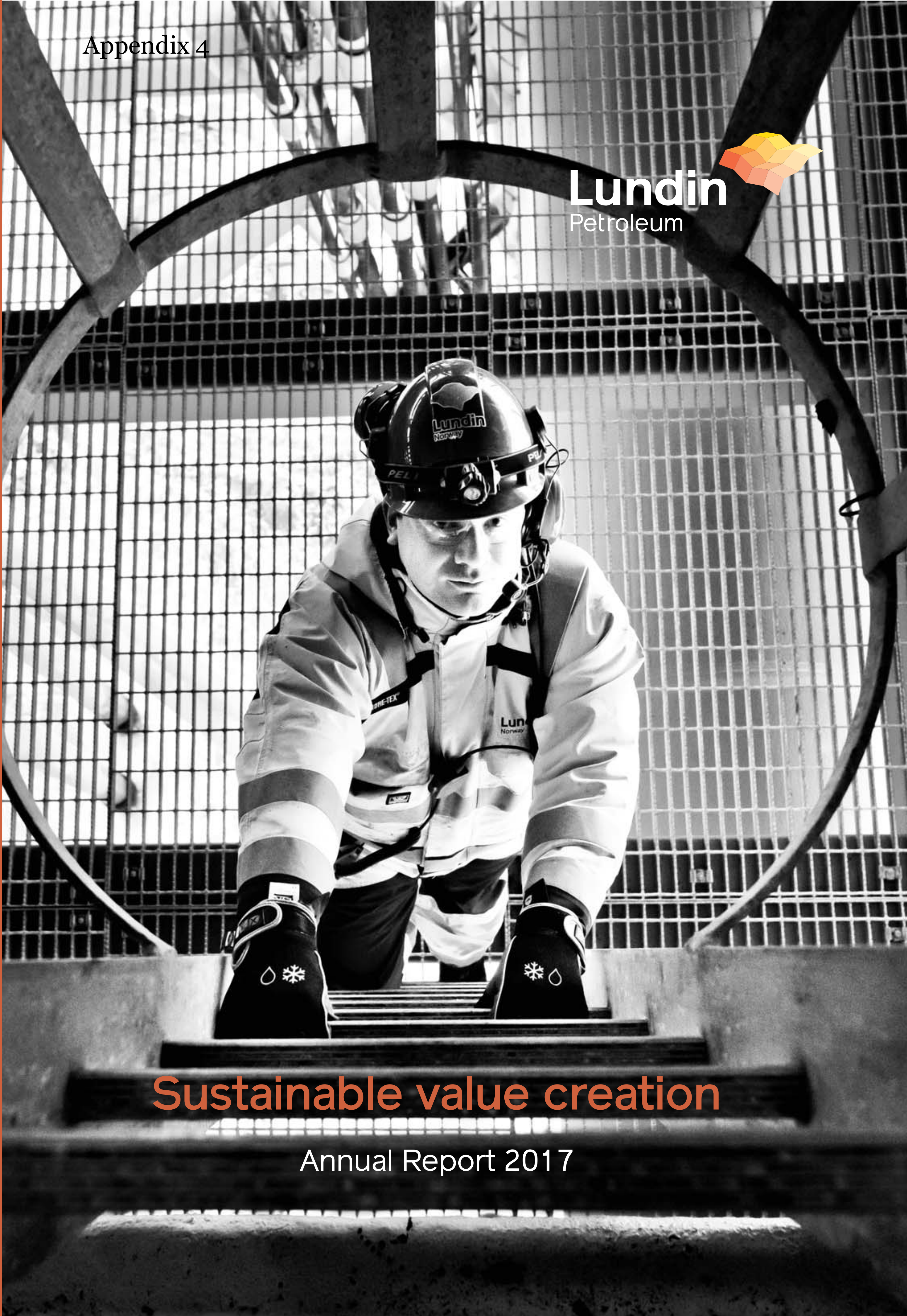
Appendix 3

Proposed agenda

1. Opening of the Annual General Meeting.
2. Election of Chairman of the Annual General Meeting.
3. Preparation and approval of the voting register.
4. Approval of the agenda.
5. Election of one or two persons to approve the minutes.
6. Determination as to whether the Annual General Meeting has been duly convened.
7. Speech by the Chief Executive Officer.
8. Presentation of the annual report and the auditor's report, the consolidated financial statements and the auditor's Group report.
9. Resolution in respect of adoption of the income statement and the balance sheet and the consolidated income statement and consolidated balance sheet.
10. Resolution in respect of disposition of the Company's result according to the adopted balance sheet and determination of record date for dividend.
11. Resolution in respect of discharge from liability of the members of the Board of Directors and the Chief Executive Officer.
12. Presentation by the Nomination Committee:
    - Proposal for the number of members of the Board.
    - Proposal for election of Chairman of the Board and other members of the Board.
    - Proposal for remuneration of the Chairman and other members of the Board.
    - Proposal for election of auditor.
    - Proposal for remuneration of the auditor.
13. Resolution in respect of the number of members of the Board.
14. Resolutions in respect of Board members:
    a) re-election of Peggy Bruzelius as a Board member;
    b) re-election of C. Ashley Heppenstall as a Board member;
    c) re-election of Ian H. Lundin as a Board member;
    d) re-election of Lukas H. Lundin as a Board member;
    e) re-election of Grace Reksten Skaugen as a Board member;
    f) re-election of Alex Schneiter as a Board member;
    g) re-election of Cecilia Vieweg as a Board member;
    h) re-election of Jakob Thomasen as a Board member;
    i) election of Torstein Sanness as a Board member and
    j) re-election of Ian H. Lundin as the Chairman of the Board.
15. Resolution in respect of remuneration of the Chairman and other members of the Board.
16. Election of auditor.
17. Resolution in respect of remuneration of the auditor.
18. Resolution in respect of the 2018 Policy on Remuneration for Group Management.
19. Resolution in respect of the 2018 Long-term, Performance-based Incentive Plan.
20. Resolution to authorise the Board to resolve on new issue of shares and convertible debentures.
21. Resolution to authorise the Board to resolve on repurchase and sale of shares.
22. Closing of the Annual General Meeting.

Appendix 4



Lundin
Petroleum

Sustainable value creation

Annual Report 2017

Lundin Petroleum

Sustainable value creation

Lundin Petroleum is one of the leading independent oil and gas companies in Europe. With a strategic focus on Norway, our aim is to develop oil and gas resources efficiently and responsibly for a sustainable and low carbon energy future.

Lundin Petroleum
Annual Report 2017

Strategic Report

Corporate Governance Report

Financial Report

Additional Information

Report Highlights

First cash dividend payment in 2018
page 5

Johan Sverdrup a world class project
page 16

Operational delivery and a strong safety culture
page 12

Strong financial performance
page 46

This report constitutes the Annual Report for Lundin Petroleum AB (publ), company registration number 556610-8055.

Lundin Petroleum AB ("Lundin Petroleum" or "the Company") is a Swedish public limited liability company listed on NASDAQ Stockholm with ticker "LUPE".

Creating sustainable value

Lundin Petroleum generates sustainable long-term value in all stages of the upstream oil and gas value chain. We have developed the capacity and competence to take exploration success through to the production phase and we retain our standing in the industry as one of the strongest players to capitalise on further growth.

Assets

- Quality assets
- Creative mind sets
- Innovative methods
- Cutting edge technology
- Experienced team of professionals
- Safe and sustainable practices

+

Operations

- Organic growth strategy
- Development of discoveries
- Production of oil and gas sustainably and in a carbon efficient manner

Sustainable Value Creation

For all our stakeholders

- Shareholders
- Employees
- Host countries
- Local communities
- Society

Focus on organic growth in Norway

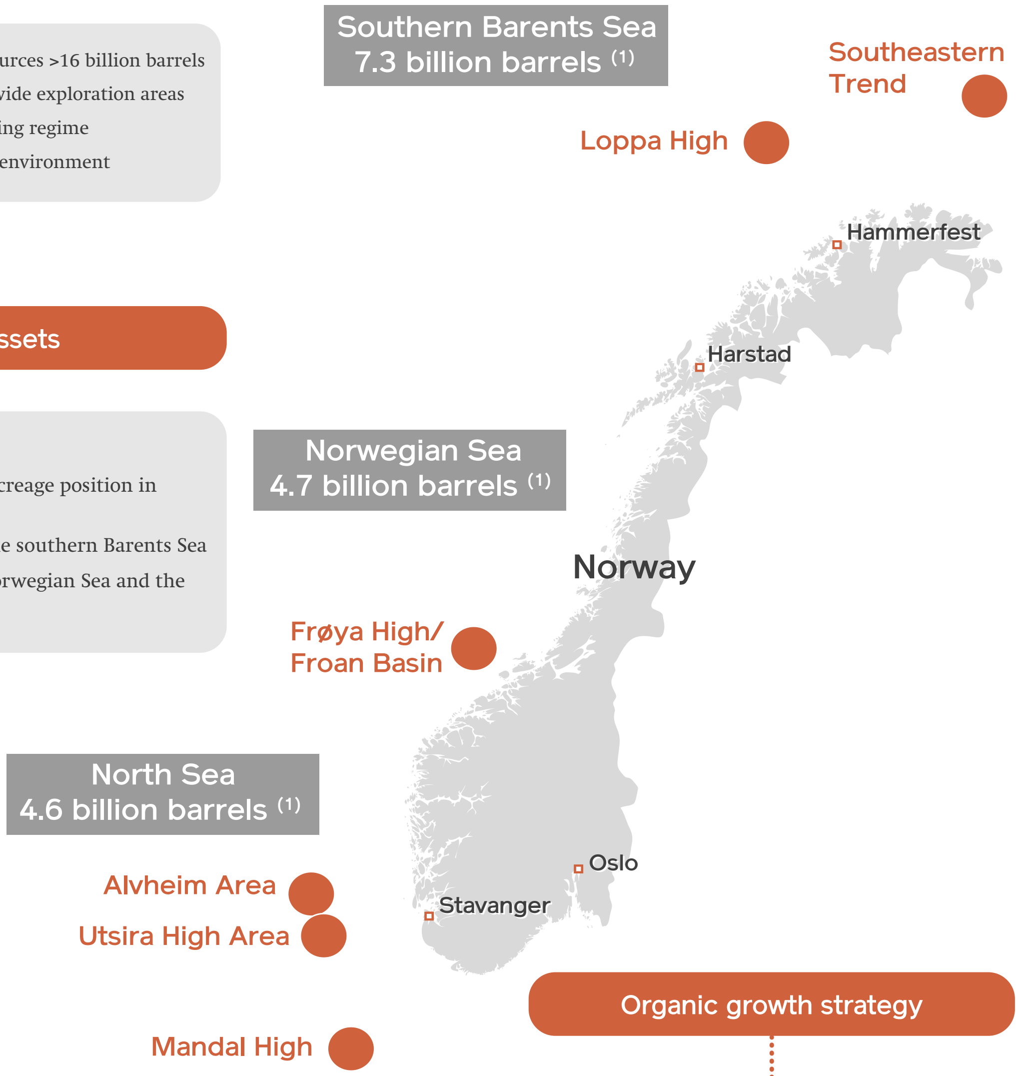
Lundin Petroleum was founded in 2001 and acquired the first assets on the Norwegian Continental Shelf in 2003. Since then it has become one of the largest operated acreage holders in Norway with a strong production growth trajectory.

Why Norway?

- Significant yet to find resources >16 billion barrels
- Ranks in the top 10 worldwide exploration areas
- Attractive fiscal and licensing regime
- World leading governance environment

Quality assets

- 6 core areas
- Material long-standing acreage position in the North Sea
- High impact trends in the southern Barents Sea
- New core areas in the Norwegian Sea and the North Sea



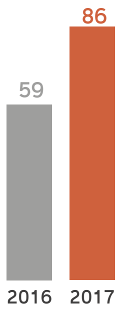
Organic growth strategy

- Invest in exploration to organically grow our resource base
- Grow our existing asset base with a proactive subsurface strategy
- Actively pursue new exploration acreage in core areas

[1] *Estimates from the Norwegian Petroleum Directorate*

2017 at a glance

Production
Mboepd

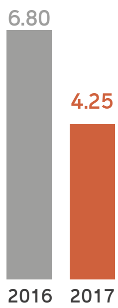


Reserves
Net MMboe

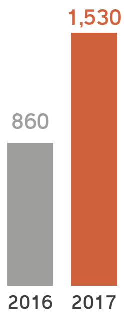
Contingent Resources
Net MMboe

Capital Spend
Net MUSD

Cash Operating Costs
USD/boe



Operating Cash Flow
MUSD

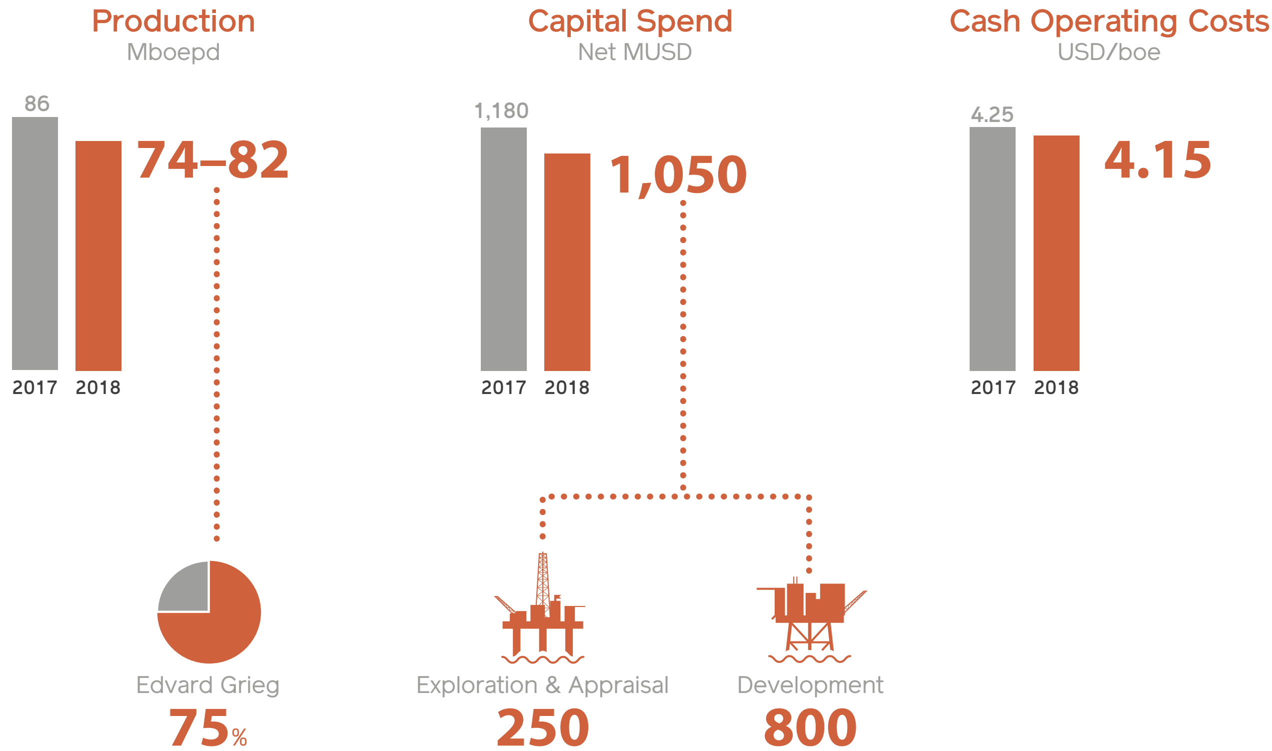


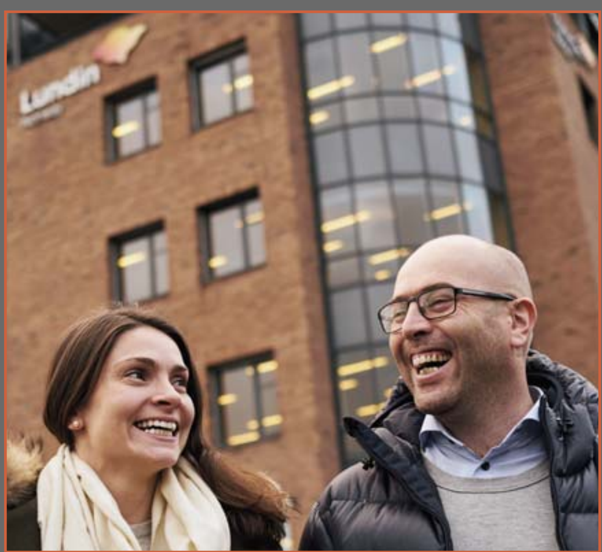
Spin-off of non-Norwegian assets into International Petroleum Corporation

At the end of April 2017, Lundin Petroleum completed the spin-off of the assets in Malaysia, France and the Netherlands into the new independent company International Petroleum Corporation (IPC). The transaction resulted in a dividend distribution, through IPC shares, of USD 410 million to Lundin Petroleum's shareholders.

Following the spin-off, Lundin Petroleum has become fully focused on operations on the Norwegian continental shelf, where we see continued great opportunities for further organic growth and development projects.

2018 guidance





Lundin Petroleum proposes to pay first cash dividend in 2018

After a record setting performance for Lundin Petroleum in 2017, the Board of Directors proposes that a first cash dividend be paid after the 2018 AGM. The inaugural cash dividend distribution of SEK 4.00 per share represents an amount equal to approximately USD 165 million and is based on the current number of shares, excluding own shares held by the Company. The dividend is proposed to be paid after the AGM which will be held on 3 May 2018 in Stockholm.

Lundin Petroleum anticipates to be able to increase this amount and distribute an annual dividend of at least USD 350 million from next year and is optimistic about the capacity to grow annual dividends further when Johan Sverdrup comes onstream in late 2019.

Our responsible approach, in combination with maintaining a strong production growth at low cash operating costs that will deliver increased free cash flow, means that we will be able to fund sustainable dividends and at the same time be very active on the organic growth front, thereby continuing to create long-term sustainable value for our shareholders

Looking back on the results for 2017 it is pleasing to report a record setting performance for Lundin Petroleum. We delivered above expectations both in terms of high production and low cash operating costs which resulted in the highest operating cash flow and EBITDA for the Company to date, close to double the levels in 2016. Based on this successful year, it is very good news that the Board decided to propose our first ever cash dividend to be paid out after the 2018 AGM.

Strong production growth

These great results were driven by continued strong facilities and reservoir performance from our core producing assets, the Edvard Grieg field and the Alvheim area, which generated a production for 2017 that exceeded guidance. The increase in reserves is another positive update, driven in particular by the success from the Edvard Grieg field where the best estimate ultimate gross recovery of 274 MMboe at year end represents a remarkable increase of 47 percent compared to the PDO. Our belief that big fields tend to get bigger has certainly proven to be true for this key asset and we are hopeful that the reserves upgrade, in combination with further upside, will extend the field’s plateau production well beyond start-up of the Johan Sverdrup field.

> *We are committed to developing oil and gas in a responsible and carbon efficient manner*
>
> **Alex Schneiter**
> President and CEO

The Johan Sverdrup development project is progressing well with close to 70 percent of Phase 1 complete at the beginning of the year. We remain firmly on track to start production in late 2019 which will increase Lundin Petroleum's production to above 130 Mboepd and with Phase 2 coming onstream in 2022 our production will double current levels.

Further positive updates were recently made for the project, both in terms of an increased resource estimate to between 2.1 and 3.1 billion boe and a reduction in costs, which now means that Phase 1 costs have been reduced by 30 percent since the PDO. We look forward to the exciting installation milestones in 2018 with the installation of three additional jackets, two platform topsides and the export pipelines. We will also work with the operator to submit the PDO for Phase 2 of the project in the second half of the year.

Organic growth remains our main strategy

While I would have liked to have seen more success with our exploration activities in 2017, it is important to remember that this is a long-term game and I remain confident in our strategy to grow organically.

Our exploration acreage in Norway increased by 50 percent during 2017 and we renewed our portfolio by adding two new exploration areas with the Mandal High in the North Sea and the Frøya High/Froan Basin in the Norwegian Sea. We now have an even more diversified exploration position and I expect our active 2018 drilling programme, targeting net unrisked resources of more than 500 MMboe, to allow us to continue to find new resources and create value within these core areas. In addition we have an active appraisal programme for 2018 with four wells targeting net resources of more than 200 MMboe.

Creating sustainable value

With a focus on operational and execution excellence alongside safe and sustainable practices, we are committed to developing oil and gas in a responsible and carbon efficient manner. Through our continued efforts to reduce emissions throughout our operations, we achieved a carbon intensity level for the Edvard Grieg platform in 2017 that is among the lowest in our industry. This performance is set to improve further in the coming years with the investment in power from shore for both the Edvard Grieg and Johan Sverdrup fields.

Our responsible approach, in combination with maintaining a strong production growth at low cash operating costs that will deliver increased free cash flow, means that we will be able to fund sustainable dividends and at the same time be very active on the organic growth front, thereby continuing to create long-term sustainable value for our shareholders.

To you, fellow shareholders and the Board, I thank you for your continued support. To my colleagues and management team, a big thank you for an outstanding performance.

Exciting times ahead!

Alex Schneiter
President and CEO

2017 was all about delivering above expectations

It was another year of record performance with a production that increased by 45 percent, generating the strongest operating cash flow in Lundin Petroleum's history. I am pleased to say that it was these exceptional results, in combination with indications of an improving oil market, that gave the Board the confidence to recommend that this success would be returned to the shareholders in the form of our first ever cash dividend.

The time is right

Our long held view was that a dividend would be possible after Johan Sverdrup comes onstream in late 2019 or potentially earlier if the oil price stayed at a sustainable level. This position was continuously reviewed by the Board with the aim of bringing back value to the shareholders sooner rather than later. With a production that is set to double current levels by 2022, industry leading low cash operating costs and a strong liquidity of USD 1.1 billion, means that all the fundamentals are in place and that the time is right to start paying dividends. The Board will therefore recommend to the 2018 AGM that an inaugural cash dividend of SEK 4.00 per share, totalling approximately USD 165 million, be paid out after the AGM. We are also optimistic that with the current market conditions we will be able to distribute an annual cash dividend of at least USD 350 million as of next year.

A success story that continues

The core driver behind Lundin Petroleum's record production is our Edvard Grieg asset, which represented a majority of total production in 2017 with an exceptionally strong operating performance, excellent safety record and one of the lowest carbon intensity levels in our industry. The significant reserves upgrade for the field also means that plateau production has been extended by many more years and I am very proud of our Norwegian team for this great achievement and their outstanding ability to continue to unlock value.

The Johan Sverdrup project also continues to exceed all expectations. It is breath taking to realise that all four jackets will be in place in the North Sea after this summer and that production will start towards the end of next year. Equally impressive is that development costs for the

> *With the healthy outlook for the Company, the time is right to start paying dividends*
>
> **Ian H. Lundin**
> Chairman of the Board

full field have been reduced by more than a third since the PDO — a saving that represents nearly one Edvard Grieg development alone. This progress, combined with the increased resource estimate, affirms the world class quality of this field and I am truly convinced we are still only witnessing the beginning of the Johan Sverdrup success story.

I am very conscious that exploration has been the key to our success and continues to be part of our core philosophy. Therefore, I am very pleased to see that our licence position on the Norwegian Continental Shelf increased by some 50 percent during the year and that we continue to bid actively for new acreage in all the licensing rounds. 2018 will be a very active year in terms of appraisal and exploration drilling, which I am confident will allow the Company to continue to grow organically for years to come.

Promising outlook

While the outlook for Lundin Petroleum certainly looks promising we are also seeing a recovery in the oil market. World oil demand has now reached approximately 100 MMbopd and continues to grow. Meanwhile the effects of capital discipline in the industry over the past few years are starting to have an effect on the supply side. I expect that we are getting very close to tightened supply and even if there are signs that the industry is starting to react to the imbalance it will probably be too little too late to avoid a constraint in supply.

Lundin Petroleums's production growth profile for the coming years will generate strong free cash flow and means that we can pay out dividends and still be able to repay our debt and fund our organic growth activities. Quality assets, creative mind sets, innovative methods, cutting edge technology and most importantly a great team of people explains why Lundin Petroleum is one of the leading independent oil and gas companies in the world and why we will retain our standing in the industry as one of the strongest players to capitalise on further growth, continuing to create long-term sustainable shareholder value.

Lundin Petroleum's future success lies in the hands of the people that make up the Company and I want to thank you all for your great work in 2017 and you, fellow shareholders, for your continued support. I look forward to continue to share the Lundin Petroleum journey with you all.

Ian H. Lundin
Chairman of the Board

Share and shareholders

Lundin Petroleum share

2017 has been a consolidation year for the Lundin Petroleum share price, which saw an intraday peak of SEK 215 per share whilst overall growth was relatively flat. Since the inception of the listing of Lundin Petroleum's shares in September 2001, the share price has achieved a compounded annual return, up until 31 December 2017, of 32 percent including dividends.

Market capitalisation

At the end of 2017 Lundin Petroleum's market capitalisation was SEK 63.9 billion which made Lundin Petroleum one of the largest independent oil and gas companies in Europe by market capitalisation.

Trading of Lundin Petroleum shares

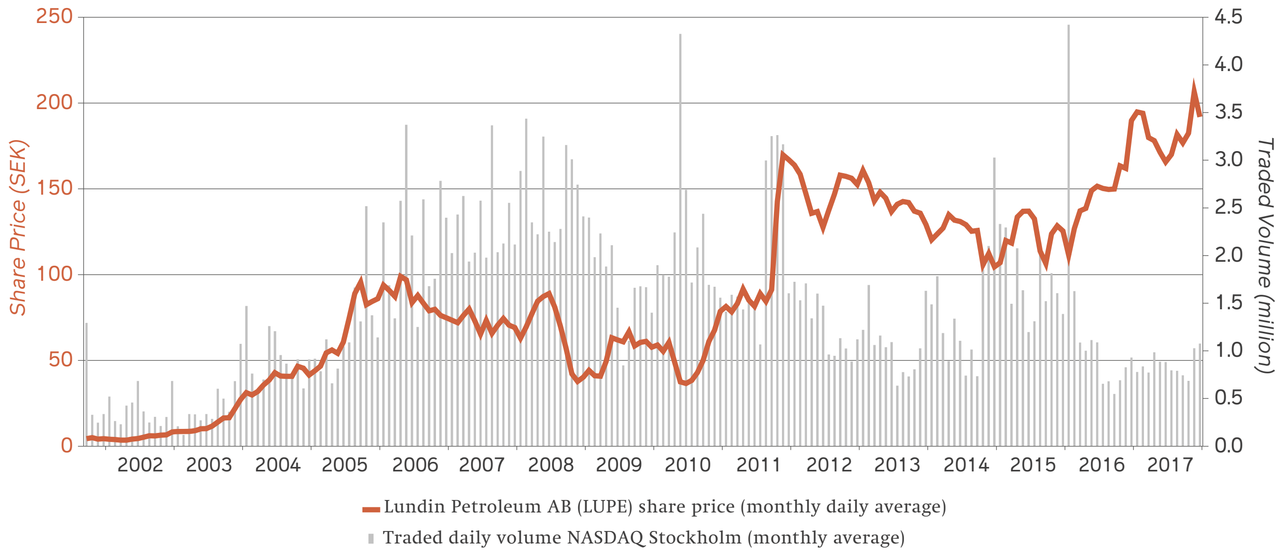
During 2017, a total of 213 million shares were traded on NASDAQ Stockholm to a value of approximately SEK 39 billion, representing an average daily trading volume of approximately 0.85 million shares per trading day. The share trading turnover during 2017 equated to approximately 63 percent of the average number of shares in issue during 2017 and approximately 1.2 times the number of shares in free float.

Dividend policy

Lundin Petroleum's objective is to create attractive shareholder returns by investing through the business cycle with capital investments allocated to exploration, development and production assets. The Company's ambition is to create shareholder returns both through share price appreciation as well as by paying a predictable and sustainable cash dividend with the aim of progressively increasing the cash dividend in line with the growth of the Company's earnings and free cash flow generation. The progressiveness of the dividend will depend, among other things, on the performance of the Company's main producing assets as well as the capital investment needs, the oil price level, the debt gearing level and the debt amortisation profile.

The Board has proposed to pay an inaugural cash dividend of SEK 4 per share, amounting to approximately MUSD 165 to be paid after the 2018 AGM. The ambition remains to further increase the cash dividend to at least MUSD 350 from 2019 and to grow the capacity of annual dividends upon production of first oil from Johan Sverdrup.

Share Price 2001–2017



Source: Bloomberg

Share capital

The registered share capital amounted to SEK 3,478,713 at year end 2017, represented by 340,386,445 shares with a quota value of SEK 0.01 each (rounded off), representing one vote each. All outstanding shares are common shares and carry equal rights to participation in Lundin Petroleum's assets and earnings.

During 2017, Lundin Petroleum purchased 1,233,310 own shares at an average purchase price of SEK 186.14 and the Company's total shareholding at year end 2017 amounted to 1,233,310 shares.

Share ownership structure

Lundin Petroleum had 29,491 shareholders at the end of 2017. Shares in free float amounted to 51.2 percent and exclude the shareholding held by the Lundin family and Statoil.

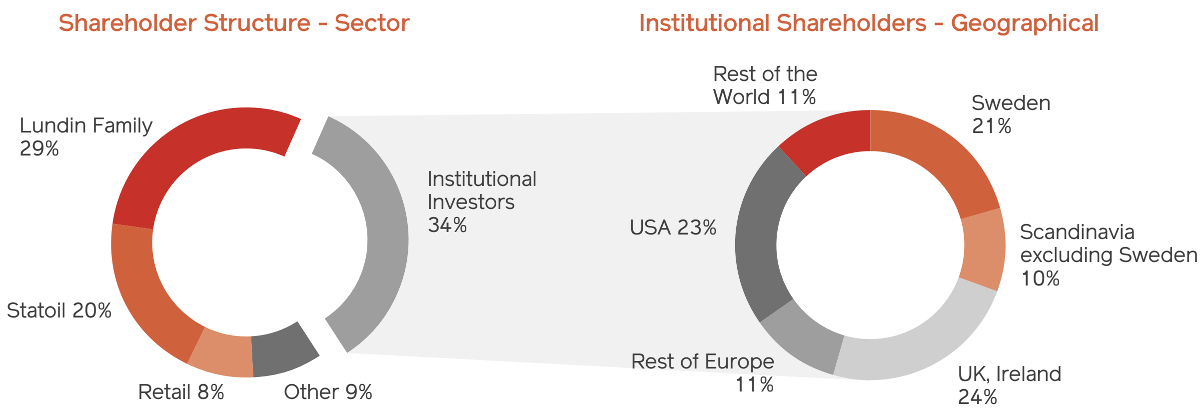
The top 10 shareholder list excludes shareholdings through nominee accounts and only includes institutional shareholders who hold the shares directly as reported by Euroclear Sweden.

The 10 largest shareholders as at 31 December 2017	Number of shares	%
Nemesia S.à.r.l.[1]	87,187,538	25.6
Statoil ASA	68,417,676	20.1
Landor Participations Inc.[2]	10,488,956	3.1
Swedbank Robur fonder	6,682,051	2.0
Nordea Fonder	3,804,261	1.1
Abu Dhabi Investment Authority	2,325,288	0.7
SPP Fonder	2,152,739	0.6
Vanguard Energy Fund	2,116,332	0.6
Fjärde AP-fonden	1,976,411	0.6
SEB	1,672,972	0.5
Other shareholders	153,562,221	45.1
Total	340,386,445	100%

[1] An investment company wholly owned by a Lundin family trust.
[2] An investment company wholly owned by a trust whose settler is Ian H. Lundin.

Source: Euroclear Sweden

The main changes to the shareholder base in 2017 were driven by investment style with a shift towards investors focused on dividend yields and cash flow multiples valuation as opposed to previous years where focus was on traditional net asset valuation methodologies.



Source: IPREO

Outstanding operations performance

Production
86 Mboepd

2P reserves replacement ratio
144%

Reserves and resource base
~1 billion barrels

Cash operating costs
4.25 USD/boe

Safe operations
0.47 LTIR

Oil spills
Zero
recordable oil spills

Carbon intensity
5.1 CO_2e kg/boe
for Edvard Grieg

> *Operational delivery and a strong safety culture are essential to our success*
>
> **Nick Walker**
> Chief Operating Officer

Health, safety and environment

Our objective is to provide a safe working environment by having a robust HSE culture and management system

Strong safety performance

The health and safety of the people working for us is our highest priority and we focus on reducing risks throughout all our operations. We rely on our skilled and dedicated workforce to assess potential risks and implement measures to mitigate them. We foster an open culture to learn from incidents and we continually assess our operations to identify areas for improvement. We also test and review our emergency preparedness on a regular basis. These measures help ensure a safe working environment for everyone working for or on behalf of Lundin Petroleum.

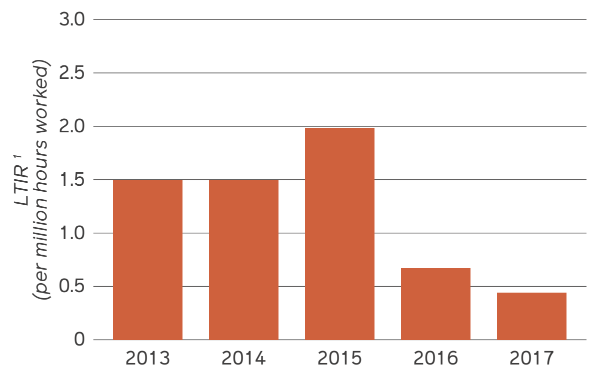
In 2017, there were no serious personal injuries or process safety incidents. The Lost Time Incident Rate (LTIR) was 0.47 per million hours worked and the Total Recordable Incident Rate (TRIR) was 3.30 per million hours worked.

Reduced environmental impact

Lundin Petroleum supports the principles of the Paris Agreement to strengthen the global response to climate change and we are committed to play our part in supporting industry initiatives to reduce carbon emissions. Through our investment in carbon mitigating technology and improved emissions management, Lundin Petroleum operates with one of the lowest carbon intensity levels in the industry, which we also consider a competitive advantage. The emission level from the Edvard Grieg platform was 5.1 kg CO_2 equivalent per barrel in 2017, which is a reduction compared to 2016 and a level about 75 percent lower than the world average. Our low carbon performance is set to improve further in the coming years with the investment in power from shore for both the Edvard Grieg and Johan Sverdrup fields.

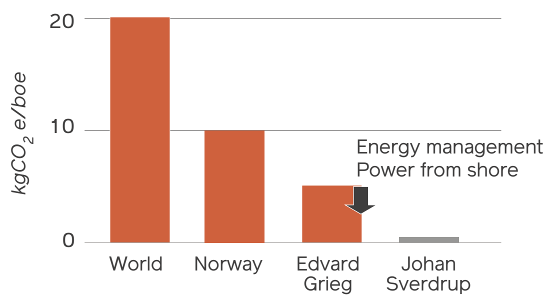
Beyond emissions we also focus on measures to minimise the impact of our operations on the surrounding environment by reducing discharges to sea. In 2017, there were no material environmental incidents throughout our operations. We also focus on managing waste from our operations and initiated a waste reduction initiative in 2017 that requires suppliers to reduce the use of non-recyclable packaging material.

Lost Time Incident Rate



[1] *Adjusted for IPC spin-off*

Greenhouse Gas Emissions Intensity



Source: NOROG and IOGP for world and Norway data (2016 averages). Edvard Grieg is 2017 data, Johan Sverdrup full field estimate

Read more about Lundin Petroleum's HSE performance in the Sustainability Report 2017 available on www.lundin-petroleum.com

Edvard Grieg – outstanding performance at low cost

The majority of Lundin Petroleum's production in 2017 came from its key operated Edvard Grieg asset in the Utsira High in the Norwegian North Sea. The field contributed close to 80 percent of total production at a cash operating cost of less than USD 4 per barrel. Increased facilities capacity, high production efficiency and strong reservoir performance were the key drivers behind this excellent performance.

Appraisal drilling results have confirmed additional reserves in the southwest area of the field which, combined with the results from the development wells drilled in 2017 and the strong reservoir performance, has seen no water production to date and has resulted in a significant reserves increase for the field. The best estimate gross ultimate recovery increased by 51 MMboe to 274 MMboe at year end 2017 which is a 47 percent increase on the original PDO estimate. This positive upgrade will extend Edvard Grieg plateau production to end 2019, and possibly even longer, with further upside and infill drilling opportunities. The ambition is to keep the Edvard Grieg facilities full for many years to come and appraisal drilling on the nearby Luno II and Rolvsnes oil discoveries, both possible sub-sea tie-back opportunities to the Edvard Grieg facilities, are planned for 2018.

Strong production growth

Record high production in 2017 that exceeded guidance

2017 production exceeded guidance
During 2017, Lundin Petroleum produced 31.4 MMboe at an average rate of 86.1 Mboepd, excluding production from the IPC assets. This performance was 15 percent above the mid-point of the original guidance and above the revised guidance for 2017.

Capacity testing of Edvard Grieg, that has confirmed that the facilities are able to produce at rates 15 percent above design levels, combined with strong facilities and reservoir performance at both the Edvard Grieg field and the Alvheim area, are the main reasons for the strong production performance in 2017.

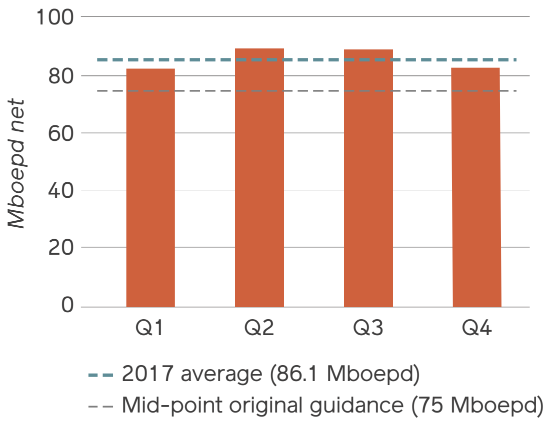
2018 production forecast
Lundin Petroleum's production guidance for 2018 is in the range of 74 to 82 Mboepd with Edvard Grieg representing approximately 75 percent of total production in 2018.

The Ivar Aasen field produces through the Edvard Grieg facilities and the contractual allocation of facilities capacity between the fields changes through time. The Edvard Grieg production well capacity significantly exceeds the available contractual capacity and the reduced production compared to 2017 is due to the capacity constraint. Increased reserves were booked for the Edvard Grieg field at the end of 2017 and will see plateau production levels sustained beyond the start-up of Johan Sverdrup.

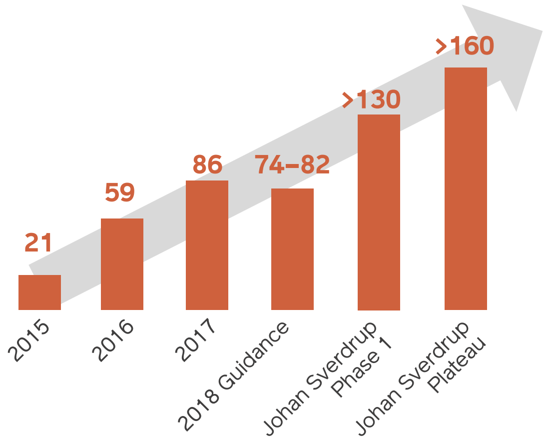
Doubling production with Johan Sverdrup
The giant Johan Sverdrup field is on track to start production in late 2019 and is expected to increase Lundin Petroleum's net production to above 130 Mboepd and then grow to over 160 Mboepd at full field plateau levels. This is set to double today's production levels, excluding any contribution from the significant contingent resource base or any contribution from the exploration wells that Lundin Petroleum is planning to drill.

Performance 2017
86 Mboepd

2017 Production



Long-term Production Trajectory



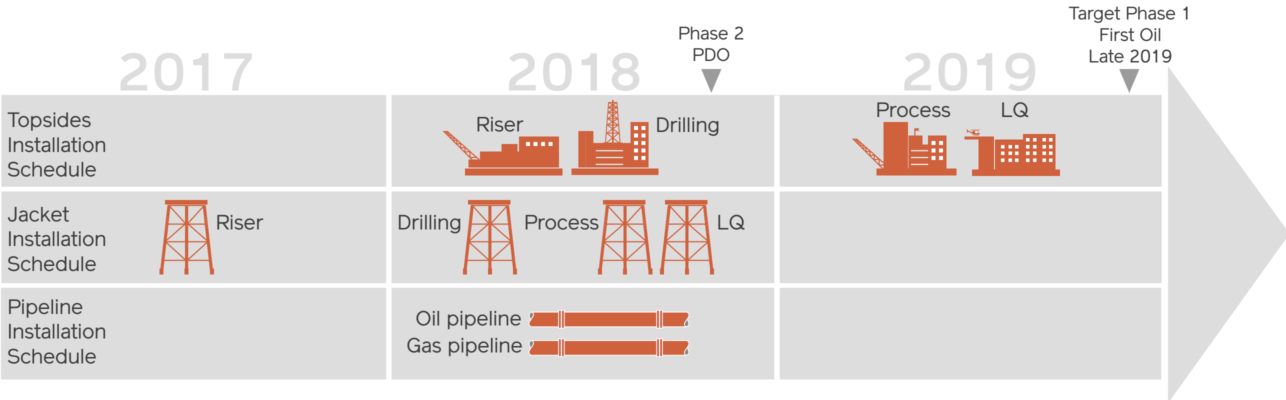
Development

Johan Sverdrup – a world class project

Phase 1 of the Johan Sverdrup project is ahead of schedule with close to 70 percent complete at the beginning of 2018 and remains firmly on track for first oil in late 2019. Key project milestones in 2017 were the offshore installation of the riser platform jacket and the assembly of the drilling platform topsides. During 2018, the remaining three platform jackets will be installed along with the topsides for the drilling and the riser platforms as well as the oil and gas export pipelines. The remaining two topsides, for the processing and living quarter platforms, will be installed in 2019. The gross production capacity for Phase 1 is estimated at 440 Mbopd.

The development concept for Phase 2 of the project has been finalised and the PDO is scheduled for the second half of 2018. Phase 2 involves the installation of an additional processing platform at the field centre and will see gross production capacity increase to 660 Mbopd. Phase 2 is scheduled to come on-stream in 2022.

The project keeps getting better and better with further cost reductions and an increased resource estimate. The latest cost estimate for Phase 1 represents a saving of nearly 30 percent compared to the PDO, excluding additional foreign exchange rate savings. The breakeven price for the full field has been reduced to less than 20 USD per barrel. These improvements, in combination with the resource upgrade for the field to between 2.1 and 3.1 billion boe, truly shows the world class quality of the Johan Sverdrup project.


2017
2018
2019
Phase 2
PDO
Target Phase 1
First Oil
Late 2019
Topsides
Installation
Schedule
Riser
Drilling
Process
LQ
Jacket
Installation
Schedule
Riser
Drilling
Process
LQ
Pipeline
Installation
Schedule
Oil pipeline
Gas pipeline


THIALF


Always home
Safely!


THIALF
HEEREMA
THIALF

Organic growth activity

Lundin Petroleum's main strategy is to pursue organic growth success in Norway, an attractive region with multiple prospective hydrocarbon areas assessed to have yet to find resources of over 16 billion boe and with a regulatory and fiscal regime that promotes exploration activity.

Active appraisal programme

During 2017, the Company drilled four appraisal wells including wells on the Alta and Gohta oil discoveries in the southern Barents Sea and on the southwest area of the Edvard Grieg field, resulting in a significant reserves increase for the field.

An active appraisal programme is planned for 2018 targeting more than 200 MMboe of net resources with the aim of progressing resources towards reserves. Appraisal activities include wells at Luno II and Rolvsnes in the Utsira High, both potential subsea tie-back developments to the Edvard Grieg platform. In the southern Barents Sea an appraisal well and extended well test will be conducted on the Alta oil discovery.

Expanding exploration position

Lundin Petroleum has been active in expanding and diversifying its exploration position in Norway through a combination of licensing round awards and acquisitions. Since the beginning of 2017 its acreage has been increased by approximately 50 percent and two new core exploration areas have been added at the Mandal High in the North Sea and the Frøya High/Froan Basin in the Norwegian Sea.

Six exploration wells were drilled in 2017, one in the Alvheim area and five in the southern Barents Sea, resulting in the Filicudi oil discovery in PL533. Additionally, a large high-specification 3D seismic survey called TopSeis was acquired over the Alta and Gohta discoveries and area prospectivity.

The exploration programme for 2018 is targeting over 500 MMboe of net unrisked prospective resources. Nine wells are planned to be drilled, four in the southern Barents Sea, four in the North Sea and one in the Norwegian Sea. Two of these wells will target prospects in the new Mandal High and Frøya High/Froan Basin core exploration areas.

Reserves and resources

Lundin Petroleum has approximately one billion barrels of reserves and resources

Reserves Summary	Proved plus Probable (2P reserves)	Proved plus Probable plus Possible (3P reserves)
End 2016	714.1	898.1
2017 production	-31.9	-31.9
Sales/acquisitions	-1.7	-2.2
Revisions	+45.8	+31.5
Reserves end 2017	**726.3**	**895.5**
Reserves replacement ratio	**144%**	**99%**

Excluding IPC assets

Reserves replacement exceeds production

Lundin Petroleum increased its reserves in 2017 with a 2P reserves replacement ratio of 144 percent. The main reason for the increase in reserves relates to Lundin Petroleum's two main assets, the Edvard Grieg and Johan Sverdrup fields both located on the Utsira High in the Norwegian North Sea.

The best estimate gross ultimate recovery from Edvard Grieg at end 2017 is 274 MMboe, which is cumulative production to end 2017 plus 2P reserves, and represents an increase of 51 MMboe from end 2016 and a 47 percent increase from the original PDO. The significant reserves upgrade at Edvard Grieg is driven by drilling results and production performance to date which indicate more oil-in-place and with a greater proportion in the high quality high recovery factor sands as compared to the lower quality reservoirs. The upgrade of reserves in the Johan Sverdrup field reflects the positive drilling results and optimisation of the reservoir development plan. Further reserves increases have been attributed to the Alvheim and Volund fields.

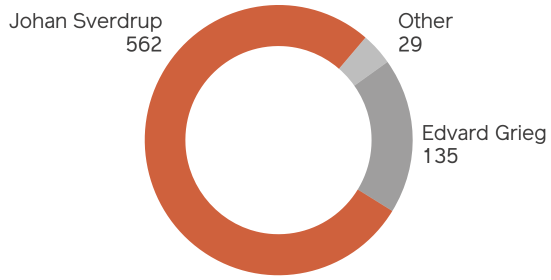
96 percent of the 2P reserves is related to oil and natural gas liquids (NGL). All reserves are independently audited by ERC Equipoise Ltd. (ERCE).

Contingent resources

Lundin Petroleum had 203 MMboe of net contingent resources at year end 2017. A significant work programme is planned for 2018, including four appraisal projects, aimed at maturing contingent resources into reserves.

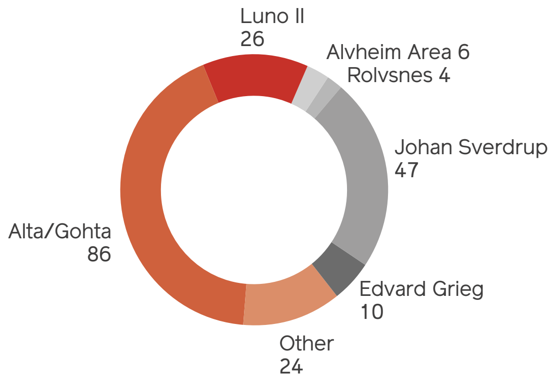
2P reserves end 2017

726 MMboe



Contingent resources end 2017

203 MMboe



Lundin Petroleum reports all of its reserves in working interest barrels of oil equivalent.

Definitions of reserves and resources can be found on page 110.

Responsible operations

Lundin Petroleum's sustainability approach is to provide society with low carbon intensity energy sourced in a responsible way

2017 was marked by Lundin Petroleum transitioning from global operations to a strategic focus on Norway, which means we operate in a world class governance environment and are well placed to pursue our ambition to become a sustainability leader in our sector.

As part of this transition, our Corporate Responsibility strategy has been reassessed to make sure it is relevant and addresses material sustainability challenges related to the operating context. This work included a third party materiality assessment that reviewed laws and regulations, voluntary initiatives as well as issues important to civil society and our peers in Norway. The assessment shows that our Corporate Responsibility framework is robust and remains relevant as the material issues identified are essentially the same as in previous years, namely health and safety, environment, labour standards, human rights and anti-corruption. It also showed that a key issue for Lundin Petroleum in 2017 and going forward is our action to address climate change.

Concerted efforts by governments, business and civil society were taken in 2017 to translate the Paris Agreement into concrete actions. Lundin Petroleum was part of this process with intensified efforts to ensure that we produce oil and gas in the most carbon efficient way possible. Our environmental policy was revised to include climate related objectives, we developed an environmental strategy for our Norwegian operations setting out specific goals and targets to reduce our environmental footprint and we continued to actively support the industry roadmap to achieve emission reductions on the NCS.

Highlights 2017

- Revised our environmental policy to address climate change
- Lowered our carbon intensity
- Collaborated with industry to reduce carbon emissions
- Promoted innovation through R&D
- Increased Lundin Foundation presence in Scandinavia

Sustainability Report 2017

Read more about Lundin Petroleum's performance and management approach on environmental, governance and social issues in the Sustainability Report available on www.lundin-petroleum.com

The Sustainability Report provides comprehensive information on how sustainability issues are part of Lundin Petroleum's business model to create long term sustainable value and constitutes the disclosure on non-financial reporting required under Swedish law implementing the EU Directive 2014/95/EU. The report has been developed as a tool for stakeholders to assess our sustainability approach and performance and to engage with us on issues that are important to them. We welcome this engagement as part of our work to address key sustainability challenges.

> *We are proud to work in Norway where we explore for and produce oil and gas with high environmental, social and governance standards*
>
> **Christine Batruch**
> VP Corporate Responsibility

Operating with low carbon intensity

Through our management efforts and investments in new technologies, Lundin Petroleum succeeded yet again to lower the carbon intensity of its oil and gas production in 2017 to a level that is 75 percent lower than the world industry average. This means that Lundin Petroleum operates with one of the lowest carbon emission intensity levels in the industry. We are therefore well positioned to continue to supply reliable and carbon efficient energy for many years to come.

In a lower oil price environment it will be innovative companies with a focus on sustainability that will have the ability to transform into the energy companies needed in the future. At Lundin Petroleum, we see it as a competitive advantage that we can deliver energy that is produced in a responsible, carbon efficient and cost effective manner.

Innovative solutions to social and sustainability issues

The Lundin Foundation was established in 2005 and is a globally recognised leader in impact investments. Through Lundin Petroleum's partnership with the Lundin Foundation, we support innovative solutions to address key social and sustainability issues in Europe. Projects that assist the integration of refugees and migrants into the workforce are carried out in Norway and Sweden and mentoring and training is provided to young entrepreneurs with sustainable business ideas in northern Norway.

More information on projects run by the Lundin Foundation can be found in Lundin Petroleum's Sustainability Report.

Committed to ethical business conduct

Promoting good governance and requiring the highest standards of ethical business conduct – internally and throughout our value chain

Anti-corruption

Our exposure to corruption is continuously assessed through reviews and audits and is determined a limited risk area given the focus on operations in Norway. Internal anti-corruption processes are nonetheless maintained to ensure high awareness of the risk that exists within the industry. Anti-corruption commitments are included in Lundin Petroleum's Contractor Declaration and were added in 2017 to our evaluation of contractors in the tender process.

There were no reported cases of suspected or actual corruption in 2017.

Human rights

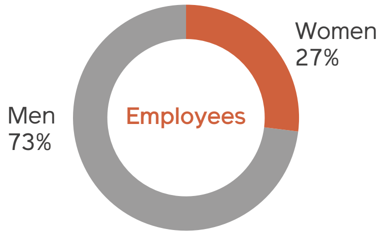
An integral part of our business model to create long term sustainable value is to ensure that human rights are respected throughout all our operations. While we operate in a low risk environment in Norway, we are attentive to potential risks within our operations as well as in the value chain.

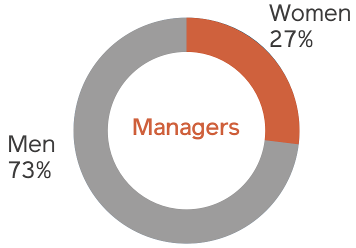
Lundin Petroleum's human rights due diligence process is guided by the principles for business and human rights embodied in the UN Global Compact and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights as well as Lundin Petroleum's Human Rights Policy and Guidelines. The process entails identifying, assessing and determining any potential human rights risks and sets out further preventative or mitigating measures. Human rights were added in 2017 as a criterion for contractor evaluation at the tender process to further emphasise the importance of respect for human rights in the value chain.

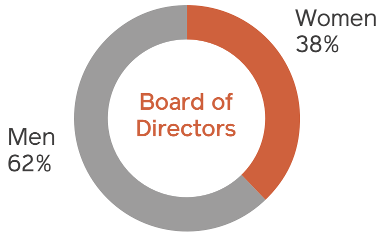
Screenings conducted in 2017 did not identify any human rights issues.

Our people

Sustainable value creation starts with our key resource – our people







Our key resource

Maintaining an inclusive working environment and a focus on high performance has been the key to our success in attracting and retaining the best possible talent in the industry over the years. We will continue to build on this base of world class employees through our commitment to develop and invest in our key resource.

The organisation changed in 2017 as the non-Norwegian assets were spun-off to IPC with Lundin Petroleum becoming fully focused on Norway. At the end of 2017, Lundin Petroleum had a total of 411 employees with a majority based in Norway. Consultants and contractors are also engaged by the Company for services related to exploration, project development and other operational activities with a total of 42 engaged during 2017.

Diversity

Lundin Petroleum values diversity and strives to maintain an open and inclusive work environment. A total of 28 different nationalities were represented in the employee base in 2017. Women represented 27 percent of the total workforce and 27 percent of the managerial positions. The proportion of women in Lundin Petroleum's Board of Directors was 38 percent.

Labour standards

We are committed to providing our staff and contractors with a safe and enabling working environment. We support the principle of freedom of association in trade unions and promote diversity in our employee base, ensuring that all employment opportunities are offered on the basis of skills and experience.

Managing risk

Lundin Petroleum places risk responsibility at all levels to continually manage threats and opportunities affecting our business

The oil and gas industry is exposed to numerous risks due to the nature of the operational context and the often rapid change and dynamic character of the business environment. This is a risk universe that can present both challenges and opportunities.

Lundin Petroleum's risk management approach has been designed to identify and manage the most material risks for the business, from health, safety and environmental protection to the capacity to achieve short and long-term business objectives to financial risks relating to a volatile oil price environment and accurate financial reporting.

A standardised risk management methodology is used to perform quantitative and qualitative risk assessments and to prioritise activities and resources which enables the Company to deal effectively with any potential threats and opportunities. The risk assessment starts with an understanding of events in terms of severity and probability of an incident occurring that takes context and uncertainty into consideration. Risks are then rated based on a five level scale within a risk management matrix to indicate the appropriate level of attention from management, including identification of corresponding opportunities.

Lundin Petroleum's risk management process is driven by the Board to encourage foresight, pro-activeness and informed decision-making. Management is responsible for establishing risk management processes and for reviewing and measuring the effectiveness of mitigation efforts and local management has the day-to-day responsibility for implementing the systems and monitoring their impact.

A majority of Lundin Petroleum's activities are located in Norway, a country with a robust regulatory framework covering key issues for oil and gas operations, such as health, safety, security, environment, human rights and anti-corruption. Risks and opportunities are nevertheless continuously considered in a broader context with emerging trends and associated risks being identified by internal and external sources. Key trends are then reviewed by management on a quarterly basis in order to raise the internal awareness. Monitoring risk is an important part of the continuous risk management process. It involves local operational accountability and clear responsibility for continuous identification of risks by risk owners.

Strategic Risk

Risks associated with business strategy and business environment

1. Shareholder value creation
2. Laws and regulations
3. Ethical business conduct
4. Stakeholder engagement
5. Climate change

Financial Risk

Risks related to liquidity, financial market exposure and earning capacity

11. Market conditions
12. Liquidity and funding
13. Interest and currency
14. Financial reporting
15. Asset management and cost control
16. Asset retirement

Operational Risk

Risks arising from operational context

6. Health, safety and environment
7. Security / IT security
8. Concentration of operations
9. Reserves and resources
10. Delay of development projects

Lundin Petroleum's risk universe falls into three areas: strategic, operational and financial risks which include risks to the Company's reputation or the effect that external risks could have on the business. A description of the specific risks, not listed in any order of priority in the table below, show how Lundin Petroleum works to address and mitigate these risks within each area. This summary gives an overview of Lundin Petroleum's risk universe however other risks may also exist or arise.

Strategic Risk

Description	Impact	Mitigation
1. Shareholder value creation		
Inability of business strategy to create shareholder value. Failure to understand and unlock the full value of the asset portfolio.	Loss of investor confidence. Negative impact on share price and market position.	Lundin Petroleum seeks to generate sustainable shareholder value by proactively investing in exploration to organically grow the reserve base, exploiting the existing asset base and acquiring new reserves, resources or acreages where opportunities exist to enhance value.
2. Laws and regulations		
Breach of applicable laws and regulations. Complexity and changes to applicable laws and regulations that may negatively affect the Company.	Investigations and litigation. Financial impact, reputational damage, cancellation or modification of contractual rights, uncertainty in taxation.	Lundin Petroleum strives to ensure comprehensive interpretation of and adherence to applicable laws and regulations through a robust corporate governance framework with appropriate measures to detect potential, and react to identified, legal risks. For more information on the preliminary investigation in Sweden in relation to past operations in Sudan, see page 32.
3. Ethical business conduct		
Breach of norms and standards regarding compliance and ethical business conduct.	Investigations and litigation. Risk of non-compliance with ethical business practices, fraud, bribery and corruption. Loss of legal or social licence to operate with severe impact on short- and long-term growth plans.	A consistent application of the Code of Conduct, together with Corporate policies and procedures in the management system clearly define responsibilities and obligations to ensure that Lundin Petroleum operates according to the highest level of ethical standards. Expectations of ethical business conduct are implemented in contractual clauses and in a Contractor Declaration.
4. Stakeholder engagement		
Failure to manage stakeholder relations and meet expectations. Ineffective communication with stakeholders.	Damaging effect on social licence to operate and reputation Ineffective communication may lead to a loss of investor, partner or employee confidence.	Lundin Petroleum has strong internal and external communication channels and seeks an active engagement with its various stakeholders to maintain an open and informed dialogue. For more information on stakeholder engagement, see the 2017 Sustainability Report.
5. Climate change		
Climate change initiatives could lead to stricter regulation on emissions or imposition of mandatory technology in the areas where Lundin Petroleum operates.	Increase in capital and operating costs due to new climate change related requirements.	Lundin Petroleum conducts activities in Norway that has a pro-active role in addressing climate change. The carbon footprint and energy efficiency of its operations are reviewed on an ongoing basis and greenhouse gas emissions are disclosed regularly.

Operational Risk

Description	Impact	Mitigation
6. Health, Safety and Environment (HSE)		
Operational incidents such as fire, process safety, major accidents, collision, or well control incidents are a significant risk within the oil and gas industry.	Loss of health, safety, security and environmental protection. Financial and reputational impact.	Lundin Petroleum has a robust HSE culture in place to reduce the risks of incidents and maintains a strong HSE management to ensure the safety and security for people and the environment. For more information on HSE management, see the 2017 Sustainability Report.
7. Security / IT Security		
Safety and security is important for the oil and gas industry and the risk ranges from personnel security or other attacks on physical assets, including information systems.	Vulnerability of information to cyber threats or malware attacks enhances the risk to system security potentially affecting people's data privacy as well as the critical systems related to the assets.	Security risks are regularly monitored, assessed and subject to audit. With operations in Norway, exposure to this risk is assigned a lower risk ranking but high awareness is nonetheless maintained. Networks are monitored to prevent and remedy any external attacks. A unified and resilient internal network is maintained through firewalls and procedures.
8. Concentration of operations		
Current production concentrated to a few fields.	A significant proportion of production comes from the Edvard Grieg and the Alvheim area. Increased vulnerability for serious technical issues and long-term production shutdowns.	The Company has highly competent and robust operational teams and holds critical spares in inventory. An insurance covering the financial liquidity impact from a loss of production is subscribed for the Edvard Grieg field, which reduces the impact of any unexpected long-term shutdowns.
9. Reserves and resources		
Uncertainty in estimates of economically recoverable reserves and inability to bring estimates into resources and reserves.	Uncertainty of future business and subsurface data. Decline in revenue.	Reserves and resource calculations are performed according to industry standards and undergo a comprehensive internal peer review in addition to an annual audit process by an independent auditor.
10. Delay of development projects		
Delay in delivery of development projects, most notably the significant Johan Sverdrup project.	Combined effect of delay and cost overruns effect liquidity.	Quality project management and execution of work to date. The Johan Sverdrup project progress has been ahead of schedule with lower cost estimates.

Financial Risk

Description	Impact	Mitigation
11. Market conditions		
Exposure to variations in oil price.	The Company's financial earnings, cash flow generation and liquidity position are affected by the commodity price of oil.	Lundin Petroleum's policy is to adopt a flexible and proactive approach towards oil price hedging based on an assessment of the benefits of hedge contracts in specific circumstances. The Company actively reviews the contractor base and their position of liquidity in low oil price market conditions.
12. Liquidity and funding		
Failure to keep investments and costs in line with budgets. Delays in the Johan Sverdrup development projects leading to delayed cash flow. Uncertainty of future capital requirements and their availability.	Reduction in the borrowing capacity of the Company. Reduction in the liquidity headroom within the Company's loan agreements.	An annual budget and supplementary budget approval process and a Corporate Authorisation Policy have been implemented to ensure a rigorous and continual oversight of all expenditures. The significant funding requirements for the Johan Sverdrup project has been secured through external financing. The Company has significant liquidity headroom due to its borrowing facilities for the foreseeable future and has capacity to issue unsecured subordinated debt to increase liquidity headroom.
13. Interest and currency		
The underlying value of the Company's assets is predominantly USD denominated whilst certain costs are denominated in other currencies and therefore represent a foreign exchange risk in relation to market fluctuations of foreign currencies.	Exposure to market fluctuations that could affect earnings and liquidity.	The exposure to interest rate and currency risk is continuously assessed and monitored and hedging instruments are used to manage this risk.
14. Financial reporting		
Inaccurate financial reporting.	Regulatory action, liability, loss of shareholder confidence.	A monthly management reporting process is in place to review and control the financial reporting. The internal control system provides reasonable assurance against inaccurate reporting and internal and external audits provide verification.
15. Asset management and cost control		
Risk of destroying value by ineffective cost control and assets operating beyond their lifetime.	Cost overruns and effect on uptime. Failure of management system processes and to follow the Value Process.	Lundin Petroleum has new assets that are constantly monitored with a focus on operator efficiency, respect of policies and procedures, including the Value Process as well as control of partner production. Cost saving benefits have been realised throughout 2017 through contractor management and internal cost control processes.
16. Asset retirement		
Decommissioning financial estimates of fields at the end of the economic life cycle.	Financial and tax impact, liability, implications of abandonment and reclamation.	Decommissioning is considered throughout the asset's life cycle according to the policy for asset retirement liability. Financial estimates are reviewed annually for development projects and for operated assets.

Corporate Governance

Lundin Petroleum's corporate governance framework seeks to ensure that its business is conducted efficiently and responsibly, that responsibilities are allocated in a clear manner and that the interests of shareholders, management and the Board of Directors remain fully aligned

Through its corporate governance framework, Lundin Petroleum aims to ensure that its business is conducted in an efficient and responsible manner in the best interests of all shareholders and other stakeholders.

The corporate governance framework is further tied to Lundin Petroleum's sustainability profile in order to ensure that we continue to deliver sustainable value creation whilst operating in accordance with the highest ethical and operational industry standards.

Corporate Governance Report 2017

Guiding principles of corporate governance

Since its creation in 2001, Lundin Petroleum has been guided by general principles of corporate governance, which form an integral part of Lundin Petroleum's business model and seek to:

- Protect shareholder rights
- Provide a safe and rewarding working environment to all employees
- Ensure compliance with applicable laws and best industry practice
- Ensure activities are carried out competently and sustainably
- Sustain the well-being of local communities in areas of operation

As a Swedish public limited company listed on NASDAQ Stockholm, Lundin Petroleum is subject to the Rule Book for Issuers of NASDAQ Stockholm, which can be found on www.nasdaqomxnordic.com. In addition, the Company abides by principles of corporate governance found in a number of internal and external documents.

Swedish Code of Corporate Governance

The Code of Governance is based on the tradition of self-regulation and acts as a complement to the corporate governance rules contained in the Swedish Companies Act, the Annual Accounts Act, EU rules and other regulations such as the Rule Book for Issuers and good practice on the securities market. The Code of Governance can be found on www.bolagsstyrning.se

The Code of Governance is based on the "comply or explain principle", which entails that a company may choose to apply another solution than the one provided by the Code of Governance if it finds an alternative solution more appropriate in a particular case. The Company must however explain why it did not comply with the rule in question and describe the Company's preferred solution, as well as the reasons for it.

Corporate Governance Report

This Corporate Governance Report has been prepared in accordance with the Swedish Companies Act (SFS 2005:551), the Annual Accounts Act (SFS 1995:1554) and the Code of Corporate Governance (Code of Governance) and has been subject to a review by the Company's statutory auditor.

Lundin Petroleum reports two deviations from the Code of Governance in 2017, one in respect of the composition of the Nomination Committee as further described in the schedule on page 31, and one in respect of Board member attendance at the Extraordinary General Meeting (EGM) held on 22 March 2017 as described under EGM 2017 on page 33. There were no infringements of applicable stock exchange rules during the year, nor any breaches of good practice on the securities market.

Lundin Petroleum AB (publ), company registration number 556610-8055, has its corporate head office at Hovslagargatan 5, 111 48 Stockholm, Sweden and the registered seat of the Board of Directors is Stockholm, Sweden.

The Company's website is www.lundin-petroleum.com

Highlights 2017

Jakob Thomasen appointed as a new Board member at the AGM held on 4 May 2017.	Spin-off and Lex Asea distribution of IPC completed on 24 April 2017.	AGM approved share repurchase programme initiated in August 2017 and 1,233,310 own shares repurchased in 2017 at an average price of SEK 186.14.	Review of corporate governance structure post-IPC spin-off to ensure principles of good governance maintained throughout the new organisation.

Lundin Petroleum's Articles of Association

The Articles of Association contain customary provisions regarding the Company's governance and do not contain any limitations as to how many votes each shareholder may cast at Shareholders' Meetings, nor any special provisions regarding the appointment and dismissal of Board members or amendments to the Articles of Association.

The Articles of Association are available on the Company's website.

Lundin Petroleum's Code of Conduct

Lundin Petroleum's Code of Conduct is a set of principles formulated by the Board to give overall guidance to employees, contractors and partners on how the Company is to conduct its activities in an economically, socially and environmentally responsible way, for the benefit of all stakeholders, including shareholders, employees, business partners, host and home governments and local communities. The Company applies the same standards to all of its activities to satisfy both its commercial and ethical requirements and strives to continuously improve its performance and to act in accordance with good oilfield practice and high standards of corporate citizenship. The Code of Conduct is an integral part of the Company's contracting procedures and any violations of the Code of Conduct will be the subject of an inquiry and appropriate remedial measures. In addition, performance under the Code of Conduct and Corporate Responsibility (CR) is regularly reported to the Board.

The Code of Conduct is available on the Company's website.

Lundin Petroleum's policies, procedures, guidelines and management system

Dedicated Group policies, procedures and guidelines have been developed to outline specific rules and controls. The policies, guidelines and procedures cover areas such as Operations, Accounting and Finance, Health and Safety, Environment, Anti-Corruption, Human Rights, Stakeholder Relations, Legal, Information Systems, Insurance & Risk Management, Human Resources, Inside Information and Corporate Communications and are continuously reviewed and updated as and when required.

In 2017 Lundin Petroleum developed a corporate HSEQ (Health, Safety, Environmental and Quality) Leadership Charter, which sets out the governance framework as well as operational governance for managing the business in accordance with high HSEQ standards. The Charter, adopted early 2018, sets out four core foundation themes: leadership, risk and opportunity management, continuous improvement and implementation. It further details how these themes are to be operationalised.

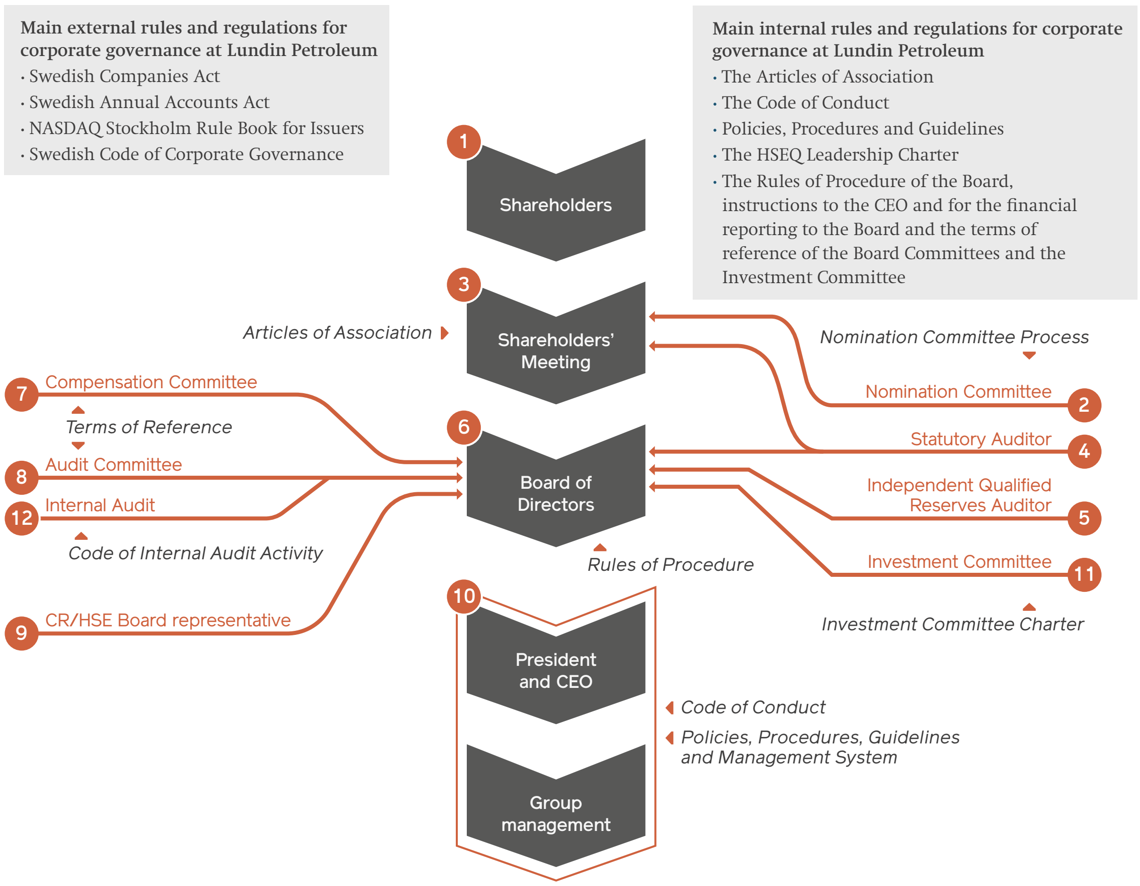
CR and HSE policies are available on the Company's website.

2018 Annual General Meeting

The 2018 Annual General Meeting (AGM) will be held on 3 May 2018 at 1 p.m. in Vinterträdgården at Grand Hôtel, Södra Blasieholmshamnen 8, in Stockholm. Shareholders who wish to attend the meeting must be recorded in the share register maintained by Euroclear Sweden on 26 April 2018 and must notify the Company of their intention to attend the AGM no later than 26 April 2018.

Further information about registration to the AGM, as well as voting by proxy, can be found in the notice of the AGM, available on the Company's website.

Lundin Petroleum – Governance Structure



Lundin Petroleum's Rules of Procedure of the Board

The Rules of Procedure of the Board contain the fundamental rules regarding the division of duties between the Board, the Committees, the Chairman of the Board and the Chief Executive Officer (CEO). The Rules of Procedure also include instructions to the CEO, instructions for the financial reporting to the Board and the terms of reference of the Board Committees and the Investment Committee. The Rules of Procedure are approved annually by the Board.

Lundin Petroleum's governance structure

The object of Lundin Petroleum's business is to explore for, develop and produce oil and gas and to develop other energy resources, as laid down in the Articles of Association. The Company aims to create value for its shareholders through exploration and organic growth, while operating in an economically, socially and environmentally responsible way for the benefit of all stakeholders. By tying the corporate governance framework to its sustainability profile, Lundin Petroleum has managed to achieve the high goals set out in the sustainability strategy. To achieve such sustainable value creation, Lundin Petroleum applies a governance structure that favours straightforward decision making processes, with easy access to relevant decision makers, while nonetheless providing the necessary checks and balances for the control of the activities, both operationally and financially.

Share capital and shareholders 1

The shares of Lundin Petroleum are listed on NASDAQ Stockholm. The total number of shares is 340,386,445 shares with a quota value of SEK 0.01 each (rounded-off), representing a registered share capital of SEK 3,478,713. All shares of the Company carry the same voting rights and the same rights to a share of the Company's assets and earnings. The Board has been authorised by previous AGMs to decide upon repurchases and sales of the Company's own shares as an instrument to optimise the Company's capital structure and to secure the Company's obligations under its incentive plans. During 2017, the Company purchased 1,233,310 own shares at an average purchase price of SEK 186.14.

Lundin Petroleum had at the end of 2017 a total of 29,491 shareholders listed with Euroclear Sweden, which represents a decrease of 3,235 shareholders compared to the end of 2016, i.e. a decrease of approximately ten percent. As at 31 December 2017, the major shareholders of the Company, which held more than ten percent of the shares and votes, were Nemesia S.à.r.l., an investment company wholly owned by a Lundin family trust, which held 25.6 percent of the shares. In addition, Landor Participations Inc., an investment company wholly owned by a trust whose settler is Ian H. Lundin, held 3.1 percent of the shares. Furthermore, Statoil ASA held 20.1 percent of the shares as per 31 December 2017.

Further information regarding the shares and shareholders of Lundin Petroleum in 2017 can be found on pages 10 – 11.

Nomination Committee 2

The Nomination Committee is formed in accordance with the Company's Nomination Committee Process approved at the 2014 AGM. According to the Process, the Company shall invite four of the larger shareholders of the Company based on shareholdings as per 1 August each year to form the Nomination Committee, however, the members are, regardless of how they are appointed, required to promote the interests of all shareholders of the Company.

The tasks of the Nomination Committee include making recommendations to the AGM regarding the election of the Chairman of the AGM, election of Board members and the Chairman of the Board, remuneration of the Chairman and other Board members, including remuneration for Board Committee work, election of the statutory auditor and remuneration of the statutory auditor. Shareholders may submit proposals to the Nomination Committee by e-mail to nomcom@lundin-petroleum.com

Nomination Committee for the 2018 AGM

The members of the Nomination Committee for the 2018 AGM were announced and posted on the Company's website on 10 October 2017, i.e. within the time frame of six months before the AGM as prescribed by the Code of Governance. Statoil ASA and other larger shareholders of the Company were invited to join but declined the invitation.

The Nomination Committee has held four meetings during its mandate so far. To prepare the Nomination Committee for its tasks and duties and to familiarise the members with the Company, the Chairman of the Board, Ian H. Lundin, who is also the chairman of the Nomination Committee, commented at the meetings on the Company's business operations and future outlook, as well as on the oil and gas industry in general.

The full Nomination Committee report, including the final proposals to the 2018 AGM, are published on the Company's website together with the notice of the 2018 AGM.

Nomination Committee for the 2018 AGM

Member	Appointed by	Meeting attendance	Shares represented as at 1 Aug 2017	Shares represented as at 31 Dec 2017	Independent of the Company and Group management	Independent of the Company's major shareholders
Hans Ek	SEB Investment Management AB	4/4	0.6 percent	0.6 percent	Yes	Yes
Filippa Gerstädt	Nordea Fonder	4/4	1.1 percent	1.4 percent	Yes	Yes
Ian H. Lundin	Nemesia S.à.r.l and Landor Participations Inc., also non-executive Chairman of the Board of Lundin Petroleum	4/4	28.7 percent	28.7 percent	Yes	No[1]
Åsa Nisell	Swedbank Robur Fonder	4/4	2.2 percent	2.0 percent	Yes	Yes
			Total 32.7 percent (rounded)	Total 32.7 percent		

Summary of the Nomination Committee's work during their mandate

- Considering the recommendation received through the Company's Audit Committee regarding the election of statutory auditor at the 2018 AGM.
- Considering Board and statutory auditor remuneration issues and proposals to the 2018 AGM.
- Considering proposing Committee type remuneration to the CR/HSE Board representative in view of the work requirements of the role.
- Considering a proposal to appoint an external independent Chairman for the 2018 AGM.
- Considering amendments to the Nomination Committee Process and that no changes should be proposed.
- Considering the size and composition of the Board in light of the diversity recommendations in the Code of Governance, including gender balance, age, educational and professional backgrounds and the proposed Board members' individual and collective qualifications, experiences and capabilities in respect of the Company's current position and expected development.
- Considering adding a new member to the board with relevant experience based on the Company's pure Norwegian focus and proposal to appoint the Company's former Managing Director in Norway, Torstein Sanness, as a new Board member.
- Considering the results of the annual assessment of the Board and the functioning of its work.
- Members of the Nomination Committee, who are independent of the Company's major shareholders, met and had discussions with current Board members Peggy Bruzelius, Grace Reksten Skaugen, Cecilia Vieweg and Jakob Thomasen to discuss the work and functioning of the Board, and also met with the new proposed Board member Torstein Sanness.

Other requirements

- The Nomination Committee fulfils the independence requirements of the Code of Governance and no member of Group management is a member of the Committee.
- Ian H. Lundin was unanimously elected as Chairman of the Nomination Committee. The fact that he is the Chairman of the Nomination Committee and Chairman of Lundin Petroleum constitutes a deviation from rule 2.4 in the Code of Governance, however this deviation was considered justified as Ian H. Lundin represents the major shareholders of the Company.

[1] For details, see schedule on pages 34–35.

Shareholders' meetings 3

The Shareholders' Meeting is the highest decision-making body of Lundin Petroleum where the shareholders exercise their voting rights and influence the business of the Company. Shareholders may request that a specific issue be included in the agenda provided such request reaches the Board in due time. The AGM is held each year before the end of June at the seat of the Board in Stockholm. The notice of the AGM is announced in the Swedish Gazette (Post- och Inrikes Tidningar) and on the Company's website no more than six and no less than four weeks prior to the meeting. The documentation for the AGM is provided on the Company's website in Swedish and in English at the latest three weeks before the AGM.

2017 AGM

The 2017 AGM was held on 4 May 2017 at Grand Hôtel in Stockholm. The AGM was attended by 669 shareholders, personally or by proxy, representing 64.74 percent of the share capital. The Chairman of the Board, all of the Board members including the CEO were present, as well as the Company's auditor and all of the members of the Nomination Committee for the 2017 AGM. The members of the Nomination Committee for the 2017 AGM were Åsa Nisell (Swedbank Robur Fonder), Hans Ek (SEB Investment Management AB), Ian H. Lundin (Nemesia S.à.r.l., and Landor Participations Inc., as well as non-executive Chairman of the Board of Lundin Petroleum) and Magnus Unger (then non-executive Board member of Lundin Petroleum). All proceedings were simultaneously translated from Swedish to English and from English to Swedish and all AGM materials were provided both in Swedish and English.

The resolutions passed by the 2017 AGM include:

- Election of advokat Klaes Edhall as Chairman of the AGM.
- Re-election of Peggy Bruzelius, C. Ashley Heppenstall, Ian H. Lundin, Lukas H. Lundin, Grace Reksten Skaugen, Cecilia Vieweg and Alex Schneiter as Board members and election of Jakob Thomasen as a new Board member. Magnus Unger had declined re-election.
- Re-election of Ian H. Lundin as Chairman of the Board.
- Discharge of the Board and the CEO from liability for the administration of the Company's business for 2016.
- Adoption of the Company's income statement and balance sheet and the consolidated income statement and balance sheet and deciding that no dividend was to be declared for 2016.
- Re-election of the registered accounting firm PricewaterhouseCoopers AB as the Company's statutory auditor until the 2018 AGM, authorised public accountant Johan Rippe being the designated auditor in charge.
- Approval of the remuneration of SEK 1,100,000 to the Chairman of the Board and SEK 525,000 to other Board members, except for the Chief Executive Officer, and SEK 165,000 to each Committee Chair and SEK 110,000 to other Committee members (in total not more than SEK 1,000,000 for Committee work).
- Approval of the remuneration of the statutory auditor.
- Approval of the Company's 2017 Policy on Remuneration for Group management.
- Approval of LTIP 2017 for members of Group management and a number of key employees.
- Rejection of a shareholder proposal in relation to the Company's past operations.
- Authorisation for the Board to issue new shares and/or convertible debentures corresponding to in total not more than 34 million new shares, with or without the application of the shareholders pre-emption rights.
- Authorisation for the Board to decide on repurchases and sales of the Company's own shares on NASDAQ Stockholm, where the number of shares held in treasury from time to time shall not exceed ten percent of all outstanding shares of the Company.

An electronic system with voting devices was used for the two last items requiring a qualified majority. The minutes of the 2017 AGM and all AGM materials, in Swedish and English, are available on the Company's website, together with the CEO's address to the AGM.

2017 EGM

An EGM was held on 22 March 2017 in Stockholm in respect of the Board's proposal for a spin-off of the Company's Malaysian, French and Dutch assets into International Petroleum Corporation (IPC) through a Lex Asea dividend distribution. The EGM resolved, in accordance with the Board proposal, to distribute all shares in IPC to the shareholders, which distribution was completed on 24 April 2017. In accordance with the Lex Asea provision, the Swedish tax authorities determined in June 2017 that 92.5 percent of the acquisition cost should be allocated to Lundin Petroleum shares and 7.5 percent to IPC shares.

Sudan

In June 2010, the Swedish International Public Prosecution Office commenced an investigation into alleged complicity in violations of international humanitarian law in Sudan during 1997–2003. The Company has cooperated extensively and proactively with the Prosecution Office by providing information regarding its operations in Block 5A in Sudan during the relevant time period. Ian H. Lundin and Alex Schneiter have been interviewed by the Prosecution Office and have been notified of the suspicions that are the basis for the investigation. This is a normal part of Swedish legal procedure for any investigation and no charges have been brought, nor does this mean that charges will be brought. As repeatedly stated, Lundin Petroleum categorically refutes all allegations of wrongdoing and is cooperating with the Prosecution Office's investigation. Lundin Petroleum strongly believes that it was a force for good in Sudan and that its activities contributed to the improvement of the lives of the people of Sudan.

More information regarding the past operations in Sudan during 1997–2003 can be found on www.lundinhistoryinsudan.com

> *Through its corporate governance framework, Lundin Petroleum aims to ensure that its business is conducted in an efficient and responsible manner in the best interests of all shareholders and other stakeholders*

Ian H. Lundin
Chairman of the Board

The Chairman of the Board and the CEO, who is also a Board member, attended the EGM, however, a quorum of Board members was not present as required by Code of Governance rule 1.2. Given the detailed information presented in the notice of the EGM, and the information memorandum, it was considered sufficient that the Chairman of the Board and the CEO represent the Board at the EGM.

External auditors of the Company

Statutory auditor 4

Lundin Petroleum's statutory auditor audits annually the Company's financial statements, the consolidated financial statements, the Board's and the CEO's administration of the Company's affairs and reports on the Corporate Governance Report. The auditor also reviews the Sustainability Report to confirm that it contains the required information. In addition, the auditor performs a review of the Company's half year report and issues a statement regarding the Company's compliance with the Policy on Remuneration approved by the AGM. The Board meets at least once a year with the auditor without any member of Group management present at the meeting. In addition, the auditor participates regularly in Audit Committee meetings, in particular in connection with the Company's half year and year end reports. Group entities outside of Sweden are audited in accordance with local rules and regulations.

The auditor's fees are described in the notes to the financial statements, see Note 30 on page 93 and Note 7 on page 98. The auditor's fees also detail payments made for assignments outside the regular audit mandate. Such assignments are kept to a minimum to ensure the auditor's independence towards the Company and require prior approval of the Company's Audit Committee.

Independent qualified reserves auditor 5

Lundin Petroleum's independent qualified reserves auditor certifies annually the Company's oil and gas reserves and certain contingent resources, i.e. the Company's core assets, although such assets are not included in the Company's balance sheet. The current auditor is ERC Equipoise Ltd. For further information regarding the Company's reserves and resources, see the Operations Review on pages 12 – 19.

Board of Directors 6

The Board of Directors of Lundin Petroleum is responsible for the organisation of the Company and management of the Company's operations. The Board is to manage the Company's affairs in the interests of the Company and all shareholders with the aim of creating long-term shareholder value. To achieve this, the Board should at all times have an appropriate and diverse composition considering the current and expected development of the operations, with Board members from a wide range of backgrounds that possess both individually and collectively the necessary experience and expertise. The Code of Governance stipulates that gender balance shall be strived for.

Composition of the Board

The Board of Lundin Petroleum shall, according to the Articles of Association, consist of a minimum of three and a maximum of ten directors with a maximum of three deputies, and the AGM decides the final number each year. The Board members are elected for a period of one year.

The Nomination Committee for the 2017 AGM considered that a Board size of eight members would be appropriate taking into account the nature, size, complexity and geographical scope of the Company's business. There are no deputy members and no members appointed by employee organisations. In addition, the Board is supported by a corporate secretary who is not a Board member. The appointed corporate secretary is Henrika Frykman, the Company's Vice President Legal.

The Nomination Committee considered that the Board as proposed and elected by the 2017 AGM is a broad and versatile group of knowledgeable and skilled individuals who are motivated and prepared to undertake the tasks required of the Board in today's challenging international business environment. The Board members possess substantial expertise and experience relating to the oil and gas industry internationally, and in particular in relation to Lundin Petroleum's core area of operation, Norway, public company financial matters, Swedish practice and compliance matters and CR/HSE matters. The Nomination Committee considered that the proposed Board fulfils the requirements regarding independence in relation to the Company, Group management and the Company's major shareholders.

Gender balance was specifically discussed and the Nomination Committee noted that 38 percent of the Board members are women and that the Company has thus met since 2015 the recommendation of the Swedish Corporate Governance Board, that larger listed Swedish companies should strive to achieve 35 percent female Board representation by 2017. The Nomination Committee nonetheless believes that it is important to continue to strive for gender balance when future changes in the composition of the Board are considered.




Board of Directors:	Ian H. Lundin	Alex Schneiter	Peggy Bruzelius	C. Ashley Heppenstall
Function	Chairman (since 2002)	President & Chief Executive Officer, Director	Director	Director
Elected	2001	2016	2013	2001
Born	1960	1962	1949	1962
Education	Bachelor of Science degree in Petroleum Engineering from the University of Tulsa.	Graduate from the University of Geneva with a degree in Geology and a Masters degree in Geophysics.	Master of Science (Economics and Business) from the Stockholm School of Economics.	Bachelor of Science degree in Mathematics from the University of Durham.
Experience	Ian H. Lundin was previously CEO of International Petroleum Corp. during 1989–1998, of Lundin Oil AB during 1998–2001 and of Lundin Petroleum during 2001–2002.	Alex Schneiter has worked with public companies where the Lundin family has a major shareholding since 1993 and was COO of Lundin Petroleum during 2001–2015 and is the Company's CEO since 2015.	Peggy Bruzelius has worked as Managing Director of ABB Financial Services AB and has headed the asset management division of Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken AB.	C. Ashley Heppenstall has worked with public companies where the Lundin family has a major shareholding since 1993. He was CFO of Lundin Oil AB during 1998–2001 and of Lundin Petroleum during 2001–2002 and was CEO of Lundin Petroleum during 2002–2015.
Other board duties	Member of the board of Bukowski Auktioner AB.	–	Chair of the board of Lancelot Asset Management AB, member of the board of Diageo PLC, Akzo Nobel NV and Skandia Liv.	Chairman of the board of Etrion Corporation and Africa Energy Corp. and member of the board of ShaMaran Petroleum Corp., Lundin Gold Inc., Filo Mining Corp. and International Petroleum Corp.
Shares in Lundin Petroleum (as at 31 December 2017)	Nil[1]	317,910	8,000	1,520,126
Board Attendance	12/12	12/12	12/12	12/12
Audit Committee Attendance	–	–	6/6	6/6
Compensation Committee Attendance	4/4	–	–	–
Remuneration for Board and Committee work	SEK 1,180,000	Nil	SEK 670,000	SEK 617,500
Remuneration for special assignments outside the directorship	SEK 1,500,000	Nil	Nil	SEK 5,203,800
Independent of the Company and the Group management	Yes	No[2]	Yes	No[3]
Independent of the Company's major shareholders	No[1]	Yes	Yes	No[3]

1 Ian H. Lundin is the settler of a trust that owns Landor Participations Inc., an investment company that holds 10,488,956 shares in the Company, and is a member of the Lundin family that holds, through a family trust, Nemesia S.à.r.l., which holds 87,187,538 shares in the Company.

2 Alex Schneiter is in the Nomination Committee's and the Company's opinion not deemed independent of the Company and Group management since he is the President and CEO of Lundin Petroleum.

3 C. Ashley Heppenstall is in the Nomination Committee's and the Company's opinion not deemed independent of the Company and Group management since he was the President and CEO of Lundin Petroleum until 2015, and not of the Company's major shareholders since he is a director of several companies in which entities associated with the Lundin family are major shareholders.

Lukas H. Lundin	Grace Reksten Skaugen	Jakob Thomasen	Cecilia Vieweg
Director	Director, CR/HSE representative	Director	Director
2001	2015	2017	2013
1958	1953	1962	1955
Graduate from the New Mexico Institute of Mining, Technology and Engineering.	MBA from the BI Norwegian School of Management, Bachelor of Science (Honours Physics) and Doctorate in laser physics from Imperial College of Science and Technology at the University of London.	Graduate of the University of Copenhagen, Denmark, masters degree in Geoscience and completed the Advanced Strategic Management programme at IMD, Switzerland.	Master of Law from the University of Lund.
Lukas H. Lundin has held several key positions within companies where the Lundin family has a major shareholding.	Grace Reksten Skaugen has been a director of Corporate Finance with SEB Enskilda Securities in Oslo and has worked in several roles within private equity and venture capital in Oslo and London. She was a member of the Board of Directors of Statoil ASA from 2002 until 2015. She is currently a member of HSBC European Senior Advisory Council and Norway country advisor to Proventus AB.	Jakob Thomasen was formerly the CEO of Maersk Oil and a member of the Executive Board of the Maersk Group from 2009 until 2016.	Cecilia Vieweg was General Counsel and member of the Executive Management of AB Electrolux from 1999–2016. She previously worked as legal advisor in senior positions within the AB Volvo Group and as a lawyer in private practice.
Chairman of the board of Lundin Mining Corp., Denison Mines Corp., Lucara Diamond Corp., NGEx Resources Inc., Lundin Gold Inc., Filo Mining Corp., International Petroleum Corp. and Lundin Foundation, member of the board of Bukowski Auktioner AB.	Chair of the board of NAXS Nordic Access Buyout A/S, Deputy Chair of the board of Orkla ASA, Deputy Chair of the board of Investor AB and Euronav NV, founder and board member of the Norwegian Institute of Directors and council member of the International Institute for Strategic Studies in London.	Chairman of the DHI Group and member of the board of the University of Copenhagen.	–
788,331[4]	5,000	5,900	3,500
12/12	11/12	5/5[5]	12/12
–	–	3/3[5]	–
–	4/4	–	4/4
SEK 512,000	SEK 617,500	SEK 317,500	SEK 670,000
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
No[4]	Yes	Yes	Yes

4 Lukas H. Lundin is a member of the Lundin family that holds, through a family trust, Nemesia S.à.r.l., which holds 87,187,538 shares in the Company.
5 Jakob Thomasen is a member of the Board of Directors and is a member of the Audit Committee as of 4 May 2017.

Magnus Unger declined re-election at the AGM on 4 May 2017. During the period 1 January to 4 May 2017, he attended seven out of seven Board meetings held and two out of three Audit Committee meetings held. For additional information regarding Magnus Unger, please see the Company's Annual Report 2016, and for remuneration paid to him, please refer to Note 28 on pages 90–91.

Board meetings and work in 2017
The Chairman of the Board, Ian H. Lundin, is responsible for ensuring that the Board's work is well organised and conducted in an efficient manner. He upholds the reporting instructions for management, as drawn up by the CEO and as approved by the Board, however, he does not take part in the day-to-day decision-making concerning the operations of the Company. The Chairman maintains close contacts with the CEO to ensure the Board is at all times sufficiently informed of the Company's operations and financial status.

During 2017, twelve Board meetings were held, including the statutory meeting. To continue developing the Board's knowledge of the Company and its operations, at least one Board meeting per year is held in an operational location and is combined with visits to the operations, industry partners and other business interests. In September 2017, the Board visited the Samsung shipyard in Geoje in South Korea where two platforms for the Johan Sverdrup field were being built, and an executive session with Group management was held in connection with the Board meeting. At the executive session, an overview of the Company's general strategy and operations was given, as well as a financial update discussing the Company's current and future financing needs and hedging strategy, and an investor relations and valuation update. In-depth operations reviews were given regarding the Group's exploration, development and production activities, with a continued focus on the Norwegian operations and the major Johan Sverdrup development project. Group management also attended a number of Board meetings during the year to present and report on specific questions, and a monthly operational report was circulated to the Board, as well as a quarterly CR/HSE report.

Evaluation of the Board's work
A formal review of the work of the Board was conducted in November 2017 through a questionnaire submitted to all Board members, with the objective of ensuring that the Board functions in an efficient manner and to enable the Board to strengthen its focus on matters which may be raised.

The overall feedback from the members of the Board was positive and showed that the Board functions well. The different backgrounds, knowledge and qualifications of the individual members of the Board complement each other and the meetings are constructive with good discussions and feedback from Board members and management. The diversity and wide spectrum of qualifications of experience of the Board members are considered as beneficial and the Board is viewed as competent for addressing actual and potential issues facing the Company.

The size of the Board was considered appropriate, however, individual feedback received noted that additional directors could be considered. The Board members were of the view that their knowledge of the Company and the oil and gas industry in general increased during the year. The need for a retirement policy was considered, however, the Board acknowledged that there was already a natural process of renewing the Board and that such a policy was therefore not needed. Visits at operational locations were appreciated and considered very useful for the understanding of the business. Committee work further functions very well and the composition of the Committees is appropriate. Individual feedback received noted that Board meetings are well prepared and managed, and questions and comments are addressed in an open and constructive manner, however there is room to improve time management. The results of the Board evaluation were presented to the Nomination Committee.

Principal tasks of the Board of Directors

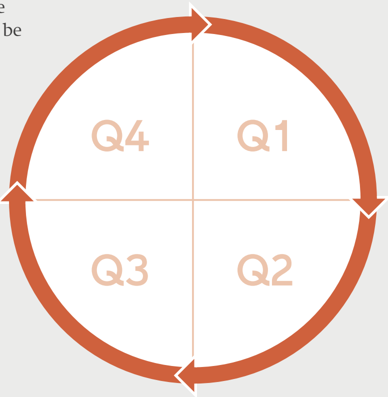
- Establishing the overall goals and strategy of the Company.
- Making decisions regarding the supply of capital.
- Appointing, evaluating and, if necessary, dismissing the CEO.
- Ensuring that there is an effective system for follow-up and control of the Company's operations and the risks to the Company that are associated with its operations.
- Ensuring that there is a satisfactory process for monitoring the Company's compliance with laws and other regulations relevant to the Company's operations, as well as the application of internal guidelines.
- Defining necessary guidelines to govern the Company's conduct in society, with the aim of ensuring its long-term value creation capability.
- Ensuring that the Company's external communications are characterised by openness, and that they are accurate, reliable and relevant.
- Ensuring that the Company's organisation in respect of accounting, management of funds and the Company's financial position in general include satisfactory systems of internal control.
- Continuously evaluating the Company's and the Group's economic situation, including its fiscal position.

More information on the Board members can be found on www.lundin-petroleum.com

Board's yearly work cycle

- Adoption of the budget and work programme
- Consideration of the Board self-evaluation to be submitted to the Nomination Committee
- Audit Committee report regarding the third quarter report
- Performance assessment of the CEO
- Consideration of the performance review of Group management and Compensation Committee remuneration proposals

- Executive session with Group management
- Detailed discussion of strategy issues
- In-depth analysis of the Company's business
- Adoption of the half year report, reviewed by the statutory auditor



- Approval of the year end report
- Consideration of recommendation to the AGM to declare a dividend
- Approval of the year end reserves report
- Approval of remuneration proposals regarding variable remuneration
- Approval of the Annual Report
- Review of the auditor's report
- Approval of the Policy on Remuneration for submission to the AGM
- Approval of the remuneration report
- Determination of the AGM details and approval of the AGM materials

- Audit Committee report regarding the first quarter report
- Annual CR/HSE management report and performance assessment
- Meeting with the auditor without management present to discuss the audit process, risk management and internal controls
- Review of the Rules of Procedure
- Statutory meeting following the AGM to confirm Board fees, committee compensation, signatory powers, appointment of CR/HSE Board representative and Corporate Secretary and adoption ot the Rules of Procedure

Board of Directors work 2017

In addition to the topics covered by the Board as per its yearly work cycle, the following significant matters were addressed by the Board during the year.

— Discussing in detail the Company's spin-off of the non-Norwegian assets, and considering and approving the transaction and all related materials, subject to EGM approval.
— Approval of the necessary corporate reorganisations and other actions in order to effect the EGM decision to spin-off the non-Norwegian assets and consideration of resulting management and organisational changes to ensure continued good Company management and corporate governance.
— Considering the Company's production performance, forecasts and future outlook, including the Company's strong production following the exceptional performance of the Edvard Grieg field and capacity increase at the Edvard Grieg field facilities.
— Considering and discussing in detail the major Johan Sverdrup development project and the associated project risks, cost environment, time schedule and operator performance.
— Discussing the Company's strategy regarding its interests in the southern Barents Sea, including the operating environment, political, environmental and regulatory considerations.
— Discussing the Company's licence position in Norway and approving several licence acquisitions and divestments to optimise the Company's acreage position and ensure future organic growth opportunities.
— Considering several business acquisition opportunities in Norway, as well as divestment options for the Company's Lagansky Block licence in Russia.
— Preliminary discussions on future dividend distributions.
— Approval of a share repurchase programme, as per the 2017 AGM authorisation, to optimise the Company's capital structure and secure the Company's obligations under its incentive programs.
— Assessing the Company's oil and gas reserves and resources positions.
— Considering the Company's current and future financing needs and strategy, in particular in light of the Johan Sverdrup development, including the Company's financial risk management, cash flows, sources of funding, foreign exchange movements, hedging strategy and liquidity position.
— Discussing the Swedish Prosecution Office's on-going preliminary investigation into alleged complicity in violations of international humanitarian law in Sudan during 1997—2003.
— Discussing the current and expected economic environment, including in relation to oil prices and industry costs, and its impact on the Company's operations, as well as continued cost control measures within the Company and focus on operational delivery.
— Considering and discussing CR matters, including climate change and the Company's efforts to reduce its environmental impact, the Company's partnership with the Lundin Foundation, CR trends and initiatives, including activism in the Barents Sea, and reappointing Grace Reksten Skaugen as the Board CR/HSE representative.
— Considering the proposal for a performance based LTIP 2017, following the same principles as the previous LTIPs approved by the 2014—2016 AGMs, including continued stakeholder engagement discussions, revising the applicable peer group, approving participants, allocating individual awards and approving the detailed plan rules, subject to 2017 AGM approval.

Remuneration of Board members

The remuneration of the Chairman and other Board members follows the resolution adopted by the AGM. The Board members, with the exception of the CEO, are not employed by the Company, do not receive any salary from the Company and are not eligible for participation in the Company's incentive programmes. The Policy on Remuneration approved by the AGM also comprises remuneration paid to Board members for work performed outside the directorship.

The Board has implemented a policy for share ownership by Board members and each Board member is expected to own, directly or indirectly, at least 5,000 shares of the Company. The level shall be met within three years of appointment and during such period, Board members are expected to allocate at least 50 percent of their annual Board fees towards purchases of the Company's shares.

The remuneration of the Board, including for work performed outside the directorship, is detailed further in the schedule on pages 34–35 and in the notes to the financial statements, see Note 28 on pages 90–91.

Board committees and the CR/HSE representative

To maximise the efficiency of the Board's work and to ensure a thorough review of specific issues, the Board has established a Compensation Committee and an Audit Committee and has appointed a CR/HSE Board representative. The tasks and responsibilities of the Committees are detailed in the terms of reference of each Committee, which are annually adopted as part of the Rules of Procedure of the Board. Minutes are kept at Committee meetings and matters discussed are reported to the Board. In addition, informal contacts take place between ordinary meetings as and when required by the operations.

Compensation Committee 7

The Compensation Committee assists the Board in Group management remuneration matters and receives information and prepares the Board's and the AGM's decisions on matters relating to the principles of remuneration, remunerations and other terms of employment of Group management. The objective of the Committee in determining compensation for Group management is to provide a compensation package that is based on market conditions, is competitive and takes into account the scope and responsibilities associated with the position, as well as the skills, experience and performance of the individual. The Committee's tasks also include monitoring and evaluating programmes for variable remuneration, the application of the Policy on Remuneration as well as the current remuneration structures and levels in the Company. In addition, the Compensation Committee may request advice and assistance of external reward consultants. For further information regarding Group remuneration matters, see the remuneration section of this report on pages 42–43.

Audit Committee 8

The Audit Committee assists the Board in ensuring that the Company's financial reports are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), the Swedish Annual Accounts Act and accounting practices applicable to a company incorporated in Sweden and listed on NASDAQ Stockholm. The Audit Committee itself does not perform audit work, however, it supervises the Company's financial reporting and gives recommendations and proposals to ensure the reliability of the reporting. The Committee also supervises the efficiency of the Company's financial internal controls, internal audit and risk management in relation to the financial reporting and provides support to the Board in the decision making processes regarding such matters. The Committee monitors the audit of the Company's financial reports and also reports thereon to the Board. In addition, the Committee is empowered by the Committee's terms of reference to make decisions on certain issues delegated to it, such as review and approval of the Company's first and third quarter reports on behalf of the Board. The Audit Committee also regularly liaises with the Group's statutory auditor as part of the annual audit process and reviews the audit fees and the auditor's independence and impartiality. The Audit Committee further assists the Company's Nomination Committee in the preparation of proposals for the election of the statutory auditor at the AGM.

CR/HSE Board representative 9

The Board has a leadership and supervisory role in all CR/HSE matters within the Group and appoints yearly one non-executive Director to act as the CR/HSE Board representative. The tasks of the CR/HSE Board representative include to liaise with Group management regarding CR/HSE related matters and to regularly report on such matters to the Board. More information about the Company's CR/HSE activities can be found in the Responsibility section on pages 20–23 and in the Sustainabilty Report available on the Company's website.

Management 10

Management structure

The Company's CEO, Alex Schneiter, is responsible for the management of the day-to-day operations of Lundin Petroleum. He is appointed by, and reports to, the Board. He in turn appoints the other members of Group management, who assist the CEO in his functions and duties, and in the implementation of decisions taken and instructions given by the Board, with the aim of ensuring that the Company meets its strategic objectives and continues to deliver responsible growth and long-term shareholder value.

Lundin Petroleum's Group and local management consists of highly experienced individuals with worldwide oil and gas experience and comprises, in addition to the CEO:

- The Investment Committee, which in addition to the CEO includes:
  – the Chief Operating Office (COO), Nick Walker, who is responsible for Lundin Petroleum's exploration, development and production operations and HSE; and
  – the Chief Financial Officer (CFO), Teitur Poulsen, who is responsible for the financial reporting, internal control, risk management, treasury function and economics.
- The Vice President Corporate Responsibility, Christine Batruch, who is responsible for the Group's CR strategy, the Vice President Communications and Investor Relations, Alex Budden, who is responsible for all communications and investor relations matters within the Group, the Vice President Legal, Henrika Frykman, who is responsible for all legal and tax matters within the Group and the Vice President Human Resources and Shared Services, Sean Reddy, who is responsible for human resources and shared services.
- Local management, who are responsible for the day-to-day operational activities.

Audit Committee 2017		
Members	Meeting attendance	Audit Committee work during the year
Peggy Bruzelius, Chair C. Ashley Heppenstall Magnus Unger[1] Jakob Thomasen[1]	6/6 6/6 2/3 3/3	– Assessment of the 2016 year end report and the 2017 half year report for completeness and accuracy and recommendation for approval to the Board. – Assessment and approval of the first and third quarter reports 2017 on behalf of the Board. – Evaluation of accounting issues in relation to the assessment of the financial reports. – Follow-up and evaluation of the results of the internal audit and risk management of the Group. – Three meetings with the statutory auditor to discuss the financial reporting, internal controls, risk management, etc. – Evaluation of the audit performance and the independence and impartiality of the statutory auditor. – Review and approval of statutory auditor's fees. – Assisting the Nomination Committee in its work to propose a statutory auditor for election at the 2018 AGM. **Other Requirements** – The composition and the members of the Audit Committee fulfil the requirements of the Swedish Companies Act. – The Audit Committee members have extensive experience in financial, accounting and audit matters. Peggy Bruzelius' current and previous assignments include high level management positions in financial institutions and companies and she has chaired Audit Committees of other companies. C. Ashley Heppenstall is the Company's previous CFO and CEO and Jakob Thomasen was previously CEO of Maersk Oil, and both have extensive experience in financial matters.

Compensation Committee 2017		
Members	Meeting attendance	Compensation Committee work during the year
Cecilia Vieweg, Chair Grace Reksten Skaugen Ian H. Lundin	4/4 4/4 4/4	– Ongoing review of the Executive Performance Management Process through various work sessions across the year. – Review, restructure and update of contracts of employment, including review of remuneration, for Group management following the IPC spin-off. – Discussions and recommendations to the Board in remuneration matters in connection with the IPC spin-off. – Review of the performance of the CEO and Group management as per the Performance Management Process. – Preparing a report regarding the Board's evaluation of remuneration in 2016. – Continuous monitoring and evaluation of remuneration structures, levels, programmes and the Policy on Remuneration. – Preparing a proposal for the 2017 Policy on Remuneration for Board and AGM approval. – Consultation and meetings with Company stakeholders, including institutional investors, regarding the proposed LTIP 2017. – Preparing a proposal for LTIP 2017 for Board and AGM approval through various work sessions and preparation discussions. – Review of the 2014 LTIP pay out and vesting and approval recommendation to the Board. – Preparing a proposal for remuneration and other terms of employment for the CEO for Board approval. – Review of the CEO's proposals for remuneration and other terms of employment of the other members of Group management for Board approval. – Review and approval of the CEO's proposals for the principles of compensation of other employees. – Review and approval of the CEO's proposals for 2017 LTIP awards. – Undertaking a remuneration benchmark study and various contacts and ongoing reviews in relation thereto across the year. – Frequent contacts, ongoing dialogue and decisions by email outside of formal meetings to provide oversight and approvals for remuneration and severance terms as presented by Group management. **Other Requirements** – The composition of the Compensation Committee fulfils the independence requirements of the Code of Governance.

[1] Magnus Unger was a member of the Audit Committee until 4 May 2017 and Jakob Thomasen is a member of the Audit Committee as of 4 May 2017.

Group management tasks and duties

The tasks of the CEO and the division of duties between the Board and the CEO are defined in the Rules of Procedure and the Board's instructions to the CEO. In addition to the overall management of the Company, the CEO's tasks include ensuring that the Board receives all relevant information regarding the Company's operations, including profit trends, financial position and liquidity, as well as information regarding important events such as significant disputes, agreements and developments in important business relations. The CEO is also responsible for preparing the required information for Board decisions and for ensuring that the Company complies with applicable legislation, securities regulations and other rules such as the Code of Governance. Furthermore, the CEO maintains regular contacts with the Company's stakeholders, including shareholders, the financial markets, business partners and public authorities. To fulfil his duties, the CEO works closely with the Chairman of the Board to discuss the Company's operations, financial status, up-coming Board meetings, implementation of decisions and other matters.

Under the leadership of the CEO, Group management is responsible for ensuring that the operations are conducted in compliance with the Code of Conduct, all Group policies, procedures and guidelines in a professional, efficient and responsible manner. Regular management meetings are held to discuss all commercial, technical, CR/HSE, financial, legal and other issues within the Group to ensure the established short- and long-term business objectives and goals will be met. A detailed weekly operations report is further circulated to Group management summarising the operational events, highlights and issues of the week in question. Group management also travels frequently to oversee the ongoing operations, seek new business opportunities and meet with various stakeholders, including business partners, suppliers and contractors, government representatives and financial institutions. In addition, Group management liaises continuously with the Board, and in particular the Board Committees and the CR/HSE Board representative, in respect of ongoing matters and issues that may arise, and meets with the Board at least once a year at the executive session held in connection with a Board meeting in one of the operational locations.

Investment Committee 11

The Company's Investment Committee, which consists of the CEO, CFO and COO, assists the Board in discharging its responsibilities in overseeing the Company's investment portfolio. The role of the Investment Committee is to determine that the Company has a clearly articulated investment policy, to develop, review and recommend to the Board investment strategies and guidelines in line with the Company's overall policy, to review and approve investment transactions and to monitor compliance with investment strategies and guidelines. The responsibilities and duties include considering annual budgets, supplementary budget approvals, investment proposals, commitments, relinquishment of licences, disposal of assets and performing other investment related functions as the Board may designate. The Investment Committee has regularly scheduled meetings and meets more frequently if required by the operations.

Internal Audit 12

The Internal Audit function is responsible for providing independent and objective assurance on internal control, governance and risk management. This work includes regular audits performed in accordance with an annual risk based internal audit plan, which is approved by the Audit Committee. The audit plan is derived from an independent risk assessment conducted by the Internal Audit function and is designed to address the most significant risks identified associated with the Company's operations and processes. The audits are executed using a methodology for evaluating the design and effectiveness of internal controls to ensure that risks are adequately addressed and processes are operated effectively. Opportunities for improving the efficiency of the internal control, governance, and risk management processes which have been identified through the audits are reported to management for action.

The Internal Audit Manager has a direct reporting line to the Audit Committee and submits regularly reports on findings identified in the audits together with updates on the status of management's implementation of agreed actions.

Major topics addressed by Group management in 2017

- The spin-off of Lundin Petroleum's Malaysian, French and Dutch assets into IPC and Lundin Petroleum's continued organic growth strategy in respect of the Norwegian operations.
- Review of the corporate governance framework post-IPC spin-off to ensure an effective transition and that best corporate governance practices are maintained.
- The oil price environment and its effect on the financing of the Company, including consideration of various sources of funding, and ability to carry out current operations and future projects.
- Management of the on-going exploration activities, development projects and production operations.
- Management of the Norwegian acreage position, including pursuing new core areas of operation and solidifying existing core areas, through active licence acquisition and divestment management to optimise the Norwegian licence portfolio.
- Continued focus on cost control measures and maximising operational efficiency and performance.
- Review of the Company's transfer pricing policies considering the new Group structure following the IPC spin-off.
- Developing the new HSEQ Leadership Charter that sets out clear expectations around leadership, defines clear commitments from the Company and ensures that the Company adhere to the broader industry best practice.
- Ongoing analysis of climate change implications to the business and adaptation of the Company's business model to address this issue from a risk and opportunity perspective.
- Ongoing monitoring and participation in relevant stakeholder discussions regarding Arctic activities and possible implications to the Company's southern Barents sea exploration activities.
- Development of new Group Environmental Policy and joint elaboration of an environmental strategy for Norway.

Group management

Alex Schneiter
President and Chief Executive Officer

Nick Walker
Chief Operating Officer

Teitur Poulsen
Chief Financial Officer

More information on Group management can be found on www.lundin-petroleum.com

Christine Batruch
Vice President Corporate Responsibility

Alex Budden
Vice President Communications and Investor Relations

Henrika Frykman
Vice President Legal

Sean Reddy
Vice President Human Resources and Shared Services

Remuneration

Group principles of remuneration

Lundin Petroleum aims to offer all employees compensation packages that are competitive and in line with market conditions. These packages are designed to ensure that the Group can recruit, motivate and retain highly skilled individuals and reward performance that enhances shareholder value.

The Group's compensation packages consist of four elements, being (i) base salary; (ii) yearly variable salary; (iii) long-term incentive plan (LTIP); and (iv) other benefits. As part of the yearly assessment process, a Performance Management Process has been established to align individual and team performance to the strategic and operational goals and objectives of the overall business. Individual performance measures are formally agreed and key elements of variable remuneration are clearly linked to the achievement of such stated and agreed performance measures.

To ensure compensation packages within the Group remain competitive and in line with market conditions, the Compensation Committee undertakes yearly benchmarking studies. For each study, a peer group of international oil and gas companies of similar size and operational reach is selected, against which the Group's remuneration practices are measured. The levels of base salary, yearly variable salary and long-term incentives are set at the median level, however, in the event of exceptional performance, deviations may be authorised. As the Group continuously competes with the peer group to retain and attract the very best talent in the market, both at operational and executive level, it is considered important that the Group's compensation packages are determined primarily by reference to the remuneration practices within this peer group.

Policy on Remuneration for Group management

The remuneration of Group management follows the principles that are applicable to all employees, however, these principles must be approved by the shareholders at the AGM. The Compensation Committee therefore prepares yearly for approval by the Board and for submission for final approval to the AGM, a Policy on Remuneration for Group management. Based on the approved Policy on Remuneration, the Compensation Committee subsequently proposes to the Board for approval the remuneration and other terms of employment of the CEO. The CEO, in turn, proposes to the Compensation Committee, for approval by the Board, the remuneration and other terms of employment of the other members of Group management.

The yearly variable salary for Group management is assessed against annual performance targets that reflect the key drivers for value creation and growth in shareholder value. These annual performance targets include delivery against specific production, reserves and resource replacement, financial, health and safety, environment, corporate responsibility and strategic targets. Each member of Group management is set different performance weightings against each of the specific targets reflecting their influence on the performance outcome. The performance target structure and specific targets are reviewed annually by the Compensation Committee to ensure that it aligns with the strategic direction and risk appetite of the Company and the performance target structure and specific targets are approved by the Board.

Within the Policy on Remuneration, the Board of Directors may approve yearly variable salary in excess of twelve months base salary in circumstances or in respect of performance which it considers to be exceptional. To have this discretion is important to accommodate the uncertainties and cyclical nature of the oil and gas industry. The Board has made two such decisions that are reported in this Annual Report. The Board determined that it was reasonable to recognise for the financial year 2016 the exceptional performance in relation to production and financial management, and for the financial year 2017, the exceptional performance that led to the successful spin-off of IPC and significant value creation for shareholders.

LTIP 2017
The 2017 AGM resolved to approve a performance based LTIP 2017, that follows the same principles as the previously approved LTIPs 2014–2016, for Group management and a number of key employees of Lundin Petroleum, which gives the participants the possibility to receive shares in Lundin Petroleum subject to the fulfilment of a performance condition under a three year performance period commencing on 1 July 2017 and expiring on 30 June 2020. The performance condition is based on the share price growth and dividends (Total Shareholder Return) of the Lundin Petroleum share compared to the Total Shareholder Return of a peer group of companies.

At the beginning of the performance period, the participants were granted awards which, provided that among others the performance condition is met, entitle the participant to be allotted shares in Lundin Petroleum at the end of the performance period. The number of performance shares that may be allotted to each participant is limited to a value of three times his/her annual gross base salary for 2017 and the total LTIP award made in respect of 2017 was 355,954.

The Board of Directors may reduce (including reduce to zero) the allotment of performance shares at its discretion, should it consider the underlying performance not to be reflected in the outcome of the performance condition, for example, in light of operating cash flow, reserves and HSE performance. The participants will not be entitled to transfer, pledge or dispose of the LTIP awards or any rights or obligations under LTIP 2017, or perform any shareholders' rights regarding the LTIP awards during the performance period.

The LTIP awards entitle participants to acquire already existing shares. Shares allotted under LTIP 2017 are further subject to certain disposition restrictions to ensure participants build towards a meaningful shareholding in Lundin Petroleum. The level of shareholding expected of each participant is either 50 percent or 100 percent (200 percent for the CEO) of the participant's annual gross base salary based on the participant's position within the Group.

Performance monitoring and review
The Board is responsible for monitoring and reviewing on a continuous basis the work and performance of the CEO and shall carry out at least once a year a formal performance review. In 2017, the Compensation Committee undertook on behalf of the Board a review of the work and performance of Group management, including the CEO. The results were presented to the Board, together with proposals regarding the compensation of the CEO and other Group management. Neither the CEO nor other Group management were present at the Board meetings when such discussions took place.

The tasks of the Compensation Committee also include monitoring and evaluating the general application of the Policy on Remuneration, as approved by the AGM, and the Compensation Committee prepares in connection therewith a yearly report, for approval by the Board, on the application of the Policy on Remuneration and the evaluation of remuneration of Group management. As part of its review process, the statutory auditor of the Company also verifies on a yearly basis whether the Company has complied with the Policy on Remuneration. Both reports are available on the Company's website.

POLICY ON REMUNERATION FOR GROUP MANAGEMENT AS APPROVED BY THE 2017 AGM

Application of the Policy
At an extraordinary general meeting held on 22 March 2017, the Company's shareholders resolved upon a dividend in kind of all shares in IPC. In this Policy on Remuneration, the term "Group management" refers to the President and Chief Executive Officer, the Chief Operating Officer, the Chief Financial Officer and Vice President level employees. Following the dividend in kind, Group management will be comprised of six executives in 2017.

This Policy on Remuneration also comprises remuneration paid to members of the Board of Directors for work performed outside the directorship.

Objectives of the Policy
It is the aim of Lundin Petroleum to recruit, motivate and retain high calibre executives capable of achieving the objectives of the Group, and to encourage and appropriately reward performance that enhances shareholder value. Accordingly, the Group operates this Policy on Remuneration to ensure that there is a clear link to business strategy and a close alignment with shareholder interests and current best practice, and aims to ensure that Group management is rewarded fairly for its contribution to the Group's performance.

Compensation Committee
The Board of Directors of Lundin Petroleum has established the Compensation Committee to, among other things, administer this Policy on Remuneration. The Compensation Committee is to receive information and prepare the Board's and the AGMs' decisions on matters relating to the principles of remuneration, remunerations and other terms of employment of Group management. The Compensation Committee meets regularly and its tasks include monitoring and evaluating programmes for variable remuneration for Group management and the application of this Policy on Remuneration, as well as the current remuneration structures and levels in the Company.

The Compensation Committee may request the advice and assistance of external reward consultants, however, it shall ensure that there is no conflict of interest regarding other assignments that such consultants may have for the Company and Group management.

Elements of remuneration
There are four key elements to the remuneration of the Group management:
a) base salary;
b) yearly variable salary;
c) long-term incentive plan; and
d) other benefits.

Board's Proposal for Remuneration to Group management to the 2018 AGM
For information regarding the Board's proposal for remuneration to Group management to the 2018 AGM, including a similar LTIP as approved by the 2014–2017 AGMs, see the Directors' report, pages 57–58.

Base salary
The executive's base salary shall be based on market conditions, shall be competitive and shall take into account the scope and responsibilities associated with the position, as well as the skills, experience and performance of the executive. The executive's base salary, as well as the other elements of the executive's remuneration, shall be reviewed annually to ensure that such remuneration remains competitive and in line with market conditions. As part of this assessment process, the Compensation Committee undertakes yearly benchmarking studies in respect of the Company's remuneration policy and practices.

Yearly variable salary
The Company considers that yearly variable salary is an important part of the executive's remuneration package where associated performance targets reflect the key drivers for value creation and growth in shareholder value. Through its Performance Management Process, the Company sets predetermined and measurable performance criteria for each executive, aimed at promoting long-term value creation for the Company's shareholders.

The yearly variable salary shall, in the normal course of business, be based upon a predetermined limit, being within the range of one to twelve monthly salaries (if any). However, the Compensation Committee may recommend to the Board for approval yearly variable salary outside of this range in circumstances or in respect of performance which the Compensation Committee considers to be exceptional.

The cost of yearly variable salary for 2017 is estimated to range between no payout at minimum level and MSEK 20.0 (excluding social costs) at maximum level, based on the current composition of Group management.

Long-term Incentive Plan
The Company believes that it is appropriate to structure its long-term incentive plans (LTIP) to align Group management's incentives with shareholder interests. Remuneration which is linked to the share price results in a greater personal commitment to the Company. Therefore, the Board believes that the Company's LTIP for Group management should be related to the Company's share price.

Information on the principal conditions of the proposed 2017 LTIP for Group management, which follows the same principles as the LTIP approved by the 2014—2016 AGMs, is available as part of the documentation for the AGM on www.lundin-petroleum.com

The cost at grant of the proposed 2017 LTIP is estimated to range between no cost at minimum level and MSEK 43.8 (excluding social costs) at maximum level, based on the current composition of Group management.

Other benefits
Other benefits shall be based on market terms and shall facilitate the discharge of each executive's duties. Such benefits include statutory pension benefits comprising a defined contribution scheme with premiums calculated on the full base salary. The pension contributions in relation to the base salary are dependent upon the age of the executive.

Severance arrangements
A mutual notice period of between one and twelve months applies between the Company and executives, depending on the duration of the employment with the Company. In addition, severance terms are incorporated into the employment contracts for executives that give rise to compensation, up to two years' base salary, in the event of termination of employment due to a change of control of the Company. The Board is further authorised, in individual cases, to approve severance arrangements, in addition to the notice periods and the severance arrangements in respect of a change of control of the Company, where employment is terminated by the Company without cause, or otherwise in circumstances at the discretion of the Board. Such severance arrangements may provide for the payment of up to one year's base salary; no other benefits shall be included. Severance payments in aggregate (i.e. for notice periods and severance arrangements) shall be limited to a maximum of two years' base salary.

Remuneration to members of the Board
In addition to Board's fees resolved by the AGM, remuneration as per prevailing market conditions may be paid to members of the Board for work performed outside the directorship.

Authorisation for the Board
The Board is authorised to deviate from the Policy on Remuneration in accordance with Chapter 8, Section 53 of the Swedish Companies Act in case of special circumstances in a specific case.

Outstanding Remunerations
Remunerations outstanding to Group management comprise awards granted under the Company's previous LTIP programs and include 122,263 LTIP Awards under the 2014 Performance Based Incentive Plan, 191,454 LTIP Awards under the 2015 Performance Based Incentive Plan, 227,670 LTIP Awards under the 2016 Performance Based Incentive Plan, 761 unit bonus awards under the 2014 Unit Bonus Plan, 1,864 unit bonus awards under the 2015 Unit Bonus Plan and 2,421 unit bonus awards under the 2016 Unit Bonus Plan. The awards will be recalculated as a result of the dividend in kind of IPC in accordance with the applicable plan rules. Further information about these plans is available in Note 29 of the Company's Annual Report 2016.

Internal control over financial reporting

The control environment is the foundation of Lundin Petroleum's system for internal control over financial reporting

Introduction

According to the Swedish Companies Act and the Code of Governance, the Board has overall responsibility for establishing and monitoring an effective system for internal control. The purpose of this report is to provide shareholders and other parties with an understanding of how internal control is organised at Lundin Petroleum.

Lundin Petroleum's system for internal control over financial reporting is based on the Integrated Framework (2013) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). The five components of this framework are control environment, risk assessment, control activities, information and communication and monitoring activities.

Control environment 1

The control environment is the foundation of Lundin Petroleum's system for internal control over financial reporting and is characterised by the fact that the main part of the Group's operations are located to Norway where the Company has carried out operations for many years using well established processes. The control environment is defined by the Company's policies and procedures, guidelines and codes as well as its responsibility and authority structure. The business culture established within the Group is also fundamental to ensure highest level of ethics, morals and integrity.

Risk assessment 2

Risks relating to financial reporting are evaluated and monitored by the Board through the Audit Committee. The Group's risk assessment process is used as a means to monitor that risks are managed and consists in identifying and evaluating risks and also determine the potential impact on the financial reporting. Regular reviews on local level as well as on Group level are made to assess any changes made in the Group that may affect internal control.

Control activities 3

Control activities range from high level reviews of financial results in management meetings to detailed reconciliation of accounts and day to day review and authorisation of payments. The monthly review and analysis of the financial reporting made on Company level and Group level are important control activities performed to ensure that the financial reporting does not contain any significant errors and also to prevent fraud. In addition, it is common in the oil and gas industry that projects are organised through joint ventures, where the partners have audit rights over the joint venture. Regular audits control that costs are allocated and accounted for in accordance with the joint operating agreement.

Information and communication 4

Lundin Petroleum has processes in place aiming to ensure effective and correct information in regards to financial reporting, both internally within the organisation as well as externally to the public. All information regarding the Company's policies, procedures and guidelines is available on the Group's intranet and any updates and changes to reporting and accounting policies are issued via email and at regular finance meetings. In addition, the Communication and Investor Relations Policy ensures that the public is provided with accurate, timely and relevant information.

Monitoring 5

Monitoring of control activities is made at different levels of the organisation and involves both formal and informal procedures performed by management, process owners or control owners. In addition, the Group's Internal Audit function maintains test plans and performs independent testing of selected controls to identify any weaknesses and opportunities for improvement. The results from the testing are presented to the external auditors who determine to what extent they can rely on this testing for the Group audit.

The Internal Audit Manager has a direct reporting line to the Audit Committee and submits regularly reports on findings identified in the audits together with updates on the status of management's implementation of agreed actions. The Audit Committee assists the Board in their role to ensure that steps are taken to address any weaknesses revealed in internal and external audits and to implement proposed actions.

Joint venture audits

It is common in the oil and gas industry that projects are organised through joint ventures with production licences awarded to a group of companies forming a joint venture. When entering into an exploration license there is no guarantee that oil or gas will be found and in a joint venture the risk is shared between the partners. One partner is appointed to be the operator and is responsible for managing the operations, including the accounting for the joint venture. All partners have audit rights over the joint venture to ensure that costs are incurred in accordance with the joint operating agreement and that accounting procedures are followed.

Stockholm, 23 March 2018

The Board of Directors of Lundin Petroleum AB (publ)

Auditor's report on the Corporate Governance Statement

To the general meeting of the shareholders in Lundin Petroleum AB (publ), Corporate Identity Number 556610-8055

Engagement and responsibility
It is the board of directors who is responsible for the corporate governance statement for the year 2017 on pages 28—44 and that it has been prepared in accordance with the Annual Accounts Act.

The scope of the audit
Our examination has been conducted in accordance with FAR's auditing standard RevU 16 The auditor's examination of the corporate governance statement. This means that our examination of the corporate governance statement is different and substantially less in scope than an audit conducted in accordance with International Standards on Auditing and generally accepted auditing standards in Sweden. We believe that the examination has provided us with sufficient basis for our opinions.

Opinions
A corporate governance statement has been prepared. Disclosures in accordance with chapter 6 section 6 the second paragraph points 2—6 the Annual Accounts Act and chapter 7 section 31 the second paragraph the same law are consistent with the annual accounts and the consolidated accounts and are in accordance with the Annual Accounts Act.

Stockholm 26 March 2018

PricewaterhouseCoopers AB

Johan Rippe
Authorised Public Accountant
Lead Partner

Johan Malmqvist
Authorised Public Accountant

Financial Report

2017 has been an inflection year for Lundin Petroleum with record high operating cash flow leading to free cash flow generation for the first time since 2011.

The exceptional operational performance during 2017, combined with an improving macro environment, has allowed us to accelerate our inaugural cash dividend and has positioned the Company to be able to grow the dividend going forward at the same time as leaving capacity to fund our organic growth strategy.

Financial summary Continuing operations	**2017**	**2016**
Production in Mboepd	**86.1**	59.3
Revenue in MUSD	**1,997.0**	950.0
EBITDA in MUSD	**1,501.5**	752.5
Operating cash flow in MUSD	**1,530.0**	857.9
Net result in MUSD	**380.9**	-399.3
Earnings/share in USD[1]	**1.13**	-0.79
Earnings/share fully diluted in USD[1]	**1.13**	-0.79
Net debt	**3,883.6**	4,075.5

The numbers included in the table above are based on continuing operations (including 2016 comparatives)
[1] Based on net result attributable to shareholders of the Parent Company

> ❝ *With our strong cash flow generation we have the capacity to fund our organic growth, repay debt and pay dividends*
>
> **Teitur Poulsen**
> Chief Financial Officer

Financial Report 2017

Directors' Report

Lundin Petroleum AB (publ) Reg No. 556610-8055

The address of Lundin Petroleum AB's registered office is Hovslagargatan 5, Stockholm, Sweden.

Lundin Petroleum is an independent oil and gas exploration and production company with operations focused on Norway. The spin-off of Lundin Petroleum's non-Norwegian producing assets into International Petroleum Corporation (IPC) was completed at the end of April 2017 and the results from the assets in Malaysia, France and the Netherlands are reported as discontinued operations.

The Group does not carry out any significant research and development. The Parent Company has no foreign branches.

Changes in the Group

On 24 April 2017, Lundin Petroleum completed the spin-off of its assets in Malaysia, France and the Netherlands (the IPC assets) into IPC by distributing the IPC shares, on a pro-rata basis, to Lundin Petroleum shareholders. The results of the IPC business are included in the Lundin Petroleum financial statements until the completion of the spin-off and are shown as discontinued operations. For more information see Note 9.

Lundin Petroleum has updated the accounting judgement of the consolidation of the Russian operations and concluded that the investment in Mintley Caspian Ltd., which is the holding company of PetroResurs, Lundin Petroleum´s investment in Russia, should be reclassified to a joint venture. The investment in Mintley Caspian Ltd. was therefore deconsolidated at the end of the third quarter 2017. The deconsolidation has no significant impact to the income statement since the investment in Russia was fully impaired in prior years and the carrying value is considered to be close to zero. The deconsolidation has triggered a shift of MUSD 82.0 within total equity between equity attributable to the owners of the parent company and non-controlling interest. The shift within total equity had a negative impact on equity attributable to the owners of the parent company with this change being recorded during 2017.

Brynhild transaction

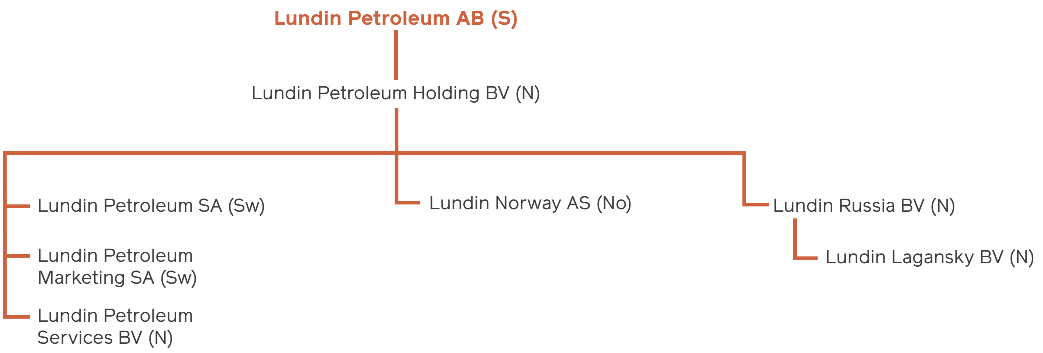
Lundin Petroleum divested a 39 percent working interest in the Brynhild field to CapeOmega with an effective date of 1 January 2017 and a completion date of 30 November 2017. The transaction involved a consideration of MUSD 93.7, including historical tax and uplift balances. The transaction resulted in a net after tax accounting loss of MUSD 14.4 arising from the difference between the consideration received and the book value of the associated assets being divested.

In accordance with the Norwegian Petroleum Tax Act the consideration is paid on an after tax basis and the remaining tax balances were transferred from Lundin Petroleum to CapeOmega. Lundin Petroleum is therefore not liable to tax payments for the consideration received. For further information see Note 8.

Operational review

All the reported numbers and updates in the operational review relate to the financial year ended 31 December 2017 unless otherwise specified.

Corporate Structure as at 31 December 2017



Jurisdiction

(N) Netherlands
(No) Norway
(S) Sweden
(Sw) Switzerland

Note: The Group structure shows significant subsidiaries only. See the Parent Company Financial Statements Note 9 for full legal names and all subsidiaries.

Continuing Operations Norway

Reserves and resources

Lundin Petroleum has 726.3 million barrels of oil equivalent (MMboe) of proved plus probable net reserves and 895.5 MMboe of proved plus probable plus possible net reserves as at 31 December 2017 as certified by an independent third party. Lundin Petroleum also has discovered oil and gas resources which classify as contingent resources and are not yet classified as reserves. The best estimate contingent resources net to Lundin Petroleum amounted to 203.4 MMboe as at 31 December 2017.

Production

Production for the year amounted to 86.1 thousand barrels of oil equivalent per day (Mboepd) (compared to 59.3 Mboepd for 2016), which was above the revised production guidance for the year of at or above 85 Mboepd and 15 percent above the mid-point of the original production guidance of 70 to 80 Mboepd. This performance is due to strong facilities and reservoir performance at both the Edvard Grieg field and the Alvheim area. The production guidance for 2018 is between 74 to 82 Mboepd.

Total cash operating cost for the year, including netting off tariff income, was USD 4.25 per barrel which was 20 percent below the original guidance of USD 5.30 per barrel. This performance is due to a combination of reduced costs and the increased production volumes.

The production was comprised as follows:

Production in Mboepd	2017	2016
Norway		
Crude oil	77.6	53.2
Gas	8.5	6.1
Total production	**86.1**	59.3
Quantity in Mboe	**31,427.7**	21,701.4

Production in Mboepd	WI[1]	2017	2016
Edvard Grieg	65%[2]	66.7	42.0
Ivar Aasen	1.385%	0.7	–
Alvheim	15%	12.4	10.0
Volund	35%	3.9	2.7
Bøyla	15%	1.1	1.7
Brynhild	51%[3]	1.2	2.6
Gaupe	40%	0.2	0.3
Quantity in Mboepd		**86.1**	59.3

[1] Lundin Petroleum's working interest (WI)
[2] WI 50% up to 30 June 2016
[3] WI 90% up to 30 November 2017

Net production from the Edvard Grieg field during the year was higher than forecast at 66.7 Mboepd due to increased facilities capacity, good production efficiency and strong reservoir performance. The Ivar Aasen field, which produces through the Edvard Grieg facilities, commenced production in December 2016 and the combined fields have been producing with a strong level of reliability, with Edvard Grieg production efficiency of 94 percent for the year. Capacity testing of the Edvard Grieg facilities confirmed that the facilities are able to produce at rates 15 percent above design levels at 145 thousand barrels of oil per day (Mbopd) combined from Edvard Grieg and Ivar Aasen. The current production fully utilises this higher facilities capacity whilst also honouring the contractual allocation of facilities capacity between the Edvard Grieg and Ivar Aasen fields. The contractual allocation changes through time, with the final contractual change occurring at the end of the third quarter 2018. The contractual capacity allocation is reflected in the 2018 production guidance.

The total operating cost for the Edvard Grieg field was USD 4.61 per barrel for the year and cash operating cost, including netting off tariff income, was USD 3.71 per barrel for the year.

In April 2017, Lundin Petroleum announced the successful Edvard Grieg Southwest appraisal well 16/1-27 which encountered a 15 metres gross oil column with significantly better sand quality and thickness compared to prognosis. The well results confirmed additional reserves in this area of the field, which combined with the results from the other wells drilled during the year and the strong reservoir performance, which has seen no water production to date, has resulted in the field's best estimate gross ultimate recovery increasing by 51 MMboe to 274 MMboe as at year end 2017, which is a 47 percent increase on the original estimate in the Plan for Development and Operation (PDO).

The Edvard Grieg development drilling plan within the PDO has been optimised within the same number of planned wells to access the southwest area of the field with one production well and one water injection well targeting this area of the field. During the year, three production wells and two water injection wells were successfully drilled on the Edvard Grieg field with results in line or better than expectations. Two further production wells have been successfully drilled in the first quarter of 2018. To date, 13 out of a total of 14 development wells have been completed with drilling operations planned to continue into the second quarter of 2018. The production capacity from the nine production wells drilled so far exceeds expectations and significantly exceeds the available facilities capacity.

Net production from the Ivar Aasen field during the year was in line with forecast at 0.7 Mboepd. Water injection commenced during the second quarter of 2017 and the PDO drilling programme was completed during the third quarter of 2017.

Production during the year from the Alvheim area, consisting of the Alvheim, Volund and the Bøyla fields, was ahead of forecast due to reservoir performance continuing to be better than expected as well as higher than expected Alvheim FPSO production efficiency of 97 percent. The total operating cost for the Alvheim area was USD 3.70 per barrel for the year.

Net production from the Alvheim field during the year was better than forecast at 12.4 Mboepd. The reservoir continues to outperform with the most recent infill well A5 as well as the Viper and Kobra wells, which came on stream in 2016, all continuing to produce ahead of expectations. Drilling of two infill wells on the Boa area of the field were completed during the year with results in line with expectations and both wells started production in the first quarter of 2018.

Net production from the Volund field during the year was ahead of forecast at 3.9 Mboepd. Two new Volund infill wells were completed during the year and came on stream in the third quarter, with production from both wells exceeding expectations.

Net production from the Bøyla field during the year was in line with forecast at 1.1 Mboepd.

Net production from the Brynhild field during the year was lower than forecast at 1.2 Mboepd. The field has been shut-in since July 2017 due to a flow restriction that developed in the pipeline between the Brynhild subsea wells and the Haewene Brim FPSO. The restriction was due to an oil-water emulsion that developed in the pipeline due to a failure of the subsea emulsion inhibitor chemical injection system. Operations to clear the restriction have been successfully completed and the plan is to re-start production from the field during the second quarter 2018. The water injection system was re-instated in February 2017. Terms for a revised processing and operations service agreement were agreed with Shell, which reduces future operating costs for the field.

In June 2017, Lundin Petroleum announced that it had entered into an agreement to divest a 39 percent working interest in the Brynhild field to CapeOmega. Lundin Norway has retained operatorship of the Brynhild field and following completion of the transaction at the end of November 2017 has a 51 percent working interest in the field. The effective date of the transaction is 1 January 2017.

Despite no remaining reserves being attributed to the Gaupe field, the field is producing intermittently subject to favourable economic conditions and net production during the year was in line with forecast at 0.2 Mboepd.

Development

Johan Sverdrup

Phase 1 of the Johan Sverdrup project is on schedule with close to 70 percent completed in February 2018. Construction on all elements of Phase 1 of the project is underway with over 50 million direct man-hours having been worked to date. With the good progress on the project Phase 1 costs continue to be reduced.

Construction of the steel jacket for the riser platform was completed at the Kværner Verdal yard in Norway and was installed offshore at the end of July 2017. This is the first major offshore installation milestone and was achieved on schedule. The remaining three jackets and the four topsides are scheduled for installation in 2018 and 2019.

Construction of the remaining three steel jackets is underway at the Kværner Verdal yard in Norway and at the Dragados yard in Spain. Construction of the drilling platform and living quarters, through EPC contracts, is underway in Norway by Aibel and Kværner respectively and construction of the riser platform and processing platform is ongoing at Samsung Heavy Industries in Korea with Aker Solutions being contracted for the procurement and engineering of the riser platform and processing platform.

The three large modules making up the drilling platform topsides were assembled on a barge on schedule in September 2017 and are currently located in Haugesund in Norway for hook-up and final completion. Installation of the four subsea water injection drilling templates and associated flowlines has been completed. In addition, civil engineering works are underway on the onshore power system at Haugsneset and for the oil export pipeline landfall at Mongstad.

The pre-drilling of development wells commenced in March 2016 with eight production wells completed in 2016 with results in line with expectations. Three pilot wells have been drilled to assist with the placement of the development wells with results in line with or better than prognosis. In addition, the pre-drilling of nine water injection wells was completed in 2017 with results in line with expectations. Pre-drilling activities were completed significantly ahead of schedule.

At the time of submitting the Phase 1 PDO in 2015, the capital expenditure for Phase 1 was estimated at gross NOK 123 billion (nominal). Due to improvements in project execution and delivery the latest cost estimate, as released by Statoil in February 2018, is NOK 88 billion (nominal). This represents a saving of almost 30 percent compared to the original estimate in the PDO, excluding additional foreign exchange rate savings in US dollar terms. The gross oil production capacity for Phase 1 of the project is estimated at 440 Mbopd and is scheduled to start production in late 2019.

Development

Licence	Field	WI	Operator	PDO Approval	Estimated gross reserves	Production start achieved/expected	Gross plateau production rate expected
Johan Sverdrup Unit	Johan Sverdrup	22.6%	Statoil	August 2015	2.1 – 3.1 billion boe	Late 2019	660 Mbopd

The Johan Sverdrup partnership has decided on concept selection (DG2) for Phase 2 of the project, which will involve the installation of an additional processing platform bridge linked to the Phase 1 field centre and additional subsea facilities to allow the tie-in of 28 additional wells to access the Avaldsnes, Kvitsøy and Geitungen satellite areas of the field. These additional facilities will take the full field gross plateau level to 660 Mbopd. Phase 2 costs are estimated at below NOK 45 billion (nominal) and represent approximately a 50 percent reduction compared to the estimate in the original PDO for Phase 1, which is due to a combination of market conditions and optimisation of the Phase 2 facilities concept. Front End Engineering Design (FEED) contracts in connection with Phase 2 of the project have been awarded to Aker Solutions for the processing platform, Kværner for the jacket and Siemens for the expansion of the power from shore facilities. Additionally, procurement activities are being progressed for long-lead equipment items for Phase 2. The PDO submission for Phase 2 is scheduled for the second half of 2018 and Phase 2 is scheduled to come onstream in 2022.

In February 2018, Statoil also provided an update on resources for the Johan Sverdrup field with gross resources increasing to between 2.1 and 3.1 billion boe with 95 percent of the resources being oil.

Full field breakeven oil price is estimated at below 20 USD per barrel.

Appraisal

In February 2017, the Tonjer well testing a possible northern extension of the Johan Sverdrup field was announced to have encountered an oil column of 16 metres in Draupne reservoirs of lower quality compared to the main Johan Sverdrup reservoir. This result has no impact on the Johan Sverdrup development or the resources and the partnership will assess the results of the well as regards to possible future development.

In April 2017, Lundin Petroleum announced the completion of the Edvard Grieg Southwest appraisal well with results as reported in the Production section above.

In May 2017, Lundin Petroleum announced that the Gohta-3 appraisal well located in PL492 some 4 km north of the original discovery well encountered a 300 metres gross sequence of Permian age carbonates with poor reservoir quality. The resource estimate for the discovery has been reduced as a consequence of this well. Gohta is considered a possible joint development opportunity together with the larger adjacent Alta discovery.

In July 2017, Lundin Petroleum announced that the Alta-4 appraisal well located approximately 2 km south of the original Alta discovery well had encountered a gross hydrocarbon column of 48 metres, comprising 4 metres of gas and 44 metres of oil in a sequence of Permian-Triassic carbonate sediments of varying reservoir characteristics. Pressure data show the same fluid contacts and gradients as observed in previous wells drilled on the Alta discovery, confirming good communication across the large Alta structure. A production test was performed in the oil zone, producing at a stabilised rate of 6,050 bopd with low pressure drawdown and constrained by rig testing facilities. The production test confirmed very good reservoir properties and good lateral continuity within the Permian-Triassic clastic reservoirs. In August 2017, a geological sidetrack was completed approximately 900 metres north of the Alta-4 well which confirmed the reservoir sequence and fluid contacts. An extended well test will be conducted at Alta in 2018 to reduce the uncertainty around the recovery mechanism in this complex reservoir and provide the basis for development studies.

Lundin Petroleum has a rig contract with Ocean Rig for the charter of the Leiv Eiriksson semi-submersible rig on a flexible basis which has drilled all of the operated wells in the southern Barents Sea in 2017 and will be used to conduct the Alta extended well test in 2018.

Lundin Petroleum has a rig contract with COSL Offshore Management for the charter of the COSL Innovator semi-submersible rig for a flexible term with multiple well option slots for a well programme in the Utsira High area in 2018. The rig will be utilised to drill appraisal wells at Luno II in PL359 and at Rolvsnes in PL338C. Both Luno II and Rolvsnes are possible subsea tie-back development opportunities to the Edvard Grieg facilities. Drilling operations at Luno II commenced in February 2018.

2017 appraisal well programme

Licence	Operator	WI	Well	Spud Date	Status
PL265	Statoil	22.6%	16/2-22S (Johan Sverdrup — Tonjer)	January 2017	Completed February 2017
PL338	Lundin Norway	65%	16/1-27 (Edvard Grieg Southwest)	March 2017	Completed April 2017
PL492	Lundin Norway	40%	7120/1-5 (Gohta-3)	March 2017	Completed May 2017
PL609	Lundin Norway	40%	7220/11-4 (Alta-4)	June 2017	Completed July 2017 sidetrack completed August 2017

Exploration

In February 2017, Lundin Petroleum announced a discovery on the Filicudi prospect in PL533 in the southern Barents Sea. The well, which was drilled approximately 40 km southwest of the Johan Castberg discovery in PL532, encountered a 129 metres hydrocarbon column, with 63 metres of oil and 66 metres of gas, in high quality Jurassic and Triassic sandstone reservoirs. A sidetrack well was drilled that also confirmed the reservoir and hydrocarbon column. After full review of the well data the discovery is estimated to contain gross contingent resources of 23 MMboe with additional upside potential in the eastern area of the discovery that would require further appraisal drilling.

In June 2017, the Volund West prospect in PL150B in the North Sea, to the west of the Volund field, was drilled and was dry. While the well encountered good reservoir sands there were poor hydrocarbon shows.

In August 2017, the Korpfjell prospect in PL859 in the southeastern Barents Sea was drilled and proved a small non-commercial gas discovery. The well encountered a gas column of 34 metres in sandstones with good reservoir quality in the shallow Jurassic age target with estimated gross resources of between 40 and 75 MMboe. Further drilling is planned in 2018 in PL859 to test the deeper prospectivity on the block.

In September 2017, the Børselv prospect in PL609 located on-trend north of the Alta and Neiden oil discoveries in the southern Barents Sea was drilled and was dry. The well encountered a 380 metres thick sequence of Permian-Carboniferous carbonates with medium to poor reservoir quality with oil shows, but the reservoir was water bearing.

In November 2017, the Hufsa prospect in PL533 in the southern Barents Sea on trend with the Filicudi oil discovery in the same block was drilled. The well encountered Jurassic and Triassic reservoir sands. A non-commercial gas discovery was made in the main well while the sidetrack was dry.

In January 2018, the Hurri prospect in PL533 in the southern Barents Sea on trend with the Filicudi oil discovery in the same block was drilled. The well encountered good quality Jurassic reservoir sands but was dry.

In February 2018, the Frosk prospect in PL340 in the North Sea, located northwest of the Bøyla field, was drilled and proved an oil discovery. The discovery is estimated to contain gross resources of between 30 and 60 MMboe, which is significantly more than the pre-drill estimates, and has a positive impact on the assessment of further exploration potential in the area.

Additionally, acquisition of a large high-specification 3D seismic survey was completed in September 2017 over the Alta, Gohta and Filicudi discoveries and associated prospectivity. Processed seismic data from the survey will be available in 2018.

Licence awards, transactions and relinquishments

In January 2017, the Ministry of Petroleum and Energy announced the licence awards in the 2016 APA licensing round. Lundin Petroleum was awarded four licences, of which two as operator in PL902 (WI 50%) and PL886 (WI 40%) and two non-operated in PL896 and PL869 (both with WI 20%).

In November 2017, Lundin Petroleum applied for licences in the 24th licensing round and awards are anticipated to be announced in mid-2018.

During the year, a licence exchange was completed with Engie to swap 10 percent of Lundin Petroleum's working interest in PL778 for Engie's 20 percent working interest in both PL715 and PL722. The acquisitions of Shell's 20 percent working interest in PL715 and North E&P's 40 percent working interest in PL805 were completed. In addition, Lundin Petroleum completed a farm-in with Fortis Petroleum for a 10 percent working interest each in PL539 and PL860 on the Mandal High in the Norwegian North Sea. Subsequent to which Lundin Petroleum agreed the acquisition of a package of licences from Fortis Petroleum including a further 10 percent interest in each of PL539 and PL860 and 30 percent working interests in each of PL820S and PL825. Lundin Petroleum has agreed a licence swap arrangement to acquire Statoil's 20 percent working interest in PL860 which is subject to government approval and upon

2017 exploration well programme

Licence	Well	Spud Date	Target	WI	Operator	Result
Southern Barents Sea						
PL533	7219/12-1	November 2016	Filicudi	35%	Lundin Norway	Oil and gas discovery
PL859	7435/12-1	August 2017	Korpfjell	15%	Statoil	Small non-commercial gas discovery
PL609	7220/6-3	August 2017	Børselv	40%	Lundin Norway	Dry
PL533	7219/12-2	October 2017	Hufsa	35%	Lundin Norway	Non-commcercial gas discovery
PL533	7219/12-3	December 2017	Hurri	35%	Lundin Norway	Dry
Alvheim Area						
PL150B	24/9-11S	June 2017	Volund West	35%	Aker BP	Dry
PL340	24/9-12S	January 2018	Frosk	15%	Aker BP	Oil discovery

completion will increase Lundin Petroleum's working interest in PL860 to 40 percent. Lundin Petroleum farmed out its 20 percent working interest in PL685 to Wellesley Petroleum and farmed out a 15 percent interest and transferred operatorship in each of PL758 and PL800 to Capricorn.

During the year, Lundin Petroleum relinquished PL410, PL579, PL625, PL653, PL674BS, PL678, PL694, PL734, PL736S, PL765, PL766, PL778 and PL789. Notices were also provided to relinquish PL700, PL700B, PL715 and PL805 which will become effective in 2018.

In January 2018, the Ministry of Petroleum and Energy announced the licence awards in the 2017 APA licensing round. Lundin Petroleum was awarded a total of 14 licences, of which six as operator in PL934 (WI 40%), PL886B (WI 40%), PL950 (WI 50%), PL952 (WI 60%), PL954 (WI 40%) and PL533B (WI 35%). Eight non-operated licences were awarded in PL904 (WI 20%), PL167C (20%), PL914S (WI 1.385%), PL916 (WI 20%), PL917 (WI 20%), PL919 (WI 15%), PL935 (WI 20%) and PL936 (WI 30%).

Russia

At year end 2016, Lundin Petroleum removed the contingent resources from its books associated with the Morskaya oil discovery and wrote down the entire book value of the asset. Management is reviewing options for the Morskaya asset. An appraisal plan has been agreed with the Russian licensing authority, Rosnedra, in order to maintain the licence in good standing while options for the asset are being reviewed. The appraisal plan requires no significant activities for several years.

Discontinued Operations Non-Norwegian Producing Assets

The discontinued operations are reported on and accounted for until 24 April 2017 when the spin-off to IPC was completed.

Reserves and resources

The non-Norwegian producing assets spun-off to IPC had 29.4 MMboe of proved plus probable reserves as at 31 December 2016 as certified by an independent third party.

Production

Production for the non-Norwegian producing assets spun-off to IPC amounted to 3.8 Mboepd and was comprised as follows:

Production in Mboepd	2017	2016
Crude oil		
France	0.8	2.6
Malaysia	2.5	8.6
Total crude oil production	**3.3**	11.2
Gas		
Netherlands	0.5	1.6
Indonesia	–	0.5
Total gas production	**0.5**	2.1
Total production	**3.8**	13.3
Quantity in Mboe	**1,370.4**	4,858.2

The Indonesian assets were sold to PT Medco Energi International TBK effective April 2016 and thus there was no production.

Health, safety and environment

For continuing operations, six low potential medical treatment incidents and one low level lost time incident were reported for the year in Norway, resulting in a Lost Time Incident Rate (LTIR) of 0.47 per million hours worked and a Total Recordable Incident Rate (TRIR) of 3.30 per million hours worked.

There were no material environmental incidents.

Financial review

Result

The operating profit from continuing operations for the financial year ended 31 December 2017 amounted to MUSD 812.4 (MUSD -244.7). The operating profit for the year was driven by the increased production and higher oil prices compared to last year. Last year was also negatively impacted by an impairment charge of MUSD 506.1 in respect of Russia.

The net result from continuing operations for the year amounted to MUSD 380.9 (MUSD -399.3). The net result from continuing operations in the year was mainly driven by the excellent production performance and a net foreign exchange gain as a result of the weakening US Dollar against the Norwegian Krone and the Euro, partly offset by expensed exploration costs and an impairment charge.

The net result from continuing operations attributable to shareholders of the Parent Company for the year amounted to MUSD 384.7 (MUSD -256.7) or MUSD 431.2 (MUSD -356.7) including discontinued operations representing earnings per share from continuing operations of USD 1.13 (USD -0.79) or USD 1.27 (USD -1.09) including discontinued operations.

Earnings before interest, tax, depletion and amortisation (EBITDA) from continuing operations for the year amounted to MUSD 1,501.5 (MUSD 752.5) representing EBITDA per share of USD 4.41 (USD 2.31). Operating cash flow from continuing operations for the year amounted to MUSD 1,530.0 (MUSD 857.9) representing operating cash flow per share of USD 4.50 (USD 2.63).

Revenue and other income

Revenue and other income for the year amounted to MUSD 1,997.0 (MUSD 950.0) and was comprised of net sales of oil and gas, change in under/over lift position and other revenue as detailed in Note 1.

Net sales of oil and gas for the year amounted to MUSD 1,958.3 (MUSD 975.9). The average price achieved by Lundin Petroleum for a barrel of oil equivalent from own production amounted to USD 51.63 (USD 42.31) and is detailed in the following table. The average Dated Brent price for the year amounted to USD 54.25 (USD 43.73) per barrel.

Net sales of oil and gas from own production for the year are detailed in Note 3 and were comprised as follows:

Sales from own production Average price per boe expressed in USD	2017	2016
Crude oil sales		
Norway		
– Quantity in Mboe	28,106.9	20,654.5
– Average price per boe	*53.37*	*43.60*
Gas and NGL sales		
Norway		
– Quantity in Mboe	3,943.1	2,352.1
– Average price per boe	*39.23*	*30.94*
Total sales from continuing operations		
– Quantity in Mboe	**32,050.0**	23,006.6
– Average price per boe	*51.63*	*42.31*

The table above excludes crude oil revenue from third party activities.

Net sales of crude oil from third party activities for the year amounted to MUSD 303.5 (MUSD 2.1) and consisted of crude oil purchased from outside the Group by Lundin Petroleum Marketing SA and sold to the market.

Sales of oil and gas are recognised when the risk of ownership is transferred to the purchaser. Sales quantities in a period can differ from production quantities as a result of permanent and timing differences. Timing differences can arise due to under/over lift of entitlement, inventory, storage and pipeline balances effects. The change in under/over lift position amounted to an income of MUSD 13.8 (cost of MUSD 29.1) in the year due to the timing of the cargo liftings compared to production.

Other revenue amounted to MUSD 24.9 (MUSD 3.2) for the year and included a quality differential compensation on Alvheim blended crude and tariff income of MUSD 21.7 (MUSD 0.3) which is due to net income from Ivar Aasen tariffs paid to Edvard Grieg.

Production costs

Production costs including inventory movements for the year amounted to MUSD 164.2 (MUSD 168.4) and are detailed in Note 2. The total production cost per barrel of oil equivalent produced is detailed in the table below:

Production costs from continuing operations	2017	2016
Cost of operations		
– In MUSD	117.3	113.1
– In USD per boe	*3.73*	*5.21*
Tariff and transportation expenses		
– In MUSD	37.9	33.9
– In USD per boe	*1.21*	*1.56*
Cash operating costs		
– In MUSD	155.2	147.0
– In USD per boe [1]	*4.94*	*6.77*
Change in inventory position		
– In MUSD	-0.4	-0.7
– In USD per boe	*-0.02*	*-0.04*
Other		
– In MUSD	9.4	22.1
– In USD per boe	*0.30*	*1.02*
Production costs from continuing operations		
– In MUSD	**164.2**	168.4
– In USD per boe	*5.22*	*7.75*

Note: USD per boe is calculated by dividing the cost by total production volume for the year.
[1] The numbers in this table are excluding tariff income netting. Lundin Petroleum's cash operating cost for the reporting period of USD 4.94 is reduced to USD 4.25 when tariff income is netted off.

The total cost of operations for the year amounted to MUSD 117.3 (MUSD 113.1). The total cost of operations excluding operational projects amounted to MUSD 105.9 (MUSD 103.8).

The cost of operations per barrel amounted to USD 3.73 (USD 5.21) including operational projects and USD 3.37 (USD 4.78) excluding operational projects.

Tariff and transportation expenses for the year amounted to MUSD 37.9 (MUSD 33.9) or USD 1.21 (1.56) per barrel. The main reason for the reduction per barrel is due to the increased volumes in the Oseberg transportation system that the Edvard Grieg pipeline is part of.

Other costs amounted to MUSD 9.4 (MUSD 22.1) and related to the business interruption insurance and the operating cost share arrangement on the Brynhild field whereby the amount of operating cost varies with the oil price until the end of May 2017. This arrangement was being marked-to-market against the oil price curve.

Depletion and decommissioning costs
Depletion and decommissioning costs amounted to MUSD 567.3 (MUSD 386.2) at an average rate of USD 18.05 (USD 17.80) per barrel and are detailed in Note 10. The higher depletion costs for the year compared to last year is due to the depletion charge associated with the Edvard Grieg field as a result of the higher production levels achieved.

Exploration costs
Exploration costs expensed in the income statement for the year amounted to MUSD 73.1 (MUSD 101.9) and are detailed in Note 10. Exploration and appraisal costs are capitalised as they are incurred. When exploration drilling is unsuccessful, the capitalised costs are expensed. All capitalised exploration costs are reviewed on a regular basis and are expensed where their recoverability is considered highly uncertain.

During the year, exploration costs relating to Norway of MUSD 72.0 were expensed and mainly related to the unsuccessful Gohta appraisal well in PL492, the non-commercial gas discovery on the Korpfjell prospect in PL859, and the dry wells on the Hufsa prospect in PL533, the Volund West prospect in PL150B, the Børselv prospect in PL609 and the Hurri prospect in PL533 as well as a number of Norwegian exploration licences in the process of relinquishment.

Impairment costs of oil and gas properties
Impairment costs amounted to MUSD 30.6 (MUSD 506.1) and are detailed in Note 10. The impairment costs related to the Brynhild field in PL148. The impairment costs in the comparative period related to Russia.

Loss from sale of assets
Loss from sale of assets for the year amounted to MUSD 14.4 (MUSD —) and related to the after tax result on the divestment of a 39 percent working interest in the Brynhild field and are detailed in Note 8.

Other cost of sales
Other costs of sales for the year amounted to MUSD 303.3 (MUSD 2.1) and related to oil purchased from outside the Group by Lundin Petroleum Marketing SA.

General, administrative and depreciation expenses
The general administrative and depreciation expenses for the year amounted to MUSD 31.7 (MUSD 30.0) which included a charge of MUSD 4.3 (MUSD 4.6) in relation to the Group's long-term incentive plans (LTIP), see Note 29. Fixed asset depreciation expenses for the year amounted to MUSD 2.5 (MUSD 3.1).

Finance income
Finance income for the year amounted to MUSD 256.7 (MUSD 2.7) and is detailed in Note 4.

The net foreign currency exchange gain for the year amounted to MUSD 255.3 (MUSD —). Foreign exchange movements occur on the settlement of transactions denominated in foreign currencies and the revaluation of working capital and loan balances to the prevailing exchange rate at the balance sheet date where those monetary assets and liabilities are held in currencies other than the functional currencies of the Group's reporting entities. Lundin Petroleum has hedged certain foreign currency operational expenditure amounts against the US Dollar and for the year, the net realised exchange loss on settled foreign exchange hedges amounted to MUSD 1.8 (MUSD 29.1).

The US Dollar weakened against the Euro during the year resulting in a net foreign currency exchange gain on the US Dollar denominated external loan which is borrowed by a subsidiary using Euro as functional currency. In addition, the Norwegian Krone weakened against the Euro in the year, generating a net foreign currency exchange loss on an intercompany loan balance denominated in Norwegian Krone.

Finance costs
Finance costs for the year amounted to MUSD 186.6 (MUSD 221.5) and are detailed in Note 5.

Interest expenses for the year amounted to MUSD 115.0 (MUSD 137.3) and represented the portion of interest charged to the income statement. An additional amount of interest of MUSD 63.5 (MUSD 23.4) associated with the funding of the Norwegian development projects was capitalised in the year. The total interest expense has increased compared to last year mainly due to higher interest rates. The result on interest rate hedge settlements amounted to a loss of MUSD 17.4 (MUSD 19.5).

The amortisation of the deferred financing fees amounted to MUSD 17.5 (MUSD 38.9) for the year and related to the expensing of the fees incurred in establishing the financing facilities over the period of usage of the facilities. The decrease compared to last year is related to the fact that the current financing facilities were entered into during the second quarter of 2016 following which the unamortised portion of the capitalised financing fees incurred in establishing the previous financing facilities and the short term revolving credit facility were expensed amounting to MUSD 22.3.

Loan facility commitment fees for the year amounted to MUSD 11.1 (MUSD 9.3) with the increase compared to the same period last year being due to the increased available borrowing amounts under the Group's reserve-based lending facility.

Lundin Petroleum owns 121.5 million shares in ShaMaran Petroleum Corp. (ShaMaran) and this investment was booked at the fair value of the shares at the date of acquisition and under accounting rules, subsequent movements in the fair value of the shares were being recognised in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income. During the year, ShaMaran announced that it had achieved first oil from the Atrush field. As the share price of ShaMaran did not recover in the period since first oil, an impairment charge was recorded representing the cumulative loss recorded in other comprehensive income equal to MUSD 11.2 that was recycled to the income statement.

Share in result of associated company
Share in result of associated company amounted to MUSD 0.4 (MUSD —) and related to the share in the result of the investment in Mintley Caspian Ltd. following the deconsolidation of this investment at the end of the third quarter 2017 and are detailed in Note 6.

Tax

The overall tax charge for the year amounted to MUSD 501.2 (credit of MUSD 64.2) and is detailed in Note 7.

The current tax charge for the year amounted to a credit of MUSD 0.5 (credit MUSD 78.4) which included a tax credit of MUSD 1.5 (credit MUSD 78.9) relating to the tax refund on Norwegian exploration and appraisal expenditure.

The deferred tax charge for the year amounted to MUSD 501.7 (MUSD 14.2) which predominantly related to Norway. The deferred tax amount arises primarily where there is a difference in depletion for tax and accounting purposes.

The Group operates in various countries and fiscal regimes where corporate income tax rates are different from the regulations in Sweden. Corporate income tax rates for the Group vary between 12.5 and 78 percent. The effective tax rate for the year is affected by items which do not receive a full tax credit such as the reported net foreign currency exchange gain, Norwegian financial items and by the uplift allowance applicable in Norway for development expenditures against the offshore tax regime.

Non-controlling interest

The net result attributable to non-controlling interest for the year amounted to MUSD -3.8 (MUSD -142.6) and related to the non-controlling interest's share in Mintley Caspian Ltd., which is the holding company of Lundin Petroleum´s investment in Russia, which was fully consolidated up to the end of the third quarter 2017. Lundin Petroleum has updated the accounting judgement of the consolidation of this investment and concluded that this investment should be reclassified to a joint venture. The investment was therefore deconsolidated at the end of the third quarter 2017.

Discontinued operations

The net result from discontinued operations amounted to MUSD 46.5 (MUSD -100.0) and is detailed in Note 9.

Balance sheet

Non-current assets

Oil and gas properties amounted to MUSD 4,937.1 (MUSD 4,376.4) and are detailed in Note 10.

Development and exploration and appraisal expenditure incurred for the year was as follows:

Development expenditure in MUSD	2017	2016
Norway	950.0	877.1
Development expenditures from continuing operations	**950.0**	877.1

An amount of MUSD 950.0 (MUSD 877.1) of development expenditure was incurred in Norway during the year, primarily on the Johan Sverdrup, Edvard Grieg and Alvheim area. In addition an amount of MUSD 63.5 of interest was capitalised.

Exploration and appraisal expenditure in MUSD	2017	2016
Norway	227.1	142.1
Russia	1.1	1.4
Exploration and appraisal expenditure from continuing operations	**228.2**	143.5

Exploration and appraisal expenditure of MUSD 227.1 (MUSD 142.1) was incurred in Norway during the year, primarily on the Filicudi, Hufsa and Hurri exploration wells in PL533, the Korpfjell exploration well in PL859, the Børselv exploration well in PL609 and the appraisal wells Edvard Grieg Southwest in PL338, Gotha-3 in PL492 and Alta-4 in PL609.

Other tangible fixed assets amounted to MUSD 13.2 (MUSD 166.1) and the decrease compared to the last year is related to the spin-off of the IPC business and are detailed in Note 11.

Goodwill associated with the accounting for the Edvard Grieg transaction during 2016 amounted to MUSD 128.1 (MUSD 128.1) and is detailed in Note 12.

Financial assets amounted to MUSD 6.7 (MUSD 9.4) and are detailed in Note 13. Other shares and participations amounted to MUSD 6.3 (MUSD 8.9) and related to the shares held in ShaMaran which are reported at market value.

Derivative instruments amounted to MUSD 26.5 (MUSD 17.0) and related to the marked-to-market gain on the outstanding interest rate and currency hedge contracts due to be settled after twelve months and are detailed in Note 21.

Current assets

Inventories amounted to MUSD 33.7 (MUSD 54.9) and are detailed in Note 14. The decrease compared to last year is related to the spin-off of the IPC business.

Trade and other receivables amounted to MUSD 304.4 (MUSD 288.9) and are detailed in Note 15. Trade receivables, which are all current, amounted to MUSD 202.7 (MUSD 193.4) and included invoiced cargoes. Underlift amounted to MUSD 29.4 (MUSD 28.9) and was attributable to an underlift position on the producing fields, mainly from the Alvheim area. Joint operations debtors relating to various joint venture receivables amounted to MUSD 15.6 (MUSD 31.2). Prepaid expenses and accrued income amounted to MUSD 29.3 (MUSD 29.4) and represented mainly prepaid operational and insurance expenditure. Brynhild operating cost share amounted to MUSD — (MUSD 3.0) and related to the marked-to-market valuation of the arrangement where the share of the operating cost varies with the oil price. This arrangement ended during the year. IPC working capital receivable amounted to MUSD 23.5 (MUSD —) and related to a residual receivable from IPC for working capital balances following the IPC spin-off which is due in 2018. Other current assets amounted to MUSD 3.9 (MUSD 3.0) and included VAT receivables and other miscellaneous receivable balances.

Derivative instruments amounted to MUSD 7.7 (MUSD 0.8) and related to the marked-to-market gain on the outstanding interest rate and currency hedge contracts due to be settled within twelve months and are detailed in Note 21.

Current tax assets amounted to MUSD — (MUSD 77.5) and related to the Norwegian corporate tax refund in respect of 2016 which was received in the fourth quarter of 2017.

Cash and cash equivalents amounted to MUSD 71.4 (MUSD 69.5). Cash balances are held to meet ongoing operational funding requirements.

Non-current liabilities

Financial liabilities amounted to MUSD 3,880.0 (MUSD 4,048.3) and are detailed in Note 18. Bank loans amounted to MUSD 3,955.0 (MUSD 4,145.0) and related to the outstanding loan under the Group's reserve-based lending facility. Capitalised financing fees relating to the establishment costs of the Group's financing facility amounted to MUSD 75.0 (MUSD 96.7) and are being amortised over the expected life of the facility.

Provisions amounted to MUSD 420.6 (MUSD 420.0) and are detailed in Note 19. The provision for site restoration amounted to MUSD 414.6 (MUSD 407.1) and related to future decommissioning obligations. The site restoration provision related to Norway amounted to MUSD 414.6 (MUSD 316.1). The increase in Norway mainly reflects the additional liability for Edvard Grieg, the Alvheim area and for the Johan Sverdrup development project partly offset by the 39 percent divestment in Brynhild. The buyers decommissioning costs are limited at MNOK 305 for the 39 percent share in Brynhild.

Deferred tax liabilities amounted to MUSD 1,302.2 (MUSD 669.3) and are detailed in Note 7. The provision mainly arises on the excess of book value over the tax value of oil and gas properties. Deferred tax assets are netted off against deferred tax liabilities where they relate to the same jurisdiction.

Derivative instruments amounted to MUSD 3.1 (MUSD 29.8) and related to the marked-to-market loss on outstanding interest rate and currency hedge contracts due to be settled after twelve months and are detailed in Note 21.

Other non-current liabilities amounted to MUSD — (MUSD 33.8) and related to the full consolidation of Mintley Caspian Ltd. in which the non-controlling interest entity has made funding advances. The subsidiary was deconsolidated at the end of the third quarter, see section Changes in the Group on page 48.

Current liabilities

Trade and other payables amounted to MUSD 259.0 (MUSD 308.4) and are detailed in Note 20. Overlift amounted to MUSD 12.8 (MUSD 29.9) and was attributable to an overlift position on the producing fields, mainly from Brynhild and NGL from Edvard Grieg. Joint operations creditors and accrued expenses amounted to MUSD 188.9 (MUSD 238.8) and related to activity in Norway. Other accrued expenses amounted to MUSD 19.5 (MUSD 16.9) and other current liabilities amounted to MUSD 7.7 (MUSD 9.5).

Derivative instruments amounted to MUSD 6.4 (MUSD 37.6) and related to the marked-to-market loss on outstanding interest rate and currency hedge contracts due to be settled within twelve months and are detailed in Note 21.

Current provisions amounted to MUSD 7.7 (MUSD 6.9) and related to the current portion of the provision for Lundin Petroleum's Unit Bonus Plan.

Annual General Meeting

The Annual General Meeting will be held in Stockholm on 3 May 2018.

Board's Proposal for Remuneration to Group Management

The intention of the Board of Directors is to propose to the 2018 AGM the adoption of a Policy on Remuneration for 2018 that follows in essence the same principles as applied in 2017 and that contains similar elements of remuneration for Group management as the 2017 Policy on Remuneration being base salary, yearly variable salary, Long-term Incentive Plan (LTIP) and other benefits.

The Board will propose that the AGM also resolve on a long-term, performance-based incentive plan in respect of Group management and a number of key employees of Lundin Petroleum, which follows the same principles as LTIP 2014, LTIP 2015, LTIP 2016 and LTIP 2017 approved by the 2014 AGM, the 2015 AGM, the 2016 AGM and the 2017 AGM respectively. LTIP 2018 gives the participants the possibility to receive shares in Lundin Petroleum subject to the fulfilment of a performance condition under a three year performance period commencing on 1 July 2018 and expiring on 1 July 2021. The performance condition is based on the share price growth and dividends (Total Shareholder Return) of the Lundin Petroleum share compared to the Total Shareholder Return of a peer group of companies. At the beginning of the performance period, the participants will be granted awards free of charge which, provided that the performance condition is met, entitle the participant to be allotted free of charge shares in Lundin Petroleum at the end of the performance period.

The number of performance shares that may be allotted to each participant is limited to a value of three times his/her annual gross base salary for 2018. The total number of performance shares that may be allotted under LTIP 2018 is 460,000, corresponding to approximately 0.1 percent of the total number of outstanding shares in Lundin Petroleum. The Board of Directors may reduce (including reduce to zero) allotment of performance shares at its discretion, should it consider the underlying performance not to be reflected in the outcome of the performance condition, for example, in light of operating cash flow, reserves, and health and safety performance.

The participants will not be entitled to transfer, pledge or dispose of the LTIP awards or any rights or obligations under LTIP 2018, or perform any shareholders' rights regarding the LTIP awards during the performance period. The LTIP awards entitle participants to acquire already existing shares. The

Board of Directors will consider means to secure the Company's expected financial exposure related to LTIP 2018. One method would be to enter into an equity swap agreement with a third party on terms in accordance with market practice, whereby the third party in its own name shall be entitled to acquire and transfer shares in Lundin Petroleum to the participants.

The details of the proposal are available on www.lundin-petroleum.com.

Remuneration as per prevailing market conditions may further be paid to members of the Board of Directors for work performed outside the directorship.

In addition, as in previous years, the Board of Directors will further seek authorisation to deviate from the Policy on Remuneration in case of special circumstances in a specific case.

For a detailed description of the Policy on Remuneration applied in 2017, see the Corporate Governance report on pages 42—43. The remuneration to Board and Group management is detailed in Notes 28 and 29.

Share information

For the number of shares outstanding and the repurchases of own shares, see page 30, Corporate Governance Report.

For the AGM resolution on the authorisation to issue new shares, see page 32, Corporate Governance Report.

Dividend

The Board of Directors proposes to the AGM 2018 that an inaugural cash dividend distribution for the year 2017 of SEK 4.00 per share be made for payment after the 2018 AGM. This represents an amount equal to approximately MSEK 1,354.1, or approximately MUSD 165, based on the current number of shares, excluding own shares held by the Company.

For details of the dividend policy, see page 10, Share and Shareholders.

Proposed disposition of unappropriated earnings

The Annual General Meeting 2018 has an unrestricted equity at its disposal of MSEK 54,071.8, including the net result for the year of MSEK 46,648.6.

The Board of Directors propose that the Annual General Meeting dispose of the unrestricted equity as follows:

MSEK	
Dividend payable at SEK 4.00 per share [1]	1,354.1
Brought forward	52,717.7
Unrestricted equity	54,071.8

[1] Dividend is based on the number of shares outstanding at the record date and the total dividend amount may change by the record date depending on repurchases of own shares.

Based on a comprehensive review of the financial position of the Company and the Group as a whole, as well as the proposed authorisation to repurchase shares, the Board of Directors is of the opinion that the proposed dividend is justifiable in view of the requirements that the nature and scope of, and risks involved in the Company's operations, place on the size of the Company's and Group's equity, as well as their consolidation needs, liquidity and position in other respects. The Board of Directors considered that there is negative equity at Group level, however such equity is based on historical accounting determinations of book value, depreciations and foreign exchange results, and does not take into account the fair market value of the assets held by the Group. The Board of Directors' full statement in accordance with Chapter 18, Section 4 of the Swedish Companies Act is available on www.lundin-petroleum.com.

Changes in Board of Directors

At the 2018 AGM, all the current members of the Board of Directors will be proposed for re-election by the Nomination Committee. In addition, the Nomination Committee proposes that the size of the Board of Directors be increased to nine members and that Torstein Sanness, the former Managing Director of Lundin Norway AS, will be elected as a new member of the Board of Directors.

Financial statements

The result of the Group's operations and financial position at the end of the financial year are shown in the following income statement, statement of comprehensive income, balance sheet, statement of cash flow, statement of changes in equity and related notes, which are presented in US Dollars.

The Parent Company's income statement, balance sheet, statement of cash flow, statement of changes in equity and related notes presented in Swedish Krona can be found on pages 94—99.

Subsequent events

Subsequent events are detailed in Note 31.

Risk management

For a detailed description of risk management, see the Strategic report on pages 24—27.

Corporate Governance Report

Lundin Petroleum has issued a Corporate Governance report which is separate from the Financial Statements. The Corporate Governance report is included in this document, on pages 28—44.

Sustainability Report

Lundin Petroleum has issued a Sustainability Report which is separate from the Financial Statements. The Sustainability Report is available on www.lundin-petroleum.com.

Report on Payments to Government

Lundin Petroleum has issued a Report on Payments to Government, which is separate from the Financial Statements. The Report on Payments to Government is available on www.lundin-petroleum.com.

Consolidated Income Statement

for the Financial Year Ended 31 December

Expressed in MUSD	Note	2017	2016
Revenue and other income	1	**1,997.0**	950.0
Cost of sales			
Production costs	2	-164.2	-168.4
Depletion and decommissioning costs	10	-567.3	-386.2
Exploration costs	10	-73.1	-101.9
Impairment costs of oil and gas properties	10	-30.6	-506.1
Loss from sale of assets	8	-14.4	–
Other cost of sales	3	-303.3	-2.1
Gross profit/loss		**844.1**	-214.7
General, administration and depreciation expenses		-31.7	-30.0
Operating profit/loss		**812.4**	-244.7
Net financial items			
Finance income	4	256.7	2.7
Finance costs	5	-186.6	-221.5
		70.1	-218.8
Share in result of associated company	6	-0.4	–
Profit/loss before tax		**882.1**	-463.5
Income tax	7	-501.2	64.2
Net result from continuing operations		**380.9**	-399.3
Discontinued operations			
Net result – IPC	9	46.5	-100.0
Net result		427.4	-499.3
Attributable to:			
Shareholders of the Parent Company		431.2	-356.7
Non-controlling interest		-3.8	-142.6
		427.4	-499.3
Earnings per share – USD[1]	17.3		
From continuing operations		1.13	-0.79
From discontinued operations		0.14	-0.30
Earnings per share – fully diluted – USD[1]	17.3		
From continuing operations		1.13	-0.79
From discontinued operations		0.14	-0.30

[1] Based on net result attributable to shareholders of the Parent Company.

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income

for the Financial Year Ended 31 December

Expressed in MUSD	2017	2016
Net result	**427.4**	-499.3
Items that may be subsequently reclassified to profit or loss:		
Exchange differences foreign operations	-96.2	13.8
Cash flow hedges	76.4	64.3
Available-for-sale financial assets	4.9	5.3
Other comprehensive income	**-14.9**	83.4
Total comprehensive income	**412.5**	-415.9
Attributable to:		
Shareholders of the Parent Company	416.3	-278.2
Non-controlling interest	-3.8	-137.7
	412.5	-415.9

Consolidated Balance Sheet
for the Financial Year Ended 31 December

Expressed in MUSD	Note	2017	2016
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Oil and gas properties	10	4,937.1	4,376.4
Other tangible fixed assets	11	13.2	166.1
Goodwill	12	128.1	128.1
Financial assets	13	6.7	9.4
Deferred tax assets	7	–	13.5
Derivative instruments	21	26.5	17.0
Total non-current assets		**5,111.6**	4,710.5
Current assets			
Inventories	14	33.7	54.9
Trade and other receivables	15	304.4	288.9
Derivative instruments	21	7.7	0.8
Current tax assets	7	–	77.5
Cash and cash equivalents	16	71.4	69.5
Total current assets		**417.2**	491.6
TOTAL ASSETS		**5,528.8**	5,202.1
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Share capital	17.1	0.5	0.5
Additional paid in capital	17.1	527.9	979.1
Other reserves	17.2	-445.7	-430.8
Retained earnings		-864.7	-430.7
Net result		431.2	-356.7
Shareholders' equity		**-350.8**	-238.6
Non-controlling interest		–	-113.6
Total equity		**-350.8**	-352.2
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities	18	3,880.0	4,048.3
Provisions	19	420.6	420.0
Deferred tax liabilities	7	1,302.2	669.3
Derivative instruments	21	3.1	29.8
Other non-current liabilities		–	33.8
Total non-current liabilities		**5,605.9**	5,201.2
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	20	259.0	308.4
Derivative instruments	21	6.4	37.6
Current tax liabilities	7	0.6	0.2
Provisions	19	7.7	6.9
Total current liabilities		**273.7**	353.1
Total liabilities		**5,879.6**	5,554.3
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**5,528.8**	5,202.1

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flow

for the Financial Year Ended 31 December

Expressed in MUSD	Note	2017	2016
Cash flows from operating activities			
Net result		**380.9**	-399.3
Adjustments for:			
Exploration costs		73.1	101.9
Depletion, depreciation and amortisation		570.9	391.7
Impairment of oil and gas properties		30.6	506.1
Current tax		-0.5	-78.4
Deferred tax		501.7	14.2
Impairment of other shares		11.2	–
Long-term incentive plans		12.7	15.6
Foreign currency exchange gain/loss		-258.0	-24.9
Interest expense		115.0	137.3
Capitalised financing fees		17.5	38.9
Other		26.4	12.6
Interest received		1.0	2.3
Interest paid		-177.3	-153.7
Income taxes paid/received		82.2	273.5
Changes in working capital:			
Changes in inventories		-3.8	-15.3
Changes in underlift position		-2.0	-2.1
Changes in receivables		126.9	163.0
Changes in overlift position		-17.1	29.9
Changes in liabilities		-192.1	-344.6
Total cash flows from operating activities		**1,299.3**	668.7
Cash flows from investing activities			
Investment in oil and gas properties		-1,178.2	-1,020.6
Investment in other fixed assets		-1.6	-1.1
Investment in other shares and participations[1]		-1.3	25.8
Decommissioning costs paid		-0.4	-1.0
Disposal of fixed assets[2]		93.7	–
Other		-7.8	–
Total cash flows from investing activities		**-1,095.6**	-996.9
Cash flows from financing activities			
Changes in long-term liabilities	22	-188.7	288.7
Financing fees paid		–	-104.0
Cash funded from/to discontinued operations		31.7	92.5
Purchase of own shares		-28.0	–
Issuance of shares/Sale of treasury shares[3]		–	64.1
Total cash flows from financing activities		**-185.0**	341.3
Changes in cash and cash equivalents		18.7	13.1
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		56.1	42.4
Currency exchange difference in cash and cash equivalents		-3.2	0.6
Cash and cash equivalents of deconsolidated operations		-0.2	–
Cash and cash equivalents of discontinued operations		–	13.4
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year		**71.4**	69.5

[1] Comparative amount of MUSD 25.8 relates to cash received on closing of the Edvard Grieg transaction with Statoil ASA.
[2] Cash received on the divestment of a 39 percent working interest in the Brynhild field on closing including settlement of net working capital.
[3] Cash received on the additional sale of newly issued and treasury shares to Statoil ASA.

The effects of currency exchange differences due to the translation of foreign group companies have been excluded as these effects do not affect the cash flow. Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash and short-term deposits maturing within less than three months.

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity
for the Financial Year Ended 31 December

Expressed in MUSD	Share capital[1]	Additional paid-in-capital	Other reserves[2]	Retained earnings	Total	Non-controlling interest	Total equity
	Attributable to owners of the Parent Company						
Balance at 1 January 2016	**0.5**	**445.0**	**-509.3**	**-434.4**	**-498.2**	**24.1**	**-474.1**
Comprehensive income							
Net result	–	–	–	-356.7	-356.7	-142.6	-499.3
Currency translation difference	–	–	8.9	–	8.9	4.9	13.8
Cash flow hedges	–	–	64.3	–	64.3	–	64.3
Available-for-sale financial assets	–	–	5.3	–	5.3	–	5.3
Total comprehensive income	**–**	**–**	**78.5**	**-356.7**	**-278.2**	**-137.7**	**-415.9**
Transactions with owners							
Share issuance	0.0	534.1	–	–	534.1	–	534.1
Value of employee services	–	–	–	3.7	3.7	–	3.7
Total transactions with owners	**0.0**	**534.1**	**–**	**3.7**	**537.8**	**–**	**537.8**
Balance at 31 December 2016	**0.5**	**979.1**	**-430.8**	**-787.4**	**-238.6**	**-113.6**	**-352.2**
Comprehensive income							
Net result	–	–	–	431.2	431.2	-3.8	427.4
Currency translation difference	–	–	-96.2	–	-96.2	–	-96.2
Cash flow hedges	–	–	76.4	–	76.4	–	76.4
Available-for-sale financial assets	–	–	4.9	–	4.9	–	4.9
Total comprehensive income	**–**	**–**	**-14.9**	**431.2**	**416.3**	**-3.8**	**412.5**
Transactions with owners							
Change in consolidation	–	–	–	-82.0	-82.0	117.1	35.1
Distributions	–	-410.0	–	–	-410.0	–	-410.0
Purchase of own shares	–	-28.0	–	–	-28.0	–	-28.0
Spin off IPC	–	–	–	–	–	0.3	0.3
Share based payments	–	-13.2	–	–	-13.2	–	-13.2
Value of employee services	–	–	–	4.7	4.7	–	4.7
Total transactions with owners	**–**	**-451.2**	**–**	**-77.3**	**-528.5**	**117.4**	**-411.1**
Balance at 31 December 2017	**0.5**	**527.9**	**-445.7**	**-433.5**	**-350.8**	**–**	**-350.8**

[1] Lundin Petroleum AB's issued share capital described in detail in Note 17.1.

[2] Other reserves are described in detail in Note 17.2.

Accounting Policies

Basis of preparation

Lundin Petroleum's annual report has been prepared in accordance with prevailing International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and International Financial Reporting Interpretation Committee (IFRIC) interpretations adopted by the EU Commission and the Swedish Annual Accounts Act (1995:1554). In addition, RFR 1 "Supplementary Rules for Groups" has been applied as issued by the Swedish Financial Reporting Board. The Parent Company applies the same accounting policies as the Group, except as specified in the Parent Company accounting policies on page 94.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates and also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Group's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the consolidated financial statements are disclosed under the headline "Critical accounting estimates and judgements". The consolidated financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, as modified by the revaluation of available for sale financial assets and financial assets and liabilities (including derivative instruments) at fair value through other comprehensive income.

Accounting standards, amendments and interpretations

As from 1 January 2016, Lundin Petroleum has applied the following new accounting standards: Annual Improvements to IFRSs - 2012-2014 Improvements Cycle.

The adoption of these amendments did not have any impact on the consolidated financial statements of the Group.

The Group has not adopted the following standards and interpretations that are not mandatory for the financial year 2017. The Group has assessed the impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements for the standards with an effective date of 1 January 2018.

IFRS 9 Financial instruments, the standard addresses the classification, measurement and recognition of financial assets and financial liabilities, introduces new rules for hedge accounting and a new impairment model for financial assets. Effective from 1 January 2018, the new impairment model under this standard requires the recognition of impairment provisions based on expected credit losses rather than only incurred credit losses as is the case under IAS 39. The Group has concluded that this standard has no significant impact on the financial statements. The Group will apply the new rules retrospectively from 1 January 2018 which means that the comparatives will not be restated.

IFRS 15 Revenue from contract with customers, the standard addresses revenue recognition and establishes principles for reporting useful information to users of financial statements. Effective from 1 January 2018, the standard permits either a full retrospective or a modified retrospective approach for the adoption. The Group has concluded that this standard will have no impact on the timing when revenue is recognised in the Group, but will have an impact on the consolidated income statement as certain transactions will no longer be reported as revenue but as other revenue instead. This change primarily relates to reporting of change in under- and overlift which is detailed in Note 1. The Group intends to adopt the standard using the full retrospective approach which means that the comparatives will be restated.

IFRS 16 Leases, this standard will replace IAS 17 "Leases" and requires assets and liabilities arising from all leases, with some exceptions, to be recognised on the balance sheet. Effective from 1 January 2019. The Group is yet to assess the full impact of this standard.

Principles of consolidation

Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are all entities over which the Group has control. The Group controls an entity when it is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity. The existence and effect of potential voting rights that are currently exercisable or convertible are considered when assessing the Group's control. Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the Group and are de-consolidated from the date that control ceases.

The Group applies the acquisition method to account for business combinations. The consideration transferred for the acquisition of a subsidiary is the fair values of the assets transferred, the liabilities incurred to the former owners of the acquiree and the equity interests issued by the Group. The consideration transferred includes the fair value of any asset or liability resulting from a contingent consideration arrangement. Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination are measured initially at their fair values at the acquisition date.

The non-controlling interest in a subsidiary represents the portion of the subsidiary not owned by the Group. The equity of the subsidiary relating to the non-controlling shareholders is shown as a separate item within equity for the Group. The Group recognises any non-controlling interest on an acquisition-by-acquisition basis, either at fair value or at the non-controlling interest's proportionate share of the recognised amounts of the acquiree's identifiable net assets.

Inter-company transactions, balances, income and expenses on transactions between group companies are eliminated. Profits and losses resulting from intercompany transactions are also eliminated. Accounting policies of subsidiaries have been changed where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the group.

Joint arrangements

Oil and gas operations are conducted by the Group as co-licences in unincorporated joint operations with other companies, These joint operations are a type of joint arrangement whereby the parties have joint control. The Group's financial statements account for the production, capital costs, operating costs and current assets and liabilities relating to its working interests in joint arrangements.

Information about incorporated joint arrangements is available on www.lundin-petroleum.com.

Associated companies

An investment in an associated company is an investment in an undertaking where the Group exercises significant influence but not control, generally accompanying a shareholding of at least 20 percent but not more than 50 percent of the voting rights. Such investments are accounted for in the consolidated financial statements in accordance with the equity method and are initially recognised at cost. The difference between the acquisition cost of shares in an associated company and the net fair value of the assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of the associated company recognised at the date of acquisition is recognised as goodwill. The goodwill is included within the carrying amount of the investment and is assessed for impairment as part of the investment. The Group's share in the post-acquisition results of the associated company is recognised in the income statement and the Group's share in post-acquisition movements in other comprehensive income of the associated company are recognised directly in other comprehensive income of the Group. When the Group's accumulated share of losses in an associated company equals or exceeds its interest in the associated company, the Group does not recognise further losses, unless it has incurred obligations or made payments on behalf of the associate.

Unrealised gains on transactions between the Group and its associates are eliminated to the extent of the Group's percentage in the associates. Unrealised losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the asset transferred. Accounting policies of associates have been changed where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Group.

Other shares and participations

Investments where the shareholding is less than 20 percent of the voting rights are treated as available for sale financial assets. If the value of these assets has declined significantly or has lasted for a longer period, the cumulative loss is removed from equity and an impairment charge is recognised in the income statement. Dividends received attributable to these assets are recognised in the income statement as part of net financial items.

Foreign currencies

Items included in the financial statements of each of the Group's entities are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates (functional currency). The consolidated financial statements are presented in US Dollars, which is the currency the Group has elected to use as the presentation currency.

Transactions and balances

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rates of exchange prevailing at the balance sheet date and foreign exchange currency differences are recognised in the income statement. Transactions in foreign currencies are translated at exchange rates prevailing at the transaction date. Exchange differences are included in finance income/costs in the income statement except deferred exchange differences on qualifying cash flow hedges which are recorded in other comprehensive income.

Presentation currency

The balance sheets and income statements of foreign Group companies are translated for consolidation purposes using the current rate method. All assets and liabilities are translated at the balance sheet date rates of exchange, whereas the income statements are translated at average rates of exchange for the year, except for transactions where it is more relevant to use the rate of the day of the transaction. The translation differences which arise are recorded directly in the foreign currency translation reserve within other comprehensive income. Upon disposal of a foreign operation, the translation differences relating to that operation will be transferred from equity to the income statement and included in the result on sale. Translation differences arising from net investments in subsidiaries, used for financing exploration activities, are recorded directly in other comprehensive income.

For the preparation of the annual financial statements, the following currency exchange rates have been used.

	31 December 2017		31 December 2016	
	Average	Period end	Average	Period end
1 USD equals NOK	8.2712	8.2050	8.4014	8.6200
1 USD equals EUR	0.8855	0.8338	0.9037	0.9487
1 USD equals SEK	8.5481	8.2080	8.5610	9.0622

Classification of assets and liabilities

Non-current assets, long-term liabilities and provisions consist of amounts that are expected to be recovered or paid more than twelve months after the balance sheet date. Current assets and current liabilities consist solely of amounts that are expected to be recovered or paid within twelve months after the balance sheet date.

Oil and gas properties

Oil and gas properties are recorded at historical cost less depletion. All costs for acquiring concessions, licences or interests in production sharing contracts and for the survey, drilling and development of such interests are capitalised on a field area cost centre basis.

Costs directly associated with an exploration well are capitalised. If it is determined that a commercial discovery has not been achieved, these exploration costs are charged to the income statement. During the exploration and development phases, no depletion is charged. The field will be transferred from the non-production cost pool to the production cost pool within oil and gas properties once production commences, and accounted for as a producing asset. Routine maintenance and repair costs for producing assets are expensed as production costs when they occur.

Net capitalised costs to reporting date, together with anticipated future capital costs for the development of the proved and probable reserves determined at the balance sheet date price levels, are depleted based on the year's production in relation to estimated total proved and probable reserves of oil and gas, in accordance with the unit of production method. Depletion of a field area is charged to the income statement through cost of sales once production commences.

Proved reserves are those quantities of petroleum which, by analysis of geological and engineering data, can be estimated with reasonable certainty to be commercially recoverable, from a given date forward, from known reservoirs and under current economic conditions, operating methods and governmental regulations. Proved reserves can be categorised as developed or undeveloped. If deterministic methods are used, the term reasonable certainty is intended to express a high degree of confidence that the quantities will be recovered. If probabilistic methods are used, there should be at least a 90 percent probability that the quantities actually recovered will equal or exceed the estimates.

Probable reserves are those unproved reserves which analysis of geological and engineering data indicate are less likely to be recovered than Proved reserves but more certain to be recovered than Possible reserves. It is equally likely that actual remaining quantities recovered will be greater than or less than the sum of the estimated Proved plus Probable reserves (2P). In this context, when probabilistic methods are used, there should be at least a 50 percent probability that the actual quantities recovered will equal or exceed the 2P estimate.

Proceeds from the sale or farm-out of oil and gas concessions in the exploration stage are offset against the related capitalised costs of each cost centre, with any excess of net proceeds over the costs capitalised included in the income statement. In the event of a sale in the exploration stage, any deficit is included in the income statement.

Impairment tests are performed annually or when there are facts and circumstances that suggest that the carrying value of an asset capitalised costs within each field area less any provision for site restoration costs, royalties and deferred production or revenue related taxes is higher than the anticipated future net cash flow from oil and gas reserves attributable to the Group's interest in the related field areas. Capitalised costs cannot be carried unless those costs can be supported by future cash flows from that asset. Provision is made for any impairment, where the net carrying value, according to the above, exceeds the recoverable amount, which is the higher of value in use and fair value less costs to sell, determined through estimated future discounted net cash flows using prices and cost levels used by Group management in their internal forecasting. If there is no decision to continue with a field specific exploration programme, the costs will be expensed at the time the decision is made.

Other tangible assets

Other tangible assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation. Depreciation is based on cost and is calculated on a straight line basis over the estimated economic life of 20 years for real estate and three to five years for office equipment and other assets.

Additional costs to existing assets are included in the assets' net book value or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The net book value of any replaced parts is written off. Other additional expenses are deemed to be repair and maintenance costs and are charged to the income statement when they are incurred.

The net book value is written down immediately to its recoverable amount when the net book value is higher. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less cost to sell and value in use.

Goodwill

Goodwill is initially measured as the excess of the aggregate of the consideration transferred and the fair value of non-controlling interest over the net identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed. If this consideration is lower than the fair value of the net assets acquired, the difference is recognised in profit or loss.

Goodwill is also recognised as the offsetting accounting entry to the deferred tax liability booked on the difference between the assigned fair value of an asset and the related tax base acquired in a business combination.

Impairment of assets including goodwill

At each balance sheet date the Group assesses whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. Where an indicator of impairment exists or when impairment testing for an asset is required, the Group makes a formal assessment of the recoverable amount. Where the carrying value of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

The recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. Value in use is calculated by discounting estimated future cash flows to their present value using a discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. When the recoverable amount is less than the carrying value an impairment loss is recognised with the expensed charge to the income statement. If indications exist that previously recognised impairment losses no longer exist or are decreased, the recoverable amount is estimated. When a previously recognised impairment loss is reversed the carrying amount of the asset is increased to the estimated recoverable amount but the increased carrying amount may not exceed the carrying amount after depreciation that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years.

Financial assets and liabilities

Assets and liabilities are recognised initially at fair value plus transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost unless stated otherwise. Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the investments have expired, or have been transferred and the Group has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership.

Lundin Petroleum recognises the following financial assets and liabilities:

- Loans and receivables and other financial assets are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method less provision for impairment. Translation differences are reported in the income statement except for the translation differences arising from long-term loans to subsidiaries used for financing exploration activities and for which no fixed terms of repayment exist, which are recorded directly in other comprehensive income.
- Other shares and participations (available for sale financial assets) are valued at fair value and any change in fair value is recorded directly in the fair value reserve within other comprehensive income until realised. Where other shares and participations do not have a quoted market price in an active market and whose fair value cannot be measured reliably, they are accounted for at cost less impairment if applicable. A gain or a loss on available for sale financial assets shall be recognised in other comprehensive income, except for impairment losses and foreign exchange gains and losses until the financial asset is derecognised.
- Derivative instruments are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured at their fair value. The method of recognising the resulting gain or loss depends on whether the derivative is designated as a hedging instrument. The Group also documents its assessment, both at hedge inception and on an ongoing basis, of whether the derivatives that are used in hedging transactions are highly effective in offsetting changes in fair values or cash flows of hedged items. When derivatives do not qualify for hedge accounting, changes in fair value are recognised immediately in the income statement.

The Group has only cash flow hedges which qualify for hedge accounting. The effective portion of changes in the fair value of derivatives that qualify as cash flow hedges are recognised in other comprehensive income. The gain or loss relating to the ineffective portion is recognised immediately in the income statement. Amounts accumulated in other comprehensive income are transferred to the income statement in the period when the hedged item will affect the income statement. When a hedging instrument no longer meets the requirements for hedge accounting, expires or is sold, any accumulated gain or loss recognised in other comprehensive income remains in shareholders' equity until the forecast transaction no longer is expected to occur, at which point it is transferred to the income statement

Inventories

Inventories of consumable well supplies are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value, cost being determined on a weighted average cost basis. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less applicable variable selling expenses. Inventories of hydrocarbons are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Under or overlifted positions of hydrocarbons are valued at market prices prevailing at the balance sheet date. An underlift of production from a field is included in the current receivables and valued at the reporting date spot price or prevailing contract price and an overlift of production from a field is included in the current liabilities and valued at the reporting date spot price or prevailing contract price.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash at bank, cash in hand and interest bearing securities with original maturities of three months or less.

Equity

Share capital consists of the registered share capital for the Parent Company. Share issue costs associated with the issuance of new equity are treated as a direct reduction of proceeds. Excess contribution in relation to the issuance of shares is accounted for in the item additional paid-in-capital.

Where any Group company purchases the Company's equity share capital (treasury shares), the consideration paid, including any directly attributable incremental costs (net of income taxes) is deducted from equity attributable to the Company's equity holders until these shares are cancelled or sold. Where these shares are subsequently sold, any consideration received, net of any directly attributable incremental transaction costs and related income tax effects, is included in equity attributable to the Company's equity holders.

The change in fair value of other shares and participations is accounted for in the available for sale reserve. Upon the realisation of a change in value, the change in fair value recorded will be transferred to the income statement. The change in fair value of hedging instruments which qualify for hedge accounting is accounted for in the hedge reserve. Upon settlement of the hedge instrument, the hedged item will be transferred to the income statement. The currency translation reserve contains unrealised translation differences due to the conversion of the functional currencies into the presentation currency.

Retained earnings contain the accumulated results attributable to the shareholders of the Parent Company.

Provisions

A provision is reported when the Company has a legal or constructive obligation as a consequence of an event and when it is more likely than not that an outflow of resources is required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount.

Provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation using a discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation. The increase in the provision due to passage of time is recognised as finance costs.

On fields where the Group is required to contribute to site restoration costs, a provision is recorded to recognise the future commitment. An asset is created, as part of the oil and gas property, to represent the discounted value of the anticipated site restoration liability and depleted over the life of the field on a unit of production basis. The corresponding accounting entry to the creation of the asset recognises the discounted value of the future liability. The discount applied to the anticipated site restoration liability is subsequently released over the life of the field and is charged to financial expenses. Changes in site restoration costs and reserves are treated prospectively and consistent with the treatment applied upon initial recognition.

Borrowings

Borrowings are recognised initially at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently stated at amortised costs using the effective interest method, with interest expense recognised on an effective yield basis.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments through the expected life of the financial liability, or a shorter period where appropriate.

Revenue

Revenues from the sale of oil and gas are recognised in the income statement net of royalties taken in kind. Sales of oil and gas are recognised upon delivery of products and customer acceptance or on performance of services. Incidental revenues from the production of oil and gas are offset against capitalised costs of the related cost centre until quantities of proven and probable reserves are determined and commercial production has commenced.

Lifting or offtake arrangements for oil and gas produced in certain of the Group's jointly owned operations are such that each participant may not receive and sell its precise share of the overall production in each period. The resulting imbalance between cumulative entitlement and cumulative production after permanent differences less stock is underlift or overlift. Underlift and overlift are valued at market value and included within receivables and payables respectively. Movements during an accounting period are reflected through the change in under/overlift position as part of other income.

Service income, generated by providing technical and management services to joint operations, is recognised as other income. The fiscal regime in the area of operations defines whether royalties are payable in cash or in kind. Royalties payable in cash are accrued in the accounting period in which the liability arises. Royalties taken in kind are subtracted from production for the period to which they relate.

Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets are added to the cost of those assets. Qualifying assets are assets that take a substantial period of time to complete for their intended use or sale. Investment income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending to be used for the qualifying asset, is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation.

This applies on the interest on borrowings to finance fields under development which is capitalised within oil and gas properties until production commences. All other borrowing costs are recognised in the income statement in the period in which they occur. Interest on borrowings to finance the acquisition of producing oil and gas properties is charged to the income statement as incurred.

Employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits such as salaries, social premiums and holiday pay, are expensed when incurred.

Pension obligations

Pensions are the most common long-term employee benefits. The pension schemes are funded through payments to insurance companies. The Group's pension obligations consist mainly of defined contribution plans. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Group pays fixed contributions. The Group has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid. The contributions are recognised as an expense when they are due.

The Group has one obligation under a defined benefit plan. The relating liability recognised in the balance sheet is valued at the discounted estimated future cash outflows as calculated by an external actuarial expert. Actuarial gains and losses are recognised in other comprehensive income. The Group does not have any designated plan assets.

Share-based payments

Cash-settled share-based payments are recognised in the income statement as expenses during the vesting period and as a liability in relation to the long-term incentive plan. The liability is measured at fair value and revalued using the Black & Scholes pricing model at each balance sheet date and at the date of settlement, with any change in fair value recognised in the income statement for the period. Equity-settled share-based payments are recognised in the income statement as expenses during the vesting period and as equity in the Balance Sheet. The option is measured at fair value at the date of grant using an options pricing model and is charged to the income statement over the vesting period without revaluation of the value of the option.

Income taxes

The components of tax are current and deferred. Tax is recognised in the income statement, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case it is matched.

Current tax is tax that is to be paid or received for the year in question and also includes adjustments of current tax attributable to previous periods.

Deferred income tax is a non-cash charge provided, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying values. Temporary differences can occur, for example, where investment expenditure is capitalised for accounting purposes but the tax deduction is accelerated, or where site restoration costs are provided for in the financial statements but not deductible for tax purposes until they are actually incurred. However, the deferred income tax is not accounted for if it arises from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable profit nor loss. Deferred income tax is provided on temporary differences arising on investments in subsidiaries and associates, except where the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference is controlled by the Group and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled. Deferred income tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

Deferred tax assets are offset against deferred tax liabilities in the balance sheet where they relate to the same jurisdiction.

Segment reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker being Group management, which, due to the unique nature of each country's operations, commercial terms or fiscal environment, is at a country level. Information for segments is only disclosed when applicable. Segmental information is presented in Note 3, Note 7 and Note 10.

Critical accounting estimates and judgements

The management of Lundin Petroleum has to make estimates and judgements when preparing the financial statements of the Group. Uncertainties in the estimates and judgements could have an impact on the carrying amount of assets and liabilities and the Group's result. The most important estimates and judgements in relation thereto are:

Estimates in oil and gas reserves

Estimates of oil and gas reserves are used in the calculations for impairment tests and accounting for depletion and site restoration. Standard recognised evaluation techniques are used to estimate the proved and probable reserves. These techniques take into account the future level of development required to produce the reserves. An independent reserves auditor reviews these estimates, see page 109 Reserve Quantity Information. Changes in estimates of oil and gas reserves, resulting in different future production profiles, will affect the discounted cash flows used in impairment testing, the anticipated date of site decommissioning and restoration and the depletion charges in accordance with the unit of production method. Changes in estimates in oil and gas reserves could for example result from additional drilling, observation of long-term reservoir performance or changes in economic factors such as oil price and inflation rates.

Information about the carrying amounts of the oil and gas properties and the amounts charged to income, including depletion, exploration costs, and impairment costs is presented in Note 10.

Impairment of oil and gas properties

Key assumptions in the impairment models relate to prices and costs that are based on forward curves and the long-term corporate assumptions. Lundin Petroleum carried out its annual impairment tests in conjunction with the annual reserves audit process. The calculation of the impairment requires the use of estimates. For the purpose of determining a potential impairment the assumptions that management uses to estimate the future cash flows to calculate the recoverable amounts are future oil and gas prices and expected production volumes. These assumptions and judgements of management that are based on them are subject to change as new information becomes available. Changes in economic conditions can also affect the rate used to discount future cash flow estimates and the discount rate applied is reviewed throughout the year. Goodwill relating to acquisitions of oil and gas properties forms part of the impairment testing of oil and gas properties and is tested at least once a year.

Information about the carrying amounts of the oil and gas properties and impairment of oil and gas properties is presented in Note 3 and Note 10.

Provision for site restoration

Amounts used in recording a provision for site restoration are estimates based on current legal and constructive requirements and current technology and price levels for the removal of facilities and plugging and abandoning of wells. Due to changes in relation to these items, the future actual cash outflows in relation to the site decommissioning and restoration can be different. To reflect the effects due to changes in legislation, requirements and technology and price levels, the carrying amounts of site restoration provisions are reviewed on a regular basis.

The effects of changes in estimates do not give rise to prior year adjustments and are treated prospectively over the estimated remaining commercial reserves of each field. While the Group uses its best estimates and judgement, actual results could differ from these estimates.

Information about the carrying amounts of the Provision for site restoration is presented in Note 19.

Income tax

A tax liability is recognised when a future payment, in application of a tax regulation, is considered probable and can be reasonably estimated. The exercise of judgment is required to assess the impact of new events on the amount of the liability.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the losses can be utilised. Estimation and judgement is required to determine the value of the deferred tax asset, based upon the timing and level of future taxable profits.

Events after the balance sheet date

All events up to the date when the financial statements were authorised for issue and which have a material effect in the financial statements have been disclosed. Subsequent events are presented in Note 31.

Notes to the Financial Statements
of the Group

Note 1 Revenue and Other Income

MUSD	2017	2016
Crude oil from own production	1,500.2	901.0
Crude oil from third party activities	303.5	2.1
Condensate	43.0	14.3
Gas	111.6	58.5
Net sales of oil and gas from continuing operations	**1,958.3**	975.9
Change in under/over lift position	13.8	-29.1
Other revenue	24.9	3.2
Revenue and other income from continuing operations	**1,997.0**	950.0

For further information on revenue, see the Directors Report on pages 53—54.

Note 2 Production Costs

MUSD	2017	2016
Cost of operations	117.3	113.1
Tariff and transportation expenses	37.9	33.9
Change in inventory position	-0.4	-0.7
Other production costs	9.4	22.1
Production costs from continuing operations	**164.2**	168.4

For further information on production costs, see the Directors Report on page 54.

Note 3 Segment Information

The Group operates within several geographical areas with the focus on Norway following the IPC spin-off during the year. Operating segments are reported at country level which is consistent with the internal reporting provided to Group management.

The following tables present segment information from continuing operations regarding; revenue and other income, production costs, depletion and decommissioning costs, exploration costs, impairment costs of oil and gas properties, loss from sale of assets, other cost of sales, gross profit/loss and certain asset and liability information regarding the Group's business segments. In addition segment information is reported in Note 7 and Note 10.

Revenues are derived from various external customers. There were no intercompany sales or purchases in the year or in the previous year other than to Lundin Petroleum Marketing SA which performs trading activities for Norway. These intercompany transactions are reported into segment Norway and therefore there are no reconciling items towards the amounts stated in the income statement. Within each segment, revenues from transactions with a single external customer amount to ten percent or more of revenue for that segment. Approximately 25 percent of the total revenue is contracted with one customer. The Parent Company is included in Other in the table below.

MUSD	2017	2016
Norway		
Crude oil from own production	1,500.2	901.0
Condensate	43.0	14.3
Gas	111.6	58.5
Net sales of oil and gas	**1,654.8**	973.8
Change in under/over lift position	13.8	-29.1
Other revenue	24.4	1.5
Revenue and other income	**1,693.0**	946.2
Production costs	-164.2	-168.4
Depletion and decommissioning costs	-567.3	-386.2
Exploration costs	-72.0	-101.9
Impairment costs of oil and gas properties	-30.6	—
Loss from sale of assets	-14.4	—
Gross profit	**844.5**	289.7

Note 3 continued

MUSD	2017	2016
Other		
Crude oil from third party activities	303.5	2.1
Net sales of oil and gas	**303.5**	2.1
Other revenue	0.5	1.7
Revenue and other income	**304.0**	3.8
Exploration costs	-1.1	–
Impairment costs of oil and gas properties[1]	–	-506.1
Other cost of sales	-303.3	-2.1
Gross profit	**-0.4**	-504.4

[1] The impairment costs of oil and gas properties relates to Russia.

MUSD	2017	2016
Total from continuing operations		
Crude oil from own production	1,500.2	901.0
Crude oil from third party activities	303.5	2.1
Condensate	43.0	14.3
Gas	111.6	58.5
Net sales of oil and gas	**1,958.3**	975.9
Change in under/over lift position	13.8	-29.1
Other revenue	24.9	3.2
Revenue and other income	**1,997.0**	950.0
Production costs	-164.2	-168.4
Depletion and decommissioning costs	-567.3	-386.2
Exploration costs	-73.1	-101.9
Impairment costs of oil and gas properties	-30.6	-506.1
Loss from sale of assets	-14.4	–
Other cost of sales	-303.3	-2.1
Gross profit/loss	**844.1**	-214.7

	Assets		Equity and Liabilities	
MUSD	2017	2016	2017	2016
Norway	5,427.7	4,608.4	4,998.4	4,291.8
Russia	0.3	0.7	1.6	372.2
Sweden	1.5	2.6	23.7	7.5
France	–	220.8	–	121.7
Netherlands	–	75.0	–	45.1
Malaysia	–	343.6	–	466.0
Indonesia	–	6.8	–	195.2
Corporate	3,237.4	4,225.0	3,979.9	4,335.3
Other	170.0	162.1	184.1	162.4
Intercompany balance elimination	-3,308.1	-4,442.9	-3,308.1	-4,442.9
Assets/liabilities per country	**5,528.8**	5,202.1	**5,879.6**	5,554.3
Shareholders' equity	N/A	N/A	-350.8	-238.6
Non-controlling interest	N/A	N/A	–	-113.6
Total equity for the Group	N/A	N/A	**-350.8**	-352.2
Total consolidated	**5,528.8**	5,202.1	**5,528.8**	5,202.1

For detailed information of the oil and gas properties per country, see also Note 10.

For further information on revenue and other income, production costs, depletion and decommissioning costs, exploration costs, impairment costs of oil and gas properties, loss from sale of assets and other cost of sales, see the Directors Report on pages 53–55.

Note 4 Finance Income

MUSD	2017	2016
Foreign currency exchange gain, net	255.3	–
Interest income	1.0	2.3
Guarantee fees	0.4	0.4
Finance income from continuing operations	**256.7**	2.7

Exchange rate variations result primarily from fluctuations in the value of the USD currency against a pool of currencies which mainly includes, amongst others, EUR and NOK. Lundin Petroleum has USD denominated debt recorded in subsidiaries using a functional currency other than USD. For further information on the foreign exchange movement, see the Directors Report on page 55.

Note 5 Finance Costs

MUSD	2017	2016
Interest expense	115.0	137.3
Foreign currency exchange loss, net	–	4.2
Result on interest rate hedge settlement	17.4	19.5
Unwinding of site restoration discount	13.7	11.6
Amortisation of deferred financing fees	17.5	38.9
Loan facility commitment fees	11.1	9.3
Impairment of other shares	11.2	–
Other	0.7	0.7
Finance costs from continuing operations	**186.6**	221.5

During 2017, MUSD 63.5 (MUSD 23.4) of interest was capitalised relating to development projects.

Note 6 Share in Result of Associated Company

MUSD	2017	2016
Group´s share of net result	0.4	–
Total result from share in result of associated company	**0.4**	–

The result from share in associated company consisted of the 70 percent non-controlling equity share of the result of Mintley Caspian Ltd owned by Lundin Petroleum. The results of Mintley Caspian Ltd have been fully consolidated into the Lundin Petroleum consolidated accounts until 30 September 2017 and as such, there is no amount recorded for 2016 in the share in result from associated company.

Note 7 Income Taxes

Tax charge MUSD	2017	2016
Current tax		
Norway	-1.5	-78.9
Russia	0.1	0.1
Other	0.9	0.4
Current tax from continuing operations	**-0.5**	-78.4
Deferred tax		
Norway	501.7	98.5
Russia	–	-83.5
Other	–	-0.8
Deferred tax from continuing operations	**501.7**	14.2
Total tax from continuing operations	**501.2**	-64.2

For further information on income taxes, see the Directors Report on page 56.

Note 7 continued

The tax on the Group's profit before tax differs from the theoretical amount that would arise using the tax rate of Sweden as follows:

MUSD	2017	2016
Loss before tax	882.1	-463.5
Tax calculated at the corporate tax rate in Sweden 22% (22%)	-194.1	102.0
Effect of foreign tax rates	-398.7	-60.8
Tax effect of expenses non-deductible for tax purposes	-76.3	-120.3
Tax effect of uplift on expenses	108.4	150.9
Tax effect of income not subject to tax	69.4	-5.9
Tax effect of utilisation of unrecorded tax losses	1.1	8.6
Tax effect of creation of unrecorded tax losses	-12.4	-7.1
Adjustments to prior year tax assessments	1.4	-3.2
Tax credit from continuing operations	**-501.2**	64.2

The tax rate in Norway is 78 percent and is the primary reason for the effect of foreign tax rates in the table above. The effect of non deductible expenses mainly relates to non deductible financial expenses in Norway. The uplift on expenses relates to uplift on development expenses for oil and gas assets in Norway. The effect of non-taxable income mainly relates to non taxable foreign currency exchange gains.

There is no tax charge/credit relating to components of other comprehensive income.

Corporation tax liability - current and deferred	Current		Deferred	
MUSD	2017	2016	2017	2016
Norway	–	–	1,302.2	621.3
France	–	–	–	50.0
Netherlands	–	–	–	-2.0
Switzerland	0.3	–	–	–
Russia	0.3	0.2	–	–
Total	**0.6**	0.2	**1,302.2**	669.3

There was also a tax receivable of MUSD 77.5 reported in current tax assets as per 31 December 2016 mainly related to Norway.

For further information on tax liabilities, see the Directors Report on page 57.

Specification of deferred tax assets and tax liabilities[1] MUSD	2017	2016
Deferred tax assets		
Unused tax loss carry forwards	526.7	708.6
Other deductible temporary differences	18.4	9.6
	545.1	718.2
Deferred tax liabilities		
Accelerated allowances	1,846.4	1,371.1
Brynhild operating cost share	–	1.6
Deferred tax on excess values	0.9	1.1
Other taxable temporary differences	–	0.2
	1,847.3	1,374.0

[1] The specification of deferred tax assets and tax liabilities does not agree to the face of the balance sheet due to the netting off of balances in the balance sheet when they relate to the same jurisdiction.

The deferred tax asset is primarily relating to tax loss carried forwards in Norway for an amount of MUSD 135.3 (MUSD 320.7) and unused uplift carry forward in Norway of MUSD 391.4 (MUSD 374.3). Deferred tax assets in relation to tax loss carried forwards are only recognised in so far that there is a reasonable certainty as to the timing and the extent of their realisation.

The deferred tax liability arises mainly on accelerated allowances, being the difference between the book and the tax value of oil and gas properties in Norway. The deferred tax liability will be released over the life of the assets as the book value is depleted for accounting purposes.

Note 7 continued

Unrecognised tax losses

The Group has Dutch tax loss carry forwards of approximately MUSD 29. The tax losses can be carried forward and utilised for up to 9 years. A deferred tax asset of MUSD 7 relating to the tax loss carry forwards has not been recognised as at 31 December 2017 due to the uncertainty as to the timing and the extent of the tax loss carry forward utilisation. As a result of the IPC spin-off, Dutch tax loss carry forwards as per spin-off date are no longer available for the Group.

The Group also has Swedish tax loss carry forwards of approximately MUSD 73 (MUSD 47). The related deferred tax asset has not been recognised due to the uncertainty of the timing and extent of the utilisation of the tax losses.

Note 8 Loss from Sale of Assets

Lundin Petroleum divested a 39 percent working interest in the Brynhild field to CapeOmega with an effective date of 1 January 2017 and a completion date of 30 November 2017. The transaction involved a consideration of MUSD 93.7, including historical tax and uplift balances. The transaction resulted in a net after tax accounting loss of MUSD 14.4 arising from the difference between the consideration received and the book value of the associated assets being divested. The after tax accounting loss is reported as loss from sale of assets as detailed in the following table:

MUSD	
Assets	
Oil and gas properties	–
Deferred tax	143.9
Total assets divested	**143.9**
Liabilities	
Site restoration provision	32.0
Working capital	3.8
Total liabilities divested	**35.8**
Net assets divested	**108.1**
Consideration received	93.7
Net after tax accounting loss	**14.4**

Note 9 Discontinued Operations

On 24 April 2017, Lundin Petroleum completed the spin-off of its assets in Malaysia, France and The Netherlands (the IPC assets) into a newly formed company called International Petroleum Corporation (IPC) by distributing the IPC shares, on a pro- rata basis to Lundin Petroleum shareholders. The results of the IPC business are included in the Lundin Petroleum financial statements until spin-off date and are shown as discontinued operations.

MUSD	2017	2016
Revenue and other income	**69.1**	209.9
Cost of sales		
Production costs	-17.4	-59.1
Depletion and decommissioning costs	-19.1	-85.2
Depletion of other assets	-10.4	-31.1
Exploration costs	0.1	-14.2
Impairment costs of oil and gas properties	–	-126.0
Gross profit/loss	**22.3**	-105.7
Sale of assets	–	-3.5
General, administration and depreciation expenses	-2.3	-1.9
Operating profit/loss	**20.0**	-111.1
Net financial items		
Finance income	–	23.9
Finance costs	-24.1	-7.9
	-24.1	16.0
Profit/loss before tax	**-4.1**	-95.1
Income tax	11.2	-4.9
	-5.3	-100.0
Gain on distribution of assets	51.8	–
Net result from discontinued operations	**46.5**	-100.0

Note 10 Oil and Gas Properties

MUSD	31 December 2017	31 December 2016
Production cost pools	2,169.7	2,641.8
Non-production cost pools	2,767.4	1,734.6
	4,937.1	4,376.4

2017 production cost pools MUSD	Norway	France	Netherlands	Malaysia	Total
Cost					
1 January	4,351.6	306.3	119.2	423.8	5,200.9
Additions	250.3	0.9	0.6	1.3	253.1
Spin off IPC	–	-328.6	-124.1	-425.1	-877.8
Change in estimates	66.9	–	–	–	66.9
Currency translation difference	223.2	21.4	4.3	–	248.9
31 December	4,892.0	–	–	–	4.892.0
Depletion					
1 January	-2,016.2	-142.2	-107.3	-293.4	-2,559.1
Depletion charge for the year	-568.4	-4.6	-1.9	-12.6	-587.5
Spin off IPC	–	162.2	113.1	306.0	581.3
Impairment	-30.6	–	–	–	-30.6
Currency translation difference	-107.1	-15.4	-3.9	–	-126.4
31 December	-2,722.3	–	–	–	-2,722.3
Net book value	**2,169.7**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**2,169.7**

2016 production cost pools MUSD	Norway	France	Netherlands	Indonesia	Malaysia	Total
Cost						
1 January	3,567.1	312.7	126.0	64.4	412.1	4,482.3
Additions	664.4	2.8	2.5	0.1	15.2	685.0
Change in estimates	10.9	0.8	-4.0	–	-4.1	3.6
Disposal	–	–	–	-64.5	–	-64.5
Reclassifications	43.8	–	-1.3	–	0.5	43.0
Currency translation difference	65.4	-10.0	-4.0	–	0.1	51.5
31 December	4,351.6	306.3	119.2	–	423.8	5,200.9
Depletion						
1 January	-1,600.1	-132.6	-101.2	-46.8	-232.3	-2,113.0
Depletion charge for the year	-388.7	-14.4	-9.7	–	-61.1	-473.9
Disinvestments	–	–	–	46.8	–	46.8
Currency translation difference	-27.4	4.8	3.6	–	–	-19.0
31 December	-2,016.2	-142.2	-107.3	–	-293.4	-2,559.1
Net book value	**2,335.4**	**164.1**	**11.9**	**–**	**130.4**	**2,641.8**

Depletion from continuing operations amounted to MUSD 568.4 (MUSD 388.7) and is included within the depletion and decommissioning costs line in the income statement. Depletion from discontinued operations amounted to MUSD 19.1 (MUSD 85.2) and is included within the net result from discontinued operations line in the income statement.

Note 10 continued

2017 non-production cost pools MUSD	Norway	France	Netherlands	Russia	Malaysia	Total
1 January	1,720.6	6.9	7.1	–	–	1,734.6
Additions	990.3	0.1	0.1	1.1	-0.1	991.5
Expensed exploration costs	-72.0	–	–	-1.1	0.1	-73.0
Spin off IPC	–	-7.2	-7.5	–	–	-14.7
Change in estimates	35.6	–	–	–	–	35.6
Currency translation difference	92.9	0.2	0.3	–	–	93.4
31 December	**2,767.4**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**2,767.4**

2016 non-production cost pools MUSD	Norway	France	Netherlands	Indonesia	Russia	Malaysia	Other	Total
1 January	1,020.6	6.9	6.6	–	490.2	121.8	–	1,646.1
Additions	834.3	0.3	0.7	0.3	1.5	14.1	-0.6	850.6
Expensed exploration costs	-101.9	-0.1	-1.3	-0.3	–	-13.1	0.6	-116.1
Impairment	–	–	–	–	-506.1	-122.3	–	-628.4
Change in estimates	6.3	–	–	–	–	–	–	6.3
Reclassifications	-43.8	–	1.3	–	–	-0.5	–	-43.0
Currency translation difference	5.1	-0.2	-0.2	–	14.4	–	–	19.1
31 December	**1,720.6**	**6.9**	**7.1**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**1,734.6**

Expensed exploration costs from continuing operations amounted to MUSD 73.1 (MUSD 101.9) and are included within the exploration costs line in the income statement. Expensed exploration costs from discontinued operations amounted to MUSD -0.1 (MUSD 14.2) and is included within the net result from discontinued operations line in the income statement.

Impairment
Lundin Petroleum carried out its impairment testing at 31 December 2017 on an asset basis in conjunction with the annual reserves audit process. Lundin Petroleum used a combination of the oil price forward curve at the year end and the price deck as used by ERCE for the year-end 2017 reserves certification process as a basis for its price forecast, a future cost inflation factor of 2% (2%) per annum and a discount rate of 8% (8%) to calculate the future post-tax cash flows.

Non-cash impairment costs from continuing operations amounted to MUSD 30.6 (MUSD 506.1) and related to the Brynhild field in PL148 with the impairment costs in the comparative period relating to the Morskaya oil discovery in the Russian Caspian Sea. Non cash impairment costs from discontinued operations amounted to MUSD — (MUSD 126.0) and are included within the net result from discontinued operations line in the income statement.

Capitalised borrowing costs
During 2017, MUSD 63.5 (MUSD 23.4) of capitalised interest costs were added to oil and gas properties and relate to Norwegian development projects. The interest rate for capitalised borrowing costs is calculated at the external facility borrowing rate of LIBOR plus a margin of 3.15% per annum (margin of 3.00% per annum increased to 3.15% per annum from February 2016).

Exploration and appraisal expenditure commitments
The Group participates in joint operations with third parties in oil and gas exploration and appraisal activities. The Group is contractually committed under various concession agreements to complete certain exploration and appraisal programmes. The commitments as at 31 December 2017 are estimated to be MUSD 52.8 (MUSD 88.6 of which MUSD 85.5 related to continuing operations) of which third parties who are joint operations partners will contribute approximately MUSD 31.1 (MUSD 61.4 of which MUSD 59.8 related to continuing operations).

Note 11 Other Tangible Assets

	2017				2016			
MUSD	FPSO	Real estate	Other	Total	FPSO	Real estate	Other	Total
Cost								
1 January	204.8	11.2	36.5	252.5	207.2	11.2	46.5	264.9
Additions	–	–	1.6	1.6	-1.7	–	1.3	-0.4
Disposals	–	–	–	–	–	–	-11.5	-11.5
Spin off IPC	-205.5	–	-8.6	-214.1	–	–	–	–
Change in consolidation	–	-0.6	-0.4	-1.0	–	–	–	–
Currency translation difference	0.7	–	1.3	2.0	-0.7	–	0.2	-0.5
31 December	–	10.6	30.4	41.0	204.8	11.2	36.5	252.5
Depreciation								
1 January	-54.8	-1.8	-29.8	-86.4	-23.7	-1.7	-35.2	-60.6
Disposals	–	–	–	–	–	–	9.4	9.4
Depreciation charge for the year	-10.4	–	-2.8	-13.2	-31.1	-0.1	-4.2	-35.4
Spin off IPC	65.2	–	6.8	72.0	–	–	–	–
Change in consolidation	–	0.6	0.3	0.9	–	–	–	–
Reclassification	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.2	0.2
Currency translation difference	–	–	-1.1	-1.1	–	–	–	–
31 December	–	-1.2	-26.6	-27.8	-54.8	-1.8	-29.8	-86.4
Net book value	**–**	**9.4**	**3.8**	**13.2**	150.0	9.4	6.7	166.1

The depreciation charge for the year is based on cost and an estimated useful life of three to five years for office equipment and other assets. Real estate is depreciated using an estimated useful life of 20 years and taking into account its residual value. Depreciation from continuing operations amounted to MUSD 2.5 (MUSD 3.1) and is included within the general, administration and depreciation line in the income statement. Depreciation from discontinued operations amounted to MUSD 0.3 (MUSD 1.2) and is included within the net result from discontinued operations line in the income statement.

The FPSO located on the Bertam field, Malaysia, is being depreciated over the committed contract term and included in the net result from discontinued operations line in the income statement.

Note12 Goodwill

MUSD	2017	2016
1 January	128.1	–
Additions	–	128.1
31 December	**128.1**	128.1

The Group’s goodwill arose from the acquisition of a further 15 percent interest in the Edvard Grieg field in 2016. Goodwill was included in the Group’s impairment testing as per 31 December 2017 and will be tested for impairment annually as part of the annual impairment testing of oil and gas properties.

Note 13 Financial Assets

MUSD	31 December 2017	31 December 2016
Other shares and participations	6.3	8.9
Other	0.4	0.5
	6.7	9.4

Note 13.1 Other Shares and Participations

	31 December 2017			31 December 2016
	Number of shares	Share %	Book amount MUSD	Book amount MUSD
ShaMaran Petroleum Corp.	121,584,842	5.6 %	6.3	8.9
			6.3	8.9

During 2017, the fair value of the ShaMaran shares was impaired by MUSD 11.2, see section financial expenses in the Directors´ report, page 55.

The fair value of ShaMaran is calculated using the quoted share price at the Toronto Stock Exchange at the balance sheet date and is detailed below.

ShaMaran Petroleum Corp. MUSD	2017	2016
1 January	8.9	4.1
Additions	1.4	–
Fair value movement	-6.2	5.2
Currency translation difference	2.2	-0.4
31 December	**6.3**	8.9

Note 14 Inventories

MUSD	31 December 2017	31 December 2016
Hydrocarbon stocks	4.1	17.1
Drilling equipment and consumable materials	29.6	37.8
	33.7	54.9

Note 15 Trade and Other Receivables

MUSD	31 December 2017	31 December 2016
Trade receivables	202.7	193.4
Underlift	29.4	28.9
Joint operations debtors	15.6	31.2
Prepaid expenses and accrued income	29.3	29.4
Brynhild operating cost share	–	3.0
IPC working capital	23.5	–
Other	3.9	3.0
	304.4	288.9

The trade receivables relate mainly to hydrocarbon sales to a limited number of independent customers from whom there is no recent history of default. The trade receivables balance is current and the provision for bad debt is nil.

The Brynhild operating cost share relates to the short-term portion of the mark-to-market valuation of the Brynhild operating cost share arrangement where the share of the operating cost varies with the oil price. This arrangement ended during the year.

The IPC working capital relates to a residual receivable from IPC for working capital balances following the IPC spin-off which is due in 2018.

Note 16 Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include only cash at hand or on bank. No short term deposits are held as at 31 December 2017.

Note 17 Equity

Note 17.1 Share Capital and Share Premium

MUSD	Share capital Number of shares	Share capital Par value MSEK	Share capital Par value MUSD	Additional paid in capital MUSD
31 December 2015	311,070,330	3.2	0.5	445.0
Share issuance	29,316,115	0.3	0.0	499.8
Treasury shares transferred	–	–	–	34.3
Movements	29,316,115	0.3	0.0	534.1
31 December 2016	**340,386,445**	**3.5**	**0.5**	**979.1**
Distributions	–	–	–	-410.0
Purchase of own shares	–	–	–	-28.0
Share based payments	–	–	–	-13.2
Movements	–	–	–	-451.2
31 December 2017	**340,386,445**	**3.5**	**0.5**	**527.9**

Included in the number of shares issued at 31 December 2017 are 1,233,310 shares which Lundin Petroleum holds in its own name. In 2016, Lundin Petroleum AB issued 27,580,806 new shares to Statoil ASA as part of the Edvard Grieg transaction where an additional 15 percent working interest in the Edvard Grieg field was acquired. In addition, the Company also issued 1,735,309 new shares and transferred 2 million treasury shares held to Statoil ASA.

Note 17.2 Other Reserves

MUSD	Available-for-sale reserve	Hedge reserve	Currency translation reserve	Total
1 January 2016	-10.2	-141.0	-358.1	-509.3
Total comprehensive income	5.3	64.3	8.9	78.5
31 December 2016	-4.9	-76.7	-349.2	-430.8
Total comprehensive income	4.9	76.4	-96.2	-14.9
31 December 2017	–	**-0.3**	**-445.4**	**-445.7**

Note 17.3 Earnings Per Share

Earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net result attributable to shareholders of the Parent Company by the weighted average number of shares for the year.

	2017	2016
Net result attributable to shareholders of the Parent Company, USD		
From continuing operations	384,692,005	-256,696,668
From discontinued operations	46,460,065	-100,043,259
	431,152,070	-356,739,927
Weighted average number of shares for the year	340,237,772	325,808,486
Earnings per share, USD		
From continuing operations	1.13	-0.79
From discontinued operations	0.14	-0.30
	1.27	-1.09
Weighted average diluted number of shares for the year	341,380,316	326,738,233
Earnings per share, USD		
From continuing operations	1.13	-0.79
From discontinued operations	0.14	-0.30
Earnings per share fully diluted, USD	**1.27**	-1.09

Note 18 Financial Liabilities

MUSD	31 December 2017	31 December 2016
Bank loans	3,955.0	4,145.0
Capitalised financing fees	-75.0	-96.7
	3,880.0	4,048.3

Capitalised financing fees amounted to MUSD 75.0 (MUSD 96.7) and related to the establishment costs of the external credit facility. The capitalised financing fees are being amortised over the duration of the credit facility.

For further information, see Note 21

Note 19 Provisions

MUSD	Site Restoration	LTIP	Farm in payment	Pension provision	Other	Total
1 January 2017	407.1	10.1	5.0	1.2	3.5	426.9
Additions	78.3	7.7	–	0.1	0.9	87.0
Changes in estimates	24.2	–	–	–	–	24.2
Disposals	-32.0	–	–	–	–	-32.0
Payments	-3.8	-8.1	–	-0.1	-0.3	-12.3
Unwinding of discount	13.7	–	–	–	–	13.7
Spin off IPC	-91.1	–	-5.2	–	-1.4	-97.7
Currency translation difference	18.2	–	0.2	–	0.1	18.5
31 December 2017	**414.6**	**9.7**	**–**	**1.2**	**2.8**	**428.3**
Non-current	414.6	2.8	–	1.2	2.0	420.6
Current	–	6.9	–	–	0.8	7.7
Total	**414.6**	**9.7**	**–**	**1.2**	**2.8**	**428.3**

Note 19 continued

MUSD	Site Restoration	LTIP	Farm in payment	Pension provision	Other	Total
1 January 2016	368.2	7.0	4.6	1.2	3.7	384.7
Additions	24.2	10.4	–	0.1	0.7	35.4
Changes in estimates	7.4	–	0.5	–	–	7.9
Payments	-10.7	-7.3	–	-0.1	-0.2	-18.3
Unwinding of discount	15.2	–	–	–	–	15.2
Reclassification	–	–	–	–	-0.6	-0.6
Currency translation difference	2.8	–	-0.1	–	-0.1	2.6
31 December 2016	**407.1**	**10.1**	**5.0**	**1.2**	**3.5**	**426.9**
Non-current	407.1	3.2	5.0	1.2	3.5	420.0
Current	–	6.9	–	–	–	6.9
Total	**407.1**	**10.1**	**5.0**	**1.2**	**3.5**	**426.9**

Site Restoration provision

In calculating the present value of the site restoration provision, a pre-tax discount rate of 3.5 percent (3.5 percent) was used which is based on long-term risk-free interest rate projections. The additions in 2017 mainly relates to the liability associated with Norwegian development projects. Based on the estimates used in calculating the site restoration provision as at 31 December 2017, approximately 70 percent of the total amount is expected to be settled after more than 15 years.

LTIP provision

For more information on the Group's LTIP, see Note 29.

Pension provision

In May 2002, the Compensation Committee recommended to the Board of Directors, and the Board of Directors approved, a pension to be paid to Adolf H. Lundin upon his resignation as Chairman of the Board of Directors and his appointment as Honorary Chairman. It was further agreed that upon the death of Adolf H. Lundin, the monthly payments would be paid to his wife, Eva Lundin, for the duration of her life.

Pension payments totalling an annual amount of TCHF 138 (TCHF 138) are payable to Eva Lundin. The Company may, at its option, buy out the obligation to make the pension payments through a lump sum payment in the amount of TCHF 1,800 (TCHF 1,800).

Note 20 Trade and Other Payables

MUSD	31 December 2017	31 December 2016
Trade payables	30.1	13.3
Overlift	12.8	29.9
Joint operations creditors and accrued expenses	188.9	238.8
Other accrued expenses	19.5	16.9
Other	7.7	9.5
	259.0	308.4

Note 21 Financial Assets and Liabilities

Financial assets and liabilities by category

The accounting policies for financial assets and liabilities have been applied to the line items below:

31 December 2017 MUSD	Total	Loan receivables and other receivables at amortised cost	Financial assets at amortised cost	Assets at fair value in OCI[2]	Fair value recognised in profit/loss	Derivatives used for hedging
Other shares and participations	**6.3**	–	–	6.3	–	–
Other non-current financial assets	**0.4**	–	0.4	–	–	–
Derivative instruments	**34.2**	–	–	–	–	34.2
Joint operations debtors	**15.6**	15.6	–	–	–	–
Other current receivables[1]	**259.5**	230.1	–	–	29.4	–
Cash and cash equivalents	**71.4**	71.4	–	–	–	–
	387.4	317.1	0.4	6.3	29.4	34.2

31 December 2017 MUSD	Total	Other liabilities at amortised cost	Financial liabilities at amortised cost	Fair value recognised in profit/loss	Derivatives used for hedging
Financial liabilities	**3,880.0**	–	3,880.0	–	–
Derivative instruments	**9.5**	–	–	–	9.5
Joint operations creditors	**188.9**	188.9	–	–	–
Other current liabilities	**51.2**	38.4	–	12.8	–
	4,129.6	227.3	3,880.0	12.8	9.5

31 December 2016 MUSD	Total	Loan receivables and other receivables at amortised cost	Financial assets at amortised cost	Assets at fair value in OCI[2]	Fair value recognised in profit/loss	Derivatives used for hedging
Other shares and participations	8.9	–	–	8.9	–	–
Other non-current financial assets	0.5	–	0.5	–	–	–
Derivative instruments	17.8	–	–	–	–	17.8
Joint operations debtors	31.2	31.2	–	–	–	–
Other current receivables[1]	305.8	276.9	–	–	28.9	–
Cash and cash equivalents	69.5	69.5	–	–	–	–
	433.7	377.6	0.5	8.9	28.9	17.8

31 December 2016 MUSD	Total	Other liabilities at amortised cost	Financial liabilities at amortised cost	Fair value recognised in profit/loss	Derivatives used for hedging
Financial liabilities	4,048.3	–	4,048.3	–	–
Other non-current liabilities	33.8	33.8	–	–	–
Derivative instruments	67.4	–	–	–	67.4
Joint operations creditors	238.8	238.8	–	–	–
Other current liabilities	52.9	23.0	–	29.9	–
	4,441.2	295.6	4,048.3	29.9	67.4

[1] Prepayments are not included in other current assets, as prepayments are not deemed to be financial instruments.
[2] Other comprehensive income.

The fair value of loan receivables and other receivables is a fair approximation of the book value.

For financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value in the balance sheet, the following fair value measurement hierarchy is used:
– Level 1: based on quoted prices in active markets;
– Level 2: based on inputs other than quoted prices as within level 1, that are either directly or indirectly observable;
– Level 3: based on inputs which are not based on observable market data.

Note 21 continued

Based on this hierarchy, financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value can be detailed as follows:

31 December 2017 MUSD	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Assets			
Other shares and participations	6.3	–	–
Derivative instruments – non-current	–	26.5	–
Derivative instruments – current	–	7.7	–
Underlift	29.4	–	–
	35.7	**34.2**	–
Liabilities			
Derivative instruments – non current	–	3.1	–
Derivative instruments – current	–	6.4	–
Overlift	12.8	–	–
	12.8	**9.5**	–

31 December 2016 MUSD	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Assets			
Other shares and participations	8.9	–	
Derivative instruments – non-current	–	17.0	
Derivative instruments – current	–	0.8	–
Underlift	28.9	–	–
	37.8	**17.8**	–
Liabilities			
Derivative instruments - non current	–	29.8	
Derivative instruments - current	–	37.6	–
Overlift	29.9	–	–
	29.9	**67.4**	–

The outstanding derivative instruments can be specified as follows:

Fair value of outstanding derivative instruments in the balance sheet	31 December 2017		31 December 2016	
MUSD	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities
Interest rate swap	28.3	6.7	17.8	31.6
Currency hedge	5.9	2.8	–	35.8
Total	**34.2**	**9.5**	**17.8**	67.4
Non-current	26.5	3.1	17.0	29.8
Current	7.7	6.4	0.8	37.6
Total	**34.2**	**9.5**	**17.8**	67.4

The fair value of the interest rate swap is calculated using the forward interest rate curve applied to the outstanding portion of the swap transaction. The effective portion of the interest rate swap as at 31 December 2017 amounted to a net receivable of MUSD 21.6 (MUSD -13.8).

The fair value of the currency hedge is calculated using the forward exchange rate curve applied to the outstanding portion of the outstanding currency hedging contracts. The effective portion of the currency hedge as at 31 December 2017 amounted to a net receivable of MUSD 3.1 (MUSD -35.8).

For risks in the financial reporting, see the section Internal control over financial reporting in the Corporate Governance report on page 44 and Risk Management on pages 24–27 for more information.

Note 22 Changes in Liabilities with Cash Flow Movements from Financing Activities

The changes in liabilities whose cash flow movements are disclosed as part of financing activities in the cash flow statement are as follows.

			Non-cash changes				
	At 1 January 2017	Cash flows	Amortisation of deferred financing fees	Spin off IPC	Change in consolidation	Foreign exchange movement	At 31 December 2017
Financial liabilities	4,048.3	-190.0	17.5	8.6	–	-4.4	3,880.0
Other non-current liabilities	33.8	1.3	–	–	-35.1	–	–
	4,082.1	-188.7	17.5	8.6	-35.1	–	3,880.0

Note 23 Financial Risks, Sensitivity Analysis and Derivative Instruments

As an international oil and gas exploration and production company, Lundin Petroleum is exposed to financial risks such as currency risk, interest rate risk, credit risks, liquidity risks as well as the risk related to the fluctuation in the oil price. The Group seeks to control these risks through sound management practice and the use of internationally accepted financial instruments, such as oil price, interest rate and foreign exchange hedges. Lundin Petroleum uses financial instruments solely for the purpose of minimising risks in the Group's business.

For further information on risks in the financial reporting, see the section Internal Control over financial reporting in the Corporate Governance report on page 44 and Risk Management on pages 24–27.

Capital management

The Group's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Group's ability to continue as a going concern and to meet its committed work programme requirements in order to create shareholder value. The Group may put in place new credit facilities, repay debt, or other such restructuring activities as appropriate. Group management continuously monitors and manages the Group's net debt position in order to assess the requirement for changes to the capital structure to meet the objectives and to maintain flexibility. Lundin Petroleum is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

Apart from the proposed inaugural cash dividend to the AGM 2018, no significant changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes during 2017.

Lundin Petroleum monitors capital on the basis of net debt and financial agreements. Net debt is calculated as bank loans as shown in the balance sheet less cash and cash equivalents.

MUSD	31 December 2017	31 December 2016
Bank loans	3,955.0	4,145.0
Cash and cash equivalents	-71.4	-69.5
Net debt	**3,883.6**	4,075.5

The decrease in net debt compared to 2016 is mainly due to the positive free cash flow generated during 2017.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk to the earnings due to uncertain future interest rates.

Lundin Petroleum is exposed to interest rate risk through the credit facility, see also Liquidity risk below. The interest rate for capitalised borrowing costs is calculated at the external facility borrowing rate of LIBOR plus a margin of 3.15% per annum (margin of 3.00% per annum increased to 3.15% per annum from February 2016). Lundin Petroleum will assess the benefits of interest rate hedging on borrowings on a continuous basis. If the hedging contract provides a reduction in the interest rate risk at a price that is deemed acceptable to the Group, then Lundin Petroleum may choose to enter into an interest rate hedge.

The total interest expense for 2017 amounted to MUSD 178.5 which included MUSD 63.5 of capitalised interest related to borrowings for the Group's development activities. A 100 basis point shift in the interest rate would have resulted in a change in the total interest expense for the year of MUSD 13.4, taking into account the Group's interest rate hedges for 2017.

Note 23 continued

The Group has entered into interest rate hedging as follows:

Borrowings MUSD	Fixing of floating LIBOR Rate per annum	Settlement period
3,000	1.87%	Jan 2018 — Dec 2018
3,000	1.42%	Jan 2019 — Dec 2019
1,750	2.01%	Jan 2020 — Dec 2020
1,000	2.17%	Jan 2021 — Dec 2021
1,000	2.37%	Jan 2022 — Dec 2022

Currency risk
Lundin Petroleum is a Swedish company which is operating globally and therefore attracts substantial foreign exchange exposure, both on transactions as well as on the translation from functional currency for entities to the Group's presentational currency of the US Dollar. The main functional currencies of Lundin Petroleum's subsidiaries are Norwegian Krone (NOK) and Euro (EUR), as well as US Dollar, making Lundin Petroleum sensitive to fluctuations of these currencies against the US Dollar.

Transaction exposure
Lundin Petroleum's policy on the currency rate hedging is, in case of currency exposure, to consider setting the rate of exchange for known costs in non-US Dollar currencies to US Dollars in advance so that future US Dollar cost levels can be forecasted with a reasonable degree of certainty. The Group will take into account the current rates of exchange and market expectations in comparison to historic trends and volatility in making the decision to hedge.

The Group has entered into currency hedging contracts fixing the rate of exchange from US Dollar into Norwegian Krone to meet Norwegian Krone operational requirements as summarised in the table below.

Buy	Sell	Average contractual exchange rate	Settlement period
MNOK 3,493.0	MUSD 424.2	NOK 8.23:USD 1	Jan 2018 — Dec 2018
MNOK 1,672.4	MUSD 200.4	NOK 8.35:USD 1	Jan 2019 — Dec 2019
MNOK 1,000.0	MUSD 130.0	NOK 7.69:USD 1	Jan 2020 — Dec 2020
MNOK 750.0	MUSD 98.3	NOK 7.63:USD 1	Jan 2021 — Dec 2021
MNOK 500.0	MUSD 65.6	NOK 7.62:USD 1	Jan 2022 — Dec 2022

Under IAS 39, subject to hedge effectiveness testing, all of the hedges are treated as effective and changes to the fair value are reflected in other comprehensive income. At 31 December 2017, a net current receivable of MUSD 1.3 (MUSD -36.8) and a net non-current receivable of MUSD 23.4 (MUSD -12.8) have been recognised representing the fair value of the outstanding currency and interest rate hedges.

Foreign exchange exposure
The following table summarises the effect that a change in these currencies against the US Dollar would have on operating profit through the conversion of the income statements of the Group's subsidiaries from functional currency to the presentation currency US Dollar for the year ended 31 December 2017.

Operating result in the financial statements, MUSD		**812.4**	**812.4**
Shift of currency exchange rates	Average rate 2017	10% USD weakening	10% USD strengthening
EUR/USD	0.8855	0.8050	0.9741
SEK/USD	8.5481	7.7710	9.4029
NOK/USD	8.2712	7.5193	9.0983
RUR/USD	58.3353	53.0321	64.1688
CHF/USD	0.9848	0.8953	1.0833
Total effect on operating result, MUSD		**-69.2**	**69.2**

The foreign currency risk to the Group's income and equity from conversion exposure is not hedged.

As described in the Directors' report on page 55, the foreign exchange result in the income statement is mainly impacted by foreign exchange movements on the revaluation of the loan and working capital balances. A 10 percent strengthening in the US Dollar currency rate against the other Group currency rates would result in a MUSD 318.5 lower reported foreign exchange gain in the income statement.

The impact on the foreign exchange result from a change in the US Dollar currency compared to the other Group currencies is mainly due to the bank loans denominated in US Dollar.

Note 23 continued

Price of oil and gas

Price of oil and gas are affected by the normal economic drivers of supply and demand as well as the financial investors and market uncertainty. Factors that influence these include operational decisions, natural disasters, economic conditions, political instability or conflicts or actions by major oil exporting countries. Price fluctuations can affect Lundin Petroleum's financial position.

The table below summarises the effect that a change in the oil price would have had on the net result and equity at 31 December 2017:

Net result from continuing operations in the financial statements, MUSD	**380.9**	**380.9**
Possible shift	-10%	10%
Total effect on net result from continuing operations, MUSD	**-38.5**	**38.5**

The impact on the net result from a change in oil price is reduced due to the 78 percent tax rate in Norway.

Lundin Petroleum's policy is to adopt a flexible approach towards oil price hedging, based on an assessment of the benefits of the hedge contract in specific circumstances. Based on analysis of the circumstances, Lundin Petroleum will assess the benefits of forward hedging monthly sales contracts for the purpose of establishing cash flow. If it believes that the hedging contract will provide an enhanced cash flow then it may choose to enter into an oil price hedge.

For the year ended 31 December 2017, the Group did not enter into oil price hedging contracts and there are no oil price hedging contracts outstanding as at 31 December 2017.

Credit risk

Lundin Petroleum's policy is to limit credit risk by limiting the counter-parties to major banks and oil companies. Where it is determined that there is a credit risk for oil and gas sales, the policy is to require an irrevocable letter of credit for the full value of the sale. The policy on joint operations parties is to rely on the provisions of the underlying joint operating agreements to take possession of the licence or the joint operations partner's share of production for non-payment of cash calls or other amounts due.

As at 31 December 2017, the Group's trade receivables amounted to MUSD 202.7 (MUSD 193.4). There is no recent history of default. Other long-term and short-term receivables are considered recoverable and no provision for bad debt was accounted for as at 31 December 2017. Cash and cash equivalents are maintained with banks having strong long-term credit ratings.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is defined as the risk that the Group could not be able to settle or meet its obligations on time or at a reasonable price. Group treasury is responsible for liquidity, funding as well as settlement management. In addition, liquidity and funding risks and related processes and policies are overseen by Group management.

In February 2016, Lundin Petroleum replaced its existing USD 4.0 billion lending facility, which was due to reduce in availability from June 2016 and mature in 2019, with a committed seven year senior secured reserve-based lending facility of up to USD 5.0 billion, with an initial committed amount of USD 4.3 billion. The committed amount has subsequently been increased to USD 5.0 billion. The facility is secured against certain cash flows generated by the Group. The amount available under the facility is recalculated every six months based upon the calculated cash flow generated by certain producing fields and fields under development at an oil price and economic assumptions agreed with the banking syndicate providing the facility.

The facility agreement provides that an "event of default" occurs where the Group does not comply with certain material covenants or where certain events occur as specified in the agreement, as are customary in financing agreements of this size and nature. Two of the main covenants are the net debt to EBIDTA and the EBITDA to financial charges testing the ability to repay debt. If such an event of default occurs and subject to any applicable cure periods, the external lenders may take certain specified actions to enforce their security, including accelerating the repayment of outstanding amounts under the credit facility.

Note 23 continued

The table below analyses the Group's financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period at the balance sheet date to the contractual maturity date. Loan repayments are made based upon a net present value calculation of the assets' future cash flows. No loan repayments are currently forecast under this calculation.

MUSD	31 December 2017	31 December 2016
Non-current		
Repayment within 1 – 2 years:		
– Derivative instruments	–	29.8
Repayment within 2 – 5 years:		
– Bank loans	3,955.0	1,132.9
– Derivative instruments	3.1	–
Repayment after 5 years:		
– Bank loans	–	3,012.1
– Other non-current liabilities	–	33.8
	3,958.1	4,208.6
Current		
Repayment within 6 months:		
– Trade payables	30.1	13.3
– Overlift	12.8	29.9
– Tax liabilities	0.6	0.2
– Joint operations creditors	188.9	238.8
– Other current liabilities	7.7	9.5
– Derivative instruments	3.2	19.5
Repayment after 6 months:		
– Derivative instruments	3.2	18.1
	246.5	329.3

Note 24 Pledged Assets

In February 2016, Lundin Petroleum entered into a committed seven year senior secured reserve-based lending facility of USD 5.0 billion. The financing facility is a reserve-based lending facility secured against certain cash flows generated by the Group. The amount available under the facility is recalculated every six months based upon the calculated cash flow generated by certain producing fields and fields under development at an oil price and economic assumptions agreed with the banking syndicate providing the facility. The facility is secured by a pledge over the shares of certain Group companies and a charge over some of the bank accounts of the pledged companies. The pledged assets at 31 December 2017 amounted to MUSD 6.715.3 (MUSD 743.8) and represented the carrying value of the pledge of the Group companies whose shares are pledged as described in the Parent Company section on page 98.

Note 25 Contingent Liabilities and Assets

Contingent liabilities

As part of the IPC spin-off that was completed on 24 April 2017, the Company has indemnified IPC for certain legal proceedings related to the period before spin-off. The Company has not provided for any costs in relation hereto as per 31 December 2017 as it does not believe the proceedings will lead to any liability for the Company.

Note 26 Related Party Transactions

Lundin Petroleum recognises the following related parties: associated companies, jointly controlled entities, key management personnel and members of their close family or other parties that are partly, directly or indirectly, controlled by key management personnel or of its family or of any individual that controls, or has joint control or significant influence over the entity.

Note 26 continued

During the year, the Group has entered into transactions with related parties on a commercial basis and the material transactions are described below:

MUSD	2017	2016
Sale of oil and related products	176.2	155.0
Sale of services	3.4	0.3
Purchase of services	-1.9	-0.4

Since 30 June 2016, being the date Statoil ASA's holding in Lundin Petroleum increased to 20.1 percent, the Group has sold oil and related products to the Statoil group on an arm's-length basis amounting to MUSD 176.2 for the year (MUSD 155.0).

The related party transactions concern other parties that are controlled by key management personnel. Key management personnel include members of the Board of directors and Group management. The remuneration to the Board of directors and Group management is disclosed in Note 28. The increase in related party transactions compared to 2016 is due to the IPC spin off following what certain services are provided to and purchased from IPC.

As at the date of the IPC spin-off, the Group had a residual receivable for working capital from IPC of MUSD 27.4 which has been reduced to MUSD 23.5. This receivable is reported as current asset as it is due during 2018.

Note 27 Average Number of Employees

	2017		2016	
Average number of employees per country	**Total employees**	**of which men**	**Total employees**	**of which men**
Parent Company in Sweden	2	1	2	1
Subsidiaries abroad continuing operations				
Norway	354	266	344	258
Switzerland	34	21	45	26
Russia	16	10	16	10
Netherlands	1	1	1	1
Total	**405**	**298**	406	295
Total continuing operations	**407**	**299**	408	296
Discontinued operations[1]				
Malaysia	57	36	105	66
France	47	36	48	40
Netherlands	5	3	5	3
Total discontinued operations[1]	**109**	**75**	158	109

[1] Average number of employees until IPC spin-off.

	2017		2016	
Board members and Group management	**Total at year end**	**of which men**	**Total at year end**	**of which men**
Parent Company in Sweden				
Board members[1]	7	4	7	4
Subsidiaries abroad				
Group management	7	5	7	6
Total Group	**14**	**9**	14	10

[1] Alex Schneiter, Chief Executive Officer (CEO) and Board Member is only included in Group management.

Note 28 Remuneration to the Board of Directors, Group Management and Other Employees

Salaries, other remuneration and social security costs TUSD	2017 Salaries and other remuneration	2017 Social security costs	2016 Salaries and other remuneration	2016 Social security costs
Parent Company in Sweden				
Board members	569	106	582	116
Employees	314	178	308	157
Subsidiaries abroad continuing operations				
Group management	10,625	1,325	6,696	1,069
Other employees	84,730	20,910	75,432	18,812
Total continuing operations	**96,238**	**22,519**	83,018	20,154
of which pension costs		**8,822**		7,655
Discontinued operations				
Other employees	3,612	804	17,960	3,025
of which pension costs		314		1,157

Note: No performance based incentive plan vested in 2016.

Salaries and other remuneration for the Board members and Group management [1] TUSD	Fixed Board remuneration/ fixed salary	Other benefits[1]	Short-term variable salary [2]	Performance based incentive plan	Remuneration for committee work	Remuneration outside of directorship	Pension	Total 2017
Parent Company in Sweden								
Board members								
Ian H. Lundin	126	–	–	–	12	175	–	313
Peggy Bruzelius	60	–	–	–	18	–	–	78
C. Ashley Heppenstall	60	–	–	3,516	12	609	–	4,197
Lukas H. Lundin	60	–	–	–	–	–	–	60
Grace Reksten Skaugen	60	–	–	–	12	–	–	72
Jakob Thomasen	31	–	–	–	6	–	–	37
Magnus Unger	29	–	–	–	6	18	–	53
Cecilia Vieweg	60	–	–	–	17	–	–	77
Total Board members	**486**	**–**	**–**	**3,516**	**83**	**802**	**–**	**4,887**
Subsidiaries abroad								
Group management								
Alex Schneiter	772	19	965	2,183	–	–	176	4,115
Other [3]	2,048	269	1,601	2,768	–	–	404	7,090
Total Group management	**2,820**	**288**	**2,566**	**4,951**	**–**	**–**	**580**	**11,205**

[1] Other benefits include school fees and health insurance for Group management.
[2] To improve the relevance of remuneration reporting, this table will from this year on include the short-term variable salary for the financial year reported, previously having reflected timing of decision. This column shows bonuses awarded for achievements in 2017, including a discretionary award to the CEO and some other members of Group management, see page 41.
[3] Comprises nine persons which is higher than in prior years as part of Group management moved to IPC following the IPC spin-off. Comprises Chief Financial Officer (both pre and post IPC spin-off), Chief Operating Officer, Vice President Corporate Responsibility, Vice President Legal (both pre and post IPC spin-off), Vice President Communications and Investor Relations, Vice President Corporate Finance and Vice President Human Resources and Shared Services.

Note: The performance based incentive plan that was awarded in 2014 when C. Ashley Heppenstall was the CEO of the Company vested in 2017. The amount mentioned in the table above relates to this award and does not relate to his work as Board Member.

Note 28 continued

Salaries and other remuneration for the Board members and Group management[1] TUSD	Fixed Board remuneration/ fixed salary	Other benefits[1]	Short-term variable salary[2]	Unit bonus plan	Remuneration for committee work	Remuneration for work outside of directorship	Pension	Total 2016
Parent Company in Sweden								
Board members								
Ian H. Lundin	123	–	–	–	12	175	–	310
Peggy Bruzelius	58	–	–	–	17	–	–	75
C. Ashley Heppenstall	58	–	–	–	6	608	–	672
Lukas H. Lundin	58	–	–	–	–	–	–	58
William A. Rand	29	–	–	–	12	–	–	41
Grace Reksten Skaugen	58	–	–	–	6	–	–	64
Magnus Unger	58	–	–	–	12	18	–	88
Cecilia Vieweg	58	–	–	–	17	–	–	75
Total Board members	**500**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**82**	**801**	**–**	**1,383**
Subsidiaries abroad								
Group management								
Alex Schneiter	771	39	900	–	–	–	162	1,872
Other[3]	2,598	144	1,998	246	–	–	438	5,424
Total Group management	**3,369**	**183**	**2,898**	**246**	**–**	**–**	**600**	**7,296**

1 Other benefits include school fees and health insurance for Group management.
2 To improve the relevance of remuneration reporting, this table will from this year on include the short-term variable salary for the financial year reported, previously having reflected timing of decision. This column shows bonuses awarded for achievements in 2016, including a discretionary award to the CEO and some other members of Group management, see also page 41. Due to this, the numbers in this table have changed compared to the annual report 2016.
3 Comprises six persons (Chief Financial Officer, Chief Operating Officer, Vice President Corporate Responsibility, Vice President Legal, Vice President Corporate Planning and Investor Relations, Vice President Corporate Finance).

Note: No performance based incentive plan vested in 2016.

Board members
There are no severance pay agreements in place for any non-executive directors and such directors are not eligible to participate in any of the Group's incentive programmes.

Group management
The pension contribution for Group management is between 15 percent and 18 percent of the qualifying income for pension purposes. The Company provides for 60 percent of the pension contribution and the employee for the remaining 40 percent. Qualifying income is defined as annual base salary and short-term variable salary and is capped at approximately TCHF 846 (TCHF 846). The normal retirement age for the CEO is 65 years.

A mutual termination period of between three months and twelve months applies between the Company and Group management, depending on the duration of the employment with the Company. In addition, severance terms are incorporated into the employment contracts for executives that give rise to compensation, up to two years' base salary, in the event of termination of employment due to a change of control of the Company. The Board of Directors is further authorised, in individual cases, to approve severance arrangements, in addition to the notice periods and the severance arrangements in respect of a change of control of the Company, where employment is terminated by the Company without cause, or otherwise in circumstances at the discretion of the Board. Such severance arrangements may provide for the payment of up to one year's base salary; no other benefits shall be included. Severance payments in aggregate (i.e. for notice periods and severance arrangements) shall be limited to a maximum of two years' base salary.

See page 41–43 of the Corporate Governance report for further information on the Group's principles of remuneration and the Policy on Remuneration for the Group management for 2017.

Note 29 Long-term Incentive Plans

The Company maintains the long-term incentive plans (LTIP) described below.

Unit Bonus Plan

In 2008, Lundin Petroleum implemented a LTIP scheme consisting of a Unit Bonus Plan which provides for an annual grant of units that will lead to a cash payment at vesting. The LTIP has a three year duration whereby the initial grant of units vested equally in three tranches: one third after one year; one third after two years; and the final third after three years. The cash payment is conditional upon the holder of the units remaining an employee of the Group at the time of payment. The share price for determining the cash payment at the end of each vesting period will be the average of the Lundin Petroleum closing share price for the period five trading days prior to and following the actual vesting date. The exercise price at vesting date 31 May 2017 was SEK 169.79.

LTIPs that follow the same principles as the 2008 LTIP have subsequently been implemented each year.

The following table shows the number of units issued under the LTIPs, the amount outstanding as at 31 December 2017 and the year in which the units will vest.

	Plan				
Unit Bonus Plan	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**	**2017**	**Total**
Outstanding at the beginning of the period	117,433	277,928	360,099	–	755,460
Recalculation awards following IPC spin-off / dividend	7,405	17,002	21,339	–	45,746
Awarded during the period	–	–	–	288,216	288,216
Forfeited during the period	-466	-10,188	-28,163	–	-38,817
Exercised during the period	-124,372	-148,840	-129,232	–	-402,444
Outstanding at the end of the period	–	135,902	224,043	288,216	648,161
Vesting date					
31 May 2018	–	135,902	113,320	96,072	345,294
31 May 2019	–	–	110,723	96,072	206,795
31 May 2020	–	–	–	96,072	96,072
Outstanding at the end of the period	–	135,902	224,043	288,216	648,161

The costs associated with the unit bonus plans are as given in the following table.

Unit Bonus Plan MUSD	**2017**	**2016**
2013	–	2.0
2014	1.5	2.0
2015	1.9	3.6
2016	2.4	2.5
2017	1.7	–
	7.5	10.1

LTIP awards are recognised in the financial statements pro rata over their vesting period. The total carrying amount for the provision for the Unit Bonus Plan including social costs at 31 December 2017 amounted to MUSD 9.7 (MUSD 10.1). The provision is calculated based on Lundin Petroleum's share price at the balance sheet date. The closing share price at 31 December 2017 was SEK 187.80.

Performance Based Incentive Plan

The 2015, 2016 and 2017 AGMs resolved a long-term performance based incentive plan in respect of Group management and a number of key employees.

The 2017 plan is effective from 1 July 2017 and the 2017 award has been accounted for from the second half of 2017. The awards made in respect of 2017 vest over three years from 1 July 2017 subject to certain performance conditions being met. Each award was fair valued at the date of grant at SEK 100.10 using an option pricing model.

The 2016 plan is effective from 1 July 2016 and vest over three years from 1 July 2016 subject to certain performance conditions being met. The outstanding number of awards increased compared to the original number of awards as a result of the dividend distribution of the IPC business as per the plan rules. Each original award was fair valued at the date of grant at SEK 89.30 using an option pricing model. Awards given to employees now employed by IPC following the IPC spin-off have been pro-rated until the spin-off date 24 April 2017.

The 2015 plan is effective from 1 July 2015 and vest over three years from 1 July 2015 subject to certain performance conditions being met. The outstanding number of awards increased compared to the original number of awards as a result of the dividend distribution of the IPC business as per the plan rules. Each original award was fair valued at the date of grant at SEK 91.40 using an option pricing model. Awards given to employees now employed by IPC following the IPC spin-off have been pro-rated until the spin-off date 24 April 2017.

Note 29 continued

The following table shows the number of units issued under the LTIPs, the amount outstanding as at 31 December 2017 and the year in which the units will vest.

	Plan				
Performance Based Incentive Plan	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**	**2017**	**Total**
Outstanding at the beginning of the period	602,554	684,372	512,595	–	1,799,521
Recalculation awards following IPC spin-off / dividend	38,077	38,310	24,615	–	101,002
Awarded during the period	–	–	–	355,954	355,954
Forfeited during the period	–	-76,179	-130,308	–	-206,487
Exercised during the period	-640,631	–	–	–	-640,631
Outstanding at the end of the period	–	646,503	406,902	355,954	1,409,359
Vesting date					
30 June 2018	–	646,503	–	–	646,503
30 June 2019	–	–	406,902	–	406,902
30 June 2020	–	–	–	355,954	355,954
Outstanding at the end of the period	–	646,503	406,902	355,954	1,409,359

The costs associated with the long-term performance based incentive plans are as given in the following table.

Performance Based Incentive Plan MUSD	**2017**	**2016**
2014	0.8	1.5
2015	1.5	1.9
2016	1.4	0.9
2017	0.7	–
	4.4	4.3

LTIP awards are recognised in the financial statements pro rata over their vesting period. The total effect on equity for the Performance Based Incentive Plan at 31 December 2017 amounted to MUSD 7.3 (MUSD 7.7). The effect on equity is calculated based on the fair value at date of grant.

Note 30 Remuneration to the Group's Auditors

TUSD	**2017**	**2016**
PwC		
Audit fees	501	830
Out of which to PricewaterhouseCoopers AB	*242*	*200*
Audit related	44	84
Out of which to PricewaterhouseCoopers AB	*20*	–
Tax advisory services	23	24
Out of which to PricewaterhouseCoopers AB	–	–
Other fees	18	36
Out of which to PricewaterhouseCoopers AB	*7*	*6*
Total PwC	**586**	974
Out of which to PricewaterhouseCoopers AB	***269***	*206*
Remuneration to other auditors than PwC	79	41
Total audit fees excluding fees for IPC spin-off	**665**	1,015
Out of which to PricewaterhouseCoopers AB	***269***	*206*
Fees PwC for IPC spin-off	471	–
Out of which to PricewaterhouseCoopers AB	–	–
Total audit fees	**1,136**	1,015
Out of which to PricewaterhouseCoopers AB	***269***	*206*

Audit fees include the review of the 2017 half year report. Audit related costs include special assignments such as licence audits and PSC audits.

Note 31 Subsequent Events

There are no subsequent events to report.

Annual Accounts of the Parent Company

Parent Company

The business of the Parent Company is investment in and management of oil and gas assets. The net result for the Parent Company amounted to MSEK 46,648.6 (MSEK -103.3) for the year.

The result included MSEK 46,542.9 financial income as a result of an internal restructuring prior to the IPC spin-off. The result excluding this financial income amounts to MSEK 105.7 (MSEK -103.3).

The result included general and administrative expenses of MSEK 146.7 (MSEK 106.6) and net finance income of MSEK 243.1 (MSEK -0.5) when excluding the finance income as a result of the internal restructuring. Net financial income includes MSEK 238.6 (MSEK —) dividend received from a subsidiary.

The financial income as a result of the internal restructuring consists of received dividends from a subsidiary and results on the sale of subsidiary companies offset by the charges in relation to the IPC spin-off. As part of the internal restructuring that was completed on 7 April 2017, Lundin Petroleum AB sold all the shares held in two subsidiary companies and acquired all the shares of a newly incorporated company that holds all the shares in Lundin Norway AS. These transactions increased the shares in subsidiaries of the Company to MSEK 55,118.9.

Pledged assets of MSEK 55,118.9 (MSEK 6,740.3) relate to the carrying value of the pledge of the shares in respect of the financing facility entered into by its fully-owned subsidiary Lundin Petroleum Holding BV, see also Note 24 in the notes to the financial statements of the Group.

In June 2010, the Swedish International Public Prosecution Office commenced an investigation into alleged violations of international humanitarian law in Sudan during 1997—2003. The Company has cooperated extensively and proactively with the Prosecution Office by providing information regarding its operations in Block 5A in Sudan during the relevant time period. Ian H. Lundin and Alex Schneiter have been interviewed by the Prosecution Office and were notified of the suspicions that are the basis for the investigation. This is a normal part of Swedish legal procedure for any investigation and no charges have been brought, nor does this mean that charges will be brought. As repeatedly stated, Lundin Petroleum categorically refutes all allegations of wrongdoing and will cooperate with the Prosecution Office's investigation. Lundin Petroleum strongly believes that it was a force for good in Sudan and that its activities contributed to the improvement of the lives of the people of Sudan.

Accounting Policies

The financial statements of the Parent Company are prepared in accordance with accounting policies generally accepted in Sweden, applying RFR 2 issued by the Swedish Financial Reporting Board and the Annual Accounts Act (1995: 1554). RFR 2 requires the Parent Company to use similar accounting policies as for the Group, i.e. IFRS to the extent allowed by RFR 2. The Parent Company's accounting policies do not in any material respect deviate from the Group policies, see pages 64—69.

Parent Company Income Statement
for the Financial Year Ended 31 December

Expressed in MSEK	Note	2017	2016
Revenue		9.4	3.8
General and administration expenses		-146.7	-106.6
Operating loss		**-137.3**	-102.8
Result from financial investments			
Finance income	1	46,786.4	3.5
Finance cost	2	-0.5	-4.0
		46,785.9	-0.5
Profit/loss before tax		**46,648.6**	-103.3
Income tax	3	–	–
Net result		**46,648.6**	-103.3

Parent Company Comprehensive Income Statement
for the Financial Year Ended 31 December

Expressed in MSEK	2017	2016
Net result	46,648.6	-103.3
Other comprehensive income	–	–
Total comprehensive income	**46,648.6**	-103.3
Attributable to:		
Shareholders of the Parent Company	46,648.6	-103.3
	46,648.6	-103.3

Parent Company Balance Sheet

for the Financial Year Ended 31 December

Expressed in MSEK	Note	2017	2016
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Shares in subsidiaries	9	55,118.9	12,256.6
Total non-current assets		**55,118.9**	12,256.6
Current assets			
Prepaid expenses and accrued income		1.5	5.4
Other receivables	4	6.0	15.3
Cash and cash equivalents		4.8	3.2
Total current assets		**12.3**	23.9
TOTAL ASSETS		**55,131.2**	12,280.5
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Restricted equity			
Share capital		3.5	3.5
Statutory reserve		861.3	861.3
Total restricted equity		**864.8**	864.8
Unrestricted equity			
Other reserves		6,599.2	6,828.8
Retained earnings		824.0	4,622.6
Net result		46,648.6	-103.3
Total unrestricted equity		**54,071.8**	11,348.1
Total equity		**54,936.6**	12,212.9
Non-current liabilities			
Provisions		0.6	0.6
Payables to Group companies		–	49.4
Total non-current liabilities		**0.6**	50.0
Current liabilities			
Trade payables		3.0	1.9
Payables to Group companies		181.9	–
Accrued expenses and prepaid income	5	8.7	14.4
Other liabilities		0.4	1.3
Total current liabilities		**194.0**	17.6
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**55,131.2**	12,280.5

Parent Company Statement of Cash Flow

for the Financial Year Ended 31 December

Expressed in MSEK	2017	2016
Cash flow from operations		
Net result	46,648.6	-103.3
Adjustment for		
Foreign currency exchange loss	-1.6	-2.2
Internal restructuring	-46,606.6	–
Other	–	26.8
Changes in working capital:		
Changes in current assets	13.2	-3.2
Changes in current liabilities	176.0	10.6
Total cash flow from operations activities	**229.6**	-71.3
Cash flow from financing activities		
Changes in long-term liabilities	–	-467.5
Purchase of own shares	-229.6	–
Proceeds from share issues /treasury shares	–	544.1
Total cash flow from financing activities	**-229.6**	76.6
Change in cash and cash equivalents	**–**	5.3
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	3.2	0.4
Currency exchange difference in cash and cash equivalents	1.6	-2.5
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	**4.8**	3.2

Parent Company Statement of Changes in Equity

for the Financial Year Ended 31 December

	Restricted Equity		Unrestricted Equity			
Expressed in MSEK	Share capital	Statutory reserve	Other reserves	Retained earnings	Total	Total equity
Balance at 1 January 2016	3.2	861.3	2,295.3	4,622.6	6,917.9	7,782.4
Total comprehensive income	–	–	–	-103.3	-103.3	-103.3
Transactions with owners						
Issuance of shares/sale of treasury shares	0.3[1]	–	4,533.5[1]	–	4,533.5	4,533.8
Balance at 31 December 2016	**3.5**	**861.3**	**6,828.8**	**4,519.3**	**11,348.1**	**12,212.9**
Total comprehensive income	–	–	–	46,648.6	46,648.6	46,648.6
Transactions with owners						
Purchase of own shares	–	–	-299.6	–	-299.6	-299.6
Distributions	–	–	–	-3,695.3	3,695.3	3,695.3
Total transactions with owners	**–**	**–**	**-299.6**	**-3,695.3**	**-3,924.9**	**-3,924.9**
Balance at 31 December 2017	**3.5**	**861.3**	**6,599.2**	**47,472.6**	**54,071.8**	**54,936.6**

[1] In 2016, Lundin Petroleum AB issued 27,580,806 new shares to Statoil ASA as part of the Edvard Grieg transaction. In addition, the Company also issued 1,735,309 new shares and transferred 2 million treasury shares held to Statoil ASA in exchange for a cash consideration of MSEK 544.1 based upon a share price of SEK 145.66 per share. These three share transactions increased the share capital/premium of the Company by an amount of MSEK 4,533.8.

Notes to the Financial Statements
of the Parent Company

Note 1 Finance Income

MSEK	2017	2016
Result on internal restructuring	46,542.9	–
Dividend	238.6	–
Guarantee fees	3.3	3.5
Foreign exchange gain	1.6	–
	46,786.4	3.5

The result on the internal restructuring consists of received dividends from a subsidiary (MSEK 54,656.2), the result on the sale of subsidiary companies (MSEK -8,049.1) and the charges in relation to the IPC spin-off (MSEK 64.2).

Note 2 Finance Costs

MSEK	2017	2016
Interest expenses Group	0.5	1.8
Foreign exchange losses, net	–	2.2
	0.5	4.0

Note 3 Income Tax

MSEK	2017	2016
Net result before tax	46,648.6	-103.3
Tax calculated at the corporate tax rate in Sweden 22% (22%)	-10,262.7	22.7
Tax effect of received dividend	12,076.9	–
Tax effect of expenses non-deductible for tax purposes	-1,775.7	-1.9
Increase unrecorded tax losses	-38.5	-20.8
	–	–

Note 4 Other Receivables

MSEK	31 December 2017	31 December 2016
Due from Group companies	0.7	11.7
VAT receivable	1.2	0.7
Other	4.1	2.9
	6.0	15.3

Note 5 Accrued Expenses and Prepaid Income

MSEK	31 December 2017	31 December 2016
Social security costs	1.5	1.6
Directors fees	1.3	0.5
Audit fees	0.6	0.8
Outside services	5.0	11.5
	8.7	14.4

Note 6 Pledged Assets, Contingent Liabilities and Assets

Pledged assets relate to the carrying value of the pledge of the shares in respect of the financing facility entered into by the wholly-owned subsidiary Lundin Petroleum Holding BV, see Note 23 in the notes to the financial statements of the Group.

Note 7 Remuneration to the Auditor

MSEK	2017	2016
PwC		
Audit fees	2.1	1.6
Audit related	0.1	–
	2.2	1.6

There has been no remuneration to any auditors other than PricewaterhouseCoopers AB.

Note 8 Proposed Disposition of Unappropriated Earnings

The Annual General Meeting 2018 has an unrestricted equity at its disposal of MSEK 54,071.8, including the net result for the year of MSEK 46,648.6.

The Board of Directors propose that the Annual General Meeting dispose of the unrestricted equity as follows:

MSEK	
Dividend payable at 4.00 SEK per share [1]	1,354.1
Brought forward	52,717.7
Unrestricted equity	54,071.8

[1] Dividend is based on the number of shares outstanding at the record date and the total dividend amount may change by the record date depending on repurchases of own shares.

Note 9 Shares in Subsidiaries

MSEK	Registration number	Registered office	Total number of shares issued	Percentage owned	Nominal value per share	Book amount 31 Dec 2017
Directly owned						
Lundin Petroleum Holding BV	68246226	The Hague, Netherlands	100	100	EUR 1.00	55,118.9
Indirectly owned						
Lundin Norway AS	986 209 409	Lysaker, Norway	4,930,000	100	NOK 100.00	
Lundin Petroleum Marketing SA	660.6.133.015-6	Collonge-Bellerive, Switzerland	1,000	100	CHF 100.00	
Lundin Petroleum SA	660.0.330.999-0	Collonge-Bellerive, Switzerland	1,000	100	CHF 100.00	
Lundin Petroleum Services BV	68359985	The Hague, Netherlands	100	100	EUR 1.00	
Lundin Russia BV	27290574	The Hague, Netherlands	18,000	100	EUR 1.00	
- Lundin Russia Ltd.	656565-4	Vancouver, Canada	55,855,414	100	CAD 1.00	
- Culmore Holding Ltd	162316	Nicosia, Cyprus	1,002	100	CYP 1.00	
- Lundin Lagansky BV	27292984	The Hague, Netherlands	18,000	100	EUR 1.00	

Board Assurance

As at 23 March 2018, the Board of Directors and the President of Lundin Petroleum AB have adopted this annual report for the financial year ended 31 December 2017.

Board Assurance

The Board of Directors and the President & CEO certify that the annual financial report for the Parent Company has been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in Sweden and that the consolidated accounts have been prepared in accordance with IFRS as adopted by the EU and give a true and fair view of the financial position and profit of the Company and the Group and provides a fair review of the performance of the Group's and Parent Company's business, and describes the principal risks and uncertainties that the Company and the companies in the Group face.

Stockholm, 23 March 2018

Lundin Petroleum AB (publ) Reg. Nr. 556610-8055

Ian H. Lundin
Chairman

Alex Schneiter
President & CEO

Peggy Bruzelius
Board Member

C. Ashley Heppenstall
Board Member

Lukas H. Lundin
Board Member

Grace Reksten Skaugen
Board Member

Jakob Thomasen
Board Member

Cecilia Vieweg
Board Member

Our audit report was issued on March 26, 2018

PricewaterhouseCoopers AB

Johan Rippe
Authorised Public Accountant
Lead Partner

Johan Malmqvist
Authorised Public Accountant

Auditor's Report

To the general meeting of the shareholders of Lundin Petroleum AB (publ), corporate identity number 556610-8055

Report on the annual accounts and consolidated accounts

Opinions
We have audited the annual accounts and consolidated accounts of Lundin Petroleum AB (publ) for the year 2017. The annual accounts and consolidated accounts of the company are included on pages 46 – 100 in this document.

In our opinion, the annual accounts have been prepared in accordance with the Annual Accounts Act and present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of parent company as of 31 December 2017 and its financial performance and cash flow for the year then ended in accordance with the Annual Accounts Act. The consolidated accounts have been prepared in accordance with the Annual Accounts Act and present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the group as of 31 December 2017 and their financial performance and cash flow for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), as adopted by the EU, and the Annual Accounts Act. The statutory administration report is consistent with the other parts of the annual accounts and consolidated accounts.

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

Our opinions in this report on the the annual accounts and consolidated accounts are consistent with the content of the additional report that has been submitted to the parent company's audit committee in accordance with the Audit Regulation (537/2014) Article 11.

Basis for Opinions
We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISA) and generally accepted auditing standards in Sweden. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities section. We are independent of the parent company and the group in accordance with professional ethics for accountants in Sweden and have otherwise fulfilled our ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. This includes that, based on the best of our knowledge and belief, no prohibited services referred to in the Audit Regulation (537/2014) Article 5.1 have been provided to the audited company or, where applicable, its parent company or its controlled companies within the EU.

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

Our audit approach

Audit scope
Lundin Petroleum is an oil and gas company with exploration, development and production activities that have been located in Norway, Malaysia, France, the Netherlands and Russia during the financial year 2017. As per 24 April 2017 a dividend in kind was executed in the form of shares in the newly formed International Petroleum Corporation, where the operations in Malaysia, France and the Netherlands had been placed. Thereafter the operations were primarily located in Norway during the rest of financial year. We designed our audit by determining materiality and assessing the risks of material misstatement in the consolidated financial statements. In particular, we considered where management made subjective judgements; for example, in respect of significant accounting estimates that involved making assumptions and considering future events that are inherently uncertain. As in all of our audits, we also addressed the risk of management override of internal controls, including among other matters consideration of whether there was evidence of bias that represented a risk of material misstatement due to fraud.

We tailored the scope of our audit in order to perform sufficient work to enable us to provide an opinion on the consolidated financial statements as a whole, taking into account the structure of the Group, the accounting processes and controls, and the industry in which the group operates.

Our planning of the audit included an assessment of the level of audit work to be performed at the group's headquarters and at local offices. Following the group's organisation certain processes for accounting and financial reporting are performed outside the group's headquarter which means that we performed our audit work both at the group's headquarters and in those locations.

In determining the level of audit work required for the purposes of the group audit in each entity of the group we considered the geographical location, the size of each entity and the risk associated with the accounts in each entity in relation to the group's consolidated accounts as a whole. This analysis also included the nature and extent of audit procedures in each entity where a combination of full audits and specified audit procedures were performed based on size and risk in the individual entity. Following this analysis and in dialogue with the group's audit committee, we performed, through our component audit teams, a full audit in Norway, as well as for the parent company and specified audit procedures in the Netherlands. For entities considered to be of insignificant size to the group we performed analytical procedures. At the group's headquarters we performed the audit of the parent company, the consolidation, the annual report and key judgments and estimates in the group. Given the size of the Norwegian operations, our procedures as group auditors have also included several meetings with management from Norway including physical visits to the Norwegian office location.

We have obtained reporting from our component auditors at two occasions during 2017 and we have reported the results from our procedures to management and the Audit Committee after the review of the Report for the six months period ended 30 June, 2017 and after the year-end audit of the financial year 2017.

Materiality
The scope of our audit was influenced by our application of materiality. An audit is designed to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement. Misstatements may arise due to fraud or error. They are considered material if individually or in aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the consolidated financial statements.
Based on our professional judgement, we determined certain quantitative thresholds for materiality, including the overall group materiality for the consolidated financial statements as a whole. These, together with qualitative considerations, helped us to determine the scope of our audit and the nature, timing and extent of our audit procedures and to evaluate the effect of misstatements, both individually and in aggregate on the financial statements as a whole.

Key audit matters

Key audit matters of the audit are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the annual accounts and consolidated accounts of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of, and in forming our opinion thereon, the annual accounts and consolidated accounts as a whole, but we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the Key audit matter
Recoverability of the carrying value of oil and gas properties The carrying value of oil and gas properties represents the majority of the assets in the balance sheet in the Group and amounted to MUSD 4,937.1 (MUSD 4,376.4) as per 31 December 2017. During the year management follows a process to identify potential indicators of impairment and to the extent that indicators are identified impairment tests are prepared. In an impairment test the carrying value of oil and gas properties is supported by the higher of either value in use calculations, which are based on discounted future cash flow forecasts, or fair value less cost of disposal (recoverable amount). The assessment is performed for each cash generating unit separately both for producing and non-producing fields. Each field, or fields with shared infrastructure, in the development or production phase, typically represents a separate cash generating unit. For exploration and evaluation assets, the assessment is generally performed on a field cost centre basis and by exploration well. The assessment to identify potential impairment indicators and to perform impairment tests requires management to exercise significant judgement as described in the Accounting Policies "Critical accounting estimates and judgements" as well as in note 10 to the Annual Report where there is a risk that the valuation of oil and gas properties and any potential impairment charge or reversal of impairment may be incorrect. Management's assessment requires consideration of a number of factors, including but not limited to, the determination of cash generating units, the Group's intention to proceed with a future work programme, the probability of success of future drilling, the size of proved and probable reserves, short and long term oil prices, future capital expenditures and operating costs as well as discount and inflation rates. The estimation of oil and natural gas reserves is a significant area of judgement due to the technical uncertainty in assessing the estimated quantities. The estimates have a direct impact on depletion charges and are fundamental to the impairment assessment of oil and gas properties, but are also an indicator of the future potential of the Group's performance. Following the impairment tests for producing fields, impairment charges were recorded during the second and third quarter of MUSD 30.6 in total related to the Brynhild field in PL148. The assessment as per 31 December 2017 concluded that there were no additional impairment indicators identified for producing fields and no impairment or reversal of impairment was recorded. As part of the impairment testing process for producing fields, the goodwill of MUSD 128.1 that originates from the Edvard Grieg transaction in 2016 was also tested for impairment which is in accordance with the requirement to test goodwill on an annual basis. Management has concluded that the carrying values could be supported as per 31 December 2017. For non-producing fields the company has written off MUSD 73.1 during the year as exploration costs. Refer to pages 55 and 56 in the Directors' report, pages 65 and 69 in the Accounting Policies and note 10 in the financial statements for more information.	For producing fields we obtained the Group's impairment tests supporting the impairment charges in the second and third quarters as well as the impairment indicator assessment as per 31 December 2017. As part of our internal controls work, we evaluated management's controls over determining the impairment indicators and the process by which this was performed. Our internal controls testing supported management's conclusion that impairment indicators existed in the second and third quarters but that there were no additional impairment indicators triggering the need for further impairment tests for the Company's oil and gas assets or goodwill as per 31 December 2017. Following this assessment we performed testing for the Brynhild field in PL148 where impairment indicators had existed during the year and where the carrying value had been fully impaired. In respect of the impairment model applied by management, we considered and tested controls around input data to the impairment test and the review and approval of the impairment calculation. The assumptions that underpin management's assessment of potential impairment indicators and impairment tests are inherently judgmental. Our audit work therefore assessed and challenged the reasonableness of management's key judgements. Specifically our work included, but was not limited to, the following procedures: · evaluation of the determination of cash generating units; · testing the model applied by management to assess potential impairment indicators and to perform impairment tests; · comparison of short-term oil and gas price assumptions against external oil and gas price forward curves; · comparison of long-term oil and gas price assumptions against views published by brokers, consultancy firms and peers; · comparison of production profiles and proved and probable reserves to the reserve report prepared by ERC Equipoise Ltd; · verification of estimated future operating costs and capital expenditures by agreement to budgets; · consideration of inflation and discount rate applied; · testing of the mathematical accuracy of the model to calculate the recoverable amount including assessment of the consistency year on year of the application of policies. We obtained the estimation of proven and probable reserves certified by the Group's external reserves auditor, ERC Equipoise Ltd (ERCE). Our audit work included but was not limited to: · determining that the Group's process for collecting reserve reports was timely and robust; · assessing competence and objectivity of ERCE as expert, to satisfy ourselves they were appropriately qualified to carry out the reserves estimation; · validation that the reserves estimates were included appropriately in the Group's consideration of impairment and in accounting for depletion charges; · testing of management's controls for assessing the validity of the data included in the ERCE reserve report for depletion charges. For non-producing oil and gas properties we obtained a listing of capitalised exploration expenditures by field cost centre and by well as of December 31, 2017. We tested the mathematical accuracy of this listing and reconciled the listing to the general ledger. We then assessed and challenged the continued capitalisation of exploration expenditures by reviewing the underlying documentation prepared by management for each of the fields and discussed with management. On a sample basis, we also reconciled and corroborated information provided on expenditures incurred and wells drilled to license budgets, resource and value estimates, progress reporting in the joint venture, future plans and/or well commitments.

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the Key audit matter
Recognition and valuation of current taxes and deferred taxes The calculation of taxes under the Norwegian Petroleum Tax Act involves complexity and requires management judgement in the application of the tax regulations to the calculation of current and deferred taxes. For the year ended 31 December 2017 the current and deferred income tax expense amounted to MUSD 501.2 (MUSD 64.2) of which MUSD 501.7 (MUSD 14.2) related to deferred tax. The group has recognised a net deferred tax liability of MUSD 1,302.2 at December 31, 2017 (MUSD 669.3) that primarily relate to Lundin Norway AS. This net amount relates to deferred tax liabilities arising primarily from the tax value of oil and gas assets being lower than the book value resulting in a temporary difference with offsetting entries for deferred tax assets that are mainly related to asset retirement obligations and losses and uplift carried forward that are expected to be utilised in the future. As part of the sales transaction for the Brynhild field, the tax basis for the license was transferred to the buyer. As a result, the related deferred tax asset of MUSD 143.9 was expensed and presented together with the consideration from the sale resulting in a net loss of MUSD 14.4. Refer to pages 56 and 57 in the Directors' report, pages 68 and 69 in the Accounting Policies and note 7 and 8 in the financial statements for more information.	We obtained the annual tax calculation for the Norwegian entity as prepared by management. The tax calculation is subject to the company's internal controls. We tested management's review control over the detailed tax calculation and effective tax rate reconciliation, the reconciliation of the tax assessment received against the prior year tax return and review of uncertain tax positions. As part of our substantive procedures, we tested the mathematical accuracy of the tax calculation and formulas applied. We reconciled the tax positions as of December 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016 used in the calculation to underlying documentation. We examined the application of the tax regulations and considered the classification of tax expense including the presentation of net loss from the Brynhild sales transaction. Furthermore, we tested the reconciliation of the effective tax rate to underlying documentation. Uncertain tax positions were examined based on the application of tax regulations and by reviewing any correspondence with tax authorities.
Estimation of decommissioning and site restoration provisions The group has recognised site restoration provisions in the amount of MUSD 414.6 as of December 31, 2017 (MUSD 407.1). The calculation of decommissioning and site restoration provisions requires significant management judgement amongst other due to the inherent complexity in estimating future decommissioning costs. The decommissioning of offshore infrastructure is a relatively immature activity and consequently there is limited historical precedent against which to benchmark estimates of future costs. These factors increase the complexity involved in determining accurate accounting provisions that are material to the group's balance sheet. Management reviews decommissioning and site restoration provisions on an annual basis but recognises provisions for new fields and wells on an ongoing basis as installations are made offshore. This review incorporates the effects of any changes in local regulations, management's expected approach to decommissioning, cost estimates, year of decommissioning, inflation and discount rates, and the effects of changes in exchange rates. Refer to page 57 in the Directors' report, pages 67—69 in the Accounting Policies and note 19 in the financial statements for more information.	We critically assessed management's annual review of site restoration provisions recorded. The provisions contains estimates from both operated assets and non-operated assets. The recorded provisions are subject to the company's internal controls. We tested management's controls over preparation and review of cost estimates used in calculating the provisions and the review and approval of the final site restoration provisions. For operated assets we have gained an understanding of the mandatory or constructive obligations with respect to the decommissioning of each asset based on the contractual arrangements and relevant local regulation to validate the appropriateness of the cost estimate. We obtained management's calculation of site restoration provisions for each field. We tested mathematical accuracy of the calculations and reconciled the calculated provision to the general ledger. As part of our testing we considered the competence and objectivity of the internal experts who produced the cost estimates and challenged key assumptions such as rig rates, discount rate, and year of decommissioning. We also corroborated the assumptions to other assumptions made by the Company including as part of impairment testing. For non-operated assets we have assessed the competence and objectivity of the operator performing the estimate, challenged the discount rate, year of decommissioning and other assumptions applied in the calculation and verified that the accounting records appropriately reflect the external estimates performed.

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the Key audit matter
Spin-off of International Petroleum Corporation On 24 April 2017, Lundin Petroleum completed the spin-off of its assets in Malaysia, France and the Netherlands in the form of a distribution of the International Petroleum Corporation (IPC) shares to the Lundin Petroleum shareholders. The distribution was approved by an Extraordinary General Meeting in the first quarter 2017 and resulted in a dividend liability and a decrease of equity of MUSD 410.0 that was accounted for in the report for the three months ended 31 March 2017. Upon completion of the distribution that was executed on 24 April 2017 a net gain on of MUSD 51.9 was recorded in the group's income statement. This gain is recorded in accordance with IFRIC 17 and represent the difference in book value of the assets being distributed (net assets in IPC) and the book value of the distribution liability. Before the completion of the distribution, a restructuring of the group was performed which resulted in a dividend income of MSEK 46,543 in the parent company's income statement and an uplift in the value of shares in subsidiaries to MSEK 55,119 in the parent company's balance sheet. Refer to pages 48 and 53 in the Directors' report and note 9 in the financial statements.	We have examined management's documentation describing the transactions and collected all relevant documents, approvals and contracts presented by management. Our work related to the impact on the group's financial statements has included but not been limited to: · obtaining management's calculation of the fair value of the distribution being recorded in the report for the three months period ended 31 March 2017; · obtaining and evaluating the key assumptions applied by management in the calculation of the fair value of the distribution, being future oil prices, proved and probable reserves as well as contingent and prospective reserves and the discount rate; · obtaining management's calculation of the net gain recorded upon distribution and compared the amounts to relevant supporting documents; · testing of the mathematical accuracy of the calculations. Our work over the impact from the internal restructuring to the parent company's income statement and balance sheet included but was not limited to: · obtaining all the relevant contracts supporting the internal restructuring; · comparing the individual transactions and their impact to contracts and other supporting materials; · testing of the mathematical accuracy of the calculations.

Other Information than the annual accounts and consolidated accounts

This document also contains other information than the annual accounts and consolidated accounts and is found on pages 1—27, and 106-111. The Board of Directors and the Managing Director are responsible for this other information.

Our opinion on the annual accounts and consolidated accounts does not cover this other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion regarding this other information.

In connection with our audit of the annual accounts and consolidated accounts, our responsibility is to read the information identified above and consider whether the information is materially inconsistent with the annual accounts and consolidated accounts. In this procedure we also take into account our knowledge otherwise obtained in the audit and assess whether the information otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If we, based on the work performed concerning this information, conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of the Board of Directors and the Managing Director

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

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

The Audit Committee shall, without prejudice to the Board of Director's responsibilities and tasks in general, among other things oversee the company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's responsibility

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

A further description of our responsibility for the audit of the annual accounts and consolidated accounts is available on Revisorsinspektionen's website www.revisorsinspektionen.se/revisornsansvar. This description is part of the auditor´s report.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

Opinions
In addition to our audit of the annual accounts and consolidated accounts, we have also audited the administration of the Board of Directors and the Managing Director of Lundin Petroleum AB (publ) for the year 2017 and the proposed appropriations of the company's profit or loss.

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

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

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

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

The Board of Directors is responsible for the company's organization and the administration of the company's affairs. This includes among other things continuous assessment of the company's and the group's financial situation and ensuring that the company's organization is designed so that the accounting, management of assets and the company's financial affairs otherwise are controlled in a reassuring manner. The Managing Director shall manage the ongoing administration according to the Board of Directors' guidelines and instructions and among other matters take measures that are necessary to fulfill the company's accounting in accordance with law and handle the management of assets in a reassuring manner.

Auditor's responsibility
Our objective concerning the audit of the administration, and thereby our opinion about discharge from liability, is to obtain audit evidence to assess with a reasonable degree of assurance whether any member of the Board of Directors or the Managing Director in any material respect:
· has undertaken any action or been guilty of any omission which can give rise to liability to the company, or
· in any other way has acted in contravention of the Companies Act, the Annual Accounts Act or the Articles of Association.
Our objective concerning the audit of the proposed appropriations of the company's profit or loss, and thereby our opinion about this, is to assess with reasonable degree of assurance whether the proposal is in accordance with the Companies Act.

Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards in Sweden will always detect actions or omissions that can give rise to liability to the company, or that the proposed appropriations of the company's profit or loss are not in accordance with the Companies Act.

A further description of our responsibility for the audit of the administration is available on Revisorsinspektionen's website: www.revisorsinspektionen.se/revisornsansvar. This description is part of the auditor´s report.

PricewaterhouseCoopers AB, Torsgatan 21, 113 97 Stockholm, was appointed by the Annual General meeting on 4 May 2017 and has been the company's auditor since the company was listed on the Stockholm Stock Exchange 6 September, 2001.

Stockholm, 26 March 2018

PricewaterhouseCoopers AB

Johan Rippe Authorised Public Accountant Lead Partner	Johan Malmqvist Authorised Public Accountant

Key Financial Data

Lundin Petroleum discloses alternative performance measures as part of its financial statements prepared in accordance with ESMA's (European Securities and Markets Authority) guidelines. Definitions of the performance measures are provided under the key ratio definitions below.

Financial data from continuing operations **MUSD**	**2017**	**2016**	**2015**	**2014**	**2013**
Revenue	1,997.0	950.0	380.3	627.2	952.4
EBITDA[1]	1,501.5	752.5	246.3	570.9	833.8
Net result	380.9	-399.3	-679.7	-414.8	60.2
Operating cash flow[1]	1,530.0	857.9	558.1	1,046.9	863.8
Data per share from continuing operations **USD**					
Shareholders' equity per share	-1.03	-0.70	-1.61	1.40	3.90
Operating cash flow per share	4.50	2.63	1.81	3.39	2.79
Cash flow from operations per share	3.82	2.05	0.77	1.43	2.23
Earnings per share	1.13	-0.79	-2.18	-1.33	0.21
Earnings per share fully diluted	1.13	-0.79	-2.18	-1.33	0.21
EBITDA per share	4.41	2.31	0.80	1.85	2.69
EBITDA per share fully diluted	4.40	2.30	0.79	1.84	2.69
Dividend per share	1.21	–	–	–	–
Number of shares issued at year end	340,386,445	340,386,445	311,070,330	311,070,330	317,910,580
Number of shares in circulation at year end	339,153,135	340,386,445	309,070,330	309,070,330	309,570,330
Weighted average number of shares for the year	340,237,772	325,808,486	309,070,330	309,170,986	310,017,074
Weighted average number of shares for the year fully diluted	341,380,316	326,738,233	310,019,890	309,475,038	–
Share price **SEK**					
Share price	187.80	198.10	122.60	112.40	125.40
Key ratios from continuing operations (%)					
Return on equity[2]	–	–	–	-48	5
Return on capital employed	22	-9	-19	-8	15
Net debt/equity ratio[2]	–	–	–	605	99
Equity ratio	-6	-17	-10	9	29
Share of risk capital	17	-3	1	28	53
Interest coverage ratio	6	-2	-8	-10	45
Operating cash flow/interest ratio	12	5	7	45	128
Yield	5	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

[1] Excludes the reported after tax accounting loss of MUSD 14.4 in 2017 on the divestment of a 39 percent working interest in the Brynhild field..

[2] As the equity at 31 December 2017, 31 December 2016 and 31 December 2015 is negative, these ratios have not been calculated.

Key Ratio Definitions

EBITDA (Earnings Before Interest, Taxes, Depreciation and Amortisation):
Operating profit before depletion of oil and gas properties, exploration costs, impairment costs, depreciation of other tangible assets and gain on sale of assets.

Operating cash flow:
Revenue less production costs and less current taxes.

Cash operating costs:
Cost of operations, tariff and transportation expenses and royalty and direct production taxes.

Shareholders' equity per share:
Shareholders' equity divided by the number of shares in circulation at year end.

Operating cash flow per share:
Operating cash flow divided by the weighted average number of shares for the year.

Cash flow from operations per share:
Cash flow from operations in accordance with the consolidated statement of cash flow divided by the weighted average number of shares for the year.

Earnings per share:
Net result attributable to shareholders of the Parent Company divided by the weighted average number of shares for the year.

Earnings per share fully diluted:
Net result attributable to shareholders of the Parent Company divided by the weighted average number of shares for the year after considering any dilution effect.

EBITDA per share:
EBITDA divided by the weighted average number of shares for the year.

Weighted average number of shares for the year:
The number of shares at the beginning of the year with changes in the number of shares weighted for the proportion of the year they are in issue.

Weighted average number of shares for the year fully diluted:
The number of shares at the beginning of the year with changes in the number of shares weighted for the proportion of the year they are in issue after considering any dilution effect.

Return on equity:
Net result divided by average total equity.

Return on capital employed:
Income before tax plus interest expenses plus/less currency exchange differences on financial loans divided by the average capital employed (the average balance sheet total less non-interest bearing liabilities).

Net debt/equity ratio:
Bank loan less cash and cash equivalents divided by shareholders' equity.

Equity ratio:
Total equity divided by the balance sheet total.

Share of risk capital:
The sum of the total equity and the deferred tax provision divided by the balance sheet total.

Interest coverage ratio:
Result after financial items plus interest expenses plus/less currency exchange differences on financial loans divided by interest expenses.

Operating cash flow/interest ratio:
Revenue less production costs and less current taxes divided by the interest expense for the year.

Yield:
Dividend per share in relation to quoted share price at the end of the financial year.

Five Year Financial Data

Income statement summary [1] MUSD	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
Revenue from own production	1,693.5	947.9	380.3	627.2	952.4
Revenue from third party activities	303.5	2.1	–	–	–
Production costs	-164.2	-168.4	-104.6	-11.3	-85.1
Depletion and decommissioning costs	-567.3	-386.2	-159.1	-88.5	-130.2
Exploration costs	-73.1	-101.9	-146.5	-272.2	-285.4
Impairment costs of oil and gas properties	-30.6	-506.1	-526.0	-400.7	-81.7
Loss from sale of assets	-14.4	–	–	–	–
Other cost of sales	-303.3	-2.1	–	–	–
Gross profit/loss	**844.1**	-214.7	-555.9	-145.5	370.0
General, administration and depreciation expenses	-31.7	-30.0	-32.8	-48.4	-36.8
Operating profit/loss	**812.4**	-244.7	-588.7	-193.9	333.2
Net financial items	70.1	-218.8	-670.9	-480.0	-73.2
Share in result of associated company	-0.4	–	–	–	–
Profit/loss before tax	**882.1**	-463.5	-1,259.6	-673.9	260.0
Income tax	-501.2	64.2	579.9	259.1	-199.8
Net result from continuing operations	**380.9**	-399.3	-679.7	-414.8	60.2
Net result from discontinued operations	46.5	-100.0	-186.6	-17.1	12.7
Net result	**427.4**	-499.3	-866.3	-431.9	72.9
Net result attributable to the shareholders of the Parent Company:	431.2	-356.7	-861.7	-427.2	77.6
Net result attributable to non-controlling interest:	-3.8	-142.6	-4.6	-4.7	-4.7
Net result	**427.4**	-499.3	-866.3	-431.9	72.9

Balance sheet summary MUSD	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
Tangible fixed assets	4,950.3	4,542.5	4,219.7	4,382.9	3,905.8
Other non-current assets	161.3	168.0	24.1	49.9	93.6
Current assets	417.2	491.6	541.5	659.2	362.0
Total assets	**5,528.8**	5,202.1	4,785.3	5,092.0	4,361.4
Shareholders' equity	-350.8	-238.6	-498.2	431.5	1,207.0
Non-controlling interest	–	-113.6	24.1	34.2	59.8
Total equity	**-350.8**	-352.2	-474.1	465.7	1,266.8
Non-current provisions	1,725.9	1,119.1	970.5	1,295.2	1,345.1
Non-current liabilities	3,880.0	4,082.1	3,867.0	2,683.1	1,264.1
Current liabilities	273.7	353.1	421.5	648.0	485.4
Total shareholders'equity and liabilities	**5,528.8**	5,202.1	4,785.3	5,092.0	4,361.4

[1] The above table is based on continuing operations only (excluding the discontinued IPC operations following the spin-off in 2017 and excluding the discontinued Russian onshore assets following the sale in 2014). The result from discontinued operations is reported separately in the income statement.

Reserve Quantity Information

Proved plus probable reserves (2P) from continuing operations	Norway oil reserves MMbbl	Norway gas reserves Bn scf[2]
1 January 2017	**684.4**	**178.1**
Changes during the year		
Sales	-1.7	–
Revisions	40.1	20.2
Extensions and discoveries	2.1	1.1
Production	-29.2	-15.8
31 December 2017	**695.7**[1]	**183.6**

[1] The year end 2017 2P oil reserves reported include 19.3 MMbbl of NGL's.
[2] The factor of 6,000 is used by the Company to convert one scf to one boe.

Proved plus probable plus possible reserves (3P) from continuing operations	Norway oil reserves MMbbl	Norway gas reserves Bn scf[2]
1 January 2017	**858.0**	240.8
Changes during the year		
Sales	-2.2	–
Revisions	27.1	9.2
Extensions and discoveries	2.6	1.4
Production	-29.2	-15.8
31 December 2017	**856.3**[1]	**235.6**

[1] The year end 2017 3P oil reserves reported include 23.8 MMbbl of NGL's.
[2] The factor of 6,000 is used by the Company to convert one scf to one boe.

Definitions and Abbreviations

Reserves defined

Lundin Petroleum calculates reserves and resources according to 2007 Petroleum Resources Management System (PRMS) Guidelines of the Society of Petroleum Engineers (SPE), World Petroleum Congress (WPC), American Association of Petroleum Geologists (AAPG) and Society of Petroleum Evaluation Engineers (SPEE). Lundin Petroleum's reserves are audited by ERC Equipoise Ltd. (ERCE), an independent reserves auditor. Reserves are defined as those quantities of petroleum which are anticipated to be commercially recovered by application of development projects to known accumulations from a given date forward under defined conditions. Estimation of reserves is inherently uncertain and to express an uncertainty range, reserves are subdivided into Proved, Probable and Possible categories. Unless stated otherwise, Lundin Petroleum reports its Proved plus Probable (2P) reserves and its Proved plus Probable plus Possible (3P) reserves.

3P Reserves

2P Reserves

Proved reserves	Probable reserves	Possible reserves
Proved reserves are those quantities of petroleum which, by analysis of geological and engineering data, can be estimated with reasonable certainty to be commercially recoverable, from a given date forward, from known reservoirs and under current economic conditions, operating methods and governmental regulations. Proved reserves can be categorised as developed or undeveloped. If deterministic methods are used, the term reasonable certainty is intended to express a high degree of confidence that the quantities will be recovered. If probabilistic methods are used, there should be at least a 90 percent probability that the quantities actually recovered will equal or exceed the estimates.	Probable reserves are those unproved reserves which analysis of geological and engineering data indicate are less likely to be recovered than Proved reserves but more certain to be recovered than Possible reserves. It is equally likely that actual remaining quantities recovered will be greater than or less than the sum of the estimated 2P reserves. In this context, when probabilistic methods are used, there should be at least a 50 percent probability that the actual quantities recovered will equal or exceed the 2P estimate.	Possible Reserves are those additional reserves which analysis of geoscience and engineering data suggest are less likely to be recoverable than Probable reserves. The total quantities ultimately recovered from the project have a low probability to exceed the sum of 3P reserves, which is equivalent to the high estimate scenario. In this context, when probabilistic methods are used, there should be at least a 10 percent probability that the actual quantities recovered will equal or exceed the 3P estimate.

Resources defined

Contingent resources	Prospective resources
Contingent resources are those quantities of petroleum estimated, as of a given date, to be potentially recoverable from known accumulations, by application of development projects, but which are not currently considered to be commercially recoverable due to one or more contingencies. 2C is the best estimate of the quantity that will actually be recovered from the accumulation by the project. It is the most realistic assessment of recoverable quantities if only a single result were reported. If probabilistic methods are used, there should be at least 50 percent probability (P50) that the quantities actually recovered will equal or exceed the best estimate. Unless stated otherwise, Lundin Petroleum reports its 2C contingent resources.	Prospective resources are those quantities of petroleum estimated, as of a given date, to be potentially recoverable from undiscovered accumulations by application of future development projects. Prospective resources have both an associated chance of discovery and chance of development.

Oil related measurements

bbl	Barrel (1 barrel = 159 litres)
bcf	Billion cubic feet (1 cubic foot = 0.028 m^3)
Bn	Billion
boe	Barrels of oil equivalent
boepd	Barrels of oil equivalent per day
bopd	Barrels of oil per day
Bn boe	Billion barrels of oil equivalent
Mbbl	Thousand barrels
Mboe	Thousand barrels of oil equivalent
Mboepd	Thousand barrels of oil equivalent per day
MMboe	Million barrels of oil equivalent
MMbbl	Million barrels
MMbopd	Million barrels of oil per day
Mcf	Thousand cubic feet
MMscf	Million standard cubic feet
Bn scf	Billion standard cubic feet

Currency abbreviations

CHF	Swiss Franc
CAD	Canadian Dollar
EUR	Euro
GBP	British Pound
NOK	Norwegian Krone
RUR	Russian Rouble
SEK	Swedish Krona
USD	US Dollar
TCHF	Thousand CHF
TSEK	Thousand SEK
TUSD	Thousand USD
MSEK	Million SEK
MUSD	Million USD

For further definitions of oil and gas terms and measurements, visit www.lundin-petroleum.com

Share Data

Share data

Since Lundin Petroleum was incorporated in May 2001 and up to 31 December 2017 the Parent Company share capital has developed as shown below.

Share data	Year	Quota value SEK	Change in number of shares	Total number of shares	Total share capital SEK
Formation of the Company	2001	100.00	1,000	1,000	100,000
Share split 10,000:1	2001	0.01	9,999,000	10,000,000	100,000
New share issue	2001	0.01	202,407,568	212,407,568	2,124,076
Warrants	2002	0.01	35,609,748	248,017,316	2,480,173
Incentive warrants	2002–2008	0.01	14,037,850	262,055,166	2,620,552
Valkyries Petroleum Corp. acquisition	2006	0.01	55,855,414	317,910,580	3,179,106
Cancellation of shares/Bonus issue	2014	0.01	-6,840,250	311,070,330	3,179,106
New share issue	2016	0.01	29,316,115	340,386,445	3,478,713
Total			340,386,445	340,386,445	3,478,713

Shareholder Information

Lundin Petroleum will publish the following interim reports:

• 2 May 2018	Three month report (January — March 2018)
• 31 July 2018	Six month report (January — June 2018)
• 7 November 2018	Nine month report (January — September 2018)
• 31 January 2019	Year end report

The reports are available on www.lundin-petroleum.com in Swedish and English directly after public announcement.

Annual General Meeting

The Annual General Meeting (AGM) is held within six months from the close of the financial year. All shareholders who are registered in the shareholders' register and who have duly notified their intention to attend the AGM may do so and vote in accordance with their level of shareholding. Shareholders may also attend the AGM through a proxy and a shareholder shall in such a case issue a written and dated proxy. A proxy form is available on www.lundin-petroleum.com.

Lundin Petroleum's AGM is to be held on Thursday 3 May 2018 at 13.00 (Swedish time). Location: Vinterträdgården, Grand Hôtel, Södra Blasieholmshamnen 8 in Stockholm.

Attendance at the meeting

Shareholders wishing to attend the meeting shall:
- be recorded in the share register maintained by Euroclear Sweden AB on Thursday 26 April 2018; and
- notify Lundin Petroleum of their intention to attend the meeting no later than Thursday 26 April 2018.

Confirmation of attendance

- in writing to Lundin Petroleum AB, c/o Computershare AB, P.O. Box 610, SE 182 16 Danderyd, Sweden
- by telephone: +46 8 518 01 554
- by e-mail: info@computershare.se
- via the website www.lundin-petroleum.com

When registering please indicate your name, social security number/company registration number, registered shareholding, address and day time telephone number.

Shareholders whose shares are registered in the name of a nominee must temporarily register the shares in their own name in the shareholders' register to be able to attend the meeting and exercise their voting rights. Such registration must be effected by Thursday 26 April 2018.

This information is information that Lundin Petroleum AB is required to make public pursuant to the Securities Markets Act. The information was submitted for publication at 08.00 CEST on 29 March 2018.

Forward-looking statements

Certain statements made and information contained herein constitute "forward-looking information" (within the meaning of applicable securities legislation). Such statements and information (together, "forward-looking statements") relate to future events, including the Company's future performance, business prospects or opportunities. Forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, statements with respect to estimates of reserves and/or resources, future production levels, future capital expenditures and their allocation to exploration and development activities, future drilling and other exploration and development activities. Ultimate recovery of reserves or resources are based on forecasts of future results, estimates of amounts not yet determinable and assumptions of management.

All statements other than statements of historical fact may be forward-looking statements. Statements concerning proved and probable reserves and resource estimates may also be deemed to constitute forward-looking statements and reflect conclusions that are based on certain assumptions that the reserves and resources can be economically exploited. Any statements that express or involve discussions with respect to predictions, expectations, beliefs, plans, projections, objectives, assumptions or future events or performance (often, but not always, using words or phrases such as "seek", "anticipate", "plan", "continue", "estimate", "expect", "may", "will", "project", "predict", "potential", "targeting", "intend", "could", "might", "should", "believe" and similar expressions) are not statements of historical fact and may be "forward-looking statements". Forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause actual results or events to differ materially from those anticipated in such forward-looking statements. No assurance can be given that these expectations and assumptions will prove to be correct and such forward-looking statements should not be relied upon. These statements speak only as on the date of the information and the Company does not intend, and does not assume any obligation, to update these forward-looking statements, except as required by applicable laws. These forward-looking statements involve risks and uncertainties relating to, among other things, operational risks (including exploration and development risks), productions costs, availability of drilling equipment, reliance on key personnel, reserve estimates, health, safety and environmental issues, legal risks and regulatory changes, competition, geopolitical risk, and financial risks. These risks and uncertainties are described in more detail under the heading "Risks and Risk Management" and elsewhere in the Company's annual report. Readers are cautioned that the foregoing list of risk factors should not be construed as exhaustive. Actual results may differ materially from those expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements are expressly qualified by this cautionary statement.

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Front cover photograph by Øyvind Sætre

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This is an literal translation of the Swedish original document

Auditor’s statement pursuant to Chapter 8, Section 54 of the Swedish Companies Act (2005:551) regarding whether the guidelines for remuneration to senior executives adopted by the annual general meeting of shareholders have been complied with

To the annual general meeting of shareholders in Lundin Petroleum AB (publ), Corporate Identity Number 556610-8055

We have performed procedures to determine whether the Board of Directors and the Managing Director of Lundin Petroleum AB (publ) have, for the year 2017, complied with the guidelines for remuneration to senior executives adopted by the annual general meetings of shareholders held on 12 May 2016 and 4 May 2017, respectively.

Responsibilities of the Board of Directors and the Managing Director

The Board of Directors and the Managing Director are responsible for compliance with the guidelines and for such internal control as the Board of Directors and the Managing Director determine is necessary to ensure compliance with the guidelines.

Auditor’s responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion, based on our procedures, to the annual general meeting of shareholders regarding as to whether the guidelines for remuneration to senior executives have been complied with. We conducted our procedures in accordance with FAR’s recommendation, RevR 8 *Examination of remuneration to senior executives of listed companies*. This recommendation requires that we comply with ethical requirements and have planned and performed the procedures to obtain reasonable assurance that the guidelines adopted by the annual general meeting of shareholders have, in all material aspects, been complied with. The firm applies ISQC 1 (International Standard on Quality Control) and accordingly maintains a comprehensive system of quality control including documented policies and procedures regarding compliance with ethical requirements, professional standards and applicable legal and regulatory requirements.

We are independent of the Lundin Petroleum AB (publ) in accordance with professional ethics for accountants in Sweden and have otherwise fulfilled our ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

The procedures have involved the company’s organisation for and documentation of matters pertaining to remuneration to senior executives, recent resolutions regarding remuneration and a selection of payments made to senior executives during the financial year. The procedures selected depend on the auditor’s judgment, including the assessment of the risk that the guidelines have not, in all material aspects, been complied with. In making this risk assessment, the auditor considers the aspects of internal control relevant to compliance with the guidelines, in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the company’s internal control

We believe that the procedures performed provide a reasonable basis for our opinion below.

Opinion

In our opinion, the Board of Directors and the Managing Director of Lundin Petroleum AB (publ) have, for the year 2017, complied with the guidelines for remuneration to senior executives adopted by the annual general meetings of shareholders held on 12 May 2016 and 4 May 2017, respectively.

Stockholm 26 March 2018
PricewaterhouseCoopers AB

Johan Rippe
Authorised Public Accountant
Lead Partner

Johan Malmqvist
Authorised Public Accountant

Appendix 6

The Board of Directors' proposal for a dividend in accordance with Chapter 18 section 3 of the Swedish Companies Act

The Board of Directors proposes that the Annual General meeting resolves on a cash dividend in the amount of SEK 4.00 per share.

The AGM has the following funds at its disposal:	SEK 54,071,899,445
The Board of Directors proposes that the shareholders are paid a dividend of SEK 4.00 per share:	SEK 1,354,052,540[1]
The following amount will be carried forward as retained earnings:	SEK 52,717,846,905

The proposed record date of the dividend payment of SEK 4.00 per share is 7 May 2018. The dividend is expected to be paid out by Euroclear Sweden AB on 11 May 2018.

Stockholm in March 2018
Lundin Petroleum AB (publ)
The Board of Directors

[1] The dividend is based on the number of shares outstanding at the record date and the total dividend amount may change by the record date as a result of repurchases of own shares.

Report and Proposals of Lundin Petroleum AB's Nomination Committee for the 2018 Annual General Meeting of Shareholders

The Nomination Committee of Lundin Petroleum AB (publ) (hereinafter “Lundin Petroleum” or the “Company”) submits the following report for the Annual General Meeting of Lundin Petroleum to be held on 3 May 2018 (the “2018 AGM”).

1. Formation of the Nomination Committee

The Annual General Meeting of Lundin Petroleum held on 15 May 2014 (the “2014 AGM”) resolved that the Nomination Committee Process approved by that 2014 AGM, and which includes the following principles, shall apply as the Company’s nomination procedure generally for all Annual General Meetings, until recommended to be amended or replaced by a future Nomination Committee.

In respect of the 2018 AGM, the Chairman of the Board of Directors shall invite four of the larger shareholders of the Company, based on shareholdings as per 1 August 2017, to form a Nomination Committee. The names of the members of the Nomination Committee shall be announced no later than six months prior to the 2018 AGM. If the shareholding in the Company changes significantly before the Nomination Committee’s work is completed, or if a member leaves the Nomination Committee before its work has been completed, a change in the composition of the Nomination Committee may take place. The Nomination Committee shall remain in office until the publication of the composition of the Nomination Committee for the 2019 Annual General Meeting (the “2019 AGM”). The Nomination Committee shall appoint its Chairman within the Nomination Committee.

The Nomination Committee shall prepare the following proposals for resolutions to the 2018 AGM:

(i) Chairman of the 2018 AGM;

(ii) number of members of the Board of Directors;

(iii) members of the Board of Directors;

(iv) Chairman of the Board of Directors;

(v) remuneration of the members of the Board of Directors, distinguishing between the Chairman and the other members of the Board of Directors and remuneration for Committee work;

(vi) election of auditor of the Company;

(vii) remuneration of auditor of the Company; and

(viii) if the Nomination Committee recommends that the current Nomination Committee Process be amended or replaced, then a revised or new Nomination Committee Process.

On 10 October 2017, the Nomination Committee for the 2018 AGM was formed with the following members: Ian H. Lundin (Nemesia Sàrl and Landor Participations Inc., as well as Chairman of the Board of Directors), Filippa Gerstädt (Nordea Funds), Åsa Nisell (Swedbank Robur Fonder) and Hans Ek (SEB Investment Management AB). Statoil ASA, as one of the larger shareholders of the Company, as well as certain other larger shareholders, were invited to join the Nomination Committee but declined the invitations. The Nomination Committee members were appointed by shareholders holding as per 1 August 2017 approximately 32.7 percent of the shares in Lundin Petroleum. The Nomination Committee meets the requirements of the Swedish Code of Corporate Governance (hereinafter the "Code").

Ian H. Lundin was unanimously elected as Chairman of the Nomination Committee. The fact that he is the Chairman of the Nomination Committee and Chairman of Lundin Petroleum constitutes a deviation from rule 2.4 of the Code, however this deviation was considered justified as Ian H. Lundin represents the major shareholders of the Company.

The formation of the Nomination Committee was announced through a press release issued on 10 October 2017. The press release contained information on how shareholders could submit proposals to the Nomination Committee. No such proposals were received.

2. The work of the Nomination Committee

The Nomination Committee met on four occasions and had informal contacts in between the meetings. The Nomination Committee received an oral report from the Chairman of the Board of Directors on the work of the Board of Directors. The Nomination Committee has also reviewed the results of the written evaluation of the Board of Directors' work carried out during the year. The Chairman also presented updates to the Committee regarding the business of the Company and the general international economic situation and industry in which the Company operates.

Committee members appointed by shareholders independent of the major shareholders of Lundin Petroleum also held meetings with the current Board members Peggy Bruzelius, Grace Reksten Skaugen, Cecilia Vieweg and Jakob Thomasen with the aim of gaining a broad perception of the work and functioning of the Board. A meeting was also held with Torstein Sanness, who is proposed as a new member of the Board of Directors.

In the course of its work, the Nomination Committee applied the diversity policy as set out in rule 4.1 of the Code: “The board is to have a composition appropriate to the company's operations, phase of development and other relevant circumstances. The board members elected by the shareholders' meeting are collectively to exhibit diversity and breadth of qualifications, experience and background. The company is to strive for gender balance on the board.”

The Nomination Committee believes that it is necessary to regularly assess the breadth and versatility of the Board of Directors. As part of that assessment, the Committee discussed in detail the composition of the Board of Directors. The Committee considered and discussed the desired attributes for members of the Board, including considerations of qualifications, experience and gender distribution.

3. Election of Chairman for the 2018 Annual General Meeting

The Nomination Committee proposes that Klaes Edhall, a member of the Swedish Bar Association, be appointed as the Chairman of the 2018 AGM. Klaes Edhall served as the Chairman of the Company’s 2014 to 2017 Annual General Meetings and has also served as the Chairman at the Annual General Meetings of several other listed Swedish companies.

4. Reasoned statement regarding the proposal for election of the Board of Directors

The Nomination Committee proposes that nine members of the Board of Directors be elected at the 2018 AGM. It was noted that whilst the Board of Directors is considered to function very well, it could be complemented with further Norwegian specific competence considering the Company’s pure Norway focus following the spin-off of International Petroleum Corporation completed in April 2017. The Nomination Committee has thus determined that a Board size of nine is appropriate taking into account the nature, size and complexity of the Company’s business.

The Nomination Committee therefore proposes the re-election of the eight current members of the Board of Directors being Peggy Bruzelius, C. Ashley Heppenstall, Ian H. Lundin, Lukas H. Lundin, Grace Reksten Skaugen, Alex Schneiter, Cecilia Vieweg and Jakob Thomasen for a term until the 2019 AGM. In addition, the Nomination Committee proposes the election of Torstein Sanness as a new member of the Board of Directors for a term until the 2019 AGM. The Nomination Committee further proposes the re-election of Ian H. Lundin as Chairman of the Board of Directors and that no deputy members be elected.

Torstein Sanness was born in 1947 and is a Norwegian citizen. Mr. Sanness was formerly Managing Director of Lundin Norway AS from 2004 until his retirement in April 2015. Mr. Sanness also served as Chairman of Lundin Norway AS from April 2015 to March 2017. From 2000 to 2004, he served as Managing Director of Det Norske Oljeselskap AS and from 1972 to 2000, he served in various capacities with Saga Petroleum, where he held several executive positions globally. Mr. Sanness is a graduate of the Norwegian Institute of Technology where he obtained a Master of Engineering in geology, geophysics and mining engineering. Mr. Sanness is well respected within the Norwegian oil and gas industry given his solid experience, and his competencies include profound knowledge and understanding of the Norwegian oil and gas industry, coupled with detailed technical knowledge, and good relationships with industry stakeholders in general. Mr. Sanness is currently a Board member of International Petroleum Corporation, Panoro Energy ASA, Sevan Marine ASA and TGS Nopec ASA. Mr. Sanness holds 93,310 shares in Lundin Petroleum. The Nomination Committee has also considered whether any potential conflicts of interest exist with regards to the election of Mr. Sanness as a new member of the Board of Directors.

It is the opinion of the Nomination Committee that, taking into consideration Lundin Petroleum's current and planned business and operations, and the economic and financial circumstances generally in which the Company operates, the proposed Board of Directors is composed of a broad and versatile group of knowledgeable and skilled individuals who are motivated and prepared to undertake the tasks required of the Board of Directors in today's international business environment. These proposed members possess, in the opinion of the Committee, substantial expertise and experience and in addition, the proposed Board of Directors will fulfil the requirements regarding independence in relation to the Company, Group management and the Company's major shareholders (see further below). Such expertise and experience relates to the oil and gas industry globally and specifically in Norway, Lundin Petroleum's core area of operation, public company financial matters, Swedish practice and compliance matters, corporate responsibility and health, safety and the environment.

If the Committee's proposal regarding the composition of the Board of Directors is accepted by the 2018 AGM, the Board of Directors will consist of nine members, out of which three women, i.e. 33.3 percent of the Board members will be women. Whilst the percentage of women on the Board would be slightly lower than in past years, the Nomination Committee considers that the proposal to elect Mr. Sanness as a member of the Board of Directors, given his Norway specific experience, outweighs the importance of such decline. The Nomination Committee supports the ambition of the Swedish Corporate Governance Board regarding levels and timing of achieving gender balance, and takes this into account in the ongoing work regarding proposals in relation to the composition of the Board of Directors. Further information regarding the proposed members of the Board of Directors is included in <u>Annex 1</u>.

5. Remuneration of the members of the Board of Directors, the Chairman of the Board of Directors and remuneration for Committee work

As an important part of its work, the Nomination Committee considered carefully the fees payable to the members of the Board of Directors and to the Chairman of the Board of Directors. The Committee believes that the fees approved by the 2017 AGM continue to be appropriate and reasonable given the size, nature and complexity of Lundin Petroleum's business and the current economic conditions in which the Company operates. The fees are therefore proposed to remain unchanged. The Nomination Committee also believes that the fees for Committee work are appropriate and reasonable, and therefore proposes that these fees shall also remain unchanged. The Nomination Committee further recognises that CR/HSE matters are very important for the Company and realises that the position of the CR/HSE Board representative requires a significant amount of work, including frequent contacts with management, reporting to the Board of Directors and contacts with other stakeholders. It is considered that the tasks are of a similar level as that of Committee Chairs and that it would consequently be reasonable to propose a similar remuneration to the CR/HSE representative. The Nomination Committee therefore proposes that the remuneration of the members of the Board of Directors, the Chairman of the Board of Directors and fees for Committee work and Committee Chairs, be as follows:

(i) annual fees of the members of the Board of Directors to remain unchanged at SEK 525,000 (excluding the Chairman of the Board of Directors and the Chief Executive Officer as a Board member);
(ii) annual fees of the Chairman of the Board of Directors to remain unchanged at SEK 1,100,000;
(iii) annual fees for Committee members to remain unchanged at SEK 110,000 per Committee assignment (other than Committee Chairs);
(iv) annual fees for Committee Chairs to remain unchanged at SEK 165,000; and
(v) an annual fee for the CR/HSE Board representative to be introduced at SEK 165,000.

The total remuneration for Committee work, including remuneration to Committee Chairs and the CR/HSE Board representative, amounts to SEK 935,000 based on the current composition of the Committees. The Nomination Committee considers that it should be possible to elect further Committee members and the total annual remuneration for Committee work shall therefore not exceed SEK 1,155,000, corresponding to remuneration for two additional Committee members.

6. Independence of the members of the Board of Directors

According to the Code, a majority of the members of the Board of Directors elected by the shareholders' meeting are to be independent of the Company and Group management. In addition, at least two of the members of the Board of Directors who are independent of the Company and Group management are also to be independent of the Company's major shareholders.

It is the opinion of the Nomination Committee that all of the proposed members of the Board of Directors, with the exception of the current Chief Executive Officer Alex Schneiter, the former Chief Executive Officer C. Ashley Heppenstall and the former Managing Director of Lundin Norway AS, Torstein Sanness, shall be considered independent of the Company and Group management. In the opinion of the Nomination Committee, the fact that Ian H. Lundin has received fees for work performed outside the directorship does not entail that they shall be considered non-independent of the Company and Group management.

With respect to independence of the Company's major shareholders, it is the opinion of the Nomination Committee that C. Ashley Heppenstall shall not be deemed to be independent of the Company's major shareholders who are represented on the Board of Directors by Ian H. Lundin and Lukas H. Lundin. The reason for this assessment is that C. Ashley Heppenstall serves on the Board of Directors of several listed companies in which entities associated with the Lundin family are significant shareholders. It is the opinion of the Nomination Committee that Peggy Bruzelius, Grace Reksten Skaugen, Alex Schneiter, Jakob Thomasen, Cecilia Vieweg and Torstein Sanness are independent of the Company's major shareholders.

7. Election of auditor and auditor's fees

The term of office of Lundin Petroleum's current auditor PricewaterhouseCoopers AB expires at the 2018 AGM.

The Nomination Committee proposes that PricewaterhouseCoopers AB, which intends to appoint authorised public accountant Johan Rippe as the auditor in charge, be re-elected at the 2018 AGM for a term until the 2019 AGM. The proposal regarding the election of auditor was recommended to the Nomination Committee by the Company's Audit Committee.

The Nomination Committee proposes that, as in previous years, the payment of auditor's fees shall be made upon approval of their invoice.

8. Nomination Committee Process

The Nomination Committee reviewed the Nomination Committee Process approved at the 2014 AGM and as attached hereto in Annex 2, and concluded that such Process was appropriate for the 2019 AGM and that no amendments to such Process are deemed necessary. As such, the Nomination Committee Process approved at the 2014 AGM shall continue to apply and the 2018 AGM shall not be requested to approve a revised or new Nomination Committee Process.

The Nomination Committee's complete proposal for resolutions by the 2018 Annual General Meeting of Lundin Petroleum AB (publ)

- Advokat Klaes Edhall to be appointed as Chairman of the Annual General Meeting.
- Nine members of the Board of Directors to be appointed without deputy members.
- Re-election of Peggy Bruzelius, C. Ashley Heppenstall, Ian H. Lundin, Lukas H. Lundin, Grace Reksten Skaugen, Alex Schneiter, Cecilia Vieweg and Jakob Thomasen as members of the Board of Directors for a term until the 2019 Annual General Meeting. Election of Torstein Sanness as a new member of the Board of Directors for a term until the 2019 Annual General Meeting.
- Re-election of Ian H. Lundin as Chairman of the Board of Directors.
- Remuneration of the members of the Board of Directors and the Chairman of the Board of Directors, including in respect of Committee membership, to be as follows: (i) annual fees of the members of the Board of Directors of SEK 525,000 (excluding the Chairman of the Board of Directors and the Chief Executive Officer as a Board member); (ii) annual fees of the Chairman of the Board of Directors of SEK 1,100,000; (iii) annual fees for Committee members of SEK 110,000 per Committee assignment (other than Committee Chairs); (iv) annual fees for Committee Chairs of SEK 165,000; (v) annual fees for the CR/HSE Board representative of SEK 165,000; with the total fees for Committee work, including Committee Chair and CR/HSE Board representative fees, not to exceed SEK 1,155,000.
- Re-election of the registered accounting firm PricewaterhouseCoopers AB, which intends to appoint authorised public accountant Johan Rippe as the auditor in charge, as the auditor of the Company for a term until the 2019 Annual General Meeting.
- The auditor's fees shall be payable upon approval of their invoice.

Stockholm, March 2018

Ian H. Lundin
Chairman

Filippa Gerstädt

Åsa Nisell

Hans Ek

Board of Directors:	Ian H. Lundin	Alex Schneiter	Peggy Bruzelius	C. Ashley Heppenstall
Function	Chairman (since 2002)	President & Chief Executive Officer, Director	Director	Director
Elected	2001	2016	2013	2001
Born	1960	1962	1949	1962
Education	Bachelor of Science degree in Petroleum Engineering from the University of Tulsa.	Graduate from the University of Geneva with a degree in Geology and a Masters degree in Geophysics.	Master of Science (Economics and Business) from the Stockholm School of Economics.	Bachelor of Science degree in Mathematics from the University of Durham.
Experience	Ian H. Lundin was previously CEO of International Petroleum Corp. during 1989—1998, of Lundin Oil AB during 1998—2001 and of Lundin Petroleum during 2001—2002.	Alex Schneiter has worked with public companies where the Lundin family has a major shareholding since 1993 and was COO of Lundin Petroleum during 2001—2015 and is the Company's CEO since 2015.	Peggy Bruzelius has worked as Managing Director of ABB Financial Services AB and has headed the asset management division of Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken AB.	C. Ashley Heppenstall has worked with public companies where the Lundin family has a major shareholding since 1993. He was CFO of Lundin Oil AB during 1998—2001 and of Lundin Petroleum during 2001—2002 and was CEO of Lundin Petroleum during 2002—2015.
Other board duties	Member of the board of Bukowski Auktioner AB.	—	Chair of the board of Lancelot Asset Management AB, member of the board of Diageo PLC, Akzo Nobel NV and Skandia Liv.	Chairman of the board of Etrion Corporation and Africa Energy Corp. and member of the board of ShaMaran Petroleum Corp., Lundin Gold Inc., Filo Mining Corp. and International Petroleum Corp.
Shares in Lundin Petroleum (as at 31 December 2017)	Nil[1]	317,910	8,000	1,520,126
Independent of the Company and the Group management	Yes	No[2]	Yes	No[3]
Independent of the Company's major shareholders	No[1]	Yes	Yes	No[3]

Lukas H. Lundin	Grace Reksten Skaugen	Jakob Thomasen	Cecilia Vieweg	Torstein Sanness
Director	Director, CR/HSE representative	Director	Director	Proposed Director
2001	2015	2017	2013	–
1958	1953	1962	1955	1947
Graduate from the New Mexico Institute of Mining, Technology and Engineering.	MBA from the BI Norwegian School of Management, Bachelor of Science (Honours Physics) and Doctorate in laser physics from Imperial College of Science and Technology at the University of London.	Graduate of the University of Copenhagen, Denmark, masters degree in Geo-science and completed the Advanced Strategic Management programme at IMD, Switzerland.	Master of Law from the University of Lund.	Master of Engineering in geology, geophysics and mining engineering from the Norwegian Institute of Technology in Trondheim.
Lukas H. Lundin has held several key positions within companies where the Lundin family has a major shareholding.	Grace Reksten Skaugen has been a director of Corporate Finance with SEB Enskilda Securities in Oslo and has worked in several roles within private equity and venture capital in Oslo and London. She was a member of the Board of Directors of Statoil ASA from 2002 until 2015. She is currently a member of HSBC European Senior Advisory Council and Norway country advisor to Proventus AB.	Jakob Thomasen was formerly the CEO of Maersk Oil and a member of the Executive Board of the Maersk Group from 2009 until 2016.	Cecilia Vieweg was General Counsel and member of the Executive Management of AB Electrolux from 1999–2016. She previously worked as legal advisor in senior positions within the AB Volvo Group and as a lawyer in private practice.	From 2004–2015, Torstein Sanness was the Managing Director of Lundin Norway AS. From 2000–2004, he served as Managing Director of Det Norske Oljeselskap AS, and from 1972–2000, he served in various capacities for Saga Petroleum.
Chairman of the board of Lundin Mining Corp., Denison Mines Corp., Lucara Diamond Corp., NGEx Resources Inc., Lundin Gold Inc., Filo Mining Corp., International Petroleum Corp. and Lundin Foundation, member of the board of Bukowski Auktioner AB.	Chair of the board of NAXS Nordic Access Buyout A/S, Deputy Chair of the board of Orkla ASA and member of the board of Investor AB and Euronav NV, founder and board member of the Norwegian Institute of Directors and council member of the International Institute for Strategic Studies in London.	Chairman of the DHI Group and member of the board of the University of Copenhagen.	–	Member of the board of International Petroleum Corp., Panoro Energy ASA, Sevan Marine ASA and TGS Nopec ASA.
788,331[4]	5,000	5,900	3,500	93,310
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No[5]
No[4]	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

1 Ian H. Lundin is the settler of a trust that owns Landor Participations Inc., an investment company that holds 10,488,956 shares in the Company, and is a member of the Lundin family that holds, through a family trust, Nemesia S.à.r.l., which holds 87,187,538 shares in the Company.
2 Alex Schneiter is in the Nomination Committee's and the Company's opinion not deemed independent of the Company and Group management since he is the President and CEO of Lundin Petroleum.
3 C. Ashley Heppenstall is in the Nomination Committee's and the Company's opinion not deemed independent of the Company and Group management since he was the President and CEO of Lundin Petroleum until 2015, and not of the Company's major shareholders since he is a director of several companies in which entities associated with the Lundin family are major shareholders.
4 Lukas H. Lundin is a member of the Lundin family that holds, through a family trust, Nemesia S.à.r.l., which holds 87,187,538 shares in the Company.
5 Torstein Sanness is in the Nomination Committee's and the Company's opinion not deemed independent of the Company and Group management since he was the Managing Director of Lundin Norway AS, a subsidiary of the Company, until 2015.

LUNDIN PETROLEUM AB

NOMINATION COMMITTEE PROCESS

1. General

1.1 As per the Swedish Code of Corporate Governance (Code of Governance), Lundin Petroleum AB (publ) (the Company) shall each year appoint a Nomination Committee which shall have as its sole task to propose decisions to the Annual General Meeting (AGM) on electoral and remuneration issues, and procedural issue for the appointment of the Nomination Committee for the following year.

1.2 The AGM shall either appoint the members of the Nomination Committee or specify how they are to be appointed. This Nomination Committee Process shall apply as the Company's nomination procedure generally for all AGMs, until recommended to be amended or replaced by a future Nomination Committee, to specify how the Nomination Committee is to be appointed and to instruct the Nomination Committee on how it is to conduct its work.

1.3 References herein to AGMs shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to Extraordinary General Meetings where elections of the Board of Directors and/or the auditor are to take place.

2. Appointment of the Nomination Committee

2.1 The Chairman of the Board of Directors shall invite four of the larger shareholders of the Company based on shareholdings as per 1 August of each year, provided such larger shareholders agree to participate, to form a Nomination Committee for the AGM of the following year. The Chairman of the Board of Directors shall also be a member of the Nomination Committee. External members not appointed by a larger shareholder may also be invited to join the Nomination Committee to assist in and facilitate the work of the Nomination Committee.

2.2 The names of the members of the Nomination Committee shall be published on the Company's website no later than six months prior to the AGM of the following year. The names of the shareholders that the members were appointed by, if applicable, shall be included in the announcement, as well as information on how shareholders may submit recommendations to the Nomination Committee.

2.3 The mandate period of a Nomination Committee commences on the date its composition has been published as per article 2.2 and continues until the publication of the composition of the Nomination Committee for the following AGM.

2.4 The Chairman of the Board of Directors shall convene the first meeting of each Nomination Committee, which is to be held in good time before the announcement of the composition of the Nomination Committee as per article 2.2. The Nomination Committee shall appoint a Chairman at the first meeting.

2.5 If the shareholding in the Company changes significantly before the Nomination Committee's work has been completed, or if a member leaves the Nomination Committee before its work has been completed, a change in the composition of the Nomination Committee may take place. If the Nomination Committee then consists of appointees of less than three of the larger shareholders of the Company, the Chairman of the Board shall invite another larger shareholder to join the Nomination Committee. If a member ceases to be connected to a larger shareholder, due to termination of employment or similar, that larger shareholder may appoint another person to replace such member of the Nomination Committee. Information about changes to the composition of the Nomination Committee, as well as information about new members and the larger shareholders that they were appointed by, if applicable, shall be published on the Company's website as soon as possible after a change has occurred.

3. Duties of the Nomination Committee

3.1 The Nomination Committee shall prepare proposals for the following resolutions to the AGM:

(i) Chairman of the AGM;

(ii) number of members of the Board of Directors;

(iii) members of the Board of Directors;

(iv) Chairman of the Board of Directors;

(v) remuneration of the members of the Board of Directors, distinguishing between the Chairman and other members and remuneration for Board Committee work;

(vi) election of auditor of the Company;

(vii) remuneration of the Company's auditor; and

(viii) Nomination Committee Process (in case of amendment).

3.2 The proposals of the Nomination Committee shall be presented to the Company in a written report in general at least eight weeks before the AGM to ensure the proposals can be duly included in the notice of the AGM. The Nomination Committee report shall in addition be posted on the Company's website at the same time as the notice of the AGM is issued.

3.3 As a basis for its proposals regarding the members of the Board of Directors, the Nomination Committee shall consider the requirements set forth in the Code of Governance to ensure that the Company's Board of Directors has a size and composition that enables it to manage the Company's affairs efficiently and with integrity.

3.4 In its written report, the Nomination Committee shall include a description of its work and considerations, as well as explanations regarding its proposals, in particular in respect of the following requirements regarding the composition of the Board of Directors:

(i) candidates' age, principal education and work experience;

(ii) any work performed by the candidates for the Company and other significant professional commitments;

(iii) candidates' holdings of shares and other financial instruments in the Company and any such holdings owned by candidates' related natural or legal persons;

(iv) whether the Nomination Committee deems the candidates to be independent of the Company and Group management, as well as of major shareholders of the Company;

(v) in case of re-election, the year that the candidates were first elected to the Board of Directors; and

(vi) other information that could be of importance to shareholders to assess the candidates' expertise and independence.

3.5 If an election for auditor shall take place at the AGM, the proposal of the Nomination Committee shall be based on a report to be prepared by the Company's Audit Committee, which report shall include an assessment of the independence and impartiality of the proposed auditor, as well as of the implications of services provided to the Company by the proposed auditor outside the scope of general audit work, if applicable.

3.6 The Nomination Committee shall at each AGM give an account of its work and present its proposals for resolutions at the AGM. All members of the Nomination Committee shall endeavour to be present at each AGM.

4. Meetings of the Nomination Committee

4.1 The Nomination Committee shall meet as often as is required for the performance of its duties. A notice of a meeting shall be circulated by the Chairman of the Nomination Committee in good time before each meeting, except as provided in article 2.4 in respect of the first meeting of each Nomination Committee. Any member of the Nomination Committee may reasonably request at any time during the mandate period that a meeting be convened and the Chairman shall comply with such reasonable requests.

4.2 The Nomination Committee shall be quorate if more than half of the members are present.

4.3 The Nomination Committee shall endeavour to reach unanimous decisions in all matters to be proposed to the AGM. If a unanimous decision cannot be reached, the Nomination Committee shall present to the AGM the proposals approved by a majority of the members of the Nomination Committee and dissenting members may present their own proposals individually or jointly with other members of the Committee.

4.4 Meetings of the Nomination Committee shall be minuted and the minutes shall be signed by the person keeping the minutes and shall be attested by the Chairman and another member appointed by the Nomination Committee. If the Chairman has been assigned to keep the minutes, the minutes shall be attested by two other members appointed by the Nomination Committee.

5. Other

5.1 All information which is provided to the members of the Nomination Committee by the Company and/or candidates, or which information the Nomination Committee members otherwise receive within the scope of their duties as Nomination Committee members, shall be treated as confidential and may not be disclosed to third parties without the prior approval of the Company.

5.2 No remuneration shall be paid to the members of the Nomination Committee. The Company may however cover reasonable out of pocket expenses that the members may occur in relation to work performed for the Nomination Committee.

5.3 The Nomination Committee shall yearly assess this Nomination Committee Process and shall propose changes to it to the AGM, as appropriate.

LUNDIN PETROLEUM AB'S 2018 POLICY ON REMUNERATION FOR GROUP MANAGEMENT

Application of the Policy

In this Policy on Remuneration, the term "Group Management" refers to the President and Chief Executive Officer, the Chief Operating Officer, the Chief Financial Officer and Vice President level employees. Group Management is expected to be comprised of seven executives in 2018.

This Policy on Remuneration also comprises remuneration paid to members of the Board of Directors for work performed outside the directorship.

Objectives of the Policy

It is the aim of Lundin Petroleum to recruit, motivate and retain high calibre executives capable of achieving the objectives of the Group, and to encourage and appropriately reward performance that enhances shareholder value. Accordingly, the Group operates this Policy on Remuneration to ensure that there is a clear link to business strategy and a close alignment with shareholder interests and current best practice, and aims to ensure that Group Management is rewarded fairly for its contribution to the Group's performance.

Compensation Committee

The Board of Directors of Lundin Petroleum has established the Compensation Committee to, among other things, administer this Policy on Remuneration. The Compensation Committee is to receive information and prepare the Board of Directors' and the Annual General Meeting's decisions on matters relating to the principles of remuneration, remunerations and other terms of employment of Group Management. The Compensation Committee meets regularly and its tasks include monitoring and evaluating programmes for variable remuneration for Group Management and the application of this Policy on Remuneration, as well as the current remuneration structures and levels in the Company.

The Compensation Committee may request the advice and assistance of external reward consultants, however, it shall ensure that there is no conflict of interest regarding other assignments that such consultants may have for the Company and Group Management.

Elements of Remuneration

There are four key elements to the remuneration of Group Management:

a) base salary;

b) yearly variable salary;

c) long-term incentive plan; and

d) other benefits.

Base Salary

The executive's base salary shall be based on market conditions, shall be competitive and shall take into account the scope and responsibilities associated with the position, as well as the skills, experience and performance of the executive. The executive's base salary, as well as the other elements of the executive's remuneration, shall be reviewed annually to ensure that such remuneration remains competitive and in line with market conditions. As part of this assessment process, the Compensation Committee undertakes yearly benchmarking studies in respect of the Company's remuneration policy and practices.

Yearly variable salary

The Company considers that yearly variable salary is an important part of the executive's remuneration package where associated performance targets reflect the key drivers for value creation and growth in shareholder value. Through its Performance Management Process, the Company sets predetermined and measurable performance criteria for each executive, aimed at promoting long-term value creation for the Company's shareholders.

The yearly variable salary shall, in the normal course of business, be based upon a predetermined limit, being within the range of one to twelve monthly salaries (if any). The cost of yearly variable salary for 2018 is estimated to range between no payout at minimum level and MSEK 22.1 (excluding social costs) at maximum level, based on the current composition of Group Management. However, the Compensation Committee may recommend to the Board of Directors for approval yearly variable salary outside of this range in circumstances or in respect of performance, which the Compensation Committee considers to be exceptional.

Long-term Incentive Plan

The Company believes that it is appropriate to structure its long-term incentive plans (LTIP) to align Group Management's incentives with shareholder interests. Remuneration which is linked to the share price results in a greater personal commitment to the Company. Therefore, the Board believes that the Company's LTIP for Group Management should be related to the Company's share price.

Information on the principal conditions of the proposed 2018 LTIP for Group Management, which follows the same principles as the LTIP approved by the 2014 - 2017 Annual General Meetings, is available as part of the documentation for the Annual General Meeting on www.lundin-petroleum.com.

The cost at grant of the proposed 2018 LTIP is estimated to range between no cost at minimum level and MSEK 48.7 (excluding social costs) at maximum level, based on the current composition of Group Management.

Other Benefits

Other benefits shall be based on market terms and shall facilitate the discharge of each executive's duties. Such benefits include statutory pension benefits comprising a defined contribution scheme with premiums calculated on the full base salary. The pension contributions in relation to the base salary are dependent upon the age of the executive.

Severance Arrangements

A mutual notice period of between one and twelve months applies between the Company and executives, depending on the duration of the employment with the Company. In addition, severance terms are incorporated into the employment contracts for executives that give rise to compensation, up to two years' base salary, in the event of termination of employment due to a change of control of the Company. The Board of Directors is further authorised, in individual cases, to approve severance arrangements, in addition to the notice periods and the severance arrangements in respect of a change of control of the Company, where employment is terminated by the Company without cause, or otherwise in circumstances at the discretion of the Board. Such severance arrangements may provide for the payment of up to one year's base salary; no other benefits shall be included. Severance payments in aggregate (i.e. for notice periods and severance arrangements) shall be limited to a maximum of two years' base salary.

Remuneration to members of the Board of Directors

In addition to Board of Directors' fees resolved by the Annual General Meeting, remuneration as per prevailing market conditions may be paid to members of the Board of Directors for work performed outside the directorship.

Authorisation for the Board

The Board of Directors is authorised to deviate from the Policy on Remuneration in accordance with Chapter 8, Section 53 of the Swedish Companies Act in case of special circumstances in a specific case.

Outstanding Remunerations

Remunerations outstanding to Group Management comprise awards granted under the Company's previous LTIP programs and include 203,553 LTIP Awards under the 2015 Performance Based Incentive Plan, 242,057 LTIP Awards under the 2016 Performance Based Incentive Plan, 258,619 LTIP Awards under the 2017 Performance Based Incentive Plan, 1,700 unit bonus awards under the 2015 Unit Bonus Plan, 4,662 unit bonus awards under the 2016 Unit Bonus Plan, 4,119 unit bonus awards under the 2017 Unit Bonus Plan. Further information about these plans is available in note 29 of the Company's Annual Report 2017.

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Appendix 9

The Board of Directors' proposal for establishing a long-term, performance-based incentive plan (LTIP 2018)

Background

The Board of Directors proposes that the Annual General Meeting resolve to establish a long-term, performance-based incentive plan ("**LTIP 2018**") in respect of Group Management and a number of key employees of Lundin Petroleum AB (publ) ("**Lundin Petroleum**" or the "**Company**"), which follows the same principles as the long-term, performance-based incentive plan approved by the 2014 - 2017 Annual General Meetings, as set forth below.

The primary reason for establishing LTIP 2018 is to align the interests of Group Management and other key employees with the interests of the shareholders, and to provide market appropriate reward reflecting performance and commitment. The Board of Directors also believes that the proposed LTIP 2018 will provide Lundin Petroleum with a crucial component to a competitive total compensation package to attract and retain executives who are critical to Lundin Petroleum's on-going success. Participants in the LTIP 2018 will not be entitled to receive any new awards under any of the Company's other long term incentive ("**LTI**") plans in the same year.

The Board of Directors intends to propose to future Annual General Meetings to establish LTI plans based on principles corresponding to the currently proposed LTIP 2018. In order to be eligible to participate in such future LTI plans, each participant needs to build towards a meaningful shareholding in Lundin Petroleum, meaning that a certain portion of any allotted shares pursuant to LTIP 2018 (and any future LTI plans) shall be retained until the required level of shareholding has been met.

Implementation of LTIP 2018

The Board of Directors proposes that the Annual General Meeting 2018 resolves on the implementation of the LTIP 2018 in accordance with the terms and conditions set out below.

Terms and conditions

(a) Awards under LTIP 2018 are proposed to be made to approximately 16 permanent employees of the Lundin Petroleum Group (the "**Participants**"), comprising the CEO and other members of Group Management as well as certain other key employees within the Lundin Petroleum Group. The Board of Directors may, within the total number of shares available under LTIP 2018, invite a limited number of additional Participants in LTIP 2018 following recruitment to the Lundin Petroleum Group.

(b) LTIP 2018 gives the Participants the possibility to receive shares in Lundin Petroleum subject to uninterrupted employment and to the fulfilment of a performance condition over a three year performance period normally commencing on 1 July 2018 and expiring on 30 June 2021 (the "**Performance Period**"). The performance condition (the "**Performance Condition**") is based on the share price growth and dividends ("**Total Shareholder Return**") of the Lundin Petroleum share compared to the total shareholder return of a peer group of companies (the "**Peer Group**"). At the beginning of the Performance Period, the Participants will, free of charge be granted awards ("**LTIP Awards**") which, provided that i.a. the Performance Condition is met, entitle the Participant to be allotted, also free of charge, shares in Lundin Petroleum ("**Performance Shares**") as soon as reasonably practicable following the end of the Performance Period.

(c) The LTIP Award (i.e. the number of Performance Shares that a Participant may be allotted following the expiration of the Performance Period, provided that i.a. the Performance Condition is met) to be awarded to each Participant shall be calculated as follows:

LTIP Award = A multiplied by B divided by C, where

A is the Participant's monthly gross base salary applicable as at the date of grant of the LTIP Award;

B is a number of months as determined by the Board of Directors in respect of each Participant, taking into account such factors as industry benchmarking and the Participant's position within the Lundin Petroleum Group (but in any case, not exceeding 36 months); and

C is the average closing price of the Lundin Petroleum share on Nasdaq Stockholm for the three month period immediately prior to the Performance Period (the "**Initial Share Price**").

Fractions of Performance Shares shall be rounded-off to the immediate lower whole number.

Assuming a share price of the Lundin Petroleum share as of 28 March 2018 of SEK 211.4, the total number of Performance Shares that may be allotted under LTIP 2018 as at the date of award (assuming 100 per cent vesting) is approximately 343,000, corresponding to approximately 0.1 per cent of the current total number of shares and votes in Lundin Petroleum. Since LTIP Awards are intended to be awarded in July 2018 and the share price of the Lundin Petroleum share may fluctuate until the Initial Share Price is determined, and considering additional Participants (if any) following recruitment, the total number of Performance Shares under LTIP 2018 as at the date of award may not exceed 460,000.

(d) Allotment of Performance Shares will be determined by the Board of Directors after the expiration of the Performance Period on the basis of LTIP Awards made and is conditional on (i) the Participant retaining his or her uninterrupted employment in the Lundin Petroleum Group until the expiry of the Performance Period and (ii) the Performance Condition having been met. The Board of Directors may reduce (including reduce to zero) allotment of Performance Shares at its discretion, should it consider the underlying performance not to be reflected in the outcome of the Performance Condition, for example, in light of operating cash flow, reserves, and health and safety performance.

(e) A minimum and a maximum level for the Performance Condition to be fulfilled have been established by the Board of Directors. In order for the LTIP Awards to give entitlement to the maximum number of Performance Shares, the maximum level for the Performance Condition must have been fulfilled. The Performance Condition calculation will be made based on a comparison of Total Shareholder Return of the Lundin Petroleum share to the Peer Group, comparing the period of three months prior to the commencement of the Performance Period with the period of three months prior to the end of the Performance Period. The LTIP Awards will vest based on the comparative Total Shareholder Return of the Lundin Petroleum share from no vesting below the 50th percentile performance and with vesting at or above the 50th percentile performance (i.e. on a straight line basis from one-third entitlement at the 50th percentile performance to 100 per cent vesting at the 75th percentile performance or above). The Performance Condition calculation will be performed by the Board of Directors. Lundin Petroleum intends to present the level of fulfilment of the LTIP 2018 Performance Condition in the 2021 Annual Report.

(f) The Participants will not be entitled to transfer, pledge or dispose of the LTIP Award or any rights or obligations under LTIP 2018, or exercise any shareholders' rights regarding the LTIP Awards during the Performance Period. Any cash dividends declared and paid by the Company during the Performance Period will be accumulated and paid to the Participant, following and to the extent of vesting of the Performance Shares.

(g) Shares allotted under LTIP 2018 (or any future LTI plans) shall be subject to certain disposition restrictions meaning that the Participants shall be building towards a meaningful shareholding in Lundin Petroleum. The required level of shareholding will be either 50 per cent or 100 per cent (200 per cent for the CEO) of the Participant's annual gross base salary based on the Participant's position within the Lundin Petroleum Group. Notwithstanding this requirement, the Company may pay part of the allotment of Performance Shares in cash in order to facilitate the payment of the Participant's tax liabilities. However, a minimum of 50 per cent of the allotted Performance Shares (after taxes and social security charges) under LTIP 2018 will be required to be retained until the required level of shareholding has been met.

(h) Recalculation of the Performance Condition and the LTIP Awards, including the number of Performance Shares allotted, shall take place in the event of an intervening dividend in kind, bonus issue, split, preferential rights issue and/or other similar corporate events.

Structure and administration

The Board of Directors of Lundin Petroleum will be responsible for the structure and administration of LTIP 2018, as well as for the detailed terms and conditions applicable between Lundin Petroleum and the Participants. The detailed terms and conditions will be adopted within the scope of the terms and conditions and guidelines stated herein. In connection therewith, the Board of Directors will be entitled to adopt different terms and conditions for LTIP 2018 regarding, among other things, the Performance Period and allotment of Performance Shares in the event of commencement or termination of employment during the Performance Period, e.g. due to new recruitments, illness, disability, death, redundancy, contractual retirement and other exceptional circumstances determined by the Board of Directors.

The Board of Directors will be entitled to make adjustments in order to comply with special rules or market conditions abroad. In the event delivery of Performance Shares to Participants cannot take place under applicable law or at a reasonable cost and employing reasonable administrative measures, the Board of Directors will be entitled to decide that Participants may, instead, be offered a cash settlement. In the event of a change of control, the vesting of any LTIP Awards under LTIP 2018 will be accelerated, based upon performance up to such time.

Peer Group

The Board of Directors has determined that the Peer Group shall consist of the following companies: Aker BP, BP, Cairn Energy, ConocoPhillips, ENI, Galp Energia, Oil Search, OMV, Ophir Energy, Repsol, Santos, SOCO International, Statoil, Total, Tullow Oil and Vermilion Energy. The Board of Directors shall have the power to amend the Peer Group in order to maintain a representative and relevant group of companies during the Performance Period.

Delivery of shares, costs etc.

The LTIP Awards entitle Participants to receive free of charge already existing Lundin Petroleum shares. The Board of Directors will consider means to secure the Company's expected financial exposure related to LTIP 2018. One method would be to enter into an equity swap agreement with a third party on terms in accordance with market practice, whereby the third party in its own name shall be entitled to acquire and transfer shares in Lundin Petroleum to the Participants.

The LTIP 2018 will be accounted for in accordance with the accounting standard IFRS 2 and the costs will be charged to the income statement over the Performance Period.

The maximum cost for granting LTIP Awards under LTIP 2018 (assuming 100 per cent vesting), excluding costs related to delivery of the Performance Shares, is approximately USD 8.8 million (approximately SEK 72.5 million), excluding social security charges. On this basis, the maximum cost for social security charges is estimated to be approximately USD 0.9 million (approximately SEK 7.4 million) assuming 100 per cent vesting.

Effects on key figures

Under the assumptions set out in item (c) above and upon full allotment of Performance Shares, the number of shares under LTIP 2018 amounts to approximately 343,000 shares in Lundin Petroleum (subject to final determination of the Initial Share Price), corresponding to approximately 0.1 per cent of the current total number of shares and votes in the Company. LTIP 2018 is expected to have only marginal effects on Lundin Petroleum's key figures.

Preparation of the proposal

The proposal for LTIP 2018 has been prepared by the Compensation Committee and resolved on by the Board of Directors.

Other incentive schemes in Lundin Petroleum

For a description of the Company's other LTI plans, reference is made to the Company's Annual Report for 2017, note 29, and the Company's website, www.lundin-petroleum.com. In addition to the plans described there, no other LTI plans have been implemented in Lundin Petroleum.

Majority requirement

The Board of Directors proposes that the Annual General Meeting resolves in accordance with the Board of Directors' proposal to establish LTIP 2018. A valid resolution requires a simple majority of the votes cast.

Stockholm in March 2018
Lundin Petroleum AB (publ)
The Board of Directors

Appendix 10

The Board of Directors' proposal to authorise the Board to resolve on new issue of shares and convertible debentures

The Board proposes that the Board is authorised to decide, at one or more occasions until the next Annual General Meeting:

(i) to issue no more than 34,000,000 new shares with consideration in cash or in kind or by set-off or otherwise with conditions and thereby be able to resolve to disapply the shareholders' pre-emption rights. To the extent the new shares are issued with disapplication of the shareholders' pre-emption rights they shall be issued at a subscription price that closely corresponds to the market price of the shares at the time of the issue; and

(ii) to issue convertible debentures with consideration in cash or in kind or by set-off or otherwise with conditions and thereby be able to resolve to disapply the shareholders' pre-emption rights, where the number of shares that may be issued after conversion must not exceed 34,000,000. To the extent the convertible debentures are issued with disapplication of the shareholders' pre-emption rights they shall be issued at a subscription price that closely corresponds to market value based on the market price of the shares at the time of the issue of the convertible debentures.

The reason for disapplying the shareholders' pre-emption rights is to enable Lundin Petroleum to make business acquisitions or other major investments. The total number of shares that can be issued based on the proposed authorisations under (i) and (ii) may not together exceed 34,000,000. If the authorisation is exercised in full for issues with deviation from the shareholders' pre-emption rights, the dilution effect is approximately ten percent.

This proposal requires the affirmative support of shareholders holding at least two thirds of the votes given for this resolution and of the shares represented at the Annual General Meeting.

Stockholm in March 2018
Lundin Petroleum AB (publ)
The Board of Directors

Appendix 11

The Board of Directors' proposal to authorise the Board to resolve on repurchase and sale of shares

The Board proposes that the Board is authorised, during the period until the next Annual General Meeting, to decide on repurchases and sales of Lundin Petroleum shares on Nasdaq Stockholm (the "Exchange"). The maximum number of shares repurchased shall be such that shares held in treasury from time to time do not exceed ten percent of all shares of the Company. The maximum number of shares that may be sold is the number of shares that the Company at such time holds in treasury. Repurchase and sale of shares on the Exchange may take place only at a price within the spread between the highest bid price and lowest ask price as registered from time to time on the Exchange. The repurchases and sales shall be made in accordance with the provisions concerning the purchase and sale of a company's own shares under applicable stock exchange rules and other applicable rules and regulations.

The purpose of the authorisation is to provide the Board with an instrument to optimise Lundin Petroleum's capital structure and thereby create added value for the shareholders, to secure Lundin Petroleum's obligations under its incentive plans and to cover costs, including social security charges, that may arise as a result of the LTIP programs of the Company.

This proposal requires the affirmative support of shareholders holding at least two thirds of the votes given for this resolution and of the shares represented at the Annual General Meeting.

Stockholm in March 2018
Lundin Petroleum AB (publ)
The Board of Directors