



Reporting of Foreign Exchange Transactions

Specification requirements

2026

TALL

SOM FORTELLER

2026

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Background

The statistics for foreign exchange provide an overview of the activity in the foreign exchange market for Norwegian kroner, and provide information on which participants have been active and the types of contracts that have been entered. The statistics are based on daily transaction data on purchases and sales of Norwegian kroner against foreign currencies reported by the largest banks active in the krone market. This requirements specification describes the data extraction performed by the reporting banks and the reporting format.

Section 5-3 of the Act relating to Norges Bank and the monetary system etc. (the Central Bank Act) authorises Norges Bank to require undertakings in the financial sector to provide information that is necessary to fulfil the purpose of the central banking activities. This includes, for example, information on banks' activities, financing, accounts, transactions, and holdings on their own behalf and on behalf of customers. Regulation of 16 January 2020 no. 53 on the implementation of the reporting obligation pursuant to section 5-3 of the Central Bank Act (the Reporting Obligation Regulation) provides Norges Bank with the legal basis for collecting data for the foreign exchange trading statistics.

Norges Bank publishes the foreign exchange trading statistics on a weekly basis every Wednesday, at an aggregated level. The reporting banks receive feedback on their own market shares monthly.

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1. The types of data requested

1.1. Daily turnover data and number of trades

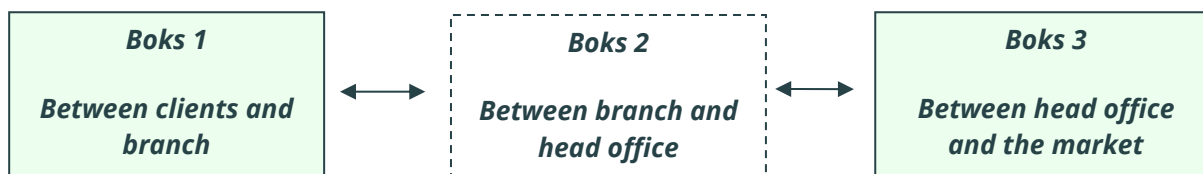
The reporting banks should report all turnover in NOK against other currencies during a trading day grouped by currency, counterparty category and instruments/ contract types. Purchases and sales shall be reported separately. Reporting is submitted on a daily basis, and no later than by the end of the following business day. All amounts should be reported in thousands, without decimals. In addition, the number of trades underlying each reported item shall be provided

For public holidays in Norway, such as May 17th, a separate report shall be prepared for turnover conducted through other parts of the group. If public holidays cause transmission problems, reporting may be postponed until the following business day. In the event of technical problems, reporting may be postponed by agreement; however, when reporting resumes, it is important that turnover is allocated to the correct trading date (i.e. multiple days should not be aggregated into a single reporting date).

Several of the reporting banks are foreign-controlled (branches or subsidiary banks of foreign banks). Some of the transactions conducted by these banks are passed on to, or executed by, the head office abroad. This may apply to interbank trading, trading with large customers/large transactions, and trading in options. To ensure that the statistics present an accurate picture and that our reporting banks receive correct information concerning their full market shares, Statistics Norway wishes to receive a report on the total NOK turnover of the group combined. The subsidiary branch and the head office is thus regarded as one unit. NOK transactions between branches or subsidiary banks in other countries and their clients should be reported, but *not* internal transactions between branches and the head office¹. If supplementary reporting from the head office is necessary, the reporting banks are free to submit additional reports, or combine them, either because the reports come from different countries or they come from different systems (e.g. Markets and Treasury).

The reporting of trades between legally independent units in the same group can be illustrated as follows:

Transactions between a branch/subsidiary bank and its clients are often hedged against the head office located in the foreign country. This internal hedging should not be part of the reporting. The head office will in turn hedge against the market (other banks). This interbank trading should be reported. Only the transactions in Box 1 and Box 3 in the example below should be reported.



The following sections provide an overview of the subcategories to which the daily turnover shall be allocated.

1.2. Currency split

The following currency split is made:

¹ Internal transactions from risk netting activities (post trade compression) should not be reported

- EURNOK, measured in EUR²
- USDNOK, measured in USD³
- OtherNOK, measured in NOK (all other currencies grouped together)

Reporting banks should report their purchases of foreign exchange (by sale of NOK) and sales of foreign exchange (by purchase of NOK), All amounts should be reported in thousands without decimals.

Examples of how the currency reporting should be structured:

1. Bank A buys NOK 16 and sells EUR 2
This should be reported as:
Sale: EUR 2
2. Bank A sells NOK 70 buys USD 10
This should be reported as:
Purchase: USD 10
3. Bank A sells NOK 120 buys GBP 10
This should be reported as:
Purchase: NOK 120
4. Bank A buys NOK 6 sells JPY 100
This should be reported as:
Purchase: NOK 6

1.3. Counterparties

The turnover should be distributed among the following counterparties:

- Other reporting banks
- Other foreign banks
- Other Norwegian banks
- Other Norwegian financial clients
- Norwegian non-financial clients excluding oil companies
- Oil companies
- Foreign financial clients
- Foreign non-financial clients
- Norges Bank
- (internal transactions, between head-office and branch/subsidiary – should not be reported)

For the reporting banks the turnover of the whole group (parent banks and subsidiaries/branches) should be reported combined (see subsection 1). Trades against other reporting banks should be reported in the same way, i.e. trade against a branch, subsidiary or the parent bank, in Norway or abroad, should all be allocated to the same unit/group.

For other than the reporting banks, the following counterparties are considered Norwegian:

- Norwegian registered companies/unit, excluding foreign branches/subsidiaries. This definition is valid regardless of the owner's nationality. Foreign-owned Norwegian registered companies are therefore considered Norwegian.
- Norwegian-domiciled branches of companies registered abroad.

² Norges Bank uses daily exchange rates to convert reported EUR amounts into NOK

³ Norges Bank uses daily exchange rates to convert reported USD amounts into NOK

Accordingly, the following counterparties other than the reporting banks will be considered foreign:

- Companies/units registered abroad and located outside Norway
- Foreign branches of Norwegian registered companies

The reporting banks must extract the NOK trades from their systems and allocate into the relevant counterparty category. The table below defines the different classifications and can be of help for the banks using institutional sector codes as identifiers in their systems. The institutional sector code is a statistical standard based on UN recommendations for national accounts specifications (SNA). The extract from the trading system must include all trades (with the possible exception of internal transactions); the counterparty distribution below covers all possible trades with different customers (gives full coverage of the NOK activity).

Counterparties	Definition/comments	Organisation number
Other reporting banks	Including subsidiary banks and branches in Norway and abroad	
DNB		984851006 + foreign units
Nordea	Not deals against Nordea New York	911044110 + foreign units
SEB		971049944 + foreign units
Svenska Handelsbanken	Only deals against Head-office in Sweden and branch in Norway	971171324 + foreign units
Danske Bank		810969652 + utl. enheter
		Sector code
Other foreign banks		9250
Other norwegian banks		3200
Other norwegian financial clients	Mortgage companies	3900
	Finance companies	3500
	State lending institutions	3600
	Financial holding companies	4100
	Unit trusts	4300
	Close ended investment funds and venture and development capital companies	4500
	Other financial enterprises, except insurance companies and pension funds	4900
	Life insurance companies and pension funds	5500
	Non-life insurance companies	5700
Norwegian non-financial clients excluding oil companies	Central government unincorporated enterprises	1100
	Central government incorporated enterprises	1120
	Local government unincorporated enterprises	1510
	Local government incorporated enterprises	1520
	Private incorporated enterprises	2100
	Private quasi-unincorporated enterprises	2300
	Central government and social security funds	6100
	Municipalities	6500
	Non-profit institutions serving households	7000
	Private unincorporated marked enterprises	8200
	Cooperative building societies	8300
	Employees, pensioners, social security recipients	8500
Oil companies	Companies that extract crude oil and natural gas on the Norwegian continental shelf	Industries 06.1 and 06.2
Foreign financial clients	Foreign central banks	9200
	Foreign credit institutions (excluding banks)	9300
	Multilateral development banks	9400
	Other foreign financial enterprises (excluding banks and other credit institutions)	9500
Foreign non-financial clients	Foreign non-financial enterprises	9100
	Foreign central government	9610
	Foreign households	9800
Norges Bank	Central Bank of Norway	3100

Some of the reporting banks are not able to deliver data for (all) subsidiaries/branches, these

exceptions are listed in the comments column in the table. Other reporting banks should report trades with the specified foreign branches under the category “transactions between parent bank and subsidiary/branch”. Other reporting banks should classify trades with these branches under the counterparty group “other foreign banks”, and not under the reporting banks category.

In the counterparty group **Oil companies**, all trades against companies that extract crude oil and natural gas on the Norwegian continental shelf, including subsidiaries in Norway of foreign registered companies, should be recorded. This corresponds to the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC2007), industries 06.1 and 06.2, or in corresponding ORBOF-reporting standard, industry 023. Foreign oil and gas companies that may be assumed to have links to petroleum activities on the Norwegian continental shelf should also be included. This includes cases where companies have established separate settlement centrals or internal banks as distinct legal entities, or where a foreign head office carries out payments on behalf of Norwegian subsidiaries. A list of oil and gas companies that may be useful in this counterparty group is found in the appendix to this requirement specification.

1.4. Instruments/contract types

Turnover should be distributed among the following contract instruments and maturity buckets.⁴

- Spot 2 days
- Outright forward
 - 0 days to 1 day
 - 3 days to 3 months
 - 3 months to 6 months
 - 6 months to 12 months
 - 12 months to 2 years
 - over 2 years
- Swap
 - 0 days to 2 days
 - 3 days to 3 months
 - 3 months to 6 months
 - 6 months to 12 months
 - 12 months to 2 years
 - over 2 years
- Options
 - Put
 - Call
 - Other
 - For all types of options:
 - Number of transaction
 - Nominal value
 - Delta value

For swap transactions, only the far leg should be reported⁵. For example if euros are bought as an outright forward (the far leg), this should be reported as a swap purchase, the near leg is not reported at all. The maturity is calculated as the difference between the far leg and the near leg. If

⁴ Maturity is reported based on the number of calendar days in the contract, where 3 months correspond to approximately 90 days, 6 months to approximately 180 days, and so on

⁵ This is the same way of reporting as in the “Triennial Central Bank Survey of Foreign Exchange and Derivatives Market Activity” by BIS. This ensures that the direction of swaps is reported unambiguously.

the transaction is a so-called synthetic swap⁶, consisting of two opposing forward transactions, one of the following approaches shall be applied: Either to report the entire transaction as an FX swap, where only the far leg is reported. Alternatively, to report both transactions as two separate forwards, i.e. report both the far and the near leg.

For options, nominal value, delta value and the number of transactions should be aggregated and divided into puts and calls (and currency, counterparties and purchase/sale). Each portion of an option strategy should be reported separately. The category "other" should only be used if it is not possible to split the option into puts and calls. The delta value should be reported where possible. Conversion to NOK values for options reported in currencies other than EUR and USD shall be performed using a representative exchange rate against Norwegian kroner on the day the option contract is entered into. For EUR and USD, Statistics Norway will perform the conversion to NOK values. Reporting banks with very low activity in the option market can ask for an exemption for this part of the reporting.

1.5. Corrections

When bookkeeping errors arise, corrections will often be made after the report has been sent on the relevant day. To avoid that erroneous reporting give a misleading statistics of the krone market, Statistics Norway therefore needs to receive corrections as quickly as possible.

One of the fields in the record is used to indicate if this is an ordinary record, i.e. a subcategory for turnover on the relevant day, or if it is a correction of data delivered earlier. If the record is a correction, the number should be stated as the change (+/-) in the amount submitted earlier. It is not necessary to submit corrections if only the delta value changes. However, if the amount changes, an updated delta value may also be submitted together with the correction. Upon receipt of such corrections, Statistics Norway will adjust the reported figures accordingly.

When submitting multiple corrections referring to the same transaction, it is important to note that only one correction per series per date is possible. This implies that, for a single transaction, the bank must aggregate any multiple corrections itself and submit them as a single record. If further corrections to the same transaction arise after what has previously been reported (for example, several days later), the correction submitted must still represent the total adjustment relative to the original amount. The system does not aggregate received corrections automatically. Banks must therefore ensure that cumulative corrections relative to the original transaction are submitted.

Example illustrating the reporting of corrections:

In a submitted file, the following original transaction and corresponding correction may appear:

```
20090325;O;S;OP;BAUT;EUR;10;9999;99
```

```
20090325;K;S;OP;BAUT;EUR;2;1234;5
```

If, a few days later, an additional correction to the same transaction is required, for example an amount of 100, the correction must be aggregated and reported as follows:

```
20090325;K;S;OP;BAUT;EUR;3;1334;5
```

For the original transaction, this most recently submitted correction is applied.

If it subsequently turns out that there should not have been any correction to the original transaction after all, i.e. the correction is to be nullified, this shall be reported as follows, since the most recently submitted correction is always the one that applies:

```
20090325;K;S;OP;BAUT;EUR;0;0;0
```

⁶ A synthetic swap is defined as a combination of an opposing spot transaction and a forward transaction, or a combination of two opposing forward transactions.

Only the original transaction will then remain (20090325;O;S;OP;BAUT;EUR;10;9999;99) with no corrections applied.

Reporting banks that do not have the possibility of backdating corrections, or separating them, will need to contact Statistics Norway to clarify the bookkeeping and agree on a way of reporting them.

2. Technical documentation

2.1. File content

Each delivery (file) shall contain information about the delivery itself, in addition to the data records submitted. Since each record includes the date to which it applies, data for multiple days may be submitted within the same file if, for some reason, delivery for a previous day has not been submitted. The same applies to corrections (see Part 1, Section 5).

Information about the delivery. The following details are necessary and should be given once per file.

Field name	Description	Format
<Sender>	Organisation number if a Norwegian entity. Foreign entities will be assigned a D-number.	9 pos
<Reporter>	Organisation number of the entity to which the data pertain. Foreign entities with a Norwegian branch shall use the Norwegian branch's organisation number. Foreign reporters without a Norwegian branch should use a D-number.	9 pos
<DeliveryDate>	Date of delivery	YYYYMMDD

Information about the record. For each of the series (each record) the following characteristic must be given to identify the series:

Field name	Description	Format
<DataDate>	Transaction date	YYYYMMDD
<DataType>	Code indicating whether the record is an ordinary record or a correction to previously submitted data; see code list	1 pos
<TransactionType>	See code list	1 pos
<ContractType>	See code list	Max 9 pos
<Counterparty>	See code list	4 pos
<Currency>	See code list	3 pos
<NumberOfTrades>	Number of trades included in the record	Integer
<Amount>	Amount reported in the record	Integer
<DeltaValue>	Reported if contract type is OP/OC/OR; see code list	Integer

2.2. File format

The data shall be delivered in TXT format.

File content and code list is as follows:

Sender	Reporter	Delivery date
9 positions	9 positions	8 positions
123456789	123456789	201910004

For each transaction:

Date	Datatype	Transaction type	Contract type	Counter-party	Currency	Number of trades	Amount	Delta value
8 pos	1 pos	1 pos	Max 9 pos	4 pos	3 pos			
20191003	O	K	T0D1D	BARB	EUR	3	10000	
20191003	O	S	OP	BAUT	USD	1	3000	1000
20191003	K	S	S0D2D	OSNO	USD	2	5000	

The .txt file should look like this (semicolon separated):

```
123456789;123456789;20051004
20191003;O;K;T0d1d;BARB;EUR;3;10000;
20191003;O;S;OP;BAUT;USD;1;3000;1000
20191003;K;S;S0d2d;OSNO;USD;2;5000;
```

All fields should be populated. If there is no amount for delta value, there should be a semicolon after amount. All figures have to be an integral number without decimals and in thousands NOK. In addition there shall be one record on each line.

2.3. Code list

The code list provides an overview of valid codes for each field in a record:

Field name	Code	Norwegian description	English description
<DataDate>		Den dato recorden gjelder for transaksjonsdato og er på format ÅÅÅÅMMDD	This date record is the value for the transaction date in the format YYYYMMDD
<DataType>		Benyttes for å informere om recorden er en ordinær leveranse for oppgitt dato, eller om den er en korleksjon til tidligere innrapportert tall for denne recorden.	Data categories. Is to tell whether this record is an ordinary delivery for this date, or a corrective figure for previously delivered record.
	O K	Ordinær leveranse Korleksjon	Ordinary delivery Correction
<TransactionType>		Transaksjonstype	Transaction type
	K S	Kjøp Salg	Purchase Sale
<ContractType>		Instrumenttype / kontraktstype	Instrument / contract type
	SPOT	Spot: 2 dager	Spot: 2 days
	T0d1d	Termin: 0 tom 1 dag	Outright forward: 0 days to 1 day
	T3d3m	Termin: 3 dg tom 3 mnd	Outright forward: 3 days to 3 months
	T3m6m	Termin: 3 mnd tom 6 mnd	Outright forward: 3 months to 6 months
	T6m12m	Termin: 6 mnd tom 12 mnd	Outright forward: 6 months to 12 months
	TY2	Termin: 12 mnd tom 2 år	Outright forward: 1 year to 2 years

	TREST	Termin: over 2 år	Outright forward: Over 2 years
	S0d2d	Swap: 0 tom 2 dager	Swap: 0 days to 2 days
	S3d3m	Swap: 3 dg tom 3 mnd	Swap: 3 days to 3 months
	S3m6m	Swap: 3 mnd tom 6 mnd	Swap: 3 months to 6 months
	S6m12m	Swap: 6 mnd tom 12 mnd	Swap: 6 months to 12 months
	SY2	Swap: 12 mnd tom 2 år	Swap: 1 year to 2 years
	SREST	Swap: over 2 år	Swap: Over 2 years
	OP	Opsjon: Put	Options: put
	OC	Opsjon: Call	Options: call
	OR	Opsjon: Rest	Options: others
<Counterparty>		Motparsinndeling	Counterparty
	BARB	Andre rapportørbanker	Other reporting banks
	BAUT	Andre utenlandske banker	Other foreign banks
	BANO	Andre norske banker	Other Norwegian banks
	FSNO	Andre norske kunder i finansiell sektor	Other Norwegian financial clients
	OSNO	Oljeselskaper	Oil companies
	IFNO	Norske ikke-finansielle kunder ekskl. oljeselskapene	Norwegian non-financial clients excluding oil companies
	INTR	Transaksjoner mellom morbank og datterselskap/ filial (frivillig)	Transactions between head office and subsidiary bank/ branch (optional)
	FSUT	Utenlandske kunder i finansiell sektor ellers	Other foreign financial clients
	IFUT	Utenlandske ikke-finansielle kunder	Foreign non-financial clients
	NBNO	Norges Bank	Norges Bank
<Currency>		Valutafordeling	Currency split
	EUR	EURNOK, målt i EUR	EURNOK, measured in EUR
	USD	USDNOK, målt i USD	USDNOK, measured in USD
	NOK	AndreNOK, målt i NOK	OtherNOK, measured in NOK
<NumberOfTrades>		Antall handler/transaksjoner som inngår i spesifikasjonen/aggregeringen	Number of transactions/deals included in the aggregation
<Amount>		Sum nominell verdi i tusen, uten desimaler	Gross nominal value in thousands without decimals
<DeltaValue>		Delta verdi – kun i bruk for opsjoner	Delta value, for options only

2.4. Name of the file

Files shall be delivered using the following naming convention for the filename:

- The sender's organisation number – D-number if foreign entity
- The reporting unit's organisation number – D-number if foreign reporter, Norwegian branch organisation number if supplementary reporting from foreign head office/branch
- The date of dispatch

Example: 987654321_987654321_20190429.txt

2.5. Altinn

Altinn is the national platform for digital dialogue between businesses, individuals and public authorities in Norway. Reporting of foreign exchange trading data is carried out via Altinn as the transmission channel.

Login and authentication

Login can be performed using the following methods:

- ID-porten for personal logins.
- System user via Maskinporten for machine-to-machine communication (M2M).

Login using an enterprise certificate is being phased out. When using Maskinporten (with or without a system user) and ID-porten, an enterprise certificate is no longer required.

Authorisations and registrations

The person submitting the report must have the necessary authorisations to submit data on behalf of the bank. The legal entity for which data are reported must be registered in the Central Coordinating Register for Legal Entities (**Enhetsregisteret**). Persons without a Norwegian national identity number must obtain a **D-number** from the Norwegian Tax Administration. See information provided by the Norwegian Tax Administration regarding [D numbers for foreign individuals who report on behalf of companies in Norway](#)

Roles and access rights in Altinn

Altinn II roles are being phased out and replaced by access packages in Altinn 3. Access packages provide more precise control over which services a user can access. They are thematically grouped and facilitate easier delegation of appropriate authorisations.

The organisation's access manager or main administrator may delegate access packages. To complete and submit the form on behalf of the enterprise, the reporter must hold one of the following access packages:

- Rapportering av statistikk
- Regnskapsfører uten signeringsrettighet
- Regnskapsfører med signeringsrettighet
- Ansvarlig revisor
- Regnskap og økonomirapportering

Access may also be granted by means of a single right (authorisation to a single service).

For more information about access packages and the general use of Altinn, see **altinn.no** (menu item *Help and contact*).

How to find and fill out the form RA-0628 in Altinn

1. Find the form:

- Go to altinn.no
- Select *All forms and services* from the main menu.

- Search for "RA-0628" or "valutahandel".
- Select Rapportering om valutahandel.
- Choose Start service.
(You will be asked to log in if you are not already logged in.)

The screenshot shows the Altinn homepage. At the top left is the Altinn logo. To the right are 'Log in' and 'Menu' buttons. Below the logo is a search bar with the placeholder text 'Search on altinn.no'. Underneath the search bar are two filters: 'All services' and 'All providers'. The main content area is a grid of service categories, each with an icon and text: 'For private individuals', 'Salaries and personnel', 'For specific industries', 'Recognition of foreign professional qualifications', 'Taxes, fees and accounting', 'Start, change, liquidate', 'Authorizations and qualifications', 'Health, safety and environment', 'Conditions of the business', and 'Grants and compensation'.

The screenshot shows the service page for 'Rapportering om valutahandel (RA-0628)'. The title is 'Rapportering om valutahandel (RA-0628)'. Below the title is the provider 'Statistics Norway (SSB)'. The main text reads: 'Banker som er valgt ut til å svare på undersøkelsen, skal gi informasjon om daglige transaksjonsdata over kjøp og salg av norske kroner mot utenlandsk valuta fra de største bankene. Opplysningene brukes til å gi informasjon om hvilke aktører som har vært aktive i valutamarkedet og hvilken type kontrakter som er inngått.' At the bottom of the page is a dark blue button labeled 'Start service'.

2. Select unit

- Select the legal entity for which you are reporting. The entity must be registered in the Central Coordinating Register for Legal Entities (Enhetsregisteret).

The screenshot shows the 'Hvem vil du sende inn for?' (Whom do you want to submit for?) selection screen. It features a search bar with the placeholder 'Søk etter aktør'. Below the search bar, there are two checkboxes: 'Dine aktører som kan starte tjenesten:' (checked), 'Vis slettede' (unchecked), and 'Vis underenheter' (checked). The main content area displays a list of legal entities. The first entry is 'VIS SIKKER TIGER AS' with org.nr. 312538199. Below this entry, there is a blue checkmark icon and the text '38 underenheter'. The second entry is 'DOGMATISK IMPULSIV FJELLREV' with org.nr. 314494113.

3. Complete and submit the form

- Organisation number and the current date are prefilled
- Upload the file by dragging and dropping it into the attachment field, or by using **Browse file**
- Click **Next**
- Add any supplementary information in the comments field
- Enter and confirm contact details
- Click **Submit**
- You will then receive a receipt with a submission ID.

Machine-to-machine reporting via Altinn

Machine-to-machine reporting refers to the process whereby data or information are transferred electronically, often automatically, from one system or source to another. In this case, data are transferred directly from the reporter's system (often referred to as the end-user system), via Altinn, to Statistics Norway.

Prerequisites

The system provider or the party responsible for operating the reporter's system must:

- Establish integration with Altinn
- Support the relevant Altinn service (app)
- Register and authenticate the system for use of Altinn's APIs

Technical documentation is available via the Norwegian Digitalisation Agency's collaboration portal: <https://samarbeid.digdir.no/altinn/ta-i-bruk-sluttbrukersystem/2409> (currently only in Norwegian)

App for machine-to-machine reporting

For machine-to-machine submission, the **RS-0628** app is used.

Documentation and API endpoints are available on Statistics Norway's reporting page: <https://www.ssb.no/innrapportering/rapportering-om-valutahandel>

Technical user support (Altinn)

For questions regarding login, access packages, delegation or use of Altinn.

Telephone: +47 75 00 60 00

Email: support@altinn.no

Service hours: Weekdays 08.00 - 15.30 (GMT+1)

Subject-matter support (Statistics Norway)

For questions related to the professional/statistical content and the reporting files.

Email: valutahandel@ssb.no

2.6. Contact Statistics Norway

Statistics Norway will, to the extent possible, assist the reporting banks in their work with data extraction and corrections. Questions may be directed to:

General mailbox

Email: valutahandel@ssb.no

Andreas Rønning

Email: andreas.ronning@ssb.no

Telephone: +47 40 81 14 92

Simen Sommer

Email: simen.sommer@ssb.no

Telephone: +47 48 05 04 47

2.7. Contact Norges Bank

Norges Bank will assist the reporting banks with questions related to the publication of the foreign exchange trading statistics, and with professional issues related to the reporting:

General

mailbox

Email: data_management@norges-bank.no

3. Appendix

3.1. Active oil companies on the Norwegian continental shelf per may 2026

891797702	NORTH ENERGY ASA
913561473	WELLESLEY PETROLEUM AS
914048990	EXXONMOBIL EXPLORATION AND PRODUC AS
914807077	NORSKE SHELL AS
915419062	OKEA ASA
916358857	M VEST ENERGY AS
918110127	CONOCOPHILLIPS SKANDINAVIA AS
918175334	PANDION ENERGY AS
918500863	NORTH SEA INFRASTRUCTURE AS
918980946	KISTOS ENERGY (NORWAY) AS
919160675	VÅR ENERGI ASA
919886080	SOURCE ENERGY AS
923609016	EQUINOR ASA
924186720	JAPEX NORGE AS
927066440	TOTALENERGIES EP NORGE AS
931713671	INEOS E&P NORGE AS
948138646	CONOCOPHILLIPS NORGE NUF
953133210	INPEX IDEMITSU NORGE AS
975871932	NORPIPE OIL AS
977095239	PETRO-CANADA NORWAY INC norsk
979302932	KARPINSKY OIL & GAS COMPANY AS
983213227	MONGSTAD TERMINAL DA
983382355	PETORO AS
985224323	HARBOUR ENERGY NORGE AS
988217867	CONCEDO AS
988400025	OMV NORGE AS
989490168	SPIRIT NORWAY HOLDING AS
989747444	NOR ENERGY AS
989795848	AKER BP ASA
990888213	EQUINOR ENERGY AS
991317155	ORLEN UPSTREAM NORWAY AS
993787787	REPSOL NORGE AS
995152142	CAPEOMEGA AS
996888177	DNO NORGE AS
997015231	PETROLIA NOCO AS
998726441	LIME PETROLEUM AS