation in the consolidated financial statements of its ultimate parent, Royal Dutch Shell plc, a company incorporated in England and Wales.

The immediate parent company is BG International Limited.

The ultimate parent company and controlling party is Royal Dutch Shell plc, which is incorporated in England and Wales. Royal Dutch Shell plc is the parent undertaking of the smallest and largest group to consolidate these accounts.

The consolidated accounts of Royal Dutch Shell plc are available from:

Royal Dutch Shell plc
Tel: +31 888 800 844
email: order@shell.com
Registered office: Shell Centre, London, SE1 7NA

Taxation

Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except that tax attributable to an item of income or expense recognised as other comprehensive income is also recognised directly in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Current tax

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date for tax payable to HM Revenue and Customs, or for group relief to surrender to or to be received from other Group undertakings, and for which payment may be requested.

BG Norge Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2018 (continued)

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements.

A net deferred tax asset is regarded as recoverable and therefore recognised when, on the basis of the most recent available evidence, it is regarded as probable that there will be suitable taxable profits from which the future reversal of the underlying temporary differences can be deducted.

Deferred tax is measured at the average tax rates that are expected to apply in the periods in which the temporary differences are expected to reverse based on tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset deferred tax assets against deferred tax liabilities and when the deferred income taxes assets and liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities where there is an intention to settle the balances on a net basis.

Amounts relating to deferred tax are undiscounted.

Foreign currency translation

(i) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of the Company are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates ('the functional currency'). The financial statements are presented in Pounds Sterling (£), which is also the Company's functional currency.

(ii) Transaction and balances

Income and expense items denominated in foreign currencies are translated into £ at the rate ruling on their transaction date.

Monetary assets and liabilities recorded in foreign currencies have been expressed in £ at the rates of exchange ruling at the year end. Differences on translation are included in the profit and loss account. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in a foreign currency are translated using exchange rates at the date of the transaction. No subsequent translations are made once this has occurred.

BG Norge Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2018 (continued)

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Financial instruments

Financial assets

Financial assets are classified at initial recognition and subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) or fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL). The classification of financial assets is determined by the contractual cash flows and where applicable the business model for managing the financial assets.

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if the objective of the business model is to hold the financial asset in order to collect contractual cash flows and the contractual terms give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest. Financial assets at amortised cost are initially recognised at fair value plus or minus transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial asset. Subsequently the financial asset is measured using the effective interest method less any impairment. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised, modified or impaired. All equity instruments and other debt instruments are recognised at fair value. For equity instruments, on initial recognition, an irrevocable election (on an instrument-by-instrument basis) can be made to designate these as at FVOCI (without recycling to profit and loss) instead of FVTPL. Dividends received on equity instruments are recognised as other income in profit or loss when the right of payment has been established, except when the company benefits from such proceeds as a recovery of part of the cost of the financial asset, in which case, such gains are recorded in other comprehensive income.

Impairment of financial assets

The impairment requirements for expected credit losses are applied to financial assets measured at amortised cost, financial assets measured at FVOCI and financial guarantees contracts to which IFRS 9 is applied and that are not accounted for at FVTPL and lease receivables under IFRS 15 that give rise to a conditional right to consideration. If the credit risk on the financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition, the loss allowance for the financial asset is measured at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses. In other instances, the loss allowance for the financial asset is measured at an amount equal to the twelve month expected credit losses (ECLs). Changes in loss allowances are recognised in profit and loss. For trade debtors that do not contain a significant financing component, the simplified approach is applied recognising expected lifetime credit losses from initial recognition.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost, unless they are required to be measured at FVTPL, such as instruments held for trading, or the Company has opted to measure them at FVTPL. Debt and trade creditors are recognised initially at fair value based on amounts exchanged, net of transaction costs, and subsequently at amortised cost. Interest expense on debt is accounted for using the effective interest method and is recognised in income.

BG Norge Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2018 (continued)

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Turnover

Recognition

Turnover from contracts with customers is recognised over time, or at a point in time, when control of the goods or services are transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services.

For contracts that contain separate performance obligations the transaction price is allocated to those separate performance obligations by reference to their relative standalone selling prices. Turnover is recognised as the performance obligations are fulfilled.

Sale of goods

Turnover from sales of oil, natural gas, chemicals and other products is recognised at the price at which the Company is expected to be entitled to, after deducting sales taxes, excise duties and similar levies, and when the control of the products have been transferred, which is when the customer has the ability to direct the use of the products and obtain substantially all of the remaining benefits from the products. For turnover from refining operations, it is either when product is placed onboard a vessel or offloaded from the vessel, depending on the contractually agreed terms; and for sales of oil products and chemicals, it is either at the point of delivery or the point of receipt, depending on contractual conditions. Turnover from sales of oil and natural gas generally occurs when product is physically transferred into a vessel, pipe or other delivery mechanism. For turnover resulting from arrangements that do not meet the revenue from contract with customer criteria, turnover is classified as from other sources.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that the Company will be required to settle that obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are measured at the management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the obligation at the reporting date and are discounted to present value at a rate intended to reflect the time value of money where the effect of time value of money is material.

Netting off policy

Balances with other companies of the Shell Group are stated gross, unless both of the following conditions are met:

- Currently there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts; and
- There is intent either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

BG Norge Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2018 (continued)

2 Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

The Company makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are addressed below.

Provision for expected credit losses of debtors

For intra-group debtors, the Company uses an internal credit rating to determine the probability of default. Internal credit ratings are based on methodologies adopted by independent credit rating agencies.

3 Turnover

	2018	2017
	£ 000	£ 000
Sale of goods	-	8,023
	<u>-</u>	<u>8,023</u>

4 Interest receivable and similar income

	2018	2017
	£ 000	£ 000
Profit on currency translation - financial items	37	-
	<u>37</u>	<u>-</u>

5 Interest payable and similar charges

	2018	2017
	£ 000	£ 000
Loss on currency translation - financial items	-	25
Unwinding of discount on long term provisions (refer note below)	-	40
	<u>-</u>	<u>65</u>

The decommissioning and restoration provision was disposed of as part of the sale of interest in the Everest field during 2017. There is no retained obligation for the Company.

BG Norge Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2018 (continued)

6 Operating profit/(loss)

Arrived at after charging:

	2018	2017
	£ 000	£ 000
Currency translation:		
Trading activities	-	(113)
Depreciation:		
On owned assets	-	39

The Company had no employees during 2018 (2017: none).

None of the Directors received any emoluments (2017: none) in respect of their services to the Company.

The Company's total tangible assets was disposed of as part of the sale of interest in the Everest field during 2017. There are no tangible assets at the beginning and the end of 2018 for the Company.

7 Auditor's remuneration

The Auditor's remuneration of £4,240 (2017: £6,392) in respect of the statutory audit was borne by another group entity for both the current and preceding years.

Fees paid to the Company's auditor and its associates for non-audit services to the Company itself are not disclosed in the individual financial statements of the Company because the Royal Dutch Shell plc consolidated financial statements are required to disclose such fees on a consolidated basis.

BG Norge Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2018 (continued)

8 Tax on profit/(loss)

Tax credit in the profit and loss account

The tax credit for the year of £98,000 (2017: £19,856,000) is made up as follows:

	2018	2017
	£ 000	£ 000
Current taxation		
UK corporation tax	8	(27,237)
UK corporation tax adjustment to prior periods	<u>(106)</u>	<u>7,644</u>
Total current tax credit	<u>(98)</u>	<u>(19,593)</u>
Deferred taxation		
Arising from origination and reversal of temporary differences	<u>-</u>	<u>(263)</u>
Total deferred tax charge/(credit)	<u>-</u>	<u>(263)</u>
Tax credit in the profit and loss account	<u>(98)</u>	<u>(19,856)</u>

BG Norge Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2018 (continued)

8 Tax on profit/(loss) (continued)

Reconciliation of total tax credit

The tax on profit before tax for the year differs from the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2017 - 40% (ring fence corporation tax of 30% and supplementary charge of 10%)).

The differences are reconciled below:

	2018	2017
	£ 000	£ 000
Profit before tax	(93)	(7,739)
Tax on profit calculated at standard rate (2018- 19%) (2017- 40% (ring fence corporation tax of 30% and supplementary charge of 10%))	18	3,095
Effects of:		
Income exempt from taxation	(10)	(106)
Expenses not deductible	-	5
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	(106)	7,644
Capital allowances depreciation	-	(30,500)
Reconciliation between accounting profit and tax expense (income)	-	6
Total tax credit	<u>(98)</u>	<u>(19,856)</u>

UK Finance Act (No 2) Act 2015 which introduced reductions in the UK corporation tax rate to 19% effective from 1 April 2017 and to 18% effective from 1 April 2020 was enacted on 15 November 2015.

UK Finance Act 2016 which introduced further reductions in the UK corporation tax rate to 17% effective 1 April 2020 was enacted on 15 September 2016.

BG Norge Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2018 (continued)

8 Tax on profit/(loss) (continued)

Deferred tax movement during the prior year:

	At 1 January 2017 £ 000	Recognised in profit and loss account £ 000	At 31 December 2017 £ 000
Accelerated tax depreciation	<u>(263)</u>	<u>263</u>	<u>-</u>

9 Debtors

Debtors: amounts due within one year

	2018 £ 000	2017 £ 000
Amounts owed by Group undertakings:		
Parent undertakings	8,214	9,951
Fellow subsidiary undertakings	2	444
Tax receivable	<u>27,404</u>	<u>25,042</u>
	<u>35,620</u>	<u>35,437</u>

Amounts owed by group undertakings are unsecured, interest free, have no fixed date of repayment and are repayable on demand.

No assets were assessed as credit impaired.

The Company has recorded all financials assets at amortised cost.

10 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2018 £ 000	2017 £ 000
Amounts owed to Group undertakings		
Fellow subsidiary undertakings	-	2
Accrued expenses	<u>-</u>	<u>6</u>
	<u>-</u>	<u>8</u>

Amounts owed to group undertakings are unsecured, interest free, have no fixed date of repayment and are repayable on demand.

The Company has recorded all financials liabilities at amortised cost.

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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2018 (continued)

11 Called up share capital

Allotted, called up and fully paid shares

	No.	2018 £ 000	No.	2017 £ 000
Ordinary shares of £1 each	<u>1,000,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>