May 4th, 2016

Tankvegen 1
P.O. Box 40
Tananger, Norway
N-4098

To: Norwegian Petroleum Directorate

From: A/S Norske Shell on behalf of PL699 Partnership

Re: **Final Licence Relinquishment Report for PL699**

Please find attached the required licence relinquishment report for PL699, submitted by A/S Norske Shell as "Operator" on behalf of the PL 699 Partnership (Petoro, Statoil, Exxon Mobil, Dong Energy).

The report follows the guidelines as laid out for this reporting to ensure the NPD receives all the information necessary to consider the commitment closed out.

Please feel free to contact us if there are any questions or clarifications required regarding the materials herein.

Respectfully yours,

[redacted]

PL699 Licence Management Committee Chair
A/S Norske Shell
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PL699 Relinquishment Report

Confidential

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1 Key Licence History

PL699 is located in the Møre Basin southwest of the Ormen Lange gas field. The license comprises Blocks 6304/9, 6305/7, 6305/10 and 6305/11 (Fig. 1.1).

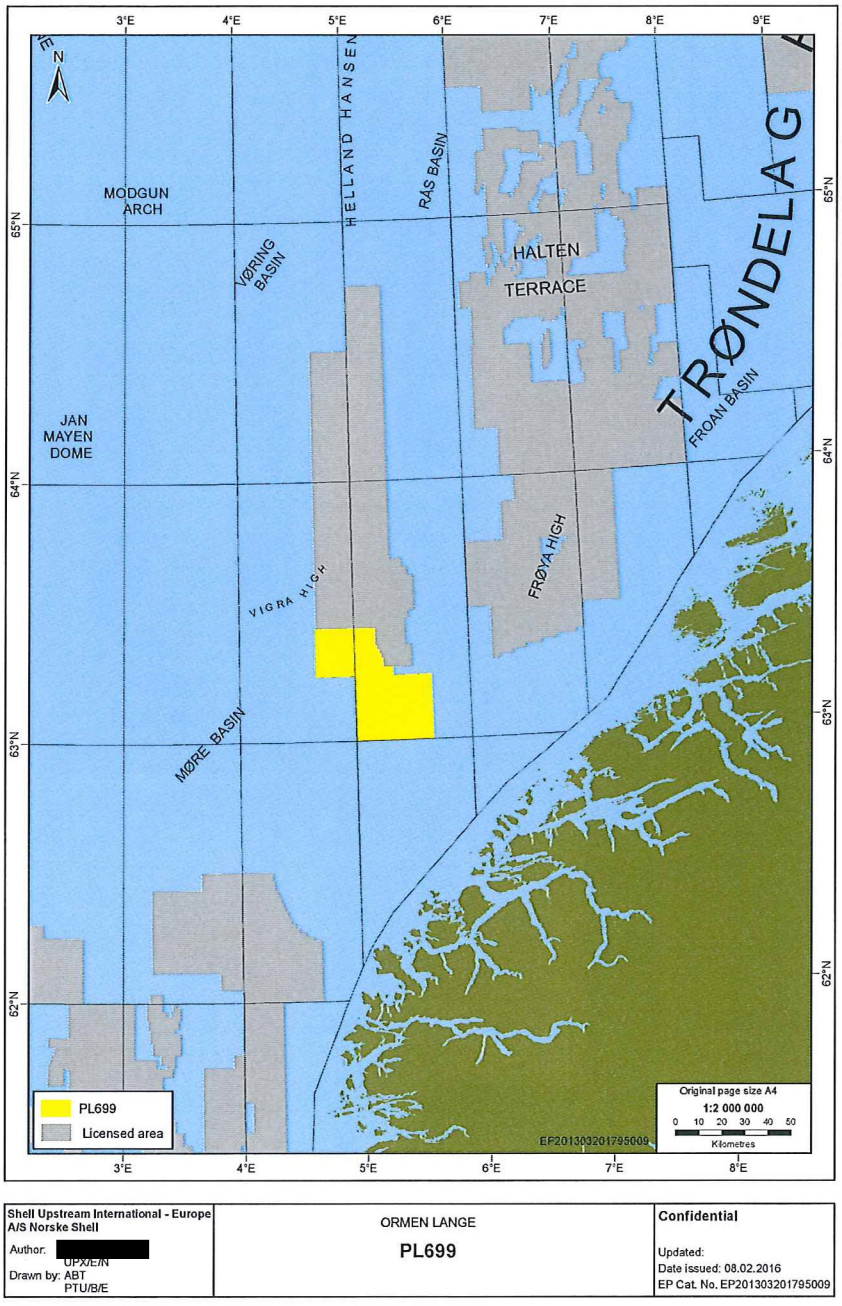


Fig. 1.1 Location map, PL699

PL699 Partnership and Work Commitment

PL699 was awarded to A/S Norske Shell (Op, 17.0375%), Petoro (36.475%), Statoil (28.9169%), DONG (10,342%) and ExxonMobil (7,2286%) on 8th February 2013 as part of the APA12 licensing round. The work program was to 1) merge and reprocess available 3D seismic, and 2) perform geological and geophysical studies within the initial

three years and in support of a Drill or Drop decision before the license period expiry date of 8th February 2016. In the case of a drill decision, one (1) exploration well was to be drilled before 8th February 2018.

Status on Work Commitment

1) Merge and recprocess available 3D seismic: An area of about 5450km2 covering the OrmenLange field and the surrounding license area was processed through pre-stack-depth migration (PreSDM). Six surveys (NH9602, SH0801, OLSE98, BPN9602, SH0501 and parts of the MOERE3D) were included and pre-stack merged to the final PSDM-merge SH14M01.

2) Perform geological and geophysical studies: To address main uncertainties a series of studies were undertaken and integrated in the evaluation of the licence prospectivity. See studies overview in Table 1.1.

Table 1.1 G&G study overview

		Activities carried out			
		Reprocessing/ Reinterpretation	Basin Model Update (incl. Geochem analysis)	Quantitative Analysis (Fluid subsitution, AVO Inversion)	CSEM (feasability study)
Uncertainties	Reservoir Presence/Quality	✓		✓ ✗	
	Charge		✓	✓ ✗	✗
	Trap	✓			✗

In January 2016, after completing studies, the partnership unanimously agreed that a prospect of sufficient volume potential and risk profile to warrant an exploration wellbore cannot be identified in the licence. There are no remaining commitments.

Licence Meetings

Meetings have been held at a regular basis in the licence. A list of the meetings is found in the table below. Documents related to the meetings can be found on Licence2Share.

Table 1.2 Meeting History

Meeting	Date
MCM/ECM #1	12th March 2013
MCM/ECM #2	12th November 2013
ECM #3	20th August 2014
MCM #3/ ECM #4	23rd October 2014
MCM #4/ECM #5	26th May 2015
MCM #5/ECM #6	7th October 2015
MCM #6/ECM #7	8th January 2016

Reason to relinquish

The main prospect prior to the licence award was the Svanen lead, characterised by a soft seismic amplitude anomaly on the far-offset seismic dataset. The geological and geophysical evaluation has downgraded the Svanen prospect. Furthermore, a new lead, Escamillo, had been identified. An overview of the current prospectivity of PL699 is shown in Fig. 1.2 and Table 1.3 . A detailed portfolio description can be found in chapter 4.

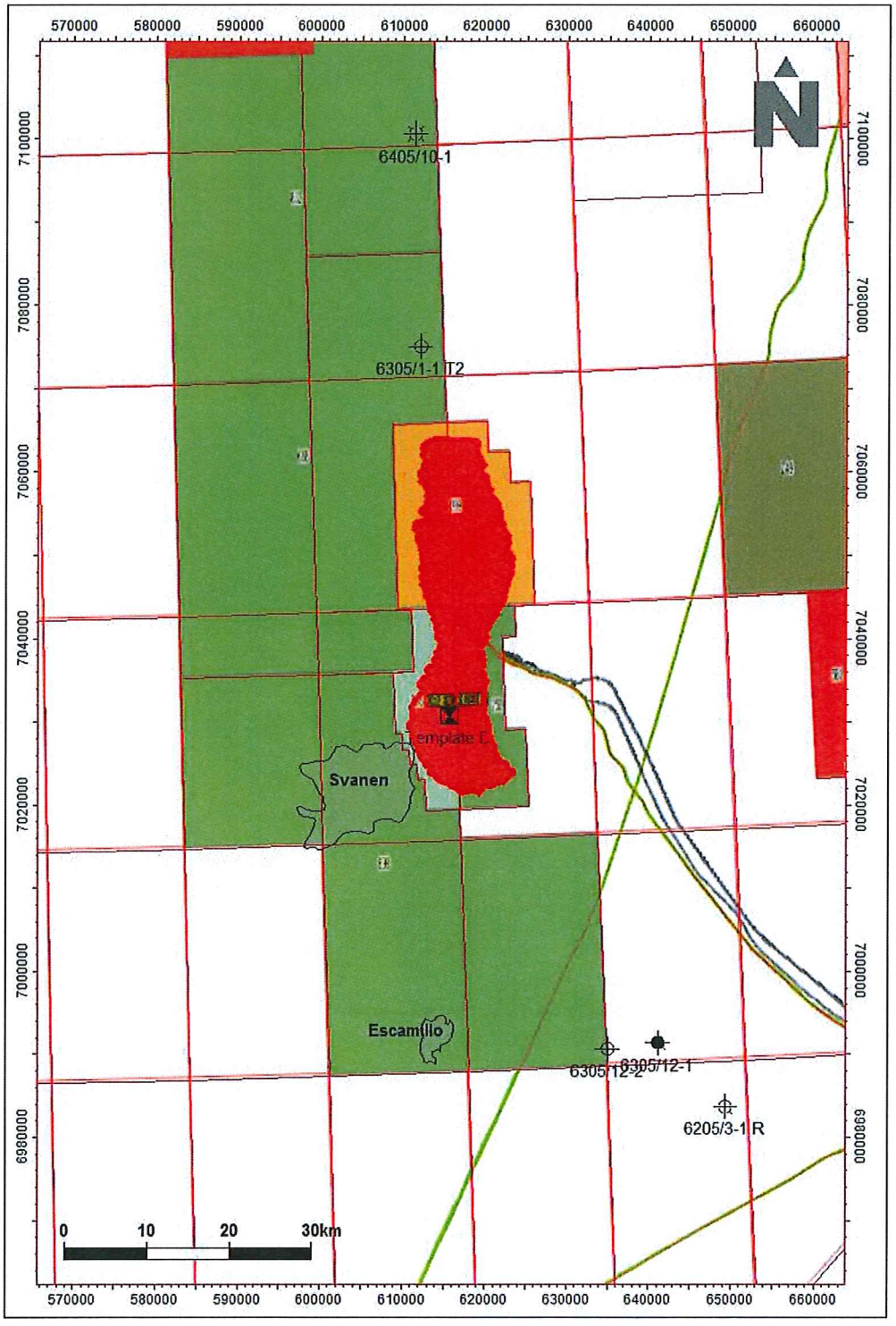


Fig. 1.2 Overview of prospects in PL699

Geological and geophysical evaluations of PL699 resulted in high risk, low volume opportunities which are not drill-worthy. A technical summary of the evaluations is given in the table below.

Table 1.3 Technical Evaluation Overview

Name	Current Status	Outcome of Technical Evaluation
Svanen	Lead	The Svanen prospect is a stratigraphic trap reliant on shale out or stratigraphic pinch out updip into the OrmenLange gas field. The prosepct outline is purely defined by the far-offset seismic anomaly this is interpreted to be residual gas rather than a high gas saturation anomaly due to the low likelyhood of the trap to work. The GPOS is 8%.
Escamillo	Lead	Prospect is defined by small 4-way dip structure. However quantitative analysis showed that the seismic response indicate non-reservoir facies. Therefore the GPOS of this prosepct is 14%.

2 Database

The seismic and well database used for PL699 prospectivity evaluation comprise regional, publicly accessible 2D seismic data, 3D seismic data and a series of wells considered relevant for seismic ties and evaluation of reservoir and rock physics properties.

Well Database

Wells included in the common database for PL699 and used in the evaluation are listed in Table 2.1.

Table 2.1 Well database

Wellname	Year	Operator	TD depth (m MD)	Well Class	Status
6205/3-1	1990	Norsk Hydro A/S	4300	Exploration	P & A, dry well
6302/6-1	2005	Statoil ASA	4234	Exploration	P & A, gas well
6305/1-1	1998	Norsk Hydro A/S	4560	Exploration	P & A, dry well
6305/4-1	2002	Norsk Hydro A/S	2975	Appraisal	P & A, gas well
6305/4-2	2010	A/S Norske Shell	2985	Appraisal	P & A, dry well
6305/5-1	1997	Norsk Hydro A/S	3053	Exploration	P & A, gas well
6305/5-3	2009	A/S Norske Shell	2954	Appraisal	P & A, gas well
6305/5-B-2 H	2007	A/S Norske Shell	2980	Production	Abandoned
6305/5-M-2 T2	2008	A/S Norske Shell	2787	Observation	P & A, dry well
6305/7-1	1998	BP	3377	Exploration	P & A, gas well
6305/7-D-7 H	2010	A/S Norske Shell	3130	Production	Abandoned
6305/8-1	2000	Norsk Hydro A/S	3175	Appraisal	P & A, oil and gas well
6305/8-A-2 H	2006	A/S Norske Shell	2995	Production	Abandoned
6305/9-1	2001	Norsk Hydro A/S	2655	Exploration	P & A, dry well
6305/9-2	2010	Det norske	3075	Exploration	P & A, dry well
6305/12-1	1991	Norsk Hydro A/S	4302	Exploration	P & A, shows
6306/5-1	1997	Amerada Hess Norge AS	2050	Exploration	P & A, gas well
6306/6-2	2009	Det norske	2080	Exploration	P & A, dry well
6306/10-1	1990	A/S Norske Shell	3187	Exploration	P & A, shows
6404/11-1	2002	BP Amoco Norge AS	3650	Exploration	P & A, dry well
6405/7-1	2003	Statoil ASA	4300	Exploration	P & A, oil well
6405/10-1	2007	Statoil ASA	3182	Exploration	P & A, gaswell
6406/11-1 S	1991	Saga Petroleum ASA	4185	Exploration	P & A, oil well
6406/12-1 S	1990	Statoil ASA	3965	Exploration	P & A, dry well
6406/12-2	1995	Statoil ASA	4367	Exploration	P & A, dry well

Seismic Database

The PL699 seismic 3D-database is shown in Fig. 2.1. The main 3D seismic cube was SH14M01 which is the result of a merge of six 3D seismic surveys and a PSDM reprocessing effort.

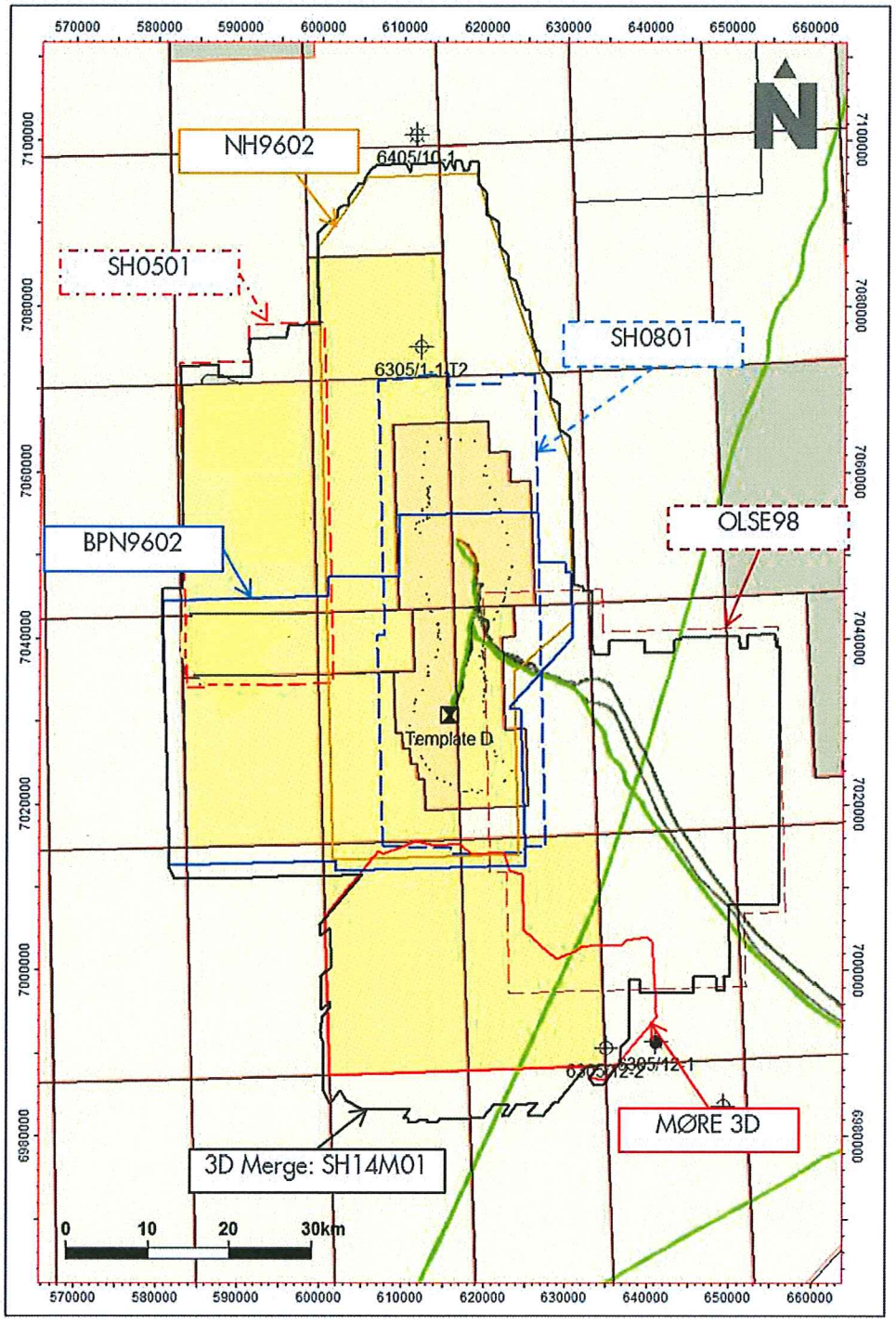


Fig. 2.1 Seismic database

Non-seismic data

EM (Electromagnetic) feasibility modelling was performed over the Svanen lead. Modelling demonstrated that this prospect would not be detectable with an EM survey and subsequently a CSEM survey was not recommended to be carried out.

3 Review of Geological Framework

Semi-Regional mapping

2D and 3D seismic interpretation was carried out to provide input to the semi-regional basin model study and to create a better geological context for the Lower Paleocene and Upper Cretaceous (Selandian, Danian and Maastrichtian) plays and portfolio understanding. The interpretation of the deeper horizons (Cretaceous) carries considerable uncertainty as seismic quality ranges between medium to poor. However, the re-interpretation of 2D in combination with the reprocessed 3D merge SH14M01 dataset resulted in a better and more confident understanding of the play developments in the license area.

Basin development and reservoirs

Prospects and leads within PL699 are located in the Møre Basin, situated in the southern part of the Norwegian Sea deep-water area. They are located in a toe of slope to basin floor setting where Maastrichtian (Springar Sands) and Danian (Egga Sands) deep-water turbidites have been ponded. These sediments were sourced from the Eastern Norwegian margin, crossing a ponded slope setting which acted as a fill and spill route (Fig. 3.1).

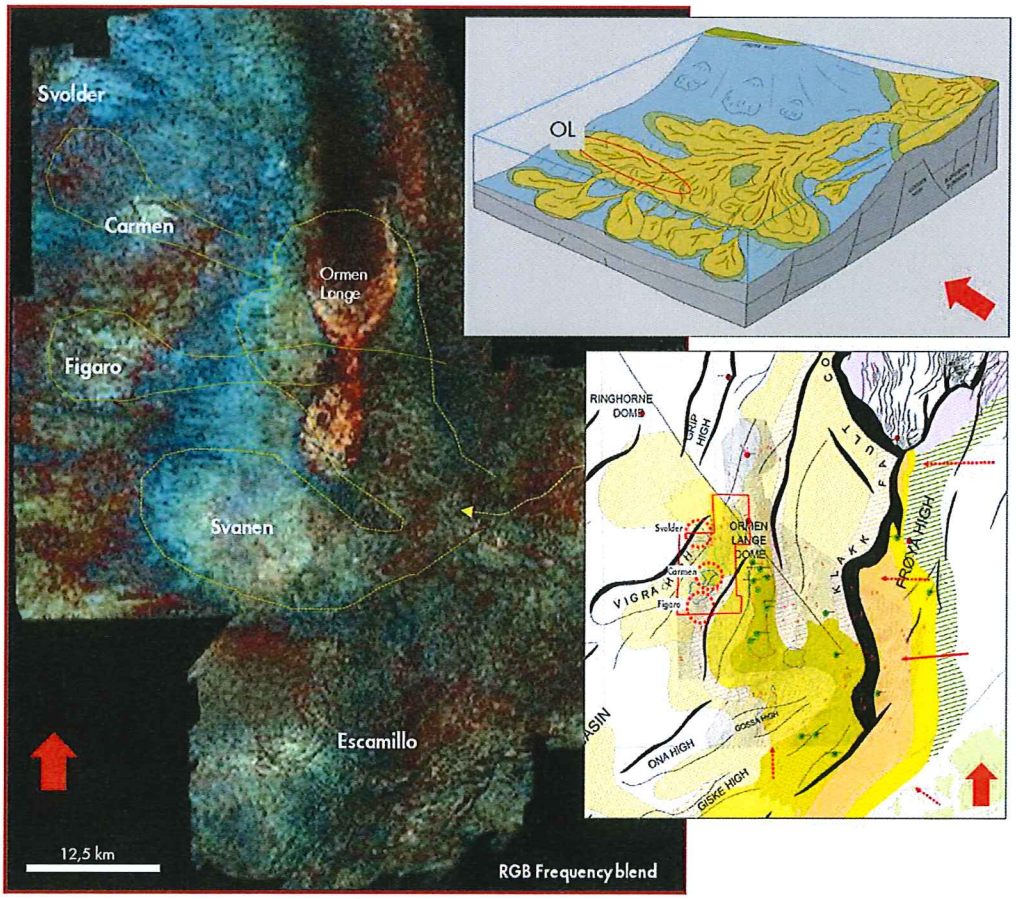


Fig. 3.1 Danian sub-marine fan development *Frequency decomposition attribute map indicates the play fairway of the Egga fan system across Ormen Lange and PL698/PL699; (top right) geomodel; (bottom right) play confidence map (bright yellow = high confidence; light yellow=low confidence).*

The main sediment input for the Egga and Springar units within PL699 was from the east cross-cutting previously deposited turbidite sediments forming isolated spill over lobes (see Fig. 3.2).

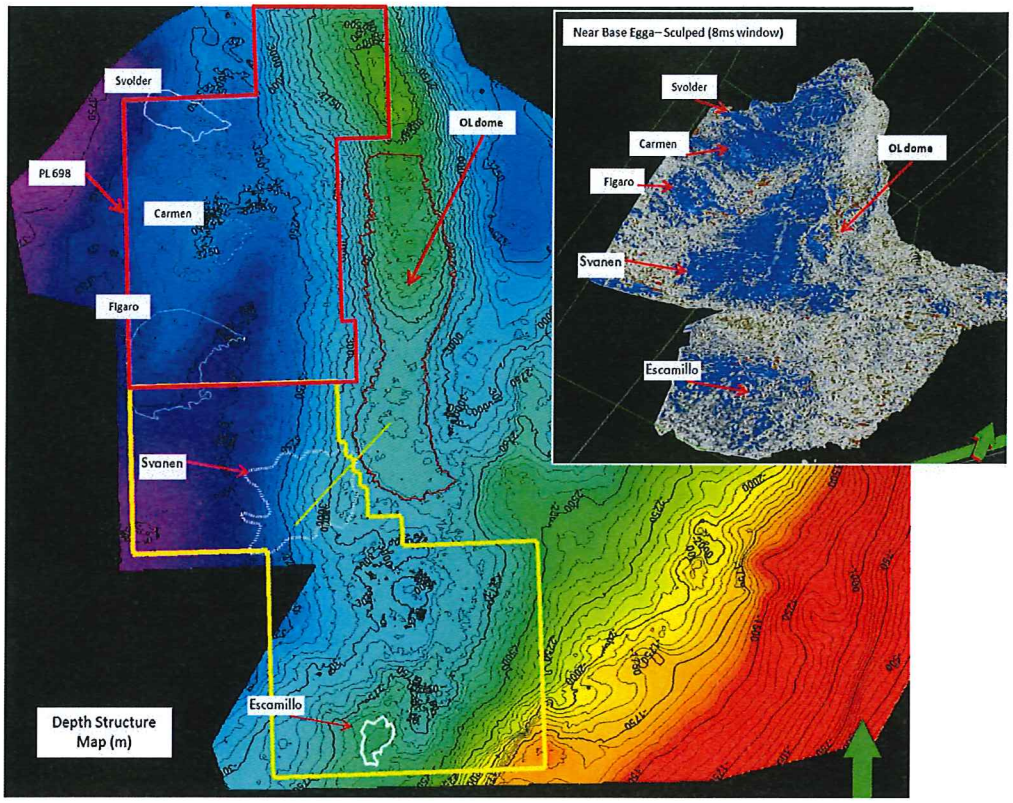


Fig. 3.2 Danian Structure Map *Depth structure map of top reservoir (Egga Fm) and sculped reservoir interval (top right).*

Source rocks and Charge

A new, semi-regional basin model study has been carried out with a local model nested in a semi-regional model basinwards which includes discoveries to the north, the Tulipan discovery to the West the Lysing discovery (Well 6204/1-1) to the south. The basin model adresses charge potential from the Upper Jurassic and candidate Cretaceous source rocks.

The results show that Jurassic and/or a lean Cretaeceous source rocks can provide gas charge to PL699. Oil charge was potentially provided by Upper Jurassic source rock before trapping was in place (i.e doming in the Tertiary). Other explanation in support of oil charge could be described by a local Cretaceous SR which would be in the oil window at present day.

Charge model

Traps have mainly formed in the Oligocene and Miocene leaving the Jurassic and Cretaceous source rock as possible charge contributors. Current day maturity map shows that Jurassic source rock expulsion can explain gas charge into the area of interest with a working kitchen to the west and south of PL699 (Fig. 3.3, Fig. 3.4).

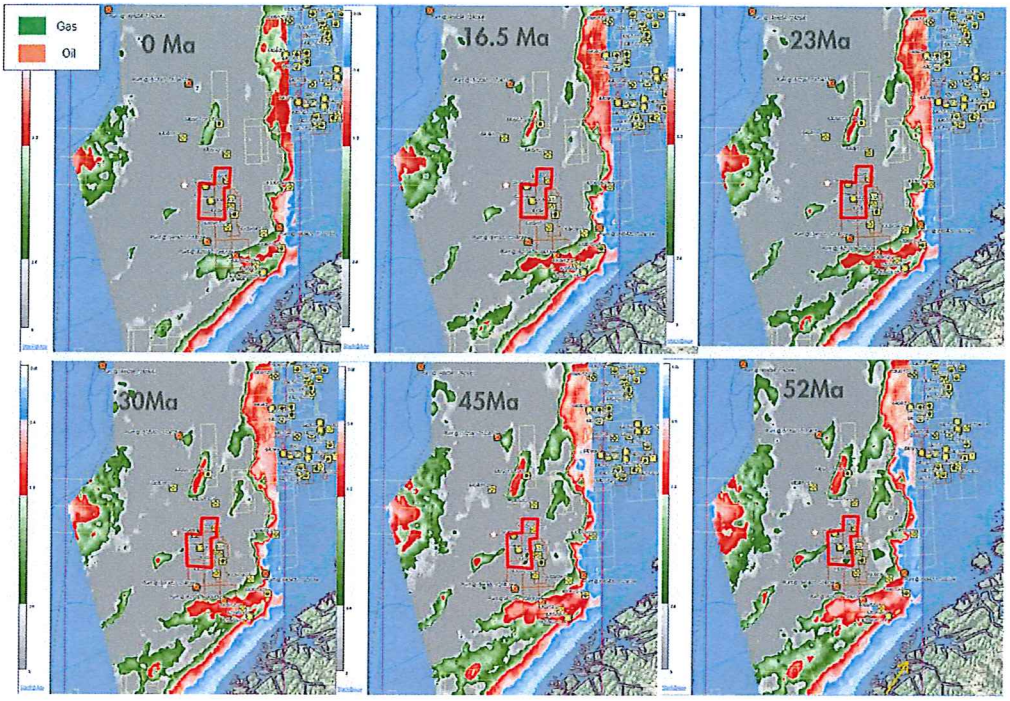


Fig. 3.3 Maturity Map *Maturity Map through time at Jurassic SR level.*

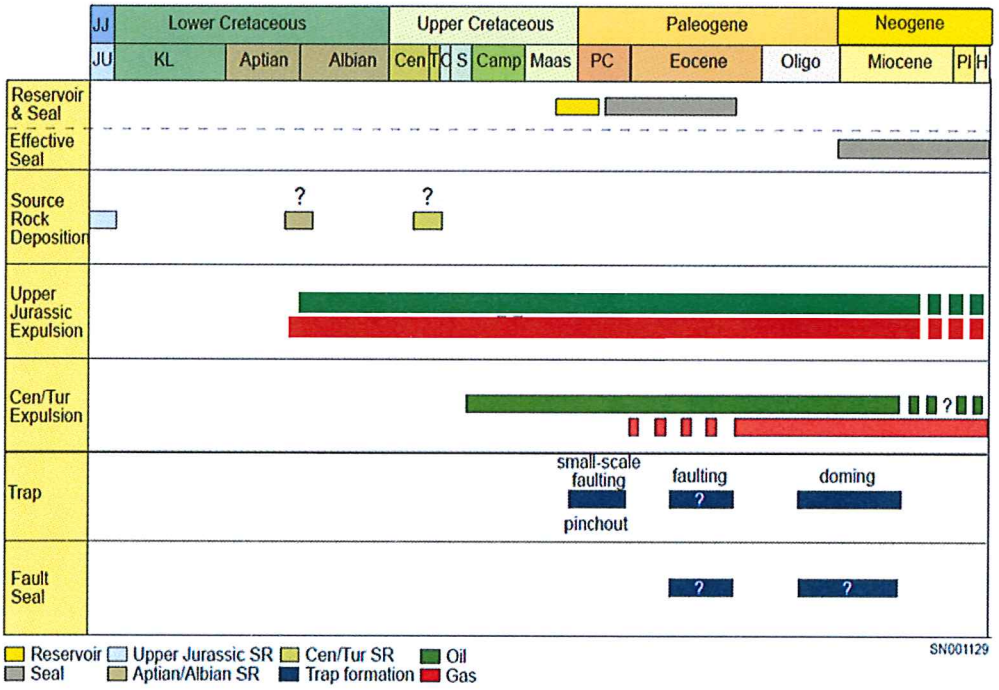


Fig. 3.4 Petroleum system event chart

4 Portfolio Update

The main opportunities in the PL699 area have been the Svanen and the Escamillo leads.

Svanen

The Svanen lead is a stratigraphic trap defined by an soft amplitude anomaly brightening on the far-offset dataset (Fig. 4.1). It requires either a shale out/pinch out or structural trapping element updip towards Ormen Lange in order to explain a large volume case. Detailed mapping could not prove any of these trapping mechanisms, although the chance of the existence of sub-seismic resolved faults remain. Quantative interpretation suggests the AvO class III anomaly to be low and/or high saturation gas in a good quality sandstone. However, integration of all study results led to a higher likelyhood of low saturation gas potentially indicating a possible hydrocarbon migration route into OrmenLange.

Reservoir presence and top seal is not considered to be an issue as it is proved in the OrmenLange field and seismic data showed the extension of the main Egga fan-system.

QI and Geophysics

A rock physics study has been carried out including 30 wells. The results have been implemented into an AvO inversion applied on the SH14M01 3D-merge. The key findings of the quantitative analysis were:

1) Differential compaction of Sst and Shl results in harder shales (rel. to Sst) the deeper the burial depth

2) AvO Inversion predicts reservoir presence with some gas (seperation between HSG vs LSG not possible)

3) Depth comformable amplitude analysis showed that an anticipated flat spot was a lithological boundary.

4) Fluid substitution modelling confirmed the lithological boundary (sand to shale) within the Svanen wedge which decreased the gross wedge thickness

5) Fluid substitution modelling is inconclusive with respect to HC presence (reasonable failure and success scenarios can be modelled)

EM Feasability

The OrmenLange 6305/8-2 appraisal well drilled in 2014 showed unusually high resistivities compared to other resistivity measurements over the field. This is probable due to extremely clean reservoir with increased gas saturation values. These new resistivity values had been taken to an EM feasability study over Svanen. Compared to the Svolder feasability study within PL699, the increased resisitivity values, the higher N/G ratio, also the increased areal extend of the Svanen prospect was in favour of increasing the chance of EM detectibility. Unfortunately, the feasability resulted in a negative outcome with only a weak sensitivty to the most optimistic case. The reasons for this are mainly

due to expected thin but highly resistive calcite streaks within the reservoir and the proximity of the Ormen Lange gas field which would distort the imaging of the prospect itself.

Key Risks and Uncertainties

The main risks for Svanen is trap integrity.

Based on the evaluations of Svanen the GPOS is 8% and the volume range is minimal due to the lack of potential for an updip trap closure. The high risk profile of the trap is mainly derived from the interpretation of high quality seismic and good well correlation to the OrmenLange field. No further de-risking activties are believed to exist.

Escamillo

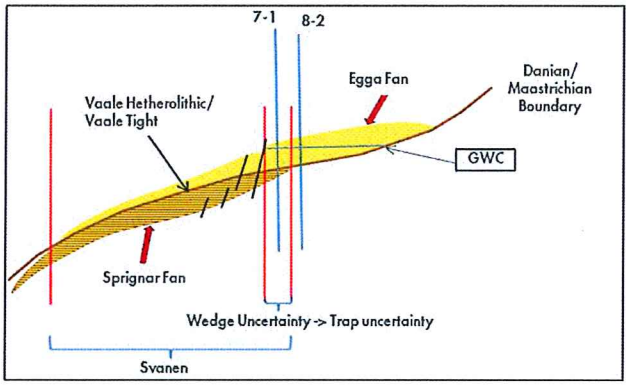
The Escamillo prospect is a 4-way dip closure. The main reservoir target is the Egga play which is believed to be sourced from the east across an paleo-enscarpment. Sediments either are reworked from a thick egga sand package (up to 100m Egga reservoir proven by the 12-2 well) deposited along the ponded slope setting (up to 100m Egga reservoir proven by the 12-2 well) or prograded across the ridge further out into the PL699 area. The frequency decomposition attribute and RMS amplitude extraction show indications of an exisiting play fairway across the Escamillo prospect (see Fig. 4.2).

Rock Physics have concluded that the amplitude anomaly is not a DHI and fluid substitution modelling could not confirm any hydrocarbon filled sand reservoir.

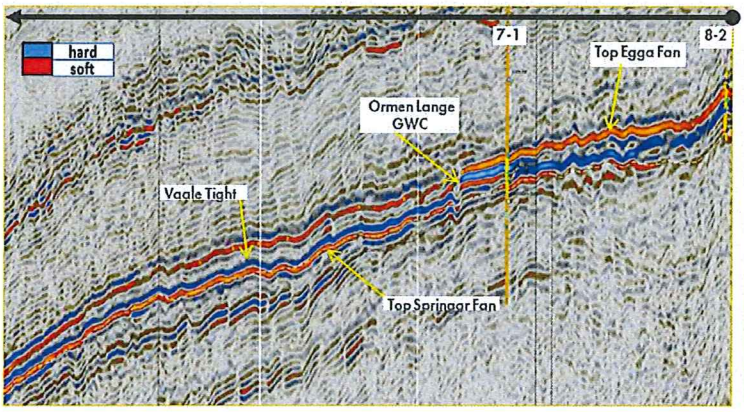
Key Risks and Uncertainties

The major risk of this prospect is reservoir quality. The geophysical analysis downgraded the prospect GPOS to 14%. It remains to be a high risk and a low volume opportunity.

Prospects parameters are summarised in NPD format in the following tables:Table 4.1 and Table 4.2.



SVANEN PROSPECT			Norske Shell (O)	17.0375 %
Water Depth (m)	~1200 m		Statoil	28.9169 %
Target Depth (m TVDSS)	~3010 m		DONG	10.342 %
Prospect Area	~120km^2		ExxonMobil	7.2286 %
GPOS	0.07/0.07		Petoro	36.475%
Volumes (BCM) UR (MSV- P90 - 50- 10)	6	0.02	1.7	18
Play	Deep marine turbidites (Maastrichian)			
Objective	Gas in turbiditic reservoirs - Springar Sst			
Key Risk	Trap			
Data Coverage	Pre-stack merge 3D seismic			



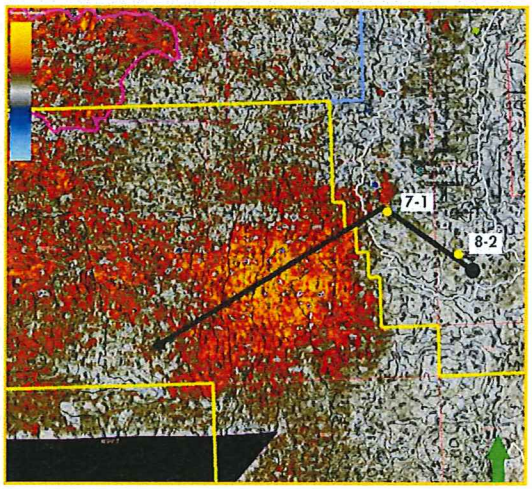
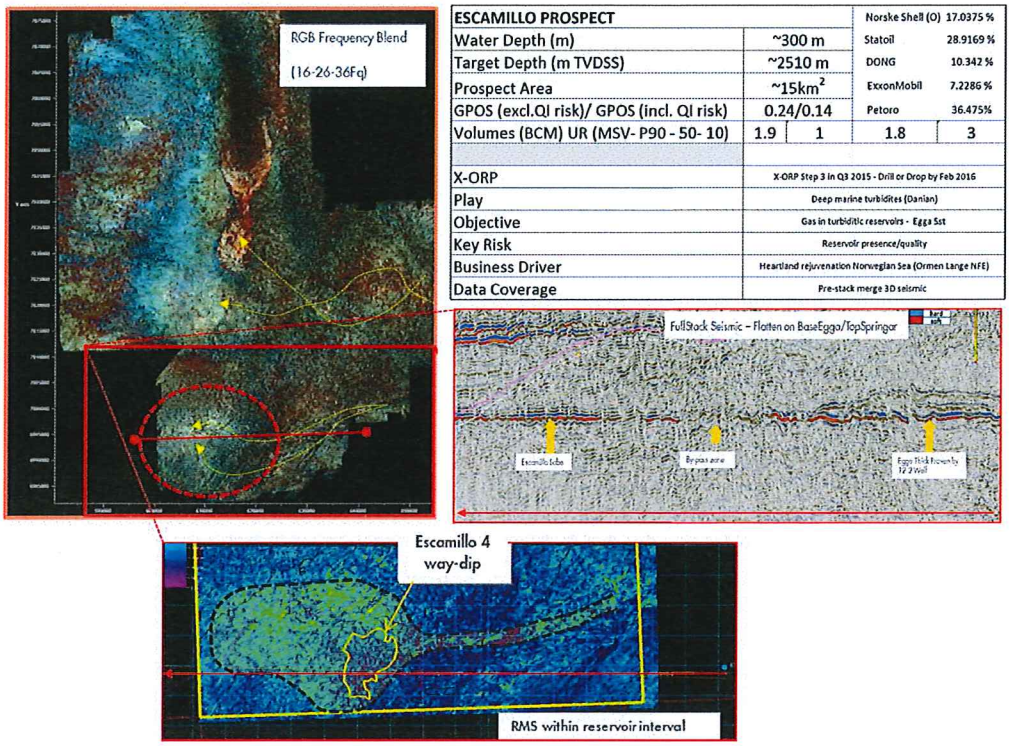


Fig. 4.1 Svanen lead summary *Bottom right: Amplitude extractions from the far stack seismic data; bottom right: seismic cross section.*



ESCAMILLO PROSPECT			Norske Shell (O)	17.0375 %
Water Depth (m)	~300 m		Statoil	28.9169 %
Target Depth (m TVDSS)	~2510 m		DONG	10.342 %
Prospect Area	~15km^2		ExxonMobil	7.2286 %
GPOS (excl.QI risk)/ GPOS (incl. QI risk)	0.24/0.14		Petoro	36.475%
Volumes (BCM) UR (MSV- P90 - 50- 10)	1.9	1	1.8	3
X-ORP	X-ORP Step 3 in Q3 2015 - Drill or Drop by Feb 2016			
Play	Deep marine turbidites (Danian)			
Objective	Gas in turbiditic reservoirs - Egga Sst			
Key Risk	Reservoir presence/quality			
Business Driver	Heartland rejuvenation Norwegian Sea (Ormen Lange NFE)			
Data Coverage	Pre-stack merge 3D seismic			

Fig. 4.2 Escamillo lead summay

Table 4.1 Svanen, NPD prospect table

Block	6305/7	Prospect name	Svanen	Discovery/Prosp/Lead	Prospect	Prosp ID (or Newf)	NPD will insert value	NPD approved (Y/N)	
Play name	NPD will insert value	New Play (Y/N)	No	Outside play (Y/N)	No				
Oil, Gas or O&G case:	Gas	Reported by company	Shell	Reference document	APA12 application document			Assessment year	
This is case no.:	1 of 1	Structural element	Mere Basin	Type of trap	Stratigraphic	Water depth [m MSL] (>0)	300	Seismic database (2D/3D)	3D
Resources IN PLACE and RECOVERABLE		Main phase				Associated phase			
Volumes, this case		Low (P90)	Base, Mode	Base, Mean	High (P10)	Low (P90)	Base, Mode	Base, Mean	High (P10)
In place resources	Oil [10^6 Sm^3] (>0.00)					0,01	0,22	0,73	2,22
	Gas [10^9 Sm^3] (>0.00)	0,04	2,60	9,00	27,50				
Recoverable resources	Oil [10^6 Sm^3] (>0.00)					0,03	1,80	0,33	6,36
	Gas [10^9 Sm^3] (>0.00)	0,03	1,60	5,94	17,90				
Reservoir Chrono (from)	Maastrichtian	Reservoir litho (from)	Springar Fm	Source Rock, chrono primary	Upper Jurassic	Source Rock, litho primary	Spekk Fm	Seal, Chrono	Paleocene
Reservoir Chrono (to)		Reservoir litho (to)		Source Rock, chrono secondary		Source Rock, litho secondary		Seal, Litho	
Probability (fraction)									
Total (oil + gas + oil & gas case) (0.00-1.00)		Oil case (0.00-1.00)	0,00	Gas case (0.00-1.00)	1,00	Oil & Gas case (0.00-1.00)			
Reservoir (P1) (0.00-1.00)	0,94	Trap (P2) (0.00-1.00)	0,26	Charge (P3) (0.00-1.00)	0,92	Retention (P4) (0.00-1.00)	0,34		
Parametres:	Low (P90)	Base	High (P10)	*Comments*					
Depth to top of prospect [m MSL] (> 0)		3010							
Area of closure [km^2] (> 0.0)	0,3	7,2	47,0						
Reservoir thickness [m] (> 0)	34	39	44						
HC column in prospect [m] (> 0)	12	54	1409						
Gross rock vol. [10^9 m^3] (> 0.000)									
Net / Gross [fraction] (0.00-1.00)	0,41	0,59	0,73						
Porosity [fraction] (0.00-1.00)	0,18	0,23	0,27						
Permeability [mD] (> 0.0)									
Water Saturation [fraction] (0.00-1.00)	0,38	0,46	0,56						
Bg [Rm3/Sm3] (< 1.0000)									
1/Bo [Sm3/Rm3] (< 1.00)									
GOR, free gas [Sm^3/Sm^3] (> 0)									
GOR, oil [Sm^3/Sm^3] (> 0)									
Recov. factor, oil main phase [fraction] (0.00-1.00)									
Recov. factor, gas ass. phase [fraction] (0.00-1.00)	0,30	0,45	0,60						
Recov. factor, gas main phase [fraction] (0.00-1.00)	0,56	0,65	0,75						
Recov. factor, liquid ass. phase [fraction] (0.00-1.00)				For NPD use:					
Temperature, top res [°C] (>0)				Innrapp. av geolog-init:	NPD will insert value	Registrert - init:	NPD will insert value	Kart oppdatert	NPD will insert value
Pressure, top res [bar] (>0)				Dato:	NPD will insert value	Registrert Dato:	NPD will insert value	Kart dato	NPD will insert value
Cut off criteria for N/G calculation	1.	2.	3.					Kart nr	NPD will insert value

Table 4.2 Escamillo, NPD prospect table

Block	6305/10	Prospect name	Escamillo	Discovery/Prosp/Lead	Prospect	Prosp ID (or New!)	NPD will insert value	NPD approved (Y/N)	
Play name	NPD will insert value	New Play (Y/N)	No	Outside play (Y/N)	No				
Oil, Gas or O&G case:	Gas	Reported by company	Shell	Reference document	APA12 application document			Assessment year	
This is case no.:	1 of 1	Structural element	Mare Basin	Type of trap	Structural	Water depth [m MSL] (>0)	400	Seismic database (2D/3D)	3D
Resources IN PLACE and RECOVERABLE		Main phase				Associated phase			
Volumes, this case		Low (P90)	Base, Mode	Base, Mean	High (P10)	Low (P90)	Base, Mode	Base, Mean	High (P10)
In place resources	Oil [10^6 Sm^3] (>0.00)					0,11	0,23	0,24	0,40
	Gas [10^9 Sm^3] (>0.00)	1,50	2,80	3,00	7,10				
Recoverable resources	Oil [10^6 Sm^3] (>0.00)					0,04	0,10	0,10	0,19
	Gas [10^9 Sm^3] (>0.00)	0,94	1,80	1,90	4,89				
Reservoir Chrono (from)	Danian	Reservoir litho (from)	Egga Fm	Source Rock, chrono primary	Upper Jurassic	Source Rock, litho primary	Spekk Fm	Seal, Chrono	Paleocene/Eocene
Reservoir Chrono (to)		Reservoir litho (to)		Source Rock, chrono secondary		Source Rock, litho secondary		Seal, Litho	
Probability [fraction]									
Total (oil + gas + oil & gas case) (0.00-1.00)		Oil case (0.00-1.00)	0,00	Gas case (0.00-1.00)	1,00	Oil & Gas case (0.00-1.00)			
Reservoir (P1) (0.00-1.00)	0,39	Trap (P2) (0.00-1.00)	1,00	Charge (P3) (0.00-1.00)	0,50	Retention (P4) (0.00-1.00)	1,00		
Parametres:	Low (P90)	Base	High (P10)	Comments					
Depth to top of prospect [m MSL] (> 0)		2510							
Area of closure [km^2] (> 0.0)	9,0	14,0	15,0						
Reservoir thickness [m] (> 0)	34	39	44						
HC column in prospect [m] (> 0)	41	49	56						
Gross rock vol. [10^9 m^3] (> 0.000)									
Net / Gross [fraction] (0.00-1.00)	0,13	0,25	0,37						
Porosity [fraction] (0.00-1.00)	0,22	0,27	0,31						
Permeability [mD] (> 0.0)									
Water Saturation [fraction] (0.00-1.00)	0,40	0,43	0,46						
Bg [Rm3/Sm3] (< 1.0000)									
1/Bo [Sm3/Rm3] (< 1.00)									
GOR, free gas [Sm^3/Sm^3] (> 0)									
GOR, oil [Sm^3/Sm^3] (> 0)									
Recov. factor, oil main phase [fraction] (0.00-1.00)									
Recov. factor, gas ass. phase [fraction] (0.00-1.00)	0,30	0,45	0,60						
Recov. factor, gas main phase [fraction] (0.00-1.00)	0,56	0,65	0,75						
Recov. factor, liquid ass. phase [fraction] (0.00-1.00)				For NPD use:					
Temperature, top res [°C] (>0)				Innrapp. av geolog-init:	NPD will insert value	Registrert - init	NPD will insert value	Kart oppdatert	NPD will insert value
Pressure, top res [bar] (>0)				Dato:	NPD will insert value	Registrert Dato:	NPD will insert value	Kart dato	NPD will insert value
Cut off criteria for N/G calculation	1.	2.	3.					Kart nr	NPD will insert value

5 Technical Evaluations

Development and economic analysis have been performed in support of the various portfolio identified throughout the license period.

The development concept for the PL699 leads centered around tie-in to the Ormen Lange field. Some of the key issues identified with this concept included: rig capacity, sea-bed conditions, water depth, required tie-back distance, timing vs ullage (in Ormen Lange production system and services), and Nyhamna requirements.

Some opportunity specific costs were generated in order to QA/QC the evaluations. This was based on appropriate scaling of a recently executed project, namely adjusting the Ormen Lange Far South well (6305/8-2) tie-back costs for well number and tie-back distance.

In order to robustly assess the potential, an optimistic approach had been applied. The commercial cut off used in economic analysis had been base on assuming the prospect can be tied in to the Ormen Lange and Nyhamna integrated production system (assumes ullage and compatibility - both with respect to fluids, metallurgy etc. and no back out effect to Ormen Lange other production in the system), and capacity & availability of single dedicated OL production pipeline assumed.

On the basis of these technical evaluations, it was found that the possible development of these leads would be challenging and do not present economic viability (Fig. 5.1).

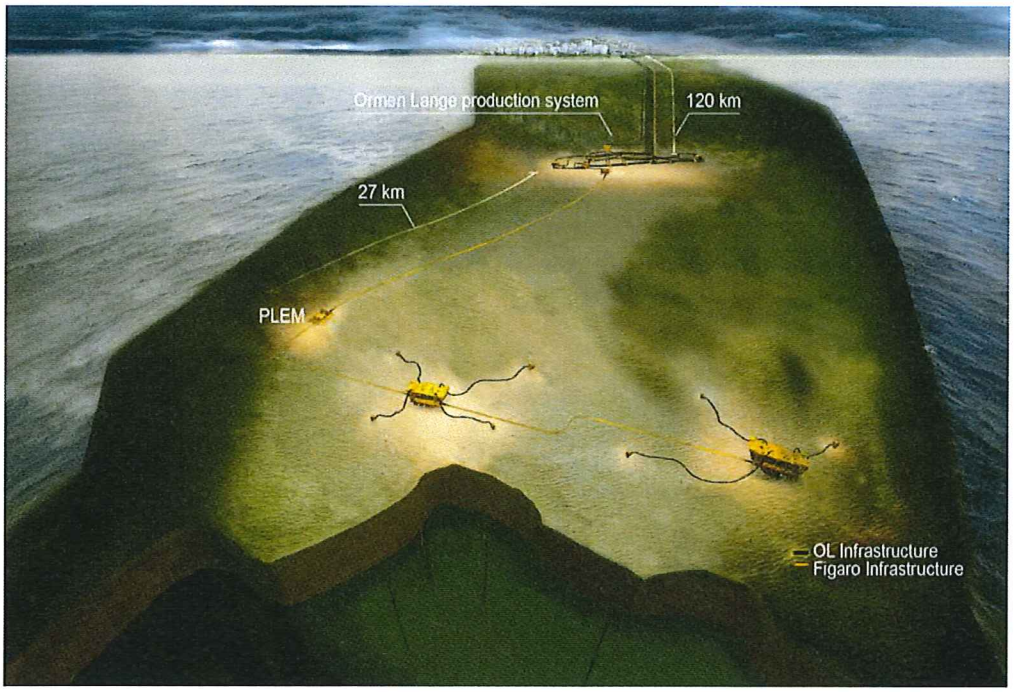


Fig. 5.1 Development scenario *PL699 notional lead*

6 Conclusions

The prospectivity in PL699 has been evaluated and concluded based on outcomes of licence specific studies.

The evaluation has resulted in the following view:

- Overall, prospectivity for PL699 remains challengening with high risk and low volume opportunities
- Neither Svanen nor Escamillo are opportunities with economically viable volume potential.
- The risk/volume profile for the prospect portfolio within PL699 is regarded as insufficient to warrant further follow up data acquisition and de-risking activities neither support a drill decision.

Having fulfilled the work commitment and based on the results from the evaluation, a drill-worthy prospect has not been identified and the partnership unanimously recommends the relinquishment of PL699.

7 References

- APA12 license Round Application Document
- Hand-out material from all relevant meetings - Work meetings, Exploration Committee and Management Committee Meetings available on "Licence to Share