



2023 Third quarter Financial statements and review

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Equinor third quarter 2023

Equinor delivered adjusted earnings* of USD 8.02 billion and USD 2.73 billion after tax in the third quarter of 2023. Net operating income was USD 7.45 billion, and net income was USD 2.50 billion.

Financial and operational performance

- Strong earnings and cash flow from operations
- High oil production. NCS gas production impacted by planned maintenance and extended turnarounds
- Strong results from sales and trading of oil and oil products

Strategic progress

- Dogger Bank A first power in the UK
- Negative decision on petition for US Northeast Coast offshore wind projects
- Breidablikk field onstream; approval of Snøhvit Future PDO
- Consent to develop the Rosebank field in the UK

Competitive capital distribution

- Third quarter ordinary cash dividend of USD 0.30 per share, continued extraordinary cash dividend of USD 0.60 per share and fourth tranche of share buy-back USD 1.67 billion

Financial information	Quarters			Change	Financial information (unaudited, in USD million)	First nine months		
	Q3 2023	Q2 2023	Q3 2022			Q3 on Q3	2023	2022
Net operating income/(loss)	7,453	7,051	26,103	(71%)	27,022	62,228	(57%)	
Adjusted earnings*	8,024	7,543	24,472 ¹⁾	(67%)	27,539	59,907 ¹⁾	(54%)	
Net income/(loss)	2,501	1,829	9,371	(73%)	9,296	20,847	(55%)	
Adjusted earnings after tax*	2,731	2,246	7,191 ¹⁾	(62%)	8,492	17,961 ¹⁾	(53%)	
Cash flows provided by operating activities	5,236	1,857	6,578	(20%)	21,965	30,869	(29%)	
Cash flow from operations after taxes paid*	7,594	(356)	7,524	1%	16,953	32,952	(49%)	
Net cash flow*	1,479	(10,758)	2,402	(38%)	(5,079)	21,719	N/A	
Operational information								
Group average liquids price (USD/bbl) [1]	80.3	70.3	92.9	(14%)	74.8	99.0	(24%)	
Total equity liquids and gas production (mboe per day) [4]	2,007	1,994	2,021	(1%)	2,043	2,037	0%	
Total power generation (GWh) Equinor share	883	947	491	80%	2,993	1,328	>100%	
Renewable power generation (GWh) Equinor share	373	345	294	27%	1,242	1,131	10%	

Anders Opedal, president and CEO of Equinor ASA:

"Equinor delivered strong cash flow and earnings in a quarter with considerably lower gas prices than last year. Through strong operational performance, we delivered high oil production from Johan Sverdrup and our international portfolio. The gas production from the Norwegian continental shelf was impacted by planned maintenance and extended turnarounds. We continue with significant capital distribution and will deliver a total distribution of 17 billion dollars in 2023."

"We continue our transition, with first power from Dogger Bank in the UK - the world's largest offshore wind farm, further expanding in onshore renewables in Brazil and Poland, and investing in the Bayou Bend CCS project in the US. With the approved plan for electrification of Hammerfest LNG, and start-up of power from shore for Gina Krog, we continue to reduce our own emissions."

"We continue to contribute to energy security by developing profitable oil and gas projects with low emissions from production, through the development of the Rosebank field in the UK and the start-up of the Breidablikk field on the NCS."

Health, safety and the environment	Twelve months average per Q3 2023	Full year 2022	
Serious incident frequency (SIF)	0.3	0.4	
	First nine months 2023	Full year 2022	
Upstream CO ₂ intensity (kg CO ₂ /boe)	6.9	6.9	
	First nine months 2023	First nine months 2022	
Absolute scope 1+2 GHG emissions (million tonnes CO ₂ e)	8.6	8.4	
	30 September 2023	31 December 2022	%-point change
Net debt to capital employed adjusted*			
Net debt to capital employed adjusted*	(22.9%)	(23.9%)	1.0
	Q3 2023	Q2 2023	Q3 2022
Dividend (USD per share)			
Ordinary cash dividend per share	0.30	0.30	0.20
Extraordinary cash dividend per share	0.60	0.60	0.70

In the first nine months of 2023 Equinor settled shares in the market under the share buy-back programmes of USD 1.4 billion and USD 3.6 billion for the Norwegian government's share of the 2022 programme and the first tranche of the 2023 programme.

* For items marked with an asterisk throughout this report, see Use and reconciliation of non-GAAP financial measures in the [Supplementary disclosures](#)

1) Restated. For more information, see Amended principles for Adjusted earnings in the section 'Use and reconciliation of non-GAAP financial measures' in the [Supplementary disclosures](#).

Strong oil production

Equinor delivered total equity production of 2,007 mboe per day in the third quarter, compared to 2,021 mboe per day in the same quarter of 2022. Liquids production grew 12% compared to the same quarter last year. This was mainly driven by strong operational performance and production from Johan Sverdrup on the NCS, the partner operated Vito field in the USA, the Peregrino field in Brazil and the addition of the Buzzard field in the UK to the portfolio. Gas production was impacted by planned maintenance and unplanned extended turnarounds on the Troll A-platform and the third-party operated Nyhamna gas processing facility. Following the unplanned losses year to date, estimated production in 2023 is now adjusted to be around 1.5 % above 2022-level.

Power production from renewable energy sources was 373 GWh in the quarter, up from 294 GWh in the same quarter last year. The increase was driven by higher production on UK wind farms and new production from onshore renewables in Poland, as well as the floating wind farm Hywind Tampen in full production. Including UK gas-to-power, total power production ended at 883 GWh for the quarter.

Strategic and industrial progress

Equinor continues to develop its renewables and low carbon solutions portfolio, while contributing to energy security by developing profitable oil and gas projects with low emissions from production.

In the UK, Dogger Bank A, the world's largest offshore wind farm, started production in October. It is expected

to contribute to energy security and the decarbonisation of the UK's energy system. The Rosebank field received government approval to progress towards planned oil production in 2026-27. With total recoverable resources of around 245 million barrels, the field is expected to strengthen production and value creation on UK continental shelf and for Equinor.

On the NCS the Breidablikk field started production in October, ahead of schedule and with low costs and low emissions from production. In the quarter, the plan for electrification and onshore compression at Hammerfest LNG received government approval, enabling LNG exports with reduced emissions towards 2050. The plan for development of the Eirin field was also delivered, the field is expected to contribute with gas volumes from 2025. Eirin will be developed as a subsea tie-back to Gina Krog, which was powered from shore this quarter.

Offshore wind projects on the US Northeast Coast are negatively impacted by cost inflation and supply chain constraints. New York Public Service Commission rejected price increase petitions from Equinor and other companies and Equinor is assessing the implications for its projects.

In the quarter, Equinor acquired a stake in Bayou Bend CCS LLC, a company well positioned to develop one of the largest carbon capture and storage projects in the USA.

Equinor completed 5 exploration wells offshore with 2 commercial discoveries in the quarter. At the quarter end, 12 wells were ongoing.

Strong financial results

Equinor delivered strong adjusted earnings* of USD 8.02 billion and USD 2.73 billion after tax. This is lower than for the same quarter last year, mainly due to gas prices coming down from the extraordinary levels in 2022.

The Marketing, Midstream & Processing (MMP) segment delivered strong results with adjusted earnings* of USD 876 million, above the guided range for adjusted earnings*. The result was mostly driven by strong sales and trading of oil and oil products, optimisation of the shipping portfolio and high refining margins.

In the third quarter, Equinor recognised net impairments of USD 971 million, mainly consisting of impairments of assets on the NCS and in the MMP segment of USD 588 million and USD 346 million, respectively. In the Renewables segment, an impairment of USD 300 million was recognised. This was partially offset by a reversal of impairment of an asset in the US Gulf of Mexico of USD 290 million.

Cash flow provided by operating activities, before taxes paid and working capital items, amounted to USD 11.3 billion for the third quarter.

Equinor paid an NCS tax instalment of USD 3.67 billion based on expected 2023 earnings. In October an extra instalment of USD 930 million was paid, and two ordinary instalments of USD 3.75 billion⁽¹⁾, will be paid in the fourth quarter.

Organic capital expenditure* was USD 2.64 billion for the quarter, and total capital expenditures were

USD 3.21 billion. After taxes, capital distribution to shareholders and investments, net cash flow* ended at USD 1.48 billion for the third quarter.

Equinor maintains a strong financial position with adjusted net debt to capital employed ratio* at negative 22.9% by the end of the third quarter, from negative 35.1% at the end of the second quarter of 2023.

Competitive capital distribution

The board of directors has decided an ordinary cash dividend of USD 0.30 per share, and to continue the extraordinary cash dividend of USD 0.60 per share for the third quarter of 2023, in line with communication at the Capital Markets Update in February. The Equinor shares will trade ex-dividend on Oslo Børs and New York Stock Exchange from and including 14 February 2024.

Total capital distribution for 2023 will be around USD 17 billion, including a share buy-back programme of USD 6 billion. The board of directors has decided to initiate a fourth and final tranche of the share buy-back programme for 2023 of USD 1.67 billion. The fourth tranche will commence on 30 October and end no later than 29 January 2024.

The third tranche of the share buy-back programme for 2023 was completed on 20 October 2023 with a total value of up to USD 1.67 billion.

All share buy-back amounts include shares to be redeemed by the Norwegian State.

⁽¹⁾ NOK 37.5 billion, USD estimate based on a USD/NOK exchange rate assumption of 10.

Group review

Quarters				Change Q3 on Q3	Financial information (unaudited, in USD million)	First nine months		
Q3 2023	Q2 2023	Q3 2022	2023			2022	Change	
26,024	22,872	43,633	(40%)	Total revenues and other income	78,120	116,486	(33%)	
25,735	23,133	43,509 ¹⁾	(41%)	Adjusted total revenues and other income*	77,388	116,390 ¹⁾	(34%)	
(18,571)	(15,821)	(17,531)	6%	Total operating expenses	(51,098)	(54,258)	(6%)	
(12,392)	(10,676)	(13,969)	(11%)	Adjusted purchases* [5]	(34,331)	(41,635)	(18%)	
(2,703)	(2,752)	(2,657)	2%	Adjusted operating and administrative expenses*	(8,305)	(7,497)	11%	
(2,426)	(2,232)	(2,118)	15%	Adjusted depreciation, amortisation and net impairments*	(6,856)	(6,600)	4%	
(190)	71	(292)	(35%)	Adjusted exploration expenses*	(357)	(751)	(52%)	
7,453	7,051	26,103	(71%)	Net operating income/(loss)	27,022	62,228	(57%)	
8,024	7,543	24,472 ¹⁾	(67%)	Adjusted earnings*	27,539	59,907 ¹⁾	(54%)	
2,652	2,842	2,053	29%	Capital expenditures and Investments	7,545	6,382	18%	
5,236	1,857	6,578	(20%)	Cash flows provided by operating activities	21,965	30,869	(29%)	
7,594	(356)	7,524	1%	Cash flows from operations after taxes paid*	16,953	32,952	(49%)	

Quarters				Change Q3 on Q3	Operational information	First nine months		
Q3 2023	Q2 2023	Q3 2022	2023			2022	Change	
2,007	1,994	2,021	(1%)	Total equity liquid and gas production (mboe/day)	2,043	2,037	0%	
1,879	1,861	1,885	(0%)	Total entitlement liquid and gas production (mboe/day)	1,917	1,895	1%	
883	947	491	80%	Total Power generation (GWh) Equinor share	2,993	1,328	>100%	
373	345	294	27%	Renewable power generation (GWh) Equinor share	1,242	1,131	10%	
86.8	78.4	100.9	(14%)	Average Brent oil price (USD/bbl)	82.1	105.4	(22%)	
80.3	70.3	92.9	(14%)	Group average liquids price (USD/bbl)	74.8	99.0	(24%)	
8.83	10.23	42.34	(79%)	E&P Norway average internal gas price (USD/mmbtu)	12.48	32.59	(62%)	
1.08	1.41	7.01	(85%)	E&P USA average internal gas price (USD/mmbtu)	1.78	5.80	(69%)	

1) Restated. For more information, see Amended principles for Adjusted earnings in the section 'Use and reconciliation of non-GAAP financial measures' in the [Supplementary disclosures](#).

For the items impacting net operating income/(loss), see Use and reconciliation of non-GAAP financial measures in [Supplementary disclosures](#).

Operations and financial results

Equinor delivered strong financial results, despite the impact of lower gas prices, in the third quarter of 2023 through strong liquid production across the global portfolio which secured a 12% growth in liquid equity production. Gas equity production fell by 13% relative to the third quarter of 2022 impacted by maintenance and unplanned turnaround extensions primarily on the NCS.

Recent maturation of Equinor's global portfolio positively contributed to the delivery of liquid production growth for both the third quarter and year-to-date compared to the prior year. Peregrino resumed production in the second half of 2022, and Buzzard in the UK, contributing from July this year following the acquisition of Suncor UK; both made notable contributions to liquid production. Ramp up of the partner operated Vito field and technical improvements on Cesar Tonga also generated increased production in the USA for the period.

Johan Sverdrup on the NCS, including phase 2 which came on stream in December 2022, operated at plateau with high, efficient production during the third quarter continuing to be the primary driver for the increase in E&P Norway liquid production in the third quarter and year-to-date, offsetting the effects of divestments in Martin Linge and Ekofisk in the third quarter of 2022.

Turnarounds and unplanned losses continued to significantly impact gas production, which was 16% lower for E&P Norway in the third quarter and 10% lower for the year-to-date than the same period in the prior year. Extended maintenance on the Troll field

and a postponed start-up from the second quarter turnaround at the third-party-operated Nyhamna facility notably reduced gas production in the third quarter of 2023. The year-to-date decrease in gas production relative to 2022 was exacerbated by shutdown of Hammerfest LNG during the second quarter, despite being partially mitigated by increased contributions from Snøhvit.

Steady production levels and high realised liquids prices drove strong revenue and results for Equinor in the third quarter of 2023. The change in production mix combined with markedly lower realised gas prices caused the reduction from the extraordinary year of 2022. The Marketing, Midstream and Processing segment contributed strong results in the third quarter, driven by liquids trading and optimisation, and efficient shipping portfolio utilisation. The reduction compared to the prior year is influenced by reduced market volatility in gas and power from extraordinary levels last year.

Operating and administrative expenses increased in the third quarter and first nine months of 2023 compared to the same periods last year due to higher production capacity, maintenance related to turnarounds, and increased liquid transportation costs reflecting increased liquid production. An increase in business development costs has further contributed to this rise. Reduced transportation tariffs, coupled with strengthening of the USD against the NOK, partially offset the increase and its visibility in the reported costs.

Increased depreciation primarily reflects portfolio developments on stream since the prior year.

Net impairments of USD 971 million in the quarter and USD 993 million for the first nine months of 2023 include the recognition of a USD 300 million impairment to Equinor's offshore wind projects on the US North East Coast following the rejection of petitions related to offtake agreements. The prior year's third quarter and year-to-date included impairment reversals of USD 1,086 million and USD 1,334 million respectively, contributing to the relative decrease in net operating income for 2023.

Taxes

The reported effective tax rate was 66.5% for the third quarter of 2023 (65.5% for the third quarter of 2022) and 67.4% for the first nine months of 2023 (67.5% for the first nine months of 2022). The movement in reported tax rates in the quarter and first nine months of the year has been influenced by lower share of income from the Norwegian continental shelf and currency effects in entities that are taxable in other currencies than the functional currency.

The effective tax rate on adjusted earnings* of 66.0% for the third quarter of 2023 and 69.2% for the first nine months decreased compared to 70.6% and 70.0% in 2022 due to lower share of adjusted earnings* from the Norwegian continental shelf in 2023 compared to 2022, partially offset by the recognition of the US deferred tax assets in the fourth quarter of 2022.

Cash flow, net debt and capital distribution

Strong results from the business during the third quarter of 2023 generated a cash flow provided by operating activities before taxes paid and working capital items of USD 11,336 million. This was a decrease of USD 13,162 million from the prior year due

to the significant downward movement in commodity prices from unprecedented highs in the third quarter of 2022.

Taxes paid of USD 3,743 million in the quarter mainly reflect the first instalment of Norwegian corporate income tax relating to the 2023 results of USD 3,669 million. The reduction in payment compared to the same period in the prior year reflects the lower pricing environment of 2023 and an extraordinary tax payment in the third quarter last year.

A working capital increase of USD 2,357 million in the third quarter negatively impacts cash flow (increase of USD 946 million in the third quarter of 2022).

Net cash flow* increased by USD 12,237 million from the prior quarter to an inflow of USD 1,479 million, reflecting the reduced NCS tax instalments and also a reduction in share buy-back outflow following the annual payment to the Norwegian state in the second quarter. Net cash flow* for the first nine months was an outflow of USD 5,079 million compared to a high pricing environment driven inflow of USD 21,719 million for the first nine months of 2022.

A decrease in liquid assets and a reduction of equity in the quarter due to capital distributions caused an increase in the adjusted net debt to capital employed ratio* at the end of September 2023 from negative 35.1% to negative 22.9%.

The board of directors has decided an ordinary cash dividend of USD 0.30 per share, and to continue the extraordinary cash dividend of USD 0.60 per share for the third quarter of 2023, in line with communication

at the Capital Markets Update in February. The Equinor Share will trade ex-dividend on Oslo Børs and New York Stock Exchange from and including 14 February 2024.

Expected total capital distribution for 2023 is around USD 17 billion, including a share buy-back programme of USD 6 billion. The board of directors has decided to initiate a fourth tranche of the share buy-back programme for 2023 of USD 1.67 billion. The fourth tranche will commence on 30 October and end no

later than 29 January 2024. This fourth and final tranche will complete the announced share buy-back program of USD 6 billion for 2023.

The third tranche of the share buy-back programme for 2023 was completed on 20 October 2023 with a total value of up to USD 1.67 billion.

All share buy-back amounts include shares to be redeemed by the Norwegian State.

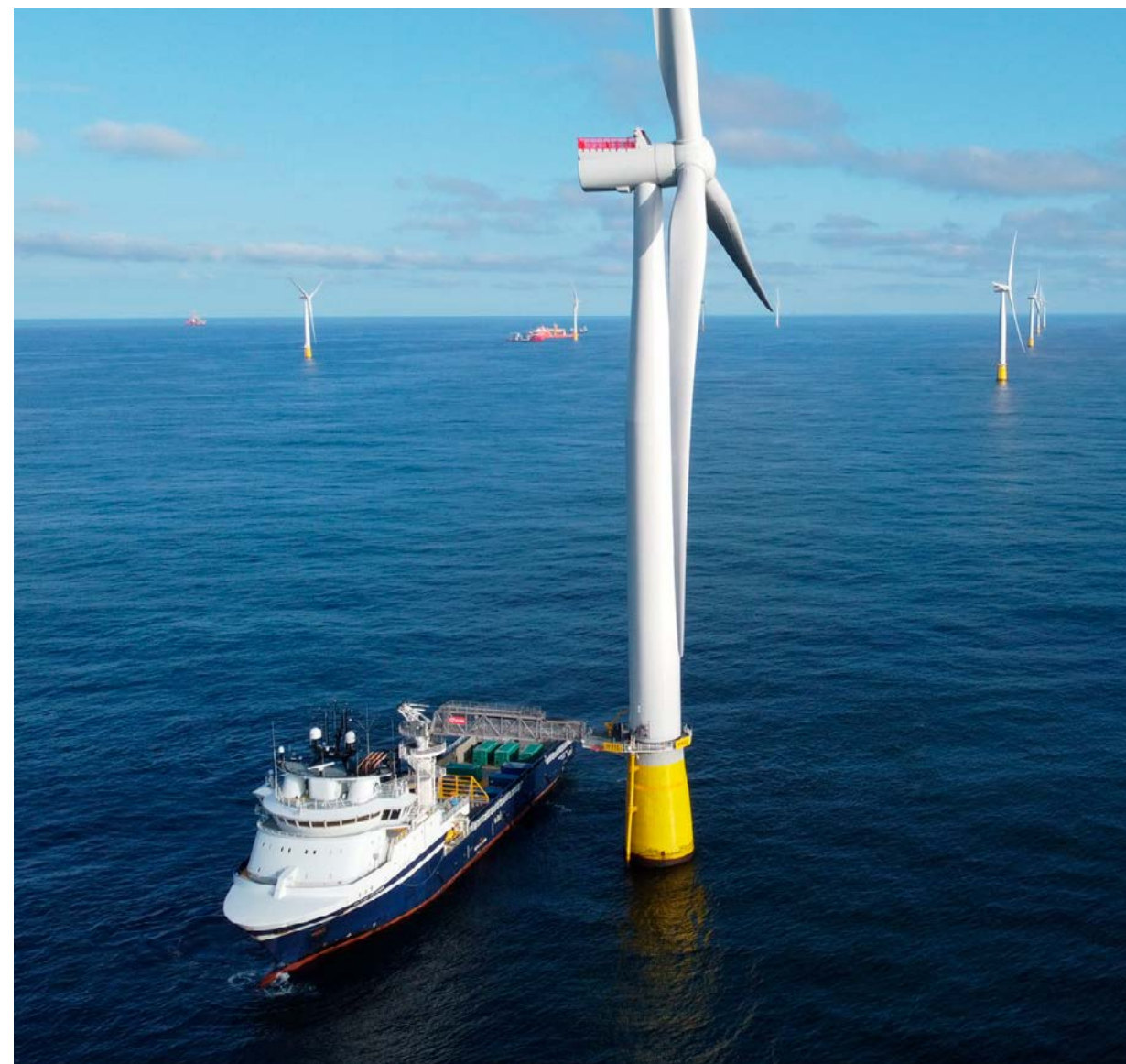
Outlook

- **Organic capital expenditures*** are estimated at USD 10-11 billion for 2023, and at an annual average of around USD 13 billion for 2024-2026¹.
- **Production** for 2023 is estimated to be around 1.5% above 2022 level [6].
- Equinor's ambition is to keep the **unit of production cost** in the top quartile of its peer group.
- **Scheduled maintenance activity** is estimated to reduce equity production by around 45 mboe per day for the full year of 2023.

These forward-looking statements reflect current views about future events and are, by their nature, subject to significant risks and uncertainties because they relate

to events and depend on circumstances that will occur in the future. Deferral of production to create future value, gas off-take, timing of new capacity coming on stream and operational regularity and levels of industry product supply, demand and pricing represent the most significant risks related to the foregoing production guidance. Our future financial performance, including cash flow and liquidity, will be affected by the extent and duration of the current market conditions, the development in realised prices, including price differentials and other factors discussed elsewhere in the report. For further information, see section [Forward-looking statements](#).

¹ USD/NOK exchange rate assumption of 10.



Supplementary operational disclosures

Quarters				Change	Operational information	First nine months				
Q3 2023	Q2 2023	Q3 2022	Q3 on Q3	2023		2022	Change			
Prices										
86.8	78.4	100.9	(14%)	Average Brent oil price (USD/bbl)	82.1	105.4	(22%)			
84.3	73.6	96.3	(12%)	E&P Norway average liquids price (USD/bbl)	78.3	102.2	(23%)			
79.1	66.6	92.0	(14%)	E&P International average liquids price (USD/bbl)	72.4	98.9	(27%)			
68.1	61.4	79.3	(14%)	E&P USA average liquids price (USD/bbl)	63.9	84.6	(25%)			
80.3	70.3	92.9	(14%)	Group average liquids price (USD/bbl) [1]	74.8	99.0	(24%)			
842	753	928	(9%)	Group average liquids price (NOK/bbl) [1]	783	933	(16%)			
8.83	10.23	42.34	(79%)	E&P Norway average internal gas price (USD/mmbtu) [8]	12.48	32.59	(62%)			
1.08	1.41	7.01	(85%)	E&P USA average internal gas price (USD/mmbtu) [8]	1.78	5.80	(69%)			
10.93	11.46	44.37 ¹⁾	(75%)	Realised piped gas price Europe (USD/mmbtu) [7]	14.15	33.93 ¹⁾	(58%)			
1.57	1.46	7.24	(78%)	Realised piped gas price US (USD/mmbtu) [7]	2.10	6.04	(65%)			
15.2	8.2	14.1	8%	Refining reference margin (USD/bbl) [2]	11.6	14.2	(18%)			
Entitlement production (mboe per day)										
636	645	595	7%	E&P Norway entitlement liquids production	641	603	6%			
252	221	208	21%	E&P International entitlement liquids production	235	194	21%			
155	140	119	31%	E&P USA entitlement liquids production	142	119	19%			
1,044	1,006	922	13%	Group entitlement liquids production	1,017	916	11%			
647	658	773	(16%)	E&P Norway entitlement gas production	703	779	(10%)			
25	24	25	0%	E&P International entitlement gas production	27	33	(17%)			
164	173	166	(1%)	E&P USA entitlement gas production	169	167	1%			
836	855	963	(13%)	Group entitlement gas production	900	979	(8%)			
1,879	1,861	1,885	(0%)	Total entitlement liquids and gas production [3]	1,917	1,895	1%			

Quarters				Change	Operational information	First nine months				
Q3 2023	Q2 2023	Q3 2022	Q3 on Q3	2023		2022	Change			
Equity production (mboe per day)										
636	645	595	7%	E&P Norway equity liquids production	641	603	6%			
318	290	285	12%	E&P International equity liquids production	298	277	7%			
174	157	132	32%	E&P USA equity liquids production	158	132	20%			
1,128	1,092	1,012	12%	Group equity liquids production	1,097	1,012	8%			
647	658	773	(16%)	E&P Norway equity gas production	703	779	(10%)			
37	38	39	(6%)	E&P International equity gas production	42	46	(10%)			
195	206	197	(1%)	E&P USA equity gas production	201	199	1%			
879	902	1,009	(13%)	Group equity gas production	946	1,025	(8%)			
2,007	1,994	2,021	(1%)	Total equity liquids and gas production [4]	2,043	2,037	0%			
Power generation										
883	947	491	80%	Total power generation (GWh) Equinor share	2,993	1,328	>100%			
373	345	294	27%	Renewable power generation (GWh) Equinor share ²⁾	1,242	1,131	10%			

1) Restated. Restatement due to change in the definition of the price marker. For more information see 'End notes'.

2) Includes Hywind Tampen renewable power generation.

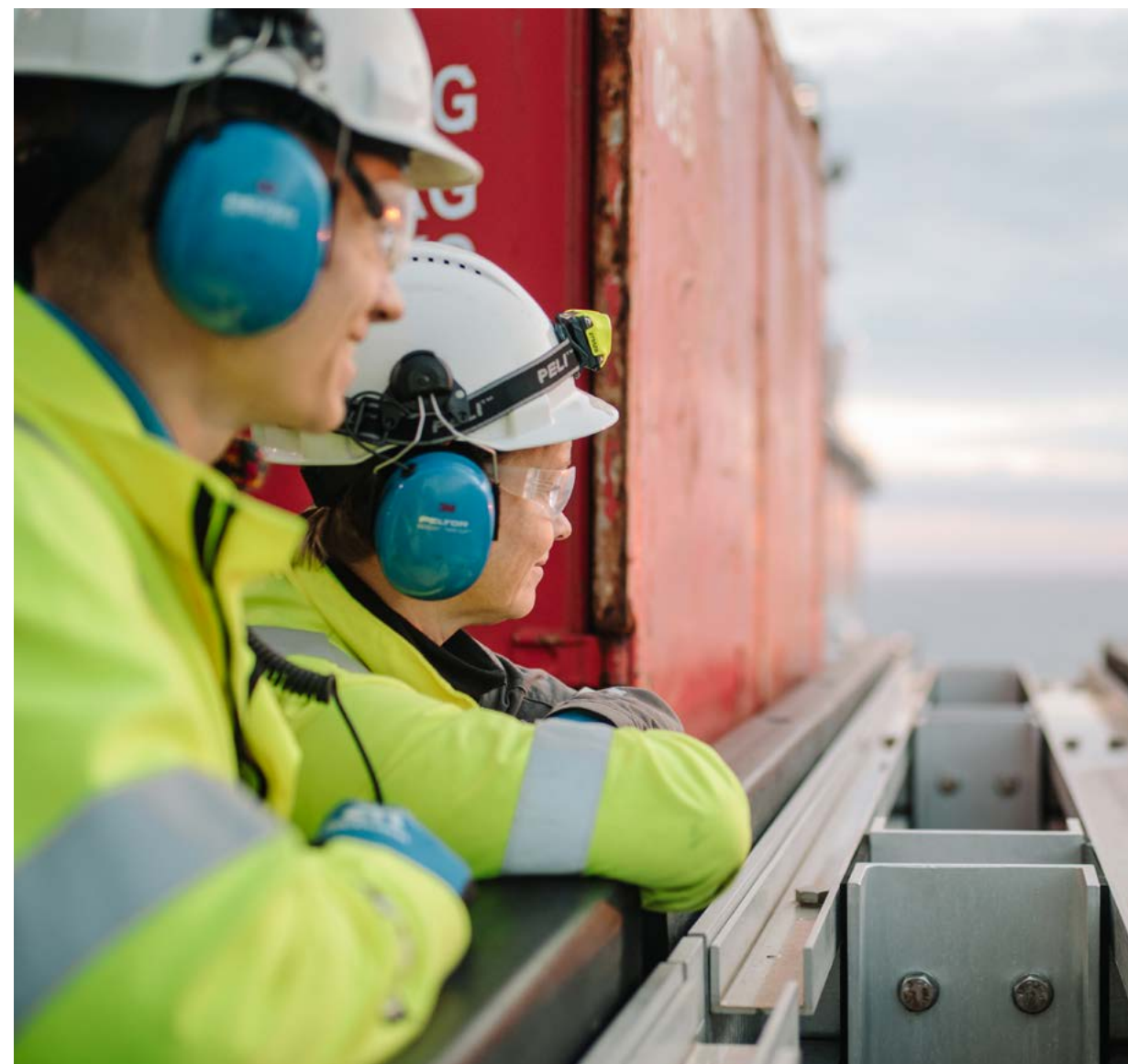
Health, safety and the environment

	Twelve months average per Q3 2023	Full year 2022
Total recordable injury frequency (TRIF)	2.4	2.5
Serious Incident Frequency (SIF)	0.3	0.4
Oil and gas leakages (number of) ¹⁾	10	8
	First nine months 2023	Full year 2022
Upstream CO ₂ intensity (kg CO ₂ /boe) ²⁾	6.9	6.9
	First nine months 2023	First nine months 2022
Absolute scope 1+2 GHG emissions (million tonnes CO ₂ e) ³⁾	8.6	8.4

1) Number of leakages with rate above 0.1 kg/second during the past 12 months.

2) Operational control, total scope 1 emissions of CO₂ from exploration and production, divided by total production (boe).

3) Operational control, total scope 1 and 2 emissions of CO₂ and CH₄.



Exploration & Production Norway

Quarters				Change	Financial information (unaudited, in USD million)	First nine months		
Q3 2023	Q2 2023	Q3 2022	Q3 on Q3			2023	2022	Change
7,938	8,282	24,034	(67%)		Total revenues and other income	28,264	59,200	(52%)
8,164	8,034	23,321	(65%)		Adjusted total revenues and other income*	28,342	58,475	(52%)
(2,604)	(2,082)	(2,220)	17%		Total operating expenses	(6,914)	(5,972)	16%
(849)	(888)	(984)	(14%)		Adjusted operating and administrative expenses*	(2,713)	(2,782)	(3%)
					Adjusted depreciation, amortisation and net impairments*	(3,285)	(3,767)	(13%)
(1,107)	(1,064)	(1,143)	(3%)		Adjusted exploration expenses*	(337)	(260)	30%
(120)	(80)	(114)	5%		Net operating income/(loss)	21,350	53,228	(60%)
5,335	6,200	21,813	(76%)		Adjusted earnings/(loss)*	22,005	51,665	(57%)
6,087	6,003	21,079	(71%)					
					Additions to PP&E, intangibles and equity accounted investments	4,362	3,500	25%
1,421	1,624	1,089	30%					

Quarters				Change	Operational information E&P Norway	First nine months		
Q3 2023	Q2 2023	Q3 2022	Q3 on Q3			2023	2022	Change
1,283	1,304	1,368	(6%)		E&P entitlement liquid and gas production (mboe/day)	1,344	1,382	(3%)
84.3	73.6	96.3	(12%)		Average liquids price (USD/bbl)	78.3	102.2	(23%)
8.83	10.23	42.34	(79%)		Average internal gas price (USD/mmbtu)	12.48	32.59	(62%)

For items impacting net operating income/(loss), see Use and reconciliation of non-GAAP financial measures in the [Supplementary disclosures](#).

Production & Revenues

Strong liquid production in the third quarter 2023 was attributable to the sustained high production levels and efficiency from Johan Sverdrup. Gas fields however, experienced notably lower gas volumes primarily due to planned turnarounds and unplanned turnaround extensions. Compared to the third quarter of 2022, liquid volumes rose by 7% despite the divestment of Ekofisk non-operated share and reduced ownership share in Martin Linge in the third quarter of 2022, while gas volumes decreased by 16%. Notwithstanding these challenges, the additional production mainly driven by increased capacity offset some of the impact leading to year-to-date production for 2023 being slightly below that of 2022.

Gas prices experienced a notably sharp decline from their 2022 peaks, while liquid commodity prices also saw reductions. This decline coupled with reduced gas production, led to decreased revenues for the first nine months of 2023, in comparison to the same period in 2022.

Operating expenses and financial results

For the third quarter of 2023, there was a noticeable reduction in adjusted operating and administrative expenses* compared to the same period in 2022. This decrease can mainly be attributed to the fall in energy prices, leading to lower electricity and transportation tariffs. The elevated operation and maintenance costs, together with environmental expenses, partially offset the overall reduction both for the third quarter and year-to-date. The development of the USD/NOK exchange rate in 2023 further impacted the visibility of the reported cost for the third quarter and year-to-date.

In the third quarter and year-to-date 2023, net operating income was adversely affected by an impairment of USD 588 million related to an asset in the North Sea. In the third quarter 2022 there was a positive effect of gain from sale of ownership shares in Martin Linge and Ekofisk of USD 655 million. For the first nine months of 2022, net operating income was positively impacted by net impairment reversals of USD 817 million.

Exploration & Production International

Quarters			Change Q3 on Q3	Financial information (unaudited, in USD million)	First nine months		
Q3 2023	Q2 2023	Q3 2022			2023	2022	Change
1,990	1,605	1,767	13%	Total revenues and other income	5,143	5,057	2%
1,849	1,599	1,911	(3%)	Adjusted total revenues and other income*	5,003	5,719	(13%)
(1,152)	(828)	(955)	21%	Total operating expenses	(3,146)	(3,632)	(13%)
58	(100)	(22)	>(100%)	Adjusted purchases*	(25)	(31)	(20%)
(458)	(456)	(442)	4%	Adjusted operating and administrative expenses*	(1,356)	(1,238)	10%
(594)	(465)	(349)	70%	Adjusted depreciation, amortisation and net impairments*	(1,520)	(1,011)	50%
(47)	173	(157)	(70%)	Adjusted exploration expenses*	71	(308)	N/A
838	776	813	3%	Net operating income/(loss)	1,996	1,425	40%
809	751	942	(14%)	Adjusted earnings/(loss)*	2,174	3,131	(31%)
888	2,114	841	6%	Additions to PP&E, intangibles and equity accounted investments	3,453	2,039	69%

Quarters			Change Q3 on Q3	Operational information E&P International	First nine months		
Q3 2023	Q2 2023	Q3 2022			2023	2022	Change
355	328	324	9%	E&P equity liquid and gas production (mboe/day)	340	324	5%
277	245	232	19%	E&P entitlement liquid and gas production (mboe/day)	262	227	15%
78	83	92	(15%)	Production sharing agreements (PSA) effects	78	97	(19%)
79.1	66.6	92.0	(14%)	Average liquids price (USD/bbl)	72.4	98.9	(27%)

For items impacting net operating income/(loss), see Use and reconciliation of non-GAAP financial measures in the [Supplementary disclosures](#).

Production & Revenues

The strong production performance this quarter is largely attributed to high production efficiency from Peregrino, and the positive contribution from Buzzard field in UK following the Suncor acquisition in July 2023. The production increased this quarter and the first nine months, relative to last year, is primarily due to the restart of production at Peregrino in mid-July 2022 and the start-up of phase 2 in October 2022. The effects of natural decline in several mature fields, combined with the earlier divestment of Corrib, partially offset this increase. The decrease in the effects of production sharing agreements (PSA) was mainly caused by lower oil and gas prices, in combination with a decrease in production from several fields with PSAs.

The primary reason for the decline in adjusted revenues* in the third quarter and first nine months of 2023 was the lower prices for liquids and gas. This was partially offset by increase in equity- and entitlement production and the fair value of derivatives impacting revenues positively by USD 99 million in the first nine months of 2023.

Operating expenses and financial results

In the third quarter and the first nine months of 2023, adjusted operating and administrative expenses* saw an increase compared to the same periods in the previous year, mainly caused by increased production and maintenance costs linked to turnarounds across various fields. Increased royalties and production fees are linked to the restart of production at the Peregrino field. The increased production at Peregrino and other fields, along with new investments, contributed to the increase in depreciation. These increases in cost are partially offset by reduced exploration expenses, where the year-on-year numbers were impacted by recapitalised previously expensed exploration wells in Brazil of USD 227 million, booked in the second quarter of 2023.

Net operating income in 2022 was impacted by impairments, amounting to USD 1,095 million, related to the exit from Russia.

Additions to PPE, intangibles and equity accounted investments increased year-on-year primarily due to the acquisition of Suncor Energy UK Limited finalised in the second quarter of 2023.

Exploration & Production USA

Quarters				Change	Financial information (unaudited, in USD million)	First nine months		
Q3 2023	Q2 2023	Q3 2022	Q3 on Q3			2023	2022	Change
1,162	976	1,541	(25%)		Total revenues and other income	3,153	4,440	(29%)
1,130	976	1,541	(27%)		Adjusted total revenues and other income*	3,121	4,440	(30%)
(496)	(772)	(457)	9%		Total operating expenses	(1,944)	(1,239)	57%
(293)	(283)	(254)	15%		Adjusted operating and administrative expenses*	(849)	(715)	19%
(472)	(445)	(377)	25%		Adjusted depreciation, amortisation and net impairments*	(1,273)	(1,059)	20%
(23)	(22)	(21)	5%		Adjusted exploration expenses*	(91)	(183)	(50%)
666	204	1,084	(39%)		Net operating income/(loss)	1,210	3,201	(62%)
343	226	889	(61%)		Adjusted earnings/(loss)*	908	2,483	(63%)
					Additions to PP&E, intangibles and equity accounted investments			
338	274	186	82%			874	482	81%

Quarters				Change	Operational information E&P USA	First nine months		
Q3 2023	Q2 2023	Q3 2022	Q3 on Q3			2023	2022	Change
369	363	329	12%		E&P equity liquid and gas production (mboe/day)	360	331	9%
319	313	285	12%		E&P entitlement liquid and gas production (mboe/day)	311	286	9%
50	50	44	13%		Royalties	49	45	8%
68.1	61.4	79.3	(14%)		Average liquids price (USD/bbl)	63.9	84.6	(25%)
1.08	1.41	7.01	(85%)		Average internal gas price (USD/mmbtu)	1.78	5.80	(69%)

For items impacting net operating income/(loss), see Use and reconciliation of non-GAAP financial measures in the [Supplementary disclosures](#).

Production & Revenues

Increased production in the third quarter and first nine months of 2023 compared to the same periods in 2022 was mainly driven by the continued production ramp up of the partner operated Vito field in the US Gulf of Mexico after start-up in the first quarter of 2023, increased production in the Caesar Tonga field in the US Gulf of Mexico due to new flow lines placed in service during the second half of 2022, and additional wells online in the Appalachian basin. The increase was partially offset by a natural decline in the Appalachian basin and several mature fields in the Gulf of Mexico.

Increased entitlement production helped to mitigate some of the downward impacts on revenue caused by the significantly lower price environment this quarter and the first nine months of 2023, in particular for gas compared to the same periods last year.

Operating expenses and financial results

The start-up of the Vito platform, combined with increased maintenance activity in the Appalachian basin contributed to higher operations and maintenance expenditure for the third quarter and first nine months of 2023 compared to the prior year. Reduced downtime in certain Gulf of Mexico assets relative to 2022 also contributed to this increase in cost. Due to increased production and additional capital expenditures both offshore and onshore, depreciation and amortisation witnessed an upswing in the third quarter and the first nine months of 2023, relative to the same periods in 2022. Exploration costs in third quarter of 2023 stayed on par with the same period in 2022, with the predominant focus being on field development expenses. For the first nine months of 2023, exploration costs were lower due to higher dry well expenditures in the prior year.

During the first nine months of 2023, the net operating income included net impairment reversals amounting to USD 290 million, compared to USD 721 million in reversals for the same period of 2022, which were primarily related to the assets in the Gulf of Mexico.

Marketing, Midstream & Processing

Q3 2023	Quarters		Change Q3 on Q3	Financial information (unaudited, in USD million)	First nine months		
	Q2 2023	Q3 2022			2023	2022	Change
25,712	22,639	42,585	(40%)	Total revenues and other income	77,240	114,514	(33%)
25,371	23,150	43,029 ¹⁾	(41%)	Adjusted total revenues and other income*	76,603	114,570 ¹⁾	(33%)
(24,730)	(22,489)	(40,669)	(39%)	Total operating expenses	(73,990)	(110,650)	(33%)
(23,083)	(21,065)	(40,081)	(42%)	Adjusted purchases* [5]	(69,492)	(107,980)	(36%)
(1,195)	(1,199)	(1,114)	7%	Adjusted operating and administrative expenses*	(3,623)	(3,127)	16%
(217)	(221)	(211)	3%	Adjusted depreciation, amortisation and net impairments*	(669)	(644)	4%
982	150	1,916	(49%)	Net operating income/(loss)	3,250	3,864	(16%)
876	665	1,623 ¹⁾	(46%)	Adjusted earnings*	2,818	2,818 ¹⁾	0%
371	426	1,742	(79%)	- Gas and Power ²⁾	1,567	2,731	(43%)
466	299	147	>100%	- Crude, Products and Liquids ²⁾	1,275	473	>100%
38	(61)	(266)	N/A	- Other ²⁾	(24)	(385)	(94%)
342	65	345	(1%)	Additions to PP&E, intangibles and equity accounted investments	626	863	(27%)

Q3 2023	Quarters		Change Q3 on Q3	Operational information Marketing, Midstream and Processing	First nine months		
	Q2 2023	Q3 2022			2023	2022	Change
260.0	233.4	196.8 ³⁾	32%	Liquids sales volumes (mmbbl)	710.7	603.9 ³⁾	18%
13.0	14.1	15.6	(17%)	Natural gas sales Equinor (bcm)	42.8	47.6	(10%)
12.0	12.3	14.2	(15%)	Natural gas entitlement sales Equinor (bcm)	38.7	41.9	(8%)
510	602	197	>100%	Power generation (GWh) Equinor share	1,751	197	>100%
10.93	11.46	44.37 ³⁾	(75%)	Realised piped gas price Europe (USD/mmbtu)	14.15	33.93 ³⁾	(58%)
1.57	1.46	7.24	(78%)	Realised piped gas price US (USD/mmbtu)	2.10	6.04	(65%)

- 1) Restated. For more information, see Amended principles for Adjusted earnings in the section 'Use and reconciliation of non-GAAP financial measures' in the [Supplementary disclosures](#).
- 2) From Q1 2023, the presentation of MMP's adjusted earnings* has been changed to align with organisational structure and management's review of performance, with retrospective effect.
- 3) Restated. Restatement due to a change in definition of the price marker for realised gas price and improved methodology for calculating liquids sales volumes. For more information, see '[End notes](#)'.

For items impacting net operating income/(loss), see Use and reconciliation of non-GAAP financial measures in the [Supplementary disclosures](#).

Volumes, Pricing & Revenues

Liquids sales volumes increased compared to the third quarter of 2022, due to higher sales of both equity and third party volumes.

Gas sales were lower in comparison to the third quarter of 2022, primarily because of a decrease in NCS piped gas sales.

Conventional combined cycle gas turbine (CCGT) activities strengthened Equinor's share in power generation in the third quarter of 2022.

Realised European piped gas price decreased compared to the third quarter of last year attributed to lower demand, increased LNG imports and elevated storage levels.

The realised piped gas price in the US decreased compared to the third quarter of last year due to storage surplus and a drop in weather-driven demand.

Financial Results

Strong results captured during the third quarter of 2023, were driven by Crude, Products and Liquids. All products within Crude and Liquid achieved strong results through effectively capturing both financial and physical market opportunities, as well as optimizing the shipping portfolio. Gas and Power contributed to adjusted earnings* through the marketing of LNG and

pipled gas. Adjusted earnings* in the Other subsegment were positively impacted by high refining margins, which were partially offset by costs associated with developing low-carbon projects.

Compared to third quarter of last year, a strong result from Crude, Product and Liquids coupled with higher refining margins and lower loss on methanol production in the third quarter of 2023, was offset by a lower result in Gas and Power, down from the extraordinary results in the prior year. The decrease in Gas and Power is attributed to reduced gas market volatility and diminished geographical spreads impacting the opportunity to capture as much value in gas and power trading.

Adjusted earnings* for the first nine months of 2023 were consistent with those of the previous year. This result is due to the strong performance in the Crude Products and Liquids and Other subsegments, offset by lower result in Gas and Power.

Net operating income includes net effects from impairments as well as changes in fair value related to storage and commodity derivatives utilised for manage price risk exposure. During the first nine months of 2023, the net operating income included net impairments amounting to USD 350 million, in contrast to USD 891 million in reversals in the prior year.



Renewables

Q3 2023	Quarters		Change Q3 on Q3	Financial information (unaudited, in USD million)	First nine months		
	Q2 2023	Q3 2022			2023	2022	Change
10	8	3	>100%	Revenues	24	96	(75%)
(16)	(4)	9	N/A	Net income/(loss) from equity accounted investments	(27)	50	N/A
(5)	4	12	N/A	Total revenues and other income	(3)	146	N/A
(5)	7	13	N/A	Adjusted total revenues and other income*	(3)	60	N/A
(406)	(95)	(69)	>100%	Total operating expenses	(589)	(167)	>100%
(100)	(89)	(58)	72%	Adjusted operating and administrative expenses*	(266)	(155)	71%
(3)	(2)	(1)	>100%	Adjusted depreciation, amortisation and net impairments*	(6)	(3)	>100%
(412)	(91)	(56)	>(100%)	Net operating income/(loss)	(591)	(21)	>(100%)
(108)	(84)	(46)	>(100%)	Adjusted earnings*	(275)	(98)	>(100%)
193	267	95	>100%	Additions to PP&E, intangibles and equity accounted investments	1,311	195	>100%

Q3 2023	Quarters		Change Q3 on Q3	Operational information Renewables	First nine months		
	Q2 2023	Q3 2022			2023	2022	Change
352	335	294	20%	Renewables power generation (GWh) Equinor share	1,198	1,131	6%

For items impacting net operating income/(loss), see Use and reconciliation of non-GAAP financial measures in the [Supplementary disclosures](#).

Power generation

In the third quarter of 2023, our offshore wind farms produced 244 GWh, with the majority coming from Dudgeon, Sheringham Shoal and Arkona. Onshore renewables contributed another 108 GWh. Compared to both the third quarter and the first nine months of 2022, there was a significant increase in production. This increase was largely due to new production from onshore power plants in Poland and higher average wind speeds.

Total revenues and other income

Total revenues decreased in the third quarter and the first nine months of 2023 compared to the same periods last year, mainly due to lower net income/(loss) from equity accounted investments. This decline was attributed to lower prices, higher maintenance costs, one-off effect and higher expenditures associated with early phase projects.

The decrease in total revenues during the third quarter was partially offset by higher revenues for third party revenues, driven by the start-up of production at solar plants in Poland. Total revenue and other income for the first nine months saw a decrease due to divestment gains from the Dogger Bank C wind farm project, which amounted to USD 87 million and was realised in the first quarter of 2022.

Operating expenses and financial results

Higher business development expenditure combined with increased activity levels as projects mature lead

to an upward trend of operating and administrative expenses in the third quarter and first nine months of 2023 compared to 2022. The increased costs associated with maturing projects predominantly stem from offshore wind activities in the UK and Asia.

Net operating income in the third quarter and the first nine months of 2023 saw a significant decrease from the same period of the previous year. This reduction is mainly due to the recognition of USD 300 million impairment to Equinor's offshore wind projects on the US North East Coast following the rejection of petitions related to offtake agreements. In addition, higher development costs experienced in 2023 and a divestment gain recognised in the first nine months of 2022 contributed to the decrease in net operating income.

Additions to PP&E, intangibles, and equity accounted investments for both the third quarter and the first nine months of 2023 were higher than the corresponding periods last year. In the third quarter 2023, an amount of USD 72 million was allocated for offshore wind projects, while USD 121 million was for onshore renewables, primarily related to the acquisition of onshore wind farm in Poland. Throughout the first nine months of 2023, the acquisition of BeGreen, commercial-scale lease in California and investment related to projects in the US made a substantial contribution to the overall increase in PP&E, intangibles and equity accounted investments compared to same period in the prior year.

Condensed interim financial statements and notes

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CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF INCOME

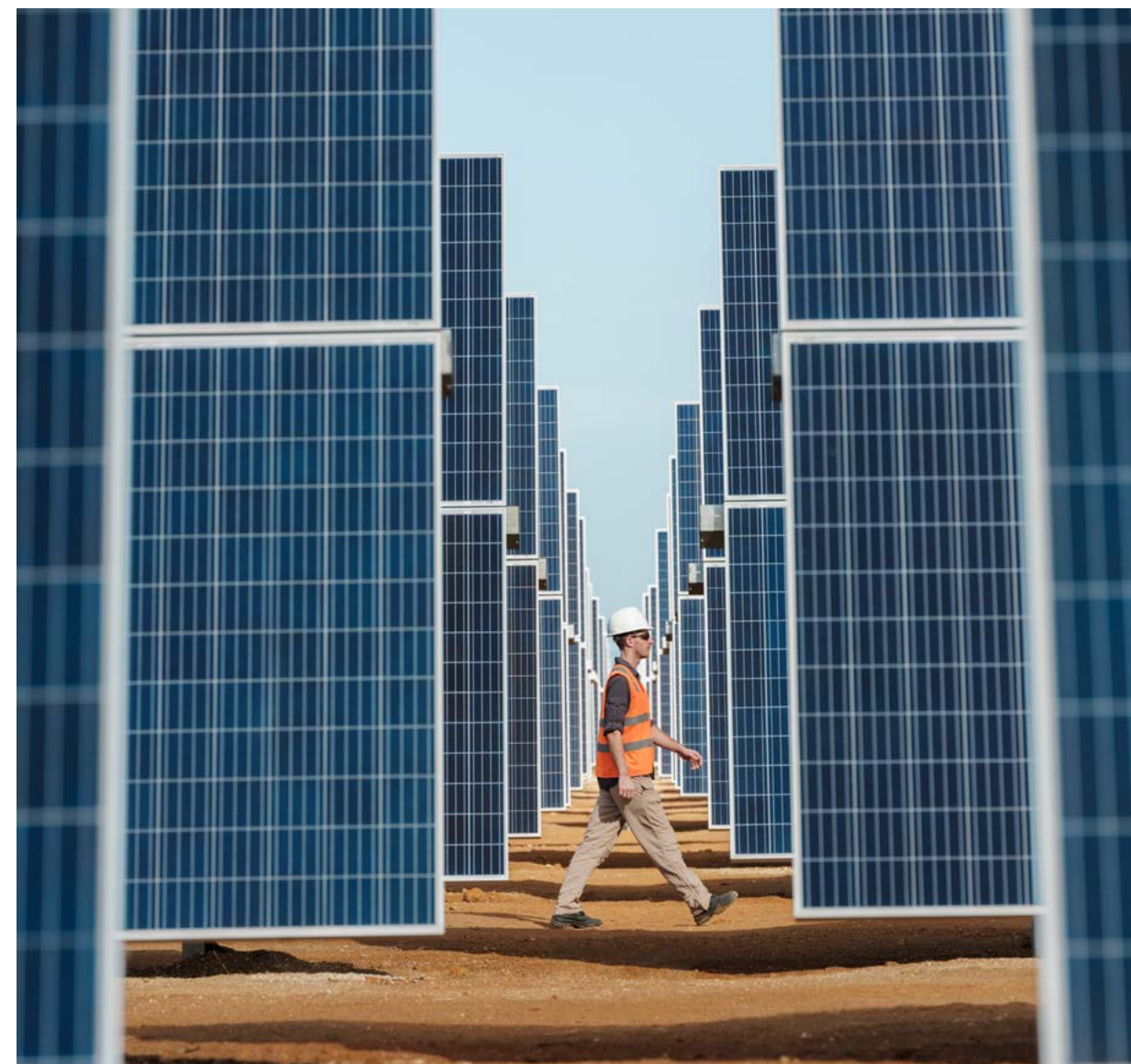
Quarters				Note	First nine months	
Q3 2023	Q2 2023	Q3 2022	(unaudited, in USD million)		2023	2022
25,924	22,870	42,726	Revenues	4	78,005	115,163
(25)	11	75	Net income/(loss) from equity accounted investments		30	225
124	(9)	833	Other income		85	1,098
26,024	22,872	43,633	Total revenues and other income	2	78,120	116,486
(12,269)	(10,867)	(13,592)	Purchases [net of inventory variation]		(34,371)	(40,953)
(2,420)	(2,565)	(2,393)	Operating expenses	3	(7,707)	(6,581)
(295)	(216)	(221)	Selling, general and administrative expenses		(814)	(708)
(3,369)	(2,243)	(1,049)	Depreciation, amortisation and net impairments		(7,812)	(5,207)
(218)	71	(275)	Exploration expenses		(394)	(809)
(18,571)	(15,821)	(17,531)	Total operating expenses	2	(51,098)	(54,258)
7,453	7,051	26,103	Net operating income/(loss)	2	27,022	62,228

Quarters				Note	First nine months	
Q3 2023	Q2 2023	Q3 2022	(unaudited, in USD million)		2023	2022
(412)	(418)	(336)	Interest expenses and other financial expenses		(1,292)	(929)
425	741	1,389	Other financial items		2,817	2,836
13	323	1,053	Net financial items	5	1,525	1,907
7,466	7,374	27,156	Income/(loss) before tax		28,547	64,135
(4,965)	(5,545)	(17,785)	Income tax	6	(19,251)	(43,289)
2,501	1,829	9,371	Net income/(loss)		9,296	20,847
2,497	1,824	9,384	Attributable to equity holders of the company		9,282	20,851
4	6	(13)	Attributable to non-controlling interests		14	(5)
0.84	0.60	2.98	Basic earnings per share (in USD)		3.05	6.54
0.84	0.60	2.97	Diluted earnings per share (in USD)		3.04	6.52
2,971	3,042	3,148	Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding (in millions)		3,043	3,187
2,978	3,049	3,157	Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding diluted (in millions)		3,050	3,196

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

Quarters				First nine months	
Q3 2023	Q2 2023	Q3 2022	(unaudited, in USD million)	2023	2022
2,501	1,829	9,371	Net income/(loss)	9,296	20,847
20	544	(42)	Actuarial gains/(losses) on defined benefit pension plans	618	(434)
(8)	(121)	15	Income tax effect on income and expenses recognised in OCI ¹⁾	(145)	103
12	423	(26)	Items that will not be reclassified to the Consolidated statement of income	472	(331)
(284)	(45)	(3,488)	Foreign currency translation effects	(1,756)	(7,726)
(17)	92	0	Share of OCI from equity accounted investments	11	0
(301)	47	(3,488)	Items that may be subsequently reclassified to the Consolidated statement of income	(1,745)	(7,726)
(289)	470	(3,515)	Other comprehensive income/(loss)	(1,273)	(8,057)
2,212	2,299	5,856	Total comprehensive income/(loss)	8,023	12,789
2,207	2,293	5,869	Attributable to the equity holders of the company	8,009	12,794
4	6	(13)	Attributable to non-controlling interests	14	(5)

1) Other comprehensive income (OCI)



CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET

(unaudited, in USD million)	Note	At 30 September 2023	At 31 December 2022 ¹
ASSETS			
Property, plant and equipment	2	55,930	56,498
Intangible assets	3	5,732	5,158
Equity accounted investments		2,512	2,758
Deferred tax assets		7,629	8,732
Pension assets		1,342	1,219
Derivative financial instruments		413	691
Financial investments		2,913	2,733
Prepayments and financial receivables	7	990	2,063
Total non-current assets		77,462	79,851
Inventories		4,834	5,205
Trade and other receivables ²		15,053	22,452
Derivative financial instruments		1,702	4,039
Financial investments		25,290	29,876
Cash and cash equivalents ³		14,944	15,579
Total current assets		61,823	77,152
Assets classified as held for sale	3	146	1,018
Total assets		139,430	158,021

1) Audited

2) Of which Trade receivables of USD 11.3 billion 30 September 2023 and USD 17.3 billion 31 December 2022

3) Includes collateral deposits of USD 2.3 billion for 30 September 2023 related to certain requirements set out by exchanges where Equinor is participating. The corresponding figure for 31 December 2022 is USD 6.1 billion.

(unaudited, in USD million)	Note	At 30 September 2023	At 31 December 2022 ¹
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Shareholders' equity		48,718	53,988
Non-controlling interests		15	1
Total equity		48,733	53,989
Finance debt	5	22,205	24,141
Lease liabilities		2,283	2,410
Deferred tax liabilities		12,556	11,996
Pension liabilities		3,205	3,671
Provisions and other liabilities	7	13,273	15,633
Derivative financial instruments		2,551	2,376
Total non-current liabilities		56,074	60,226
Trade, other payables and provisions		11,573	13,352
Current tax payable	6	13,674	17,655
Finance debt	5 7	3,978	4,359
Lease liabilities		1,305	1,258
Dividends payable		2,665	2,808
Derivative financial instruments		1,093	4,106
Total current liabilities		34,289	43,539
Liabilities directly associated with the assets classified as held for sale	3	335	268
Total liabilities		90,698	104,032
Total equity and liabilities		139,430	158,021

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

(unaudited, in USD million)	Share capital	Additional paid-in capital	Retained earnings	Foreign currency translation reserve	OCI from equity accounted investments	Shareholders' equity	Non-controlling interests	Total equity
At 1 January 2022	1,164	6,408	36,683	(5,245)	0	39,010	14	39,024
Net income/(loss)			20,851			20,851	(5)	20,847
Other comprehensive income/(loss)			(331)	(7,726)		(8,057)		(8,057)
Total comprehensive income/(loss)								12,789
Dividends			(6,314)			(6,314)		(6,314)
Share buy-back	(22)	(2,753)				(2,775)		(2,775)
Other equity transactions		(9)				(9)	(1)	(10)
At 30 September 2022	1,142	3,647	50,889	(12,971)	0	42,706	8	42,714
At 1 January 2023	1,142	3,041	58,236	(8,855)	424	53,988	1	53,989
Net income/(loss)			9,282			9,282	14	9,296
Other comprehensive income/(loss)			472	(1,756)	11	(1,273)		(1,273)
Total comprehensive income/(loss)								8,023
Dividends			(8,140)			(8,140)		(8,140)
Share buy-back ¹⁾	(42)	(5,093)				(5,135)		(5,135)
Other equity transactions		(3)				(3)		(3)
At 30 September 2023	1,101	(2,056)	59,849	(10,611)	434	48,718	15	48,733

1) For more information see note 8 Capital distribution.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

Quarters			Note	First nine months	
Q3 2023	Q2 2023	Q3 2022 (unaudited, in USD million)		2023	2022
7,466	7,374	27,156		28,547	64,135
3,369	2,243	1,049		7,812	5,207
52	(223)	(2)		(81)	159
12	(197)	(1,691)	5	(1,140)	(4,228)
0	27	(642)	3	260	(736)
21	(276)	(1,235)		(579)	(2,455)
195	1,213	(111)		1,735	845
407	627	113		1,311	183
(186)	(303)	(138)		(740)	(490)
11,336	10,485	24,498		37,126	62,620
(3,743)	(10,841)	(16,975)		(20,173)	(29,668)
(2,357)	2,214	(946)		5,011	(2,083)
5,236	1,857	6,578		21,965	30,869
(100)	(803)	(21)	3	(1,155)	147
(2,652)	(2,842)	(2,053)	3	(7,545)	(6,382)
(2,679)	11,241	2,821		3,454	(3,098)
14	(738)	904		(1,527)	2,268
(219)	(24)	(63)		(180)	(30)
0	71	269	3	118	919
(5,636)	6,905	1,856		(6,835)	(6,176)

Quarters			Note	First nine months	
Q3 2023	Q2 2023	Q3 2022 (unaudited, in USD million)		2023	2022
0	(300)	0		(2,476)	0
(336)	(336)	(341)		(1,004)	(1,002)
(2,613)	(2,725)	(1,256)		(8,199)	(3,149)
(531)	(4,079)	(1,996)		(5,071)	(2,738)
(1,195)	1,101	(278)	7	779	(5,332)
(4,675)	(6,338)	(3,871)		(15,971)	(12,221)
(5,074)	2,424	4,563		(841)	12,472
(156)	(154)	(1,778)		(318)	(3,111)
19,650	17,380	20,562		15,579	13,987
14,420	19,650	23,348		14,420	23,348

- 1) The line item includes a fair value gain related to inventory of USD 885 million in the third quarter 2022. The corresponding amount in the third quarter 2023 was a fair value loss of USD 13 million.
- 2) Cash inflow of USD 433 million received in the first quarter 2022 related to the disposal of parts of the interests in the Bacalhau field in 2018 (contingent consideration) has been reclassified from Capital expenditures and investments to Proceeds from sale of assets and businesses.
- 3) The line item includes cash consideration net of cash disposed, related to the disposal of Equinor Energy Ireland Limited at closing date 31 March 2023. See note 3 Acquisitions and disposals for more information.
- 4) At 30 September 2023 cash and cash equivalents included a net overdraft of USD 524 million. At 30 September 2022 and at 31 December 2022 cash and cash equivalents net overdraft were zero.

NOTES TO THE CONDENSED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 1. Organisation and basis of preparation

Organisation and principal activities

Equinor Group (Equinor) consists of Equinor ASA and its subsidiaries. Equinor ASA is incorporated and domiciled in Norway and listed on the Oslo Børs (Norway) and the New York Stock Exchange (USA). The registered office address is Forusbeen 50, N-4035, Stavanger, Norway.

The objective of Equinor is to develop, produce and market various forms of energy and derived products and services, as well as other businesses. The activities may also be carried out through participation in or cooperation with other companies. Equinor Energy AS, a 100% owned operating subsidiary of Equinor ASA and owner of all of Equinor's oil and gas activities and net assets on the Norwegian continental shelf, is a co-obligor or guarantor of certain debt obligations of Equinor ASA.

Equinor's condensed interim financial statements for the third quarter of 2023 were authorised for issue by the board of directors on 26 October 2023.

Basis of preparation

These condensed interim financial statements are prepared in accordance with International Accounting Standard 34 Interim Financial Reporting as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and as adopted by the European Union (EU). The condensed interim financial statements do not include all the information and disclosures required by International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS)

for a complete set of financial statements and should be read in conjunction with the Consolidated annual financial statements for 2022. IFRS as adopted by the EU differs in certain respects from IFRS as issued by the IASB, however the differences do not impact Equinor's financial statements for the periods presented.

As a result of rounding differences, numbers or percentages may not add up to the total.

The condensed interim financial statements are unaudited.

Accounting policies

The accounting policies applied in the preparation of the condensed interim financial statements are consistent with those used in the preparation of Equinor's consolidated annual financial statements for 2022. A description of the material accounting policies is included in Equinor's consolidated annual financial statements for 2022. When determining fair value, there have been no changes to the valuation techniques or models and Equinor applies the same sources of input and the same criteria for categorization in the fair value hierarchy as disclosed in the consolidated annual financial statements for 2022.

For information about standards, amendments to standards and interpretations effective from 1 January 2023, that could affect the consolidated financial statements, please refer to note 2 in Equinor's

consolidated financial statements for 2022. None of the amendments effective from 1 January 2023 has had a significant impact on the condensed interim financial statements. Equinor has not early adopted any standard, interpretation or amendment that has been issued but is not yet effective.

Use of judgements and estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. The estimates and associated assumptions are reviewed on an on-going basis and are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. These estimates and assumptions form the basis for making the judgments about carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates. Please refer to note 2 in Equinor's consolidated financial statements for 2022 for more information about accounting judgement and key sources of estimation uncertainty. Refer to note 2 Segments in this report for further information about management's future commodity price assumptions.

Note 2. Segments

Equinor's operations are managed through operating segments identified on the basis of those components of Equinor that are regularly reviewed by the chief operating decision maker, Equinor's Corporate Executive Officer (CEO). The reportable segments Exploration & Production Norway (E&P Norway), Exploration & Production International (E&P International), Exploration & Production USA (E&P USA), Marketing, Midstream & Processing (MMP) and Renewables (REN) correspond to the operating segments. The operating segments Projects, Drilling & Procurement (PDP), Technology, Digital & Innovation (TDI) and Corporate staff and functions are aggregated into the reportable segment Other based on materiality. The majority of the costs in PDP and TDI is allocated to the three Exploration & Production segments, MMP and REN.

The accounting policies of the reporting segments equal those applied in these condensed interim financial statements, except for the line-item Additions to PP&E, intangibles and equity accounted investments in which movements related to changes in asset retirement obligations are excluded as well as provisions for onerous contracts which reflect only obligations towards group external parties. The measurement basis of segment profit is net operating income/(loss). Deferred tax assets, pension assets, non-current financial assets, total current assets and total liabilities are not allocated to the segments. Transactions between the segments, mainly from the sale of crude oil, gas, and related products, are performed at defined internal prices which have been derived from market prices. The transactions are eliminated upon consolidation.

Third quarter 2023 (in USD million)	E&P Norway	E&P International	E&P USA	MMP	REN	Other	Eliminations	Total
Revenues third party, other revenue and other income	34	183	98	25,611	2	121	0	26,048
Revenues inter-segment	7,904	1,809	1,064	107	8	8	(10,902)	0
Net income/(loss) from equity accounted investments	0	(2)	0	(6)	(16)	0	0	(25)
Total revenues and other income	7,938	1,990	1,162	25,712	(5)	129	(10,902)	26,024
Purchases [net of inventory variation]	(1)	58	0	(22,987)	0	(0)	10,661	(12,269)
Operating, selling, general and administrative expenses	(788)	(541)	(293)	(1,181)	(103)	(76)	267	(2,715)
Depreciation and amortisation	(1,107)	(594)	(472)	(217)	(3)	(34)	0	(2,426)
Net impairment (losses)/reversals	(588)	0	290	(346)	(300)	0	0	(943)
Exploration expenses	(120)	(75)	(23)	0	0	0	0	(218)
Total operating expenses	(2,604)	(1,152)	(496)	(24,730)	(406)	(110)	10,928	(18,571)
Net operating income/(loss)	5,335	838	666	982	(412)	18	27	7,453
Additions to PP&E, intangibles and equity accounted investments	1,421	888	338	342	193	24	(0)	3,206
Balance sheet information								
Equity accounted investments	3	92	0	772	1,572	73	0	2,512
Non-current segment assets	26,344	18,352	11,098	3,824	1,033	1,009	0	61,662
Non-current assets not allocated to segments								13,288
Total non-current assets								77,462
Assets held for sale	146	0	0	0	0	0	0	146

Second quarter 2023
(in USD million)

	E&P Norway	E&P International	E&P USA	MMP	REN	Other	Eliminations	Total
Revenues third party, other revenue and other income	59	186	75	22,514	8	19	0	22,861
Revenues inter-segment	8,223	1,394	902	135	0	8	(10,661)	0
Net income/(loss) from equity accounted investments	0	24	0	(9)	(4)	0	0	11
Total revenues and other income	8,282	1,605	976	22,639	4	27	(10,661)	22,872
Purchases [net of inventory variation]	(0)	(100)	0	(21,094)	0	(0)	10,327	(10,867)
Operating, selling, general and administrative expenses	(937)	(436)	(305)	(1,172)	(93)	(9)	172	(2,781)
Depreciation and amortisation	(1,064)	(465)	(445)	(221)	(2)	(35)	0	(2,231)
Net impairment (losses)/reversals	0	0	0	(2)	0	(10)	0	(12)
Exploration expenses	(80)	173	(22)	0	0	0	0	71
Total operating expenses	(2,082)	(828)	(772)	(22,489)	(95)	(54)	10,499	(15,821)
Net operating income/(loss)	6,200	776	204	150	(91)	(26)	(162)	7,051
Additions to PP&E, intangibles and equity accounted investments	1,624	2,114	274	65	267	0	0	4,345

Third quarter 2022 (in USD million)	E&P Norway	E&P International	E&P USA	MMP	REN	Other	Eliminations	Total
Revenues third party, other revenue and other income	880	116	77	42,462	3	20	0	43,559
Revenues inter-segment	23,154	1,618	1,465	91	0	9	(26,336)	0
Net income/(loss) from equity accounted investments	0	33	0	33	9	0	0	75
Total revenues and other income	24,034	1,767	1,541	42,585	12	29	(26,336)	43,633
Purchases [net of inventory variation]	(0)	(22)	0	(40,253)	0	0	26,683	(13,592)
Operating, selling, general and administrative expenses	(963)	(427)	(254)	(1,097)	(68)	11	183	(2,614)
Depreciation and amortisation	(1,143)	(349)	(377)	(211)	(1)	(38)	0	(2,118)
Net impairment (losses)/reversals	0	0	178	891	0	0	0	1,069
Exploration expenses	(114)	(157)	(4)	0	0	0	0	(275)
Total operating expenses	(2,220)	(955)	(457)	(40,669)	(69)	(27)	26,866	(17,531)
Net operating income/(loss)	21,813	813	1,084	1,916	(56)	2	531	26,103
Additions to PP&E, intangibles and equity accounted investments	1,089	841	186	345	95	17	0	2,574

First nine months 2023
(in USD million)

	E&P Norway	E&P International	E&P USA	MMP	REN	Other	Eliminations	Total
Revenues third party, other revenue and other income	45	697	234	76,892	16	206	0	78,090
Revenues inter-segment	28,219	4,412	2,920	324	8	25	(35,909)	0
Net income/(loss) from equity accounted investments	0	33	0	24	(27)	0	0	30
Total revenues and other income	28,264	5,143	3,153	77,240	(3)	231	(35,909)	78,120
Purchases [net of inventory variation]	(1)	(25)	0	(69,439)	0	(1)	35,095	(34,371)
Operating, selling, general and administrative expenses	(2,702)	(1,636)	(870)	(3,532)	(283)	(218)	720	(8,521)
Depreciation and amortisation	(3,285)	(1,520)	(1,273)	(669)	(6)	(102)	0	(6,855)
Net impairment (losses)/reversals	(588)	0	290	(350)	(300)	(10)	0	(957)
Exploration expenses	(337)	35	(91)	0	0	0	0	(394)
Total operating expenses	(6,914)	(3,146)	(1,944)	(73,990)	(589)	(330)	35,815	(51,098)
Net operating income/(loss)	21,350	1,996	1,210	3,250	(591)	(99)	(94)	27,022
Additions to PP&E, intangibles and equity accounted investments	4,362	3,453	874	626	1,311	102	0	10,730

First nine months 2022 (in USD million)	E&P Norway	E&P International	E&P USA	MMP	REN	Other	Eliminations	Total
Revenues third party, other revenue and other income	1,222	415	236	114,208	96	84	0	116,261
Revenues inter-segment	57,979	4,501	4,204	272	0	28	(66,984)	0
Net income/(loss) from equity accounted investments	0	141	0	33	50	0	0	225
Total revenues and other income	59,200	5,057	4,440	114,514	146	111	(66,984)	116,486
Purchases [net of inventory variation]	0	(31)	(0)	(107,920)	0	(0)	66,999	(40,953)
Operating, selling, general and administrative expenses	(2,762)	(1,187)	(719)	(2,977)	(164)	(70)	590	(7,289)
Depreciation and amortisation	(3,767)	(1,008)	(1,059)	(644)	(3)	(116)	0	(6,597)
Net impairment (losses)/reversals	821	(1,033)	711	891	0	0	0	1,390
Exploration expenses	(265)	(373)	(172)	0	0	0	0	(809)
Total operating expenses	(5,972)	(3,632)	(1,239)	(110,650)	(168)	(186)	67,589	(54,258)
Net operating income/(loss)	53,228	1,425	3,201	3,864	(22)	(75)	605	62,228
Additions to PP&E, intangibles and equity accounted investments	3,500	2,039	482	863	195	87	0	7,166

Net impairments/reversal of impairments and changes to accounting assumptions

Management's future commodity price assumptions are used for value in use impairment testing. While there are inherent uncertainties in the assumptions, the commodity price assumptions reflect management's best estimate of the price development over the life of the Group's assets based on its view of relevant current circumstances and the likely future development of such circumstances, including energy demand development, energy and climate change policies as well as the speed of the energy transition, population and economic growth, geopolitical risks, technology and cost development and other factors. Management's best estimate also takes into consideration a range of external forecasts.

Equinor has performed a thorough and broad analysis of the expected development in drivers for the different commodity markets. Significant uncertainty exists regarding future commodity price development due to the transition to a lower carbon economy, future supply actions by OPEC+ and other factors. Such analysis resulted in changes in the long-term price assumptions with effect from the second quarter of 2023. The main price assumptions applied in impairment and impairment reversal assessments are disclosed in the table below as price-points on price curves. Previous price-points applied from the third quarter of 2022 up to and including the first quarter of 2023 are provided in brackets.

Year	2025		2030		2040		2050	
Prices in real terms ¹⁾								
Brent Blend (USD/bbl)	79	(78)	78	(78)	73	(73)	68	(68)
European gas (USD/mmBtu) - TTF	15.5	(20.9)	9.1	(9.9)	9.5	(9.4)	9.5	(9.4)
Henry Hub (USD/mmBtu)	3.6	(4.2)	4.3	(3.9)	4.3	(3.9)	4.3	(3.9)
Electricity Germany (EUR/MWh)	106	(122)	78	(74)	71	(60)	71	(60)
EU ETS (EUR/tonne)	90	(84)	105	(84)	128	(111)	150	(137)

1) Basis year 2023.

In the third quarter of 2023, Equinor recognised net impairments of USD 943 million, excluding impairments related to capitalized exploration and evaluation expenditures. Equinor's offshore wind projects on the US North East Coast are facing increased costs due to inflation and supply chain constraints. On 12 October 2023, the New York State Public Service Commission (PSC) rejected price increase petitions related to offtake agreements from several offshore and onshore wind farm developers, including Equinor's joint ventures. As a consequence, an impairment of USD 300 million has been recognised in the REN segment in the third quarter. The recoverable amount of Equinor's investments in the offshore wind projects on the US North East Coast has been established applying a fair value approach. These investments are accounted for using the equity method.

Impairments in the E&P Norway segment amounted to USD 588 million and mainly relate to reduced expected reserves on a producing asset. Impairments in the MMP segment amounted to USD 346 million and mainly relate to expectations of stabilizing refinery margins at a lower level than the margins consumed in the recent quarterly periods. Impairment reversals in the E&P USA segment amounted to USD 290 million and mainly relate to increased expected reserves on a producing asset. Recoverable amounts in these impairment assessments, are based on value in use. Estimates of discounted cash flows used to determine the recoverable amounts are based on internal forecasts on cost, production profiles and commodity prices.

Non-current assets by country

(in USD million)	At 30 September 2023	At 31 December 2022
Norway	30,294	33,242
USA	12,514	12,343
Brazil	10,038	9,400
UK	5,273	3,688
Azerbaijan	1,355	1,401
Canada	1,136	1,171
Denmark	913	497
Angola	902	895
Argentina	593	615
Algeria	506	622
Other	650	541
Total non-current assets ¹⁾	64,174	64,414

1) Excluding deferred tax assets, pension assets and non-current financial assets.

Note 3. Acquisitions and disposals

Acquisitions

Acquisition of Suncor Energy UK Limited

On 30 June 2023, Equinor closed a transaction with Suncor Energy UK Holdings Ltd to acquire 100% of the shares in Suncor Energy UK Limited for a total consideration of USD 803 million after customary adjustments for working capital. The transaction includes a non-operated interest in the producing Buzzard oil field (29.89%) and an additional interest in the operated Rosebank development (40%). The transaction has been accounted for within the E&P International segment as a business combination, resulting in an increase in Equinor's property, plant and equipment of USD 1,516 million and deferred tax liabilities of USD 694 million. The purchase price and the purchase price allocation are preliminary.

Acquisition of BeGreen

On 26 January 2023, Equinor closed a transaction with the Bregentved Group and members of the executive board of BeGreen Solar Aps to acquire 100% of the shares in the Danish solar developer BeGreen Solar Aps. The cash consideration amounted to USD 252 million (EUR 235 million), in addition to a consideration contingent on the successful delivery of future solar projects above an agreed megawatt threshold. The transaction has been accounted for within the REN segment as a business combination, resulting in an increase of Equinor's intangible assets of USD 423 million. The purchase price and the purchase price allocation are preliminary.

Disposals

Equinor Energy Ireland Limited

On 31 March 2023, Equinor closed the transaction with Vermilion Energy Inc (Vermillion) to sell Equinor's non-operated equity position in the Corrib gas project in Ireland, covering 100% of the shares in Equinor Energy Ireland Limited (EEIL). Prior to closing, Equinor received an extraordinary dividend of USD 371 million from EEIL. Total consideration amounted to USD 362 million, including cash settlement of contingent consideration. A loss of USD 258 million has been recognised and presented in the line item Operating expenses in the Consolidated statement of income within the E&P International segment.

Note 4. Revenues

Revenues from contracts with customers by geographical areas

When attributing the line item Revenues from contracts with customers for the third quarter of 2023 to the country of the legal entity executing the sale, Norway constitutes 78%, and the USA constitutes 20% of such

revenues (76% and 20%, respectively, for the second quarter of 2023; 80% and 17%, respectively, for the first nine months of 2023). For the third quarter of 2022, Norway and the USA constituted 84% and 12% of such revenues, respectively (84% and 12% respectively for the first nine months of 2022).

Revenues from contracts with customers and other revenues

Quarters				First nine months	
Q3 2023	Q2 2023	Q3 2022	(in USD million)	2023	2022
15,999	13,055	14,098	Crude oil	41,165	45,530
4,292	5,041	21,293	Natural gas	19,789	49,753
3,728	4,422	19,106	- European gas	17,378	44,913
217	199	846	- North American gas	813	2,233
347	419	1,341	- Other incl. Liquefied natural gas	1,598	2,607
2,528	2,368	2,766	Refined products	7,373	8,201
2,095	1,780	2,239	Natural gas liquids	6,258	7,345
272	395	399	Transportation	1,120	991
465	657	1,465	Other sales	2,081	3,233
25,650	23,295	42,259	Revenues from contracts with customers	77,786	115,053
274	(425)	466	Total other revenues ¹⁾	219	110
25,924	22,870	42,726	Revenues	78,005	115,163

1) Principally relates to commodity derivatives and change in fair value less cost to sell for commodity inventories held for trading purposes.

Note 5. Financial items

Quarters				First nine months	
Q3 2023	Q2 2023	Q3 2022	(in USD million)	2023	2022
(12)	197	1,691	Net foreign currency exchange gains/(losses)	1,140	4,228
580	618	346	Interest income and other financial items	1,788	740
(54)	5	(44)	Gains/(losses) on financial investments	(16)	(402)
(89)	(79)	(604)	Gains/(losses) other derivative financial instruments	(94)	(1,730)
(412)	(418)	(336)	Interest and other finance expenses	(1,292)	(929)
13	323	1,053	Net financial items	1,525	1,907

Equinor reports significant unrealised foreign currency gains in the first nine months of 2023 and in the first nine months of 2022, mainly related to the strengthening of USD versus NOK. These effects are mainly due to a large part of Equinor's operations having NOK as functional currency, and the effects are offset within equity as OCI effects arising on translation from functional currency to presentation currency USD. Reduced net foreign currency exchange effects in third quarter 2023 compared to same period prior year are due to reduced balances and less change in currency rates.

The increase in Interest income and other financial items in the first nine months compared to the same period prior year mainly relates to higher interest rates.

Equinor has a US Commercial paper programme available with a limit of USD 5 billion. As of 30 September 2023, there were no outstanding amounts compared to USD 0.2 billion utilised as of 31 December 2022.

Note 6. Income taxes

Quarters				First nine months	
Q3 2023	Q2 2023	Q3 2022	(in USD million)	2023	2022
7,466	7,374	27,156	Income/(loss) before tax	28,547	64,135
(4,965)	(5,545)	(17,785)	Income tax	(19,251)	(43,289)
66.5%	75.2%	65.5%	Effective tax rate	67.4 %	67.5 %

The effective tax rate for the third quarter and the first nine months of 2023 was significantly influenced by lower share of income from the Norwegian continental shelf and currency effects in entities that are taxable in other currencies than the functional currency.

The effective tax rate for the third quarter and for the first nine months of 2022 was primarily influenced by positive income in countries with lower tax rates and with unrecognised deferred tax assets and by tax exempted gains on divestment. The effective tax for the third quarter and first nine months was also influenced by currency effects in entities that are taxable in other currencies than the functional currency.

Note 7. Provisions, commitments, contingent items and related parties

Asset retirement obligation

Equinor's estimated asset retirement obligations (ARO) have decreased by USD 1.2 billion to USD 10.6 billion at 30 September 2023 compared to year-end 2022, mainly due to increased discount rates. Changes in ARO are reflected within Property, plant and equipment and Provisions and other liabilities in the Consolidated balance sheet.

Litigation and claims

During the normal course of its business, Equinor is involved in legal and other proceedings, and several unresolved claims are currently outstanding. The ultimate liability or asset in respect of such litigation and claims cannot be determined at this time. Equinor has provided in its Condensed interim financial statements for probable liabilities related to litigation and claims based on the company's best judgement. Equinor does not expect that its financial position, results of operations or cash flows will be materially affected by the resolution of these legal proceedings.

Related parties

The line-item Trade and other receivables include a receivable from the Norwegian state under the Marketing Instruction in relation to the state's (SDFI) participation in the gas sales activities of a foreign subsidiary of Equinor, estimated at USD 0.2 billion. At year-end 2022, the corresponding estimated amount of USD 1.5 billion was classified as a non-current item and included in the line-item Prepayments and financial receivables. The decrease is mainly related to reduced cost price for gas storage volume. A corresponding non-current liability of USD 0.2 billion has been recognised, representing SDFI's estimated interest in the gas sales activities in the foreign subsidiary. The estimated total non-current liabilities to SDFI amounts to USD 0.8 billion at 30 September 2023 (USD 2.1 billion at year end 2022). In addition, the line-item Finance debt, which form part of the sub-total Total current liabilities, includes a liability of USD 1.1 billion to SDFI due to cash received for collateral deposits requirement (0 at year end 2022).

Note 8. Capital distribution

Dividend for the third quarter

On 26 October 2023, the Board of Directors resolved to declare an ordinary cash dividend for the third quarter of 2023 of USD 0.30 per share and an extraordinary cash dividend of USD 0.60 per share. The Equinor shares will be traded ex-dividend 14 February 2024 on the Oslo Børs and for ADR holders on the New York Stock Exchange. Record date will be 15 February 2024 and payment date will be 27 February 2024.

Share buy-back programme 2023

Based on the authorisation from the annual general meeting on 10 May 2023, the Board of directors will on a quarterly basis decide on share buy-back tranches. The 2023 programme is up to USD 6,000 million, including shares to be redeemed from the Norwegian State.

During the first six months, Equinor launched two tranches of USD 2,667 million in total, of which USD 880 million was acquired in the open market. In July 2023, Equinor launched the third tranche of USD 1,667

billion, of which USD 550 million has been recognised as reduction in equity due to an irrevocable agreement with a third-party. Of the third tranche, USD 421 million has been acquired in the open market and settled at September 2023.

On 26 October 2023 the Board of Directors decided to initiate a fourth and final share buy-back tranche of USD 1,667 million for 2023 (including the State's share), starting 30 October 2023 and with an end-date no later than 29 January 2024.

In order to maintain the Norwegian States ownership share in Equinor, a proportionate share of the second, third and fourth tranche of the 2022 programme as well as the first tranche of the 2023 programme was redeemed and annulled after approval by the annual general meeting on 10 May 2023. The liability to the Norwegian State of USD 3,705 million (NOK 39,071 million) was settled in June 2023.

Equity impact of share buy-back programmes (in USD million)	First nine months	
	2023	2022
First tranche	330	330
Second tranche	550	440
Third tranche	550	605
Norwegian state share ¹⁾	3,705	1,399
Total	5,135	2,775

1) Relates to second to fourth tranche of previous year programme and first tranche of current year programme

Supplementary disclosures

Exchange rates

Quarters			Change	Exchange rates	First nine months		
Q3 2023	Q2 2023	Q3 2022	Q3 on Q3		2023	2022	Change
0.0954	0.0934	0.1001	(5%)	NOK/USD average daily exchange rate	0.0955	0.1060	(10%)
0.0941	0.0928	0.0921	2%	NOK/USD period-end exchange rate	0.0941	0.0921	2%
10.4818	10.7100	9.9903	5%	USD/NOK average daily exchange rate	10.4699	9.4322	11%
10.6225	10.7712	10.8574	(2%)	USD/NOK period-end exchange rate	10.6225	10.8574	(2%)
1.0880	1.0890	1.0065	8%	EUR/USD average daily exchange rate	1.0832	1.0609	2%
1.0594	1.0866	0.9748	9%	EUR/USD period-end exchange rate	1.0594	0.9748	9%

Use and reconciliation of Non-GAAP financial measures

Non-GAAP financial measures are defined as numerical measures that either exclude or include amounts or certain accounting items that are not excluded or included in the comparable measures calculated and presented in accordance with GAAP (i.e., IFRS).

Management considers adjusted earnings and adjusted earnings after tax together with other non-GAAP financial measures as defined below, to provide a better indication of the underlying operational and financial performance in the period (excluding financing), and therefore better facilitate comparisons between periods.

The following financial measures may be considered non-GAAP financial measures:

- **Adjusted earnings** are based on net operating income/(loss) and adjusts for certain items affecting the income for the period in order to separate out effects that management considers may not be well correlated to Equinor's underlying operational performance in the individual reporting period. Management considers adjusted earnings to be a supplemental measure to Equinor's IFRS measures, which provides an indication of Equinor's underlying operational performance in the period and facilitates an alternative understanding of operational trends between the periods. Adjusted earnings include adjusted revenues and other

income, adjusted purchases, adjusted operating expenses and selling, general and administrative expenses, adjusted depreciation expenses and adjusted exploration expenses.

- **Adjusted earnings after tax** – equals the sum of net operating income/(loss) less income tax in business areas and adjustments to operating income taking the applicable marginal tax into consideration. Adjusted earnings after tax excludes net financial items and the associated tax effects on net financial items. It is based on adjusted earnings less the tax effects on all elements included in adjusted earnings (or calculated tax on operating income and on each of the adjusting items using an estimated marginal tax rate). In addition, tax effect related to tax exposure items not related to the individual reporting period is excluded from adjusted earnings after tax. Management considers adjusted earnings after tax, which reflects a normalised performance excluding the impact of financing, to be a supplemental measure to Equinor's net income. Certain net USD denominated financial positions are held by group companies that have a USD functional currency that is different from the currency in which the taxable income is measured. As currency exchange rates change between periods, the basis for measuring net financial items for IFRS will change disproportionately with taxable income which includes exchange gains and losses from translating the net USD denominated financial positions into the

currency of the applicable tax return. Therefore, the effective tax rate may be significantly higher or lower than the statutory tax rate for any given period. Adjusted taxes included in adjusted earnings after tax should not be considered indicative of the amount of current or total tax expense (or taxes payable) for the period.

Adjusted earnings and adjusted earnings after tax should be considered additional measures rather than substitutes for net operating income/(loss) and net income/(loss), which are the most directly comparable IFRS measures. There are material limitations associated with the use of adjusted earnings and adjusted earnings after tax compared with the IFRS measures as such non-GAAP measures do not include all the items of revenues/gains or expenses/losses of Equinor that are needed to evaluate its profitability on an overall basis. Adjusted earnings and adjusted earnings after tax are only intended to be indicative of the underlying developments in trends of our on-going operations for the production, manufacturing and marketing of our products and exclude pre-and post-tax impacts of net financial items. Equinor reflects such underlying development in our operations by eliminating the effects of certain items that may not be directly associated with the period's operations or financing. However, for that reason, adjusted earnings and adjusted earnings after tax are not complete measures of profitability. These measures should therefore not be used in isolation.

Amended principles for Adjusted earnings with effect from the first quarter of 2023:

Equinor has made the following changes to the items adjusted for within Adjusted earnings:

- With effect from the first quarter of 2023, movements in the fair value of commodity derivatives used to manage price risk exposure of future sale and purchase contracts are excluded from adjusted earnings and deferred until the time of the physical delivery. This change minimises the effects of timing differences and presents a measure more indicative of underlying economic performance.
- With effect from the first quarter of 2023, the principle used to adjust the valuation of commercial storages is based on the forward price at the expected realisation date. Prior to this amendment, the valuation adjustment was based on short-term forward prices which, for some storages, did not correspond to the forward price at the expected realisation date. This change brings the valuation principle in line with how the corresponding derivative contract used to manage price exposure is valued.

These changes have been applied retrospectively to the comparative figures. The majority of the impact is due to the revised treatment of commodity derivatives. These changes only affect the MMP reporting segment and currently do not have an impact on other segments. Equinor deems that these changes lead to a better representation of performance in each period by appropriately reflecting the economic impact of its risk management activities.

Impact of change MMP segment	Q3 2022			First nine months 2022		
	As reported	Impact	Restated	As reported	Impact	Restated
Changes in fair value of derivatives	22	54	76	(7)	(407)	(414)
Periodisation of inventory hedging effect	251	118	369	46	432	478
Adjusted total revenues and other income	42,858	171	43,029	114,544	26	114,570
Adjusted earnings/(loss)	1,452	171	1,623	2,792	26	2,818
Adjusted earnings/(loss) after tax	523	475	998	820	1,066	1,886

Impact of change Equinor group	Q3 2022			First nine months 2022		
	As reported	Impact	Restated	As reported	Impact	Restated
Changes in fair value of derivatives	85	54	138	255	(407)	(152)
Periodisation of inventory hedging effect	251	118	369	46	432	478
Adjusted total revenues and other income	43,337	171	43,509	116,364	26	116,390
Adjusted earnings/(loss)	24,301	171	24,472	59,881	26	59,907
Adjusted earnings/(loss) after tax	6,715	475	7,191	16,895	1,066	17,961
Effective tax rates on adjusted earnings	72.4%	(1.8%)	70.6%	71.8%	(1.8%)	70.0%

No other line items or segments were affected by the change.

- **Capital employed adjusted** – this measure is defined as Equinor's total equity (including non-controlling interests) and net interest-bearing debt adjusted.
 - **Net interest-bearing debt adjusted** – this measure is defined as Equinor's interest bearing financial liabilities less cash and cash equivalents and current financial investments, adjusted for collateral deposits and balances held by Equinor's captive insurance company and balances related to the SDFI.
 - **Net debt to capital employed, Net debt to capital employed adjusted, including lease liabilities and Net debt to capital employed ratio adjusted** – Following implementation of IFRS 16 Equinor presents a "net debt to capital employed adjusted" excluding lease liabilities from the gross interest-bearing debt. Comparable numbers are presented in the table Calculation of capital employed and net debt to capital employed ratio in the report include Finance lease according to IAS17, adjusted for marketing instruction agreement. In Equinor's view, net debt ratio provides useful information about Equinor's capital structure and financial strength.
 - **Organic capital expenditures (organic investments/capex)** – Capital expenditures, defined as Additions to PP&E, intangibles and equity accounted investments in note 2 Segments to the Condensed interim financial statements, amounted to USD 3.2 billion in Q3 2023 (Q3 2022: USD 2.6 billion). Organic capital expenditures are capital expenditures excluding acquisitions, recognised lease assets (RoU assets) and other investments with significant different cash flow pattern. In Q3 2023, a total of USD 0.6 billion (Q3 2022: USD 0.6 billion) is excluded in the organic capital expenditures. Forward-looking organic capital expenditures included in this report are not reconcilable to its most directly comparable IFRS measure without unreasonable efforts, because the amounts excluded from such IFRS measure to determine organic capital expenditures cannot be predicted with reasonable certainty. Organic capital expenditure is a measure which Equinor believes gives relevant information about Equinor's investments in maintenance and development of the company's assets.
 - **Gross investments/capex** – Capital expenditures, defined as Additions to PP&E, intangibles and equity accounted investments in the financial statements, including Equinor's proportionate share of capital expenditures in equity accounted investments not included in additions to equity accounted investments. Forward-looking gross capital expenditures included in this report are not reconcilable to its most directly comparable IFRS measure without unreasonable efforts, because the amounts excluded from such IFRS measure to determine gross capital expenditures cannot be predicted with reasonable certainty.
 - **Cash flow from operations after taxes paid (CFFO after taxes paid) represents**, and is used by management, to evaluate cash generated from operating activities after taxes paid, available for investing activities, for debt servicing and distribution to shareholders. However, cash flow from operations after taxes paid is not a measure of our liquidity under IFRS and should not be considered in isolation or as a substitute for an analysis of our results as reported in this report. Our definition of Cash flow from operations after taxes paid is limited and does not represent residual cash flows available for discretionary expenditures.
 - **Net cash flow (previously named free cash flow)** – Net cash flow represents, and is used by management to evaluate, cash generated from operational and investing activities available for debt servicing and distribution to shareholders. The name of the measure was updated in the first quarter of 2023, but no changes have been made to the definition.
- Adjusted earnings** adjust for the following items:
- **Changes in fair value of derivatives:** In the ordinary course of business, Equinor enters into commodity derivative contracts to manage the price risk exposure relating to future sale and purchase contracts. These commodity derivatives are measured at fair value at each reporting date, with the movements in fair value recognised in the income statement. By contrast, the sale and purchase contracts are not recognised until the transaction occurs resulting in timing differences. Therefore, with effect from the first quarter of 2023, the unrealised movements in the fair value of these commodity derivative contracts are excluded from adjusted earnings and deferred until the time of the physical delivery to minimise the effect of these timing differences. Further, embedded derivatives within certain gas contracts and contingent consideration related to historical divestments are required to be carried at fair value. Any accounting impacts resulting from such changes in fair value are also excluded from adjusted earnings, as these fluctuations are not indicative of the underlying performance of the business.
 - **Periodisation of inventory hedging effect:** Equinor enters into derivative contracts to manage price risk exposure relating to its commercial storage. These derivative contracts are carried at fair value while the inventories are accounted for at the lower of cost or market price. Therefore, measurement differences occur in relation to the recognition of gains and losses. An adjustment is made to align the valuation principles of inventories with related derivative contracts. With effect from the first quarter of 2023, the adjusted valuation of inventories is based on the forward price at the expected realisation date. This is so that the valuation principles between commercial storages and derivative contracts are better aligned.
 - **Over/underlift:** Over/underlift is accounted for using the sales method and therefore revenues were reflected in the period the product was sold rather than in the period it was produced. The over/underlift position depended on several factors related to our lifting programme and the way it corresponded to our entitlement share of production. The effect on income for the period is therefore adjusted, to show estimated revenues and associated costs based upon the production for the period to reflect operational performance and comparability with peers.

- The **operational storage** is not hedged and is not part of the trading portfolio. Cost of goods sold is measured based on the FIFO (first-in, first-out) method, and includes realised gains or losses that arise due to changes in market prices. These gains or losses will fluctuate from one period to another and are not considered part of the underlying operations for the period.
- **Impairment and reversal of impairment** are excluded from adjusted earnings since they affect the economics of an asset for the lifetime of that asset, not only the period in which it is impaired, or the impairment is reversed. Impairment and reversal of impairment can impact both the exploration expenses and the depreciation, amortisation and impairment line items.
- **Gain or loss from sales of assets** is eliminated from the measure since the gain or loss does not give an indication of future performance or periodic performance; such a gain or loss is related to the cumulative value creation from the time the asset is acquired until it is sold.
- **Eliminations (Internal unrealised profit on inventories):** Volumes derived from equity oil inventory will vary depending on several factors and inventory strategies, i.e., level of crude oil in inventory, equity oil used in the refining process and level of in-transit cargoes. Internal profit related to volumes sold between entities within the group, and still in

inventory at period end, is eliminated according to IFRS (write down to production cost). The proportion of realised versus unrealised gain will fluctuate from one period to another due to inventory strategies and consequently impact net operating income/(loss). Write-down to production cost is not assessed to be a part of the underlying operational performance, and elimination of internal profit related to equity volumes is excluded in adjusted earnings.

- **Other items of income and expense** are adjusted when the impacts on income in the period are not reflective of Equinor's underlying operational performance in the reporting period. Such items may be unusual or infrequent transactions, but they may also include transactions that are significant which would not necessarily qualify as either unusual or infrequent. Other items are carefully assessed and can include transactions such as provisions related to reorganisation, early retirement, etc.
- **Change in accounting policy** are adjusted when the impacts on income in the period are unusual or infrequent, and not reflective of Equinor's underlying operational performance in the reporting period.

For more information on our definitions and use of non-GAAP financial measures, see section 5.8 Use and reconciliation of non-GAAP financial measures in Equinor's 2022 Integrated Annual Report.



Reconciliation of adjusted earnings

The table specifies the adjustments made to each of the profit and loss line item included in the net operating income/(loss) subtotal.

Items impacting net operating income/(loss) in the third quarter of 2023 (in USD million)	Equinor group	Exploration & Production Norway	Exploration & Production International	Exploration & Production USA	Marketing, Midstream & Processing	Renewables	Other
Total revenues and other income	26,024	7,938	1,990	1,162	25,712	(5)	(10,773)
Adjusting items	(289)	226	(140)	(32)	(341)	-	(1)
Changes in fair value of derivatives	(206)	20	(6)	-	(219)	-	-
Periodisation of inventory hedging effect	(22)	-	-	-	(22)	-	-
Over-/underlift	72	206	(134)	-	-	-	-
Other adjustments	(100)	-	-	-	(100)	-	-
Gain/loss on sale of assets	(33)	-	-	(32)	-	-	(1)
Adjusted total revenues and other income	25,735	8,164	1,849	1,130	25,371	(5)	(10,773)
Purchases [net of inventory variation]	(12,269)	(1)	58	-	(22,987)	-	10,661
Adjusting items	(123)	-	-	-	(97)	-	(27)
Operational storage effects	(92)	-	-	-	(92)	-	-
Provisions	(5)	-	-	-	(5)	-	-
Eliminations	(27)	-	-	-	-	-	(27)
Adjusted purchases [net of inventory variation]	(12,392)	(1)	58	-	(23,083)	-	10,634
Operating and administrative expenses	(2,715)	(788)	(541)	(293)	(1,181)	(103)	191
Adjusting items	12	(61)	83	-	(13)	4	-
Over-/underlift	21	(61)	83	-	-	-	-
Other adjustments	4	-	-	-	-	4	-
Provisions	(13)	-	-	-	(13)	-	-
Adjusted operating and administrative expenses	(2,703)	(849)	(458)	(293)	(1,195)	(100)	191

Items impacting net operating income/(loss) in the third quarter of 2023 (continued) (in USD million)	Equinor group	Exploration & Production Norway	Exploration & Production International	Exploration & Production USA	Marketing, Midstream & Processing	Renewables	Other
Depreciation, amortisation and net impairments	(3,369)	(1,695)	(594)	(181)	(562)	(303)	(34)
Adjusting items	943	588	-	(290)	346	300	-
Impairment	1,234	588	-	-	346	300	-
Reversal of Impairment	(290)	-	-	(290)	-	-	-
Adjusted depreciation, amortisation and net impairments	(2,426)	(1,107)	(594)	(472)	(217)	(3)	(34)
Exploration expenses	(218)	(120)	(75)	(23)	-	-	-
Adjusting items	28	-	28	-	-	-	-
Impairment	28	-	28	-	-	-	-
Adjusted exploration expenses	(190)	(120)	(47)	(23)	-	-	-
Net operating income/(loss)	7,453	5,335	838	666	982	(412)	45
Sum of adjusting items	571	752	(29)	(323)	(106)	304	(27)
Adjusted earnings/(loss)	8,024	6,087	809	343	876	(108)	18
Tax on adjusted earnings	(5,292)	(4,743)	(163)	(82)	(333)	11	17
Adjusted earnings/(loss) after tax	2,731	1,343	646	261	543	(97)	35

Items impacting net operating income/(loss) in the third quarter of 2022 (in USD million)	Equinor group	Exploration & Production Norway	Exploration & Production International	Exploration & Production USA	Marketing, Midstream & Processing	Renewables	Other
Total revenues and other income	43,633	24,034	1,767	1,541	42,585	12	(26,307)
Adjusting items	(125)	(713)	144	-	444	0	(0)
Changes in fair value of derivatives	138¹⁾	(167)	229	-	76 ¹⁾	-	-
Periodisation of inventory hedging effect	369¹⁾	-	-	-	369 ¹⁾	-	-
Operating and administrative expenses	0	-	-	-	-	0	-
Over-/underlift	24	109	(85)	-	-	-	-
Gain/loss on sale of assets	(655)	(655)	-	-	-	-	(0)
Adjusted total revenues and other income	43,509¹⁾	23,321	1,911	1,541	43,029 ¹⁾	13	(26,307)
Purchases [net of inventory variation]	(13,592)	(0)	(22)	-	(40,253)	-	26,683
Adjusting items	(377)	-	-	-	171	-	(548)
Operational storage effects	171	-	-	-	171	-	-
Eliminations	(548)	-	-	-	-	-	(548)
Adjusted purchases [net of inventory variation]	(13,969)	(0)	(22)	-	(40,081)	-	26,135
Operating and administrative expenses	(2,614)	(963)	(427)	(254)	(1,097)	(68)	194
Adjusting items	(43)	(22)	(15)	(0)	(17)	10	-
Over-/underlift	(36)	(22)	(15)	-	-	-	-
Gain/loss on sale of assets	10	-	-	(0)	-	10	-
Provisions	(17)	-	-	-	(17)	-	-
Adjusted operating and administrative expenses	(2,657)	(984)	(442)	(254)	(1,113)	(58)	194

Items impacting net operating income/(loss) in the third quarter of 2022 (continued) (in USD million)	Equinor group	Exploration & Production Norway	Exploration & Production International	Exploration & Production USA	Marketing, Midstream & Processing	Renewables	Other
Depreciation, amortisation and net impairments	(1,049)	(1,143)	(349)	(199)	680	(1)	(38)
Adjusting items	(1,069)	-	(0)	(178)	(891)	-	-
Impairment	79	-	(0)	-	79	-	-
Reversal of impairment	(1,148)	-	-	(178)	(970)	-	-
Adjusted depreciation, amortisation and net impairments	(2,118)	(1,143)	(349)	(377)	(211)	(1)	(38)
Exploration expenses	(275)	(114)	(157)	(4)	-	-	(0)
Adjusting items	(17)	-	(0)	(17)	-	-	-
Impairment	9	-	(0)	9	-	-	-
Reversal of impairment	(26)	-	-	(26)	-	-	-
Adjusted exploration expenses	(292)	(114)	(157)	(21)	-	-	-
Net operating income/(loss)	26,103	21,813	813	1,084	1,916	(56)	533
Sum of adjusting items	(1,631)¹⁾	(735)	129	(195)	(293) ¹⁾	10	(548)
Adjusted earnings/(loss)	24,472¹⁾	21,079	942	889	1,623 ¹⁾	(46)	(15)
Tax on adjusted earnings	(17,281)¹⁾	(16,356)	(301)	(21)	(625) ¹⁾	14	9
Adjusted earnings/(loss) after tax	7,191¹⁾	4,723	641	868	998 ¹⁾	(32)	(6)

1) MMP segment and Equinor group are restated due to amended principles for adjusting items; 'changes in fair value of derivatives' and 'periodisation of inventory hedging effect'.
For further information see Amended principles for Adjusted earnings in the section 'Use and reconciliation of non-GAAP financial measures' in the [Supplementary disclosures](#).

Items impacting net operating income/(loss) in the second quarter of 2023 (in USD million)	Equinor group	Exploration & Production Norway	Exploration & Production International	Exploration & Production USA	Marketing, Midstream & Processing	Renewables	Other
Total revenues and other income	22,872	8,282	1,605	976	22,639	4	(10,634)
Adjusting Items	261	(247)	(5)	-	511	2	-
Changes in fair value of derivatives	362	13	(4)	-	353	-	-
Periodisation of inventory hedging effect	158	-	-	-	158	-	-
Over-/underlift	(262)	(260)	(2)	-	-	-	-
Gain/loss on sale of assets	2	-	-	-	-	2	-
Adjusted total revenues and other income	23,133	8,034	1,599	976	23,150	7	(10,634)
Purchases [net of inventory variation]	(10,867)	(0)	(100)	-	(21,094)	-	10,327
Adjusting Items	191	-	-	-	29	-	162
Operational storage effects	29	-	-	-	29	-	-
Eliminations	162	-	-	-	-	-	162
Adjusted purchases [net of inventory variation]	(10,676)	(0)	(100)	-	(21,065)	-	10,489
Operating and administrative expenses	(2,781)	(937)	(436)	(305)	(1,172)	(93)	163
Adjusting Items	29	50	(20)	22	(27)	4	-
Over-/underlift	6	50	(44)	-	-	-	-
Other adjustments	26	-	-	22	-	4	-
Gain/loss on sale of assets	24	-	24	-	-	-	-
Provisions	(27)	-	-	-	(27)	-	-
Adjusted operating and administrative expenses	(2,752)	(888)	(456)	(283)	(1,199)	(89)	163

Items impacting net operating income/(loss) in the second quarter of 2023 (continued) (in USD million)	Equinor group	Exploration & Production Norway	Exploration & Production International	Exploration & Production USA	Marketing, Midstream & Processing	Renewables	Other
Depreciation, amortisation and net impairments	(2,243)	(1,064)	(465)	(445)	(223)	(2)	(44)
Adjusting Items	11	-	-	-	2	-	9
Impairment	11	-	-	-	2	-	9
Adjusted depreciation, amortisation and net impairments	(2,232)	(1,064)	(465)	(445)	(221)	(2)	(36)
Exploration expenses	71	(80)	173	(22)	-	-	-
Adjusting items	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjusted exploration expenses	71	(80)	173	(22)	-	-	-
Net operating income/(loss)	7,051	6,200	776	204	150	(91)	(189)
Sum of adjusting items	492	(197)	(25)	22	515	6	171
Adjusted earnings/(loss)	7,543	6,003	751	226	665	(84)	(18)
Tax on adjusted earnings	(5,297)	(4,636)	(332)	(52)	(328)	7	44
Adjusted earnings/(loss) after tax	2,246	1,366	419	173	337	(77)	26

Items impacting net operating income/(loss) in the first nine months of 2023 (in USD million)	Equinor group	Exploration & Production Norway	Exploration & Production International	Exploration & Production USA	Marketing, Midstream & Processing	Renewables	Other
Total revenues and other income	78,120	28,264	5,143	3,153	77,240	(3)	(35,677)
Adjusting items	(732)	77	(139)	(32)	(637)	0	(1)
Changes in fair value of derivatives	(646)	128	(99)	-	(676)	-	-
Periodisation of inventory hedging effect	161	-	-	-	161	-	-
Impairment from associated companies	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
Over-/underlift	(92)	(52)	(40)	-	-	-	-
Other adjustments	(100)	-	-	-	(100)	-	-
Gain/loss on sale of assets	(56)	1	-	(32)	(23)	(0)	(1)
Adjusted total revenues and other income	77,388	28,342	5,003	3,121	76,603	(3)	(35,678)
Purchases [net of inventory variation]	(34,371)	(1)	(25)	-	(69,439)	-	35,095
Adjusting items	40	-	-	-	(53)	-	94
Operational storage effects	(48)	-	-	-	(48)	-	-
Provisions	(5)	-	-	-	(5)	-	-
Eliminations	94	-	-	-	-	-	94
Adjusted purchases [net of inventory variation]	(34,331)	(1)	(25)	-	(69,492)	-	35,188
Operating and administrative expenses	(8,521)	(2,702)	(1,636)	(870)	(3,532)	(283)	502
Adjusting items	216	(10)	280	22	(91)	16	-
Over-/underlift	(14)	(10)	(3)	-	-	-	-
Other adjustments	32	-	-	22	-	10	-
Gain/loss on sale of assets	289	-	283	-	-	6	-
Provisions	(91)	-	-	-	(91)	-	-
Adjusted operating and administrative expenses	(8,305)	(2,713)	(1,356)	(849)	(3,623)	(266)	502

Items impacting net operating income/(loss) in the first nine months of 2023 (continued) (in USD million)	Equinor group	Exploration & Production Norway	Exploration & Production International	Exploration & Production USA	Marketing, Midstream & Processing	Renewables	Othe
Depreciation, amortisation and net impairments	(7,812)	(3,873)	(1,520)	(983)	(1,019)	(306)	(111)
Adjusting items	957	588	-	(290)	350	300	9
Impairment	1,247	588	-	-	350	300	9
Reversal of impairment	(290)	-	-	(290)	-	-	-
Adjusted depreciation, amortisation and net impairments	(6,856)	(3,285)	(1,520)	(1,273)	(669)	(6)	(103)
Exploration expenses	(394)	(337)	35	(91)	-	-	(0)
Adjusting items	36	-	36	-	-	-	-
Impairment	36	-	36	-	-	-	-
Adjusted exploration expenses	(357)	(337)	71	(91)	-	-	(0)
Net operating income/(loss)	27,022	21,350	1,996	1,210	3,250	(591)	(193)
Sum of adjusting items	518	655	177	(301)	(432)	317	102
Adjusted earnings/(loss)	27,539	22,005	2,174	908	2,818	(275)	(91)
Tax on adjusted earnings	(19,048)	(17,082)	(779)	(214)	(1,084)	30	80
Adjusted earnings/(loss) after tax	8,492	4,924	1,395	695	1,734	(245)	(11)

Items impacting net operating income/(loss) in the first nine months of 2022 (in USD million)	Equinor group	Exploration & Production Norway	Exploration & Production International	Exploration & Production USA	Marketing, Midstream & Processing	Renewables	Other
Total revenues and other income	116,486	59,200	5,057	4,440	114,514	146	(66,872)
Adjusting Items	(96)	(726)	661	-	56	(87)	(1)
Changes in fair value of derivatives	(152)¹⁾	(321)	583	-	(414) ¹⁾	-	-
Periodisation of inventory hedging effect	478¹⁾	-	-	-	478 ¹⁾	-	-
Impairment from associated companies	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
Over-/underlift	329	251	78	-	-	-	-
Gain/loss on sale of assets	(752)	(655)	-	-	(9)	(87)	(1)
Adjusted total revenues and other income	116,390¹⁾	58,475	5,719	4,440	114,570 ¹⁾	60	(66,873)
Purchases [net of inventory variation]	(40,953)	0	(31)	(0)	(107,920)	-	66,999
Adjusting Items	(682)	-	-	-	(60)	-	(622)
Operational storage effects	(60)	-	-	-	(60)	-	-
Eliminations	(622)	-	-	-	-	-	(622)
Adjusted purchases [net of inventory variation]	(41,635)	0	(31)	(0)	(107,980)	-	66,377
Operating and administrative expenses	(7,289)	(2,762)	(1,187)	(719)	(2,977)	(164)	520
Adjusting Items	(208)	(20)	(51)	3	(150)	10	-
Over-/underlift	(77)	(20)	(57)	-	-	-	-
Change in accounting policy	6	-	6	-	-	-	-
Gain/loss on sale of assets	14	-	0	3	-	10	-
Provisions	(150)	-	-	-	(150)	-	-
Adjusted operating and administrative expenses	(7,497)	(2,782)	(1,238)	(715)	(3,127)	(154)	520

Items impacting net operating income/(loss) in the first nine months of 2022 (continued) (in USD million)	Equinor group	Exploration & Production Norway	Exploration & Production International	Exploration & Production USA	Marketing, Midstream & Processing	Renewables	Other
Depreciation, amortisation and net impairments	(5,207)	(2,945)	(2,041)	(348)	247	(3)	(116)
Adjusting Items	(1,393)	(821)	1,030	(711)	(891)	-	-
Impairment	1,109	-	1,030	-	79	-	-
Reversal of impairment	(2,502)	(821)	-	(711)	(970)	-	-
Adjusted depreciation, amortisation and net impairments	(6,600)	(3,767)	(1,011)	(1,059)	(644)	(3)	(116)
Exploration expenses	(809)	(265)	(373)	(172)	-	-	(0)
Adjusting Items	59	4	65	(11)	-	-	-
Impairment	85	4	65	15	-	-	-
Reversal of impairment	(26)	-	-	(26)	-	-	-
Adjusted exploration expenses	(751)	(260)	(308)	(183)	-	-	0
Net operating income/(loss)	62,228	53,228	1,425	3,201	3,864	(21)	531
Sum of adjusting items	(2,321)¹⁾	(1,563)	1,706	(718)	(1,046) ¹⁾	(77)	(623)
Adjusted earnings/(loss)	59,907¹⁾	51,665	3,131	2,483	2,818 ¹⁾	(97)	(93)
Tax on adjusted earnings	(41,946)¹⁾	(40,078)	(940)	(55)	(932) ¹⁾	23	36
Adjusted earnings/(loss) after tax	17,961¹⁾	11,587	2,191	2,428	1,886 ¹⁾	(74)	(57)

1) MMP segment and Equinor group are restated due to amended principles for adjusting items; 'changes in fair value of derivatives' and 'periodisation of inventory hedging effect'. For further information see Amended principles for Adjusted earnings in the section 'Use and reconciliation of non-GAAP financial measures' in the [Supplementary disclosures](#).

Adjusted earnings after tax by reporting segment

(in USD million)	Q3 2023			Quarters Q2 2023			Q3 2023 ¹⁾		
	Adjusted earnings	Tax on adjusted earnings	Adjusted earnings after tax	Adjusted earnings	Tax on adjusted earnings	Adjusted earnings after tax	Adjusted earnings	Tax on adjusted earnings	Adjusted earnings after tax
E&P Norway	6,087	(4,743)	1,343	6,003	(4,636)	1,366	21,079	(16,356)	4,723
E&P International	809	(163)	646	751	(332)	419	942	(301)	641
E&P USA	343	(82)	261	226	(52)	173	889	(21)	868
MMP	876	(333)	543	665	(328)	337	1,623	(625)	998
REN	(108)	11	(97)	(84)	7	(77)	(46)	14	(32)
Other	18	17	35	(18)	44	26	(15)	9	(6)
Equinor group	8,024	(5,292)	2,731	7,543	(5,297)	2,246	24,472	(17,281)	7,191
Effective tax rates on adjusted earnings			66.0%			70.2%			70.6% ¹⁾

(in USD million)	First nine months					
	2023			2022 ¹⁾		
	Adjusted earnings	Tax on adjusted earnings	Adjusted earnings after tax	Adjusted earnings	Tax on adjusted earnings	Adjusted earnings after tax
E&P Norway	22,005	(17,082)	4,924	51,665	(40,078)	11,587
E&P International	2,174	(779)	1,395	3,131	(940)	2,191
E&P USA	908	(214)	695	2,483	(55)	2,428
MMP	2,818	(1,084)	1,734	2,818	(932)	1,886
REN	(275)	30	(245)	(97)	23	(74)
Other	(91)	80	(11)	(93)	36	(57)
Equinor group	27,539	(19,048)	8,492	59,907	(41,946)	17,961
Effective tax rates on adjusted earnings			69.2%			70.0% ¹⁾

1) MMP segment and Equinor group have been restated due to amended principles for adjusting items; 'changes in fair value of derivatives' and 'periodisation of inventory hedging effect'.

For further information see Amended principles for Adjusted earnings in the section 'Use and reconciliation of non-GAAP financial measures' in the [Supplementary disclosures](#).

Reconciliation of adjusted earnings after tax to net income

Quarters				First nine months	
Q3 2023	Q2 2023	Q3 2022	(in USD million)	2023	2022
7,453	7,051	26,103	Net operating income/(loss)	27,022	62,228
5,003	5,474	17,906	Income tax less tax on net financial items	19,150	43,554
2,450	1,578	8,196	Net operating income after tax	7,872	18,674
571	492	(1,631) ²⁾	Items impacting net operating income/(loss) ¹⁾	518	(2,321) ²⁾
289	(177)	(625) ²⁾	Tax on items impacting net operating income/(loss)	(102)	(1,608) ²⁾
2,731	2,246	7,191 ²⁾	Adjusted earnings after tax*	8,492	17,961 ²⁾
13	323	1,053	Net financial items	1,525	1,907
39	(72)	121	Tax on net financial items	(101)	265
2,501	1,829	9,371	Net income/(loss)	9,296	20,847

1) For items impacting net operating income/(loss), see Reconciliation of adjusted earnings in the [Supplementary disclosures](#).

2) Restated. For more information, see Amended principles for Adjusted earnings in the section 'Use and reconciliation of non-GAAP financial measures' in the [Supplementary disclosures](#).

Adjusted exploration expenses

Quarters			Change	First nine months			
Q3 2023	Q2 2023	Q3 2022	Q3 on Q3	(in USD million)	2023	2022	Change
179	122	102	76%	E&P Norway exploration expenditures	449	350	28%
52	63	172	(70%)	E&P International exploration expenditures	176	331	(47%)
110	48	23	>100%	E&P USA exploration expenditures	227	99	>100%
341	233	296	15%	Group exploration expenditures	852	780	9%
24	(223)	15	60%	Expensed, previously capitalised exploration expenditures	(117)	100	N/A
(175)	(81)	(19)	>100%	Capitalised share of current period's exploration activity	(378)	(129)	>100%
28	0	(17)	N/A	Impairment (reversal of impairment)	37	59	(38%)
218	(71)	275	(21%)	Exploration expenses according to IFRS	394	809	(51%)
(28)	-	17	N/A	Items impacting net operating income/(loss) ¹⁾	(36)	(59)	(38%)
190	(71)	292	(35%)	Adjusted exploration expenses*	357	751	(52%)

1) For items impacting net operating income/(loss), see Reconciliation of adjusted earnings in the [Supplementary disclosures](#).

Calculation of CFFO after taxes paid and net cash flow

Q3 2023	Quarters		Change Q3 on Q3	Calculation of CFFO after taxes paid (in USD million)	First nine months		
	Q2 2023	Q3 2022			2023	2022	Change
11,336	10,485	24,498	(54%)	Cash flows provided by operating activities before taxes paid and working capital items	37,126	62,620	(41%)
(3,743)	(10,841)	(16,975)	78%	Taxes Paid	(20,173)	(29,668)	32%
7,594	(356)	7,524	1%	Cash flow from operations after taxes paid (CFFO after taxes paid)	16,953	32,952	(49%)

Q3 2023	Quarters		Change Q3 on Q3	Calculation of net cash flow (in USD million)	First nine months		
	Q2 2023	Q3 2022			2023	2022	Change
7,594	(356)	7,524	1%	Cash flow from operations after taxes paid (CFFO after taxes paid)	16,953	32,952	(49%)
(100)	(803)	(21)	>(100%)	(Cash used)/received in business combinations	(1,155)	147	N/A
(2,652)	(2,842)	(2,053)	(29%)	Capital expenditures and investments	(7,545)	(6,382)	(18%)
(219)	(24)	(63)	>(100%)	(Increase)/decrease in other items interest-bearing	(180)	(30)	>(100%)
0	71	269	(100%)	Proceeds from sale of assets and businesses	118	919	(87%)
(2,613)	(2,725)	(1,256)	>(100%)	Dividend paid	(8,199)	(3,149)	>(100%)
(531)	(4,079)	(1,996)	73%	Share buy-back	(5,071)	(2,738)	(85%)
1,479	(10,758)	2,402	(38%)	Net Cash Flow	(5,079)	21,719	N/A



Calculation of capital employed and net debt to capital employed ratio

The table below reconciles the net interest-bearing debt adjusted, the capital employed, the net debt to capital employed ratio adjusted including lease liabilities and the net debt to capital employed adjusted ratio with the most directly comparable financial measure or measures calculated in accordance with IFRS.

Calculation of capital employed and net debt to capital employed ratio (in USD million)	At 30 September 2023	At 31 December 2022
Shareholders' equity	48,718	53,988
Non-controlling interests	15	1
Total equity A	48,733	53,989
Current finance debt and lease liabilities	5,283	5,617
Non-current finance debt and lease liabilities	24,488	26,551
Gross interest-bearing debt B	29,771	32,168
Cash and cash equivalents	14,944	15,579
Current financial investments	25,290	29,876
Cash and cash equivalents and financial investment C	40,234	45,455
Net interest-bearing debt [9] B1 = B-C	(10,462)	(13,288)

Calculation of capital employed and net debt to capital employed ratio (in USD million)	At 30 September 2023	At 31 December 2022
Other interest-bearing elements ¹⁾	2,731	6,538
Normalisation for cash-build up before tax payment (50% of Tax Payment) ²⁾	2,236	-
Net interest-bearing debt adjusted normalised for tax payment, including lease liabilities* B2	(5,495)	(6,750)
Lease liabilities	3,588	3,668
Net interest-bearing debt adjusted* B3	(9,083)	(10,417)
Calculation of capital employed*		
Capital employed A+B1	38,270	40,701
Capital employed adjusted, including lease liabilities A+B2	43,237	47,239
Capital employed adjusted A+B3	39,649	43,571
Calculated net debt to capital employed*		
Net debt to capital employed (B1)/(A+B1)	(27.3%)	(32.6%)
Net debt to capital employed adjusted, including lease liabilities (B2)/(A+B2)	(12.7%)	(14.3%)
Net debt to capital employed adjusted (B3)/(A+B3)	(22.9%)	(23.9%)

1) Cash and cash equivalents adjustments regarding collateral deposits classified as cash and cash equivalents in the Consolidated balance sheet but considered as non-cash in the non-GAAP calculations as well as financial investments in Equinor Insurance AS classified as current financial investments.

2) Adjustment to net interest-bearing debt for cash build-up in the first quarter and the third quarter before tax payment on 1 April and 1 October. This is to exclude 50% of the cash build-up to have a more even allocation of tax payments between the four quarters and hence a more representative net interest-bearing debt.

Forward-looking statements

This report contains certain forward-looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties. In some cases, we use words such as "ambition", "continue", "could", "estimate", "intend", "expect", "believe", "likely", "may", "outlook", "plan", "strategy", "will", "guidance", "targets", and similar expressions to identify forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements include all statements other than statements of historical fact, including, among others, statements regarding Equinor's plans, intentions, aims, ambitions and expectations; the commitment to develop as a broad energy company; the ambition to be a leading company in the energy transition and reduce net group-wide greenhouse gas emissions; our ambitions and expectations regarding decarbonisation; future financial performance, including earnings, cash flow and liquidity; accounting policies; the ambition to grow cash flow and returns; expectations regarding progress on the energy transition plan; expectations regarding cash flow and returns from Equinor's oil and gas portfolio; expectations regarding operated emissions; plans to develop fields; expectations and plans for renewables production capacity and investments in renewables and low carbon solutions; expectations and plans regarding development of renewables projects, CCUS and hydrogen businesses; future worldwide economic trends, market outlook and future economic projections and assumptions, including commodity price, currency and refinery assumptions; organic capital expenditures through 2026; expectations and estimates regarding production and development and execution of projects; expectations regarding growth in oil and gas and

renewable power production; estimates regarding tax payments; the ambition to keep unit of production cost in the top quartile of our peer group; scheduled maintenance activity and the effects thereof on equity production; projected impact or timing of administrative or governmental rules, standards, decisions, standards or laws; completion and results of acquisitions and disposals; expected amount and timing of dividend payments and the implementation of our share buy-back programme; and provisions and contingent liabilities. You should not place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements. Our actual results could differ materially from those anticipated in the forward-looking statements for many reasons.

These forward-looking statements reflect current views about future events, are based on management's current expectations and assumptions and are, by their nature, subject to significant risks and uncertainties because they relate to events and depend on circumstances that will occur in the future. There are a number of factors that could cause actual results and developments to differ materially from those expressed or implied by these forward-looking statements, including levels of industry product supply, demand and pricing, in particular in light of significant oil price volatility and the uncertainty created by Russia's invasion of Ukraine; unfavourable macroeconomic conditions and inflationary pressures; exchange rate and interest rate fluctuations; levels and calculations of reserves and material differences from reserves estimates; regulatory stability and access to resources,

including attractive low carbon opportunities; the effects of climate change and changes in stakeholder sentiment and regulatory requirements regarding climate change; changes in market demand and supply for renewables; inability to meet strategic objectives; the development and use of new technology; social and/or political instability, including as a result of Russia's invasion of Ukraine; failure to manage digital and cyber threats; operational problems; unsuccessful drilling; availability of adequate infrastructure; the actions of field partners and other third-parties; reputational damage; the actions of competitors; the actions of the Norwegian state as majority shareholder and exercise of ownership by the Norwegian state; changes or uncertainty in or non-compliance with laws and governmental regulations; adverse changes in tax regimes; the political and economic policies of Norway and other oil-producing countries; regulations on hydraulic fracturing and low-carbon value chains; liquidity, interest rate, equity and credit risks; risks relating to trading and commercial supply activities; an inability to attract and retain personnel; ineffectiveness of crisis management systems; inadequate insurance coverage; health, safety and environmental risks; physical security risks; failure to meet our ethical and social standards; non-compliance with international trade sanctions; and other factors discussed elsewhere in this report and in Equinor's Integrated Annual Report for the year ended December 31, 2022 (including section 5.2 - Risk factors thereof). Equinor's 2022 Integrated Annual Report is available at Equinor's website www.equinor.com.

Although we believe that the expectations reflected in the forward-looking statements are reasonable, we cannot assure you that our future results, level of activity, performance or achievements will meet these expectations. Moreover, neither we nor any other person assumes responsibility for the accuracy and completeness of the forward-looking statements. Any forward-looking statement speaks only as of the date on which such statement is made, and, except as required by applicable law, we undertake no obligation to update any of these statements after the date of this report, either to make them conform to actual results or changes in our expectations.

We use certain terms in this document, such as "resource" and "resources", that the SEC's rules prohibit us from including in our filings with the SEC. U.S. investors are urged to closely consider the disclosures in our Annual Report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2022, SEC File No. 1-15200. This form is available on our website or by calling 1-800-SEC-0330 or logging on to www.sec.gov.

End notes

- The group's **average liquids price** is a volume-weighted average of the segment prices of crude oil, condensate and natural gas liquids (NGL).
- The **refining reference margin** is a typical gross margin and will differ from the actual margin, due to variations in type of crude and other feedstock, throughput, product yields, freight cost, inventory, etc
- Liquids volumes** include oil, condensate and NGL, exclusive of royalty oil. The 2022 liquid volumes were restated in the first quarter 2023 due to a change in the calculation methodology. See table below for further information.
- Equity volumes** represent produced volumes under a **production sharing agreement (PSA)** that correspond to Equinor's ownership share in a field. **Entitlement volumes**, on the other hand, represent Equinor's share of the volumes distributed to the partners in the field, which are subject to deductions for, among other things, royalty and the host government's share of profit oil. Under the terms of a PSA, the amount of profit oil deducted from equity volumes will normally increase with the cumulative return on investment to the partners and/or production from the licence. Consequently, the gap between entitlement and equity volumes will likely increase in times of high liquids prices. The distinction between equity and entitlement is relevant to most PSA regimes, whereas it is not

applicable in most concessionary regimes such as those in Norway, the UK, the US, Canada and Brazil.

- Transactions with the **Norwegian State**. The Norwegian State, represented by the Ministry of Trade, Industry and Fisheries, is the majority shareholder of Equinor and it also holds major investments in other entities. This ownership structure means that Equinor participates in transactions with many parties that are under a common ownership structure and therefore meet the definition of a related party. Equinor purchases liquids and natural gas from the Norwegian State, represented by SDFI (the State's Direct Financial Interest). In addition, Equinor sells the State's natural gas production in its own name, but for the Norwegian State's account and risk, and related expenditures are refunded by the State.
- The production guidance reflects our estimates of **proved reserves** calculated in accordance with US Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) guidelines and additional production from other reserves not included in proved reserves estimates.
- The group's **average realised piped gas prices** include all realised piped gas sales, including both physical sales and related paper positions. The realised piped gas price Europe for 2022 was restated in the first quarter of 2023 due to a change in the definition and exclusion of LNG. This was done to report a realised European gas price

that is comparable to relevant European piped gas references/market prices. See table below for further information.

- The internal **transfer price** paid from the MMP segment to the E&P Norway and E&P USA segments.
- Since different legal entities in the group lend to projects and others borrow from banks, project financing through external bank or similar

institutions is not netted in the balance sheet and results in over-reporting of the debt stated in the balance sheet compared to the underlying exposure in the group. Similarly, certain net interest-bearing debt incurred from activities pursuant to the Marketing Instruction of the Norwegian government are offset against receivables on the SDFI. Some interest-bearing elements are classified together with non-interest bearing elements and are therefore included when calculating the net interest-bearing debt.

Liquid sales volume restatement (mmbbl)	Q1 2022	Q2 2022	Q3 2022	Q4 2022	First nine months 2022	Full year 2022
Liquid sales volume (old)	185.5	180.5	182.9	191.2	548.9	740.1
Liquid sales volume (new)	211.6	195.4	196.8	212.1	603.9	815.9

Average invoiced gas price restatement (mmbtu)	Q1 2022	Q2 2022	Q3 2022	Q4 2022	First nine months 2022	Full year 2022
Average invoice gas price - Europe (old)	29.60	27.18	43.65	29.80	33.44	32.46
Realised piped gas price Europe (new)	30.25	27.43	44.37	29.84	33.93	32.84



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