NORTH EUROPEAN OIL ROYALTY TRUST
Form 10-K
December 30, 2015

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D. C. 20549

FORM 10-K

(Mark One)

[X] Annual report pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

For the fiscal year ended October 31, 2015 or

[ ] Transition report pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

For the transition period from ________________ to ________________.

Commission file number 1-8245

NORTH EUROPEAN OIL ROYALTY TRUST
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware	22-2084119
(State of organization)	(IRS Employer Identification Number)

Suite 19A, 43 West Front Street, Red Bank, N.J.	07701
(Address of principal executive offices)	(Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number including area code: 732-741-4008

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

Title of each class	Name of each exchange on which registered
Units of Beneficial Interest	New York Stock Exchange

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act. Yes _____ No X

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Act. Yes _____ No X

[X] Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes X No _____

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (section 232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files).
Yes _____ No _____

Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K. [X]

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, or a smaller reporting company. See the definitions of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer," and "smaller reporting company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act. (Check one):

Large accelerated filer _____ Accelerated filer X

Non-accelerated filer _____ Smaller reporting company _____

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act). Yes _____ No X

As of April 30, 2015, the aggregate market value of outstanding units of beneficial interest of the registrant held by non-affiliates of the registrant was $128,984,981 on such date.

As of December 30, 2015, there were 9,190,590 units of beneficial interest ("units") of the registrant outstanding.

Documents Incorporated by Reference

Items 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14 of Part III have been partially or wholly omitted from this report and the information required to be contained therein is incorporated by reference from the registrant's definitive proxy statement for the 2015 Annual Meeting to be held on February 16, 2016.

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PART I

Item 1. Business.

(a) General Development of Business.

North European Oil Royalty Trust (the "Trust") is a grantor trust which, on behalf of the owners of beneficial interest in the Trust (the "unit owners"), holds overriding royalty rights covering gas and oil production in certain concessions or leases in the Federal Republic of Germany. The rights are held under contracts with local German exploration and development subsidiaries of ExxonMobil Corp. ("ExxonMobil") and the Royal Dutch/Shell Group of Companies ("Royal Dutch/Shell Group"). Under these contracts, the Trust receives various percentage royalties on the proceeds of the sales of certain products from the areas involved. At the present time, royalties are received for sales of gas well gas, oil well gas, crude oil, distillate and sulfur. See Item 2 of this Report for descriptions of the relationships of these companies and certain of these contracts.

The royalty rights were received by the Trust from North European Oil Company (the "Company") upon dissolution of the Company in September 1975. The Company was organized in 1957 as the successor to North European Oil Corporation (the "Corporation"). The Trust is administered by trustees (the "Trustees") under an Agreement of Trust dated September 10, 1975, as amended (the "Trust Agreement").

Neither the Trust nor the Trustees on behalf of the Trust conduct any active business activities or operations. The function of the Trustees is to monitor, verify, collect, hold, invest and distribute the royalty payments made to the Trust. Under the Trust Agreement, the Trustees make quarterly distributions of the net funds received by the Trust on behalf of the unit owners. Funds temporarily held by the Trust are invested in interest bearing bank deposits, money market accounts, certificates of deposit, U.S. Treasury Bills or other government obligations.

There has been no significant change in the principal operation or purpose of the Trust during the past fiscal year.

As part of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 ("SOX"), the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC") adopted rules implementing legislation concerning governance matters for publicly held entities. The Trust is complying with the requirements of the SEC and SOX and, at this time, the Trustees have chosen not to request any relief from those provisions based on the passive nature of the Trust but may do so in the future. In that connection, the Trustees have directed that certain of the additional statements and disclosures set forth or incorporated by reference in this Report, which the SEC requires of corporations, be made even though some of such statements and disclosures might not now or in the future be required to be made by the Trust.

In addition, the New York Stock Exchange (the "NYSE"), where units of beneficial interest of the Trust are listed for trading, has additional corporate governance rules as set forth in Section 303A of the NYSE Listed Company Manual. Most of the governance requirements promulgated by the NYSE are not applicable to the Trust, which is a passive entity acting as a royalty trust and holds only overriding royalty rights. The Trust does not

engage in any operating or active business. The Trustees have, however, chosen to constitute an Audit Committee and a Compensation Committee but may not necessarily do so in the future.

(b) Financial Information about Segments.

Since the Trust conducts no active business operations, an analysis by segments is accordingly not applicable to the Trust. To the extent that royalty income received by the Trust is attributable to sales of different products, to sales from different geographic areas or to sales by different operating companies, this information is set forth in Item 2 of this Report and the Exhibit described in that Item 2.

(c) Narrative Description of Business.

Under the Trust Agreement, the Trust conducts no active business operations and is restricted to collection of income from royalty rights and distribution to unit owners of the net income after payment of administrative and related expenses.

The overriding royalty rights held by the Trust are derived from contracts and agreements originally entered into by German subsidiaries of the predecessor Corporation during the early 1930s. The Trust's primary royalty rights are based on government granted concessions and remain in effect as long as there are continued production activities and/or exploration efforts by the operating companies. It is generally anticipated that the operating companies will continue production where it remains economically profitable for them to do so. In addition, the Trust holds other royalty rights, which are based on leases which have passed their original expiration dates. These leases remain in effect as long as there is continued production or the lessor does not cancel the lease. Individual lessors will normally not seek termination of the rights originally granted because the leases provide for royalty payments to the lessors if sales of oil or gas result from discoveries made on the leased land. Additionally, termination by individual lessors would result in the escheat of mineral rights to the applicable state.

Royalties are paid to the Trust on sales from production under these leases and concessions by the operating companies on a regular monthly or quarterly basis pursuant to the royalty agreements. The operating companies make royalty payments to the Trust exclusively in Euros. As promptly as possible after the funds are deposited in the Trust's bank account in Germany, they are converted into U.S. dollars based upon the mid-day exchange rate in effect on the date the funds are transferred to the Trust's bank account in the U.S. The Trust does not engage in activities to hedge against currency risk and the fluctuations in the conversion rate impact its financial results. However, since the actual royalty deposits are held as Euros for such a limited time, the market risk with respect to these deposits is small. The Trust has not experienced any difficulty in effecting the conversion of Euros into U.S. dollars.

As the holder of overriding royalty rights, the Trust has no legal ability, whether by contract or operation of law, to compel production. Moreover, if an operator should determine to terminate production in any concession or lease area and to surrender the concession or lease, the royalty rights for that area would thereby be terminated. Under certain royalty agreements, the operating companies are required to advise the Trust of any intention to surrender lease or concession rights. While the Trust itself is precluded from undertaking any production activities, possible residual rights might permit the Trust to take up a surrendered concession or lease and attempt to retain a third party operator to develop such concession or lease.

The exploration for and the production of gas and oil is a speculative business. The Trust has no means of ensuring continued income from its royalty rights at either their present levels or otherwise. The Trust has no role in any of the operating companies' decision making processes, such as gas pricing, gas sales or exploration, which can impact royalty income. In addition, fluctuations in prices and supplies of gas and oil and the effect these fluctuations might have on royalty income to the Trust and on reserves net to the Trust cannot be accurately projected. Finally, natural gas and crude oil are wasting assets. While known reserves may increase as additional development adds quantities to the reserve amount, the amount of known and unknown reserves is finite and will decline over time. Given these factors, along with the uncertainty in worldwide and local German economic conditions and the fact that the Trustees have no information beyond that information which is generally available to the public, the Trustees make no projections regarding future royalty income.

While Germany has laws relating to environmental protection, the Trustees have no detailed information concerning the present or possible effect of such laws on operations in areas where the Trust holds royalty rights on production and sale of products from those areas. There is currently a moratorium on hydraulic fracturing ("fracking") in place within Germany. Preliminary indications are that fracking may be permitted on wells accessing productive zones at depths greater than 3,000 meters. All current productive zones within the Oldenburg concession are at depths greater than 3,000 meters so fracking would be permitted. The operating companies would still have to comply with the regulatory requirements governing the use of fracking which have not yet been finalized. In any event, the operating companies have stated that they will not be conducting any drilling efforts during the 2015-2016 period.

Seasonal demand factors affect the income from royalty rights insofar as they relate to energy demands and increases or decreases in prices, but on average they are generally not material to the regular annual income received under the royalty rights.

The Trust, in cooperation with a parallel royalty owner (Unitarian Universalist Congregation at Shelter Rock, Inc.), arranges for periodic examinations of the books and records of the operating companies to verify compliance with the computation provisions of the applicable agreements. From time to time, these examinations disclose computational errors or errors from inappropriate application of existing agreements and appropriate adjustments are requested and made. These periodic examinations may also disclose matters that are subject to dispute between the parties. Historically, these disputes have been resolved through negotiations.

(d) Financial Information about Geographic Areas.

The Trust does not engage in any active business operations, and its sources of income are the overriding royalty rights covering gas, sulfur and oil production in certain areas in Germany and interest on the funds temporarily invested by the Trustees. In Item 2 of this Report, there is a schedule (by product, geographic area and operating company) showing the royalty income received by the Trust during the fiscal year ended October 31, 2015.

(e) Trustees and Executive Officers of the Trust.

As specified in the Trust Agreement, the affairs of the Trust are managed by not more than five individual Trustees who receive compensation determined under that same agreement. One of the Trustees is designated as Managing Trustee. Robert P. Adelman has served as Managing Trustee (non-executive) since November 1, 2006. In addition, Samuel M. Eisenstat serves as Chairman for the Audit and Compensation Committees, and Lawrence A. Kobrin serves as Clerk to the Trustees (a role similar to that of a corporate secretary). For these services, these three individuals receive additional compensation.

Day-to-day matters are handled by the Managing Director, John R. Van Kirk, who also serves as CEO and CFO. John R. Van Kirk has held the position of Managing Director of the Trust since November 1990. The Managing Director provides office space and services at cost to the Trust.

In addition to the Managing Director, the Trust has one administrative employee in the United States, whose title is Administrator. The Trust has retained the services of a consultant in Germany who has broad experience in the petroleum industry and from whom it receives reports on a regular basis. The former consultant in Germany continues to be available for consultation. The Trust also retains an accounting firm and a legal firm in Germany to advise and represent the Trust as needed. Because the Trust has only two employees, employee relations or labor contracts are not directly material to the business or income of the Trust. The Trustees have no information concerning employee relations of the operating companies.

(f) Available Information.

The Trust maintains a website at www.neort.com. The Trust's annual reports on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q and the Definitive Proxy Statements are available through the Trust's website as soon as reasonably practicable after such reports are filed with or furnished to the SEC. Press releases and tax letters are available through the website as soon as practicable after release. The North European Oil Royalty Trust Agreement (as amended), the Trust's Code of Conduct and Business Ethics, the Trustees' Regulations and the Trust's Audit Committee Charter are also available through the Trust's website. The Trust's website and the information contained in it and connected to it shall not be deemed incorporated by reference into this Form 10-K.

Item 1A. Risk Factors.

The results of operations and financial condition of the Trust are subject to various risks. Some of these risks are described below, and you should take such risks into account in evaluating the Trust or any investment decision involving the Trust. This section does not describe all risks that may be applicable to the Trust and it is intended only as a summary of certain material risk factors. More detailed information concerning the risk factors described below is contained in other sections of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

The Trust does not conduct any active business activities or operations and has no legal ability to compel production.

The Trust holds overriding royalty rights only. It is a passive entity and conducts no operations. It can exert no influence on the operating companies that conduct exploration, drilling, production and sales activities in the areas covered by the Trust's overriding royalty rights. Thus, the Trust has no means of ensuring continued income from its overriding royalty rights. The failure of an operator to conduct its operations, discharge its obligations, deal with regulatory agencies or comply with laws, rules and regulations, including environmental laws and regulations, in a proper manner could have an adverse effect on the net proceeds payable to the Trust. The Trust also has no right to remove or replace an operator.

The current operating companies are under no obligation to continue operations in the royalty areas. Natural gas is a wasting asset. The production and sale of natural gas, from which the Trust derives its royalties, reduces the amount of remaining proved producing reserves of natural gas. If the operating companies do not perform additional development projects which replace at least a portion of the current production, the anticipated life of the Trust will not be extended and could be shortened. Absent further additions to the amount of proved producing reserves, production and sales will reach a point in the future where the level of sales will no longer be commercially viable and production will cease. Ultimately, the amount of known and unknown reserves within a defined area, such as the Oldenburg concession, is finite and will decline over time.

Trust reserve estimates depend on many assumptions that may prove to be inaccurate, and these inaccuracies may cause errors in the reserve estimates.

The value of Trust units may depend in part on the reserves attributable to the royalty areas. The calculations performed in the process of estimating proved producing reserves are inherently uncertain. The accuracy of any reserve estimate is a function of the quality of available data, engineering interpretation and judgment, and the assumptions used regarding the quantities of recoverable natural gas and the future prices of crude oil and natural gas.

The Trust currently receives quarterly reports from the operating companies with respect to production and sales on either a well-by-well or an area-wide basis. The Trust also receives annual reports from the operating companies with respect to current and planned drilling and exploration efforts. These reports are very limited in nature. The unified exploration and production venture, ExxonMobil Production Deutschland GmbH ("EMPG"), which provides these reports to the Trust, continues to limit the information flow to that which is required by German law, and the Trust has no legal or contractual right to compel the issuance of additional information. The Trust's inability to compel the delivery of detailed information with respect to individual wells increases the possibility of inaccuracy in the petroleum engineering consultant's estimates of reserves.

Actual production, revenues and expenditures by the operating companies for the royalty areas, and therefore actual net proceeds payable to the Trust, will vary from estimates and those variations could be material. There is currently a moratorium on fracking in place in Germany. When or if the moratorium will be lifted is unknown at this time. We cannot estimate the impact the absence of fracking may have had, or will have, on the development of additional reserves.

The effects of fluctuations in prices of gas and oil and changes in worldwide and local economic conditions on the royalty income paid to the Trust cannot be accurately projected.

The Trust's distributions are highly dependent upon the prices realized from the sale of natural gas and a decrease in such prices could reduce the amount of cash distributions paid to unit owners.

Oil and natural gas prices and demand for these products can fluctuate widely in response to a variety of factors that are beyond the control of the Trust. Factors that contribute to these fluctuations include, among others: (1) worldwide and German economic conditions and levels of economic activity; (2) political and economic conditions in major oil producing regions, especially in the Middle East and Russia; (3) weather conditions; (4) the price of oil or natural gas imported into Germany; (5) the level of consumer demand in Germany; (6) the increasing role of alternate energy sources along with the German government's and European Union's role in promoting those sources; and (7) German and European Union governmental actions intended to broaden sources of energy supply.

When oil and natural gas prices decline, the Trust is affected in two ways. First, net income from the royalty areas is reduced. Second, exploration and development activity by the operating companies on the royalty areas may decline as some projects may become uneconomic and are either delayed or eliminated. It is impossible to predict future oil and natural gas price movements, and this, along with other factors, make future cash distributions to unit owners impossible to predict.

In recent years, there has been a shift in the structure of European gas supply contracts resulting in the decoupling of the link between oil prices and gas prices. Currently, only a minor percentage of gas supply contracts continue to use some version of the price of oil as a basis for pricing gas. A comprehensive spot market has developed in Europe in recent years with corresponding spot market prices for gas where the gas price is not linked to oil prices. According to the Trust's accountants in Germany, gas prices are, in the overwhelming majority of contracts, being linked to spot market prices on a specific exchange with a plus or minus factor included. While we cannot predict what impact the use of such spot market prices will have on the Trust and its royalty income, the spot market can be affected by economic and political changes.

Changes in the dollar value of the Euro have an immediate impact on the Trust.

For unit owners, changes in the dollar value of the Euro have an immediate impact. This impact occurs at the time the royalties, which are paid to the Trust in Euros, are converted into U.S. dollars at the applicable exchange rate and transferred from Germany to the United States. In relation to the dollar, a stronger Euro would yield more dollars and a weaker Euro would yield less dollars.

Cyber security risks and cyber incidents at the Trust or the operating companies could adversely affect our business.

Cyber incidents can result from deliberate attacks or unintentional events. These incidents can include, but are not limited to, gaining unauthorized access to digital systems for purposes of misappropriating assets or sensitive information, corrupting data, or causing operational disruption. The result of these incidents could include, but are not limited to, disrupted operations, misstated financial data, liability for stolen assets or information, increased cyber security protection costs, litigation and reputational damage adversely affecting investor confidence.

Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments.

None.

Item 2. Properties.

The properties of the Trust, which the Trust and Trustees hold pursuant to the Trust Agreement on behalf of the unit owners, are overriding royalty rights on sales of gas, sulfur and oil under certain concessions or leases in the Federal Republic of Germany. The actual leases or concessions are held either by Mobil Erdgas-Erdol GmbH ("Mobil Erdgas"), a German operating subsidiary of ExxonMobil, or by Oldenburgische Erdolgesellschaft ("OEG"). As a result of direct and indirect ownership, ExxonMobil owns two-thirds of OEG and the Royal Dutch/Shell Group owns one-third of OEG. The Oldenburg concession (1,386,000 acres), covering virtually the entire former Grand Duchy of Oldenburg and located in the German federal state of Lower Saxony, provides nearly 100% of the royalties received by the Trust. BEB Erdgas und Erdol GmbH ("BEB"), a joint venture in which ExxonMobil and the Royal Dutch/Shell Group each own 50%, administers the concession held by OEG. In 2002, Mobil Erdgas and BEB formed EMPG to carry out all exploration, drilling and production activities. All sales activities are still handled by either Mobil Erdgas or BEB.

Vermilion Energy Inc. ("Vermilion"), a Canadian based international oil and gas producer, entered into a Farm-In Agreement (the "Farm-In Agreement") with Mobil Erdgas and BEB. The Farm-In Agreement specifies that Vermillion has acquired an interest in various portions of a concession or areas owned by Mobil Erdgas and BEB. Three of these licenses cover the three northernmost areas of the Oldenburg concession. The Farm-In Agreement commits Vermilion to financial participation at a 50% level in 11 gross exploratory wells over the next five years. If Vermilion conducts any successful drilling within the confines of the Oldenburg concession, sales of that gas or oil would be subject to the relevant royalty contract.

Under one set of rights covering the western part of the Oldenburg concession (approximately 662,000 acres), the Trust receives a royalty payment of 4% on gross receipts from sales by Mobil Erdgas of gas well gas, oil well gas, crude oil and condensate (the "Mobil Agreement"). Under the Mobil Agreement there is no deduction of costs prior to the calculation of royalties from gas well gas and oil well gas, which together account for approximately 98% of all the royalties under said agreement. Historically, the Trust has received significantly greater royalty payments under the Mobil Agreement (as compared to the OEG Agreement described below) due to the higher royalty rate specified by that agreement.

The Trust is also entitled under the Mobil Agreement to receive a 2% royalty on gross receipts of sales of sulfur obtained as a by-product of sour gas produced from the western part of Oldenburg. The payment of the sulfur royalty is conditioned upon sales of sulfur by Mobil Erdgas at a selling price above an agreed upon base price. This base price is adjusted annually by an inflation index. When the average quarterly selling price falls below the indexed base price, no sulfur royalties are paid by Mobil Erdgas. Sulfur royalties under the Mobil Agreement totaled $78,094, $375,614 and $600,514 during fiscal 2015, 2014 and 2013, respectively. The 2015 figure includes negative adjustments from 2014 and 2013 of $80,516 and $134,832, respectively. The operating companies improperly allocated sulfur sales to the Mobil Agreement during 2014 and 2013 resulting in the overpayment of sulfur royalties. In 2015, the operating companies made negative adjustments to correct the earlier overpayment of sulfur royalties.

Under another set of rights covering the entire Oldenburg concession and pursuant to the agreement with OEG, the Trust receives royalties at the rate of 0.6667% on gross receipts from sales by BEB of gas well gas, oil well gas, crude oil, condensate and sulfur (removed during the processing of sour gas) less a certain allowed deduction of costs (the "OEG Agreement"). Under the OEG Agreement, 50% of the field handling, treatment and transportation costs as reported for state royalty purposes are deducted from the gross sales receipts prior to the calculation of the royalty to be paid to the Trust.

In addition to the Oldenburg area, the Trust also holds overriding royalties at various rates on a number of currently non-producing leases of various sizes in other areas of Germany. One of these leases, Grosses Meer, was formerly active but provided no royalties during fiscal 2015, 2014 and 2013.

The following is a schedule of royalty income for the fiscal year ended October 31, 2015 by product, geographic area and operating company:

By Product:

Product	Royalty Income
Gas Well and Oil Well Gas	$ 11,711,215
Sulfur	$ 505,660
Oil	$ 173,700

By Geographic Area:

Area	Royalty Income
Western Oldenburg	$ 9,649,965
Eastern Oldenburg	$ 2,740,610
Non-Oldenburg Areas	$ 0

By Operating Company:

Company	Royalty Income
Mobil Erdgas (under the Mobil Agreement)	$ 8,319,874
BEB (under the OEG Agreement)	$ 4,070,701

Exhibit 99.1 to this Report is a report entitled Calculation of Cost Depletion Percentage for the 2015 Calendar Year Based on the Estimate of Remaining Proved Producing Reserves in the Northwest Basin of the Federal Republic of Germany as of October 1, 2015 (the "Cost Depletion Report"). The Cost Depletion Report, dated November 30, 2015, was prepared by Ralph E. Davis Associates, LLC, 711 Louisiana Street, Suite 3100, Houston, Texas 77002 ("Davis Associates"). Davis Associates is an independent petroleum and natural gas consulting organization specialized in analyzing hydrocarbon reserves.

The Cost Depletion Report provides documentation supporting the calculation of the cost depletion percentage for the 2015 calendar year based on the use of certain production data and the estimated net proved producing reserves as of October 1, 2015 for the primary area in which the Trust holds overriding royalty rights. The cost depletion percentage is prepared for the Trust's unit owners for tax reporting purposes. The cost depletion percentage recommended by the Trust's independent petroleum and natural gas consultants for calendar 2015 is 10.2093%. In order to permit timely filing of the Cost Depletion Report and consistent with the practice of the Trust in prior years, the information has been prepared for the 12-month period ended September 30, 2015. While this is one month prior to the end of the fiscal year of the Trust, the information available for production and sales through the end of September is the most complete information available at a date early enough to permit the timely preparation of the various reports required. Unit owners are referred to the full text of the Cost Depletion Report contained herein for further details.

The primary purpose of the Cost Depletion Report is the preparation of the cost depletion percentage for use by unit owners in their own tax reporting. The only information provided to the Trust that can be utilized in the calculation of the cost depletion percentage is current and historical production and sales of proved producing reserves. For the western half of the Oldenburg Concession, the Trust received quarterly production and sales information on a well-by-well basis. For the eastern half of the Oldenburg Concession, the Trust receives cumulative quarterly production and sales information on two general areas. These general areas encompass numerous fields with varying numbers of wells. Pursuant to the arrangements under which the Trust holds royalty rights and the fact that the Trust is not considered an operating company within Germany, the Trust has no access to the operating companies' proprietary information concerning producing field reservoir data. The Trustees have been advised by its German counsel that publication of such information is not required under applicable law in Germany and that the royalty rights do not grant the Trust the right to require or compel the release of such information. Past efforts to obtain such information from the operating companies have not been successful. The information made available to the Trust by the operating companies does not include any of the following: reserve estimates, capitalized costs, production cost estimates, revenue projections, producing field reservoir data (including pressure data, permeability, porosity and thickness of producing zone) or other similar information. While the limited information available to the Trust permits the calculation of the cost depletion percentage, it does not change the uncertainty with respect to the estimate of proved producing reserves. In addition, it is impossible for the Trust or its consultant to make estimates of proved undeveloped or probable future net recoverable oil and gas by appropriate geographic areas.

The Trust has the authority to examine, but only for certain limited purposes, the operating companies' sales and production from the royalty areas. The Trust also has access to published materials in Germany from W.E.G. (a German organization equivalent to the American Petroleum Institute or the American Gas Association). The use of such statistical information relating to production and sales necessarily involves extrapolations and projections. Both Davis Associates and the Trustees believe the use of the material available is appropriate and suitable for preparation of the cost depletion percentage and the estimates described in the Cost Depletion Report. Both the Trustees and Davis Associates believe this report and these estimates to be reasonable and appropriate but assume that these estimates may vary from statistical estimates which could be made if reservoir production information (of the kind normally available to producing companies in the United States) were available. The limited information available makes it inappropriate to make projections or estimates of proved or probable reserves of any category or class other than the estimated net proved producing reserves described in the Cost Depletion Report.

Attachment A of the Cost Depletion Report shows a schedule of estimated net proved producing reserves of the Trust's royalty properties, computed as of October 1, 2015 and a five year schedule of gas, sulfur and oil sales for the twelve months ended September 30, 2015, 2014, 2013, 2012 and 2011 computed from quarterly sales reports of operating companies received by the Trust during such periods.

Item 3. Legal Proceedings.

The Trust is not a party to any pending legal proceedings.

Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures.

Not Applicable.

PART II

Item 5. Market for the Registrant's Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities.

The Trust's units of beneficial interest are listed for trading on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol NRT. Under the Trust Agreement, the Trustees distribute to unit owners, on a quarterly basis, the net royalty income after deducting expenses and reserving limited funds for anticipated administrative expenses. As of November 30, 2015, there were 743 unit owners of record.

The following table presents the high and low closing prices for the quarterly periods ended in fiscal 2015 and 2014 as reported by the NYSE as well as the cash distributions paid to unit owners by quarter for the past two fiscal years.

Fiscal Year 2015

Quarter Ended	Low Closing Price	High Closing Price	Distribution per Unit
January 31, 2015	$11.80	$18.88	$0.35
April 30, 2015	$11.66	$14.71	$0.33
July 31, 2015	$ 8.73	$14.14	$0.36
October 31, 2015	$ 9.29	$11.46	$0.23

Fiscal Year 2014

Quarter Ended	Low Closing Price	High Closing Price	Distribution per Unit
January 31, 2014	$18.65	$23.60	$0.54
April 30, 2014	$20.15	$24.40	$0.56
July 31, 2014	$22.87	$24.65	$0.46
October 31, 2014	$18.29	$23.00	$0.39

The quarterly distributions to unit owners represent their undivided interest in royalty payments from sales of gas, sulfur and oil during the previous quarter. Each unit owner is entitled to recover a portion of his or her investment in these royalty rights through a cost depletion percentage. The calculation of this cost depletion percentage is set forth in detail in Attachment B to the Cost Depletion Report attached as Exhibit 99.1 to this Form 10-K.

The Cost Depletion Report has been prepared by Davis Associates using the limited information described in Item 2 of this Report to which reference is made. The Trustees believe that the calculations and assumptions used in the Cost Depletion Report are reasonable according to the facts and circumstances of available information. The cost depletion percentage recommended by the Trust's independent petroleum and natural gas consultants for calendar 2015 is 10.2093%. Specific details relative to the Trust's income and expenses and cost depletion percentage as they apply to the calculation of taxable income for the 2015 calendar year are included on special removable pages in the 2015 Annual Report. Additionally, the tax reporting information for 2015 is available on the Trust's website, www.neort.com, in the section marked Tax Letters contained within the Tax Information section.

The Trust does not maintain any compensation plans under which units are authorized for issuance. The Trust did not make any repurchases of Trust units during fiscal 2015, 2014 or 2013 and has never made such repurchases.

Item 6. Selected Financial Data.

NORTH EUROPEAN OIL ROYALTY TRUST

SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA (CASH BASIS)

FOR FIVE FISCAL YEARS ENDED OCTOBER 31, 2015

	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
German gas, sulfur and oil royalties received	$12,390,575	$18,927,005	$21,546,298	$23,672,808	$25,148,523
Net Income	$11,580,673	$18,044,579	$20,635,306	$22,609,961	$24,195,907
Net Income per unit (a)	$1.26	$1.96	$2.25	$2.46	$2.63
Units of beneficial interest outstanding at end of year (a)	9,190,590	9,190,590	9,190,590	9,190,590	9,190,590
Distributions per unit paid or to be paid to unit owners	$1.27	$1.95	$2.25	$2.46	$2.63
Total assets at year end	$2,192,866	$3,754,737	$4,918,491	$4,778,200	$5,971,867

(a) Net income per unit was calculated based on the number of units outstanding at the end of the fiscal year.

Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.

Executive Summary

The Trust is a passive fixed investment trust which holds overriding royalty rights, receives income under those rights from certain operating companies, pays its expenses and distributes the remaining net funds to its unit owners. As mandated by the Trust Agreement, distributions of income are made on a quarterly basis. These distributions, as determined by the Trustees, constitute substantially all of the funds on hand after provision is made for Trust expenses then anticipated.

The Trust does not engage in any business or extractive operations of any kind in the areas over which it holds royalty rights and is precluded from engaging in such activities by the Trust Agreement. There are no requirements, therefore, for capital resources with which to make capital expenditures or investments in order to continue the receipt of royalty revenues by the Trust.

The properties of the Trust are described in Item 2. Properties of this Report. Of particular importance with respect to royalty income are the two royalty agreements, the Mobil Agreement and the OEG Agreement. The Mobil Agreement covers gas sales from the western part of the Oldenburg concession. Under the Mobil Agreement, the Trust has traditionally received the majority of its royalty income due to the higher royalty rate of 4%. The OEG Agreement covers gas sales from the entire Oldenburg concession but the royalty rate of 0.6667% is significantly lower and gas royalties have been correspondingly lower.

The operating companies pay monthly royalties to the Trust based on their sales of natural gas, sulfur and oil. Of these three products, natural gas provided approximately 95% of the total royalties in fiscal 2015. The amount of royalties paid to the Trust is primarily based on four factors: the amount of gas sold, the price of that gas, the area from which the gas is sold and the exchange rate.

On approximately the 25th of the months of January, April, July and October, the operating companies calculate the amount of gas sold during the previous calendar quarter and determine the amount of royalties that were payable to the Trust based on those sales. This amount is divided into thirds and forms the monthly royalty payments to the Trust (payable on the 15th of each month) for the Trust's upcoming fiscal quarter. At the same time that the operating companies determine the actual amount of royalties that were payable for the prior calendar quarter, they look at the actual amount of royalties that were paid to the Trust for that period and calculate the difference between what was paid and what was payable. Additional amounts payable by the operating companies are paid immediately and any overpayment is deducted from the payment for the first month of the following fiscal quarter. In September of each year, the operating companies make the final determination of any necessary royalty adjustments for the prior calendar year with a positive or negative adjustment made accordingly. Currently, the Trust's German accountants review the royalty calculations on a biennial basis.

There are two types of natural gas found within the Oldenburg concession, sweet gas and sour gas. Sweet gas has little or no contaminants and needs no treatment before it can be sold. Sour gas, in comparison, must be processed at the Grossenkneten desulfurization plant before it can be sold. The desulfurization process removes hydrogen sulfide and other contaminants. The hydrogen sulfide in gaseous form is converted to sulfur in a solid form and sold separately. As needed, EMPG, the operator of the Grossenkneten desulfurization plant, conducts maintenance on the plant, generally during the summer months when demand is lower. Maintenance was conducted from August 31 through October 13, 2015. Historically, sour gas production capacity during the period of maintenance work has been reduced by approximately one-third.

Under the Mobil and OEG Agreements, the gas is sold in one of three ways: (1) directly on the spot market; (2) between Mobil Erdgas and BEB (intra-company sales); or (3) directly to various distributors under contracts (which delineate, among other provisions, the timing, manner, volume and price of the gas sold). While gas supply contracts have in the past used the price of light heating oil in Germany as one of the primary pricing components, the number of such contracts now account for only a minor percentage of all Oldenburg gas sales. In contrast, the price of gas sold on the spot market or sold between Mobil Erdgas and BEB is largely determined by the quoted market price of gas then trading as determined by supply and demand and has no relationship to the price of oil.

The Trust itself does not have access to the specific sales contracts under which gas from the Oldenburg concession is sold. However, working under a confidentiality agreement with the operating companies, the Trust's German accountants review the spot market sales, the intra-company sales and the contractual sales periodically on behalf of the Trust to verify their correctness. The Trust's accountants in Germany have begun their examination of the operating companies for 2013 and 2014.

For unit owners, changes in the dollar value of the Euro have an immediate impact. This impact occurs at the time the royalties, which are paid to the Trust in Euros, are converted into U.S. dollars at the applicable exchange rate and transferred from Germany to the United States. In relation to the dollar, a stronger Euro would yield more dollars and a weaker Euro would yield less dollars.

Seasonal demand factors affect the income from the Trust's royalty rights insofar as they relate to energy demands and increases or decreases in prices, but on average they are generally not material to the annual income received under the Trust's royalty rights.

The Trust has no means of ensuring continued income from overriding royalty rights at their present level or otherwise. The Trust's consultant in Germany provides general information to the Trust on the German and European economies and energy markets. This information provides a context in which to evaluate the actions of the operating companies. The Trust's consultant receives reports from EMPG with respect to current and planned drilling and exploration efforts. However, EMPG and the operating companies continue to limit the information flow to that which is required by German law.

The low level of administrative expenses of the Trust limits the effect of inflation on costs. Sustained price inflation would be reflected in sales prices. Sales prices along with sales volumes form the basis on which the royalties paid to the Trust are computed.

Results: Fiscal 2015 versus Fiscal 2014

For fiscal 2015, the Trust's gross royalty income decreased 34.53% to $12,390,575 from $18,927,005 in fiscal 2014 continuing to reflect the disruption in the energy market and the uncertainty of the world economy. The decrease in royalty income is due to declines in gas sales, gas prices and average exchange rates under both royalty agreements. The decrease in the amount of royalty income resulted in the lower distributions. The total distribution for fiscal 2015 was $1.27 per unit compared to $1.95 per unit for fiscal 2014. As in prior years, the Trust receives adjustments from the operating companies based on their final calculations of royalties payable during the previous periods. During fiscal 2015 the combination of positive and negative adjustments reduced royalty income by $592,626, the equivalent of $0.0645 per unit. Due to the incorrect allocation of sulfur sales under the Mobil Sulfur Agreement, an additional negative adjustment of $215,348, the equivalent of $0.0234 per unit, was assessed. During fiscal 2014, the negative adjustments decreased royalty income by $52,676, the equivalent of $0.0057 per unit.

Gas sales under the Mobil Agreement declined 7.84% to 28.729 Billion cubic feet ("Bcf") in fiscal 2015 from 31.172 Bcf in fiscal 2014. A significant portion of this decline occurred during the 4th fiscal quarter and was likely caused by the partial shutdown of the Grossenkneten desulfurization plant for a six week period. Since the Trust does not receive information about the decision making process of the operating companies, it is impossible to determine to what extent, if any, which factors may have impacted gas sales. However, according to the Trust's consultant in Germany, it is likely that some portion of the decline in gas production is due to the normal reduction in well pressure that is experienced over time.

Quarterly and Yearly Gas Sales under the Mobil Agreement in Billion cubic feet

Fiscal Quarter	2015 Gas Sales	2014 Gas Sales	Percentage Change
First	7.876	8.108	- 2.86%
Second	7.642	7.651	- 0.12%
Third	7.382	7.738	- 4.60%
Fourth	5.829	7.675	-24.05%
Fiscal Year Total	28.729	31.172	- 7.84%

Average prices for gas sold under the Mobil Agreement decreased

10.99% to 2.2162 Euro cents/kWh ("Ecents/kWh") in fiscal 2015 from 2.4899 Ecents/kWh in fiscal 2014.

Average Gas Prices under the Mobil Agreement in Euro cents per Kilowatt Hour

Fiscal Quarter	2015 Gas Prices	2014 Gas Prices	Percentage Change
First	2.3538	2.7458	-14.28%
Second	2.3212	2.6635	-12.85%
Third	2.0017	2.3661	-15.40%
Fourth	2.1662	2.1709	- 0.22%
Fiscal Year Avg.	2.2162	2.4899	-10.99%

Converting gas prices into more familiar terms, using the average exchange rate, yielded a price of $7.22 per thousand cubic feet ("Mcf"), a 25.18% decrease from fiscal 2014's average price of $9.65/Mcf. For fiscal 2015, royalties paid under the Mobil Agreement were converted and transferred at an average Euro/dollar exchange rate of $1.1323, a decrease of 16.12% from the average Euro/dollar exchange rate of $1.3499 for fiscal 2014.

Average Euro Exchange Rate under the Mobil Agreement

Fiscal Quarter	2015 Average Euro Exchange Rate	2014 Average Euro Exchange Rate	Percentage Change
First	1.2127	1.3597	-10.81%
Second	1.0754	1.3776	-21.94%
Third	1.1113	1.3577	-18.15%
Fourth	1.1301	1.2944	-12.69%
Fiscal Year Avg.	1.1323	1.3499	-16.12%

Excluding the effects of differences in prices and average exchange rates, the combination of royalty rates on gas sold from western Oldenburg results in an effective royalty rate approximately seven times higher than the royalty rate on gas sold from eastern Oldenburg. This is of particular significance to the Trust since gas sold from western Oldenburg provides the bulk of royalties paid to the Trust. For fiscal 2015, the volume of gas sold from western Oldenburg accounted for only 32.66% of the volume of all gas sales. However, western Oldenburg gas royalties provided approximately 79.32% or $9,289,836 out of a total of $11,711,215 in overall Oldenburg gas royalties.

Gas sales under the OEG Agreement decreased 9.47% to 87.952 Bcf in fiscal 2015 from 97.155 Bcf in fiscal 2014. A significant portion of this decline occurred during the fourth fiscal quarter and was likely caused by the partial shutdown of the Grossenkneten desulfurization plant for a six week period. Since the Trust does not receive information about the decision making process of the operating companies, it is impossible to determine to what extent, if any, which factors may have impacted gas sales. However, according to the Trust's consultant in Germany, it is likely that some portion of the decline in gas production is due to the normal reduction in well pressure that is experienced over time.

Quarterly and Yearly Gas Sales under the OEG Agreement in Billion cubic feet

Fiscal Quarter	2015 Gas Sales	2014 Gas Sales	Percentage Change
First	23.497	25.467	- 7.74%
Second	23.137	24.355	- 5.00%
Third	22.590	24.194	- 6.63%
Fourth	18.728	23.139	-19.06%
Fiscal Year Total	87.952	97.155	- 9.47%

Average gas prices for gas sold under the OEG Agreement decreased 10.47% to 2.2939 Ecents/kWh in fiscal 2015 from 2.5622 Ecents/kWh in fiscal 2014.

Average Gas Prices under the OEG Agreement in Euro cents per Kilowatt Hour

Fiscal Quarter	2015 Gas Prices	2014 Gas Prices	Percentage Change
First	2.4808	2.7962	-11.28%
Second	2.4128	2.7096	-10.95%
Third	2.0401	2.4367	-16.28%
Fourth	2.2187	2.2803	- 2.70%
Fiscal Year Avg.	2.2939	2.5622	-10.47%

Converting gas prices into more familiar terms, using the average exchange rate, yielded a price of $7.29/Mcf, a 24.85% decrease from fiscal 2014's average price of $9.70/Mcf. For fiscal 2015, royalties paid under the OEG Agreement were converted and transferred at an average Euro/dollar exchange rate of $1.1291, a decrease of 16.41% from the average Euro/dollar exchange rate of $1.3507 for fiscal 2014.

Average Euro Exchange Rate under the OEG Agreement

Fiscal Quarter	2015 Average Euro Exchange Rate	2014 Average Euro Exchange Rate	Percentage Change
First	1.1973	1.3604	-11.99%
Second	1.0830	1.3774	-21.37%
Third	1.1159	1.3577	-17.81%
Fourth	1.1309	1.2891	-12.27%
Fiscal Year Avg.	1.1291	1.3507	-16.41%

Interest income for fiscal 2015 decreased 49.59% to $9,439 as compared to $18,724 for fiscal 2014 reflecting the reduction in royalty receipts. Trust expenses decreased 9.08% to $819,341 in fiscal 2015 from $901,150 in fiscal 2014 primarily due to the absence of accounting costs associated with the biennial examination of the royalty calculations by the German operating companies and the reduction in Trustees fees as specified according to the provisions of the Trust Agreement.

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Results: Fiscal 2014 versus Fiscal 2013

For fiscal 2014, the Trust's gross royalty income decreased 12.16% to $18,927,005 from $21,546,298 in fiscal 2013. The decrease in royalty income is due to declines in gas sales and gas prices under both royalty agreements. The impact of these factors was partially offset by a slight increase in average exchange rates. The decrease in the amount of royalty income resulted in the lower distributions. The total distribution for fiscal 2014 was $1.95 per unit compared to $2.25 per unit for fiscal 2013. As in prior years, the Trust receives adjustments from the operating companies based on their final calculations of royalties payable during the previous calendar year. The adjustment for the 2013 calendar year attributable to gas sales under the Mobil Agreement was a reduction of $561,584 and represented a negative impact of approximately $0.0611 per unit. This negative adjustment was not applied against the royalty income payable until the second quarter of fiscal 2015. In the fourth fiscal quarter of 2013, the 2012 calendar year adjustment represented a minor positive impact of $0.0043 per unit.

Gas sales under the Mobil Agreement declined 7.85% to 31.172 Bcf in fiscal 2014 from 33.829 Bcf in fiscal 2013. Since the Trust does not receive information about the decision making process of the operating companies, it is impossible to determine to what extent, if any, which factors may have impacted gas sales. According to the Trust's consultant in Germany, it is likely that the decline in gas production is due to the normal reduction in well pressure that is experienced over time.

Quarterly and Yearly Gas Sales under the Mobil Agreement in Billion cubic feet

Fiscal Quarter	2014 Gas Sales	2013 Gas Sales	Percentage Change
First	8.108	8.897	- 8.87%
Second	7.651	8.656	-11.61%
Third	7.738	8.102	- 4.49%
Fourth	7.675	8.174	- 6.10%
Fiscal Year Total	31.172	33.829	- 7.85%

Average prices for gas sold under the Mobil Agreement decreased 8.01% to 2.4899 Ecents/kWh in fiscal 2014 from 2.7066 Ecents/kWh in fiscal 2013.

Average Gas Prices under the Mobil Agreement in Euro cents per Kilowatt Hour

Fiscal Quarter	2014 Gas Prices	2013 Gas Prices	Percentage Change
First	2.7458	2.9620	- 7.30%
Second	2.6635	2.4352	+ 9.38%
Third	2.3661	2.7651	-14.43%
Fourth	2.1709	2.6583	-18.34%
Fiscal Year Avg.	2.4899	2.7066	- 8.01%

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Converting gas prices into more familiar terms, using the average exchange rate, yielded a price of $9.65 per Mcf, a 5.76% decrease from fiscal

2013's average price of $10.24/Mcf. For fiscal 2014, royalties paid under the Mobil Agreement were converted and transferred at an average Euro/dollar exchange rate of $1.3499, an increase of 2.48% from the average Euro/dollar exchange rate of $1.3172 for fiscal 2013.

Average Euro Exchange Rate under the Mobil Agreement

Fiscal Quarter	2014 Average Euro Exchange Rate	2013 Average Euro Exchange Rate	Percentage Change
First	1.3597	1.3158	+ 3.34%
Second	1.3776	1.3105	+ 5.12%
Third	1.3577	1.3090	+ 3.72%
Fourth	1.2944	1.3334	- 2.92%
Fiscal Year Avg.	1.3499	1.3172	+ 2.48%

Excluding the effects of differences in prices and average exchange rates, the combination of royalty rates on gas sold from western Oldenburg results in an effective royalty rate approximately seven times higher than the royalty rate on gas sold from eastern Oldenburg. This is of particular significance to the Trust since gas sold from western Oldenburg provides the bulk of royalties paid to the Trust. For fiscal 2014, the volume of gas sold from western Oldenburg accounted for only 32.08% of the volume of all gas sales. However, western Oldenburg gas royalties provided approximately 78.91% or $14,076,205 out of a total of $17,837,669 in overall Oldenburg gas royalties.

Gas sales under the OEG Agreement decreased 5.91% to 97.155 Bcf in fiscal 2014 from 103.256 Bcf in fiscal 2013. Since the Trust does not receive information about the decision making process of the operating companies, it is impossible to determine to what extent, if any, which factors may have impacted gas sales. According to the Trust's consultant in Germany, it is likely that the decline in gas production is due to the normal reduction in well pressure that is experienced over time.

Quarterly and Yearly Gas Sales under the OEG Agreement in Billion cubic feet

Fiscal Quarter	2014 Gas Sales	2013 Gas Sales	Percentage Change
First	25.467	27.117	- 6.08%
Second	24.355	26.508	- 8.12%
Third	24.194	24.436	- 0.99%
Fourth	23.139	25.195	- 8.16%
Fiscal Year Total	97.155	103.256	- 5.91%

Average gas prices for gas sold under the OEG Agreement decreased 10.29% to 2.5622 Ecents/kWh in fiscal 2014 from 2.8561 Ecents/kWh in fiscal 2013.

Average Gas Prices under the OEG Agreement in Euro cents per Kilowatt Hour

Fiscal Quarter	2014 Gas Prices	2013 Gas Prices	Percentage Change
First	2.7962	3.0363	- 7.91%
Second	2.7096	2.9002	- 6.57%
Third	2.4367	2.7696	-12.02%
Fourth	2.2803	2.7003	-15.55%
Fiscal Year Avg.	2.5622	2.8561	-10.29%

Converting gas prices into more familiar terms, using the average exchange rate, yielded a price of $9.70/Mcf, a 7.71% decrease over fiscal 2013's average price of $10.51/Mcf. For fiscal 2014, royalties paid under the OEG Agreement were converted and transferred at an average Euro/dollar exchange rate of $1.3507, an increase of 2.82% from the average Euro/dollar exchange rate of $1.3136 for fiscal 2013.

Average Euro Exchange Rate under the OEG Agreement

Fiscal Quarter	2014 Average Euro Exchange Rate	2013 Average Euro Exchange Rate	Percentage Change
First	1.3604	1.3083	+ 3.98%
Second	1.3774	1.3105	+ 5.10%
Third	1.3577	1.3048	+ 4.05%
Fourth	1.2891	1.3352	- 3.45%
Fiscal Year Avg.	1.3507	1.3136	+ 2.82%

Interest income for fiscal 2014 decreased 26.18% to $18,724 as compared to $25,363 for fiscal 2013 reflecting the reduction in royalty receipts. Trust expenses decreased 3.76% to $901,150 in fiscal 2014 from $936,355 in fiscal 2013 primarily due to the absence of legal costs associated with the previous year's litigation in Germany and the reduction in Trustees fees as specified according to the provisions of the Trust Agreement.

Report on Exploration and Drilling

The Trust's German consultant periodically contacts the representatives of the operating companies to inquire about their planned and proposed drilling and geophysical work and other general matters. The following represents a summary of the additional information the Trust's German consultant received from representatives of EMPG on November 20, 2015. The Trust is not able to confirm the accuracy of any of the information supplied by the operating companies. In addition, the operating companies are not required to take any of the actions outlined and, if they change their plans with respect to any such actions, they are not obligated to inform the Trust.

EMPG has continued to abide by its decision to suspend drilling during 2015 and 2016. However, it has conducted three workovers of existing wells in 2015 and has planned

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five workovers for 2016. Workovers are conducted on older wells that for various reasons have experienced a drop in production due to a decline in pressure and can possibly benefit from further developmental efforts. These reasons can include the presence of formation debris, bacterial infestation and formation water influx. Depending on the difficulties presented by the well and the nature of the problem, the operators have a number of avenues by which they can potentially alleviate the problems.

Beyond the four wells still listed as part of the drilling plans for the Carboniferous zone and subject to the moratorium on fracking, there are six named wells still planned and, with one exception, scheduled for the years 2017-2018. Three of the wells, Visbek Z-16a and Alhorn Z-3, both sour gas wells, and Hemmelte NW T-1, a sweet gas well, are all located in western Oldenburg. The most interesting well, but perhaps the riskiest, is Hemmelte NW T-1 which is planned to develop a new area of the Bunter zone in western Oldenburg. This well was initially planned as a dual purpose well tapping both the Bunter and the deeper Zechstein zones but, due to technical difficulties, was scaled back. A second well to access the Zechstein zone at a later date was initially mentioned but no further information has been forthcoming. Visbek Z-16a represents a new parallel sidetrack to a successful sour gas well that suffered a severe casing collapse six months after it began production. Alhorn Z-3, another sour gas well, is intended to re-open the old Alhorn field, which had been abandoned in 1997. This well's drilling start has been postponed until 2020.

The remaining three wells, Doetlingen Z-3a and Goldenstedt Z-12a M1 and Goldenstedt Z-25 M1, both multilateral wells, are located in eastern Oldenburg and are all sour gas infill wells. Multilateral wells take advantage of a single master well to draw from multiple sidetracks. The obvious advantage is the cost saving in using a single borehole for more than one sidetrack.

No firm dates have been announced for any of the six wells. Information on wells that are not named or are in preliminary planning stages is not divulged by EMPG.

Critical Accounting Policies

The financial statements, appearing subsequently in this Report, present financial statement balances and financial results on a modified cash basis of accounting, which is a comprehensive basis of accounting other than accounting principles generally accepted in the United States ("GAAP basis"). Cash basis accounting is an accepted accounting method for royalty trusts such as the Trust. GAAP basis financial statements disclose income as earned and expenses as incurred, without regard to receipts or payments. The use of GAAP would require the Trust to accrue for expected royalty payments. This

is exceedingly difficult since the Trust has very limited information on such payments until they are received and cannot accurately project such amounts. The Trust's cash basis financial statements disclose revenue when cash is received and expenses when cash is paid. The one modification of the cash basis of accounting is that the Trust accrues for distributions to be paid to unit owners (those distributions approved by the Trustees for the Trust). The Trust's distributable income represents royalty income received by the Trust during the period plus interest income less any expenses incurred by the Trust, all on a cash basis. In the opinion of the Trustees, the use of the modified cash basis provides a more meaningful presentation to unit owners of the results of operations of the Trust and presents to the unit owners a more accurate calculation of income and expenses for tax reporting purposes.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

The Trust has no off-balance sheet arrangements.

Contractual Obligations

As shown below, the Trust had no contractual obligations as of October 31, 2015 other than the distribution announced on October 28, 2015 and payable to unit owners on November 25, 2015, as reflected in the statement of assets, liabilities and trust corpus.

	Payments Due by Period				
	Total	Less than 1 Year	1-3 Years	3-5 Years	More than 5 Years
Distributions payable to unit owners	$2,113,835	$2,113,835	$0	$0	$0

This Report on Form 10-K may contain forward-looking statements intended to qualify for the safe harbor from liability established by the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Such statements address future expectations and events or conditions concerning the Trust. Many of these statements are based on information provided to the Trust by the operating companies or by consultants using public information sources. These statements are subject to certain risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from those anticipated in any forward-looking statements. These include:

- risks and uncertainties concerning levels of gas production and gas sale prices, general economic conditions and currency exchange rates;
- the ability or willingness of the operating companies to perform under their contractual obligations with the Trust;
- potential disputes with the operating companies and the resolution thereof; and
- the risk factors set forth above under Item 1A of this Report.

All such factors are difficult to predict, contain uncertainties that may materially affect actual results, and are generally beyond the control of the Trust. New factors emerge from time to time and it is not possible for the Trust to predict all such factors or to assess the impact of each such factor on the Trust. Any forward-looking statement speaks only as of the date on which such statement is made, and the Trust does not undertake any obligation to update any forward-looking statement to reflect events or circumstances after the date on which such statement is made.

Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk.

The Trust does not engage in any trading activities with respect to possible foreign exchange fluctuations. The Trust does not use any financial instruments to hedge against possible risks related to foreign exchange fluctuations. The market risk with respect to funds held in the Trust's bank account in Germany is negligible because standing instructions at the Trust's German bank require the bank to process conversions and transfers of royalty payments as soon as possible following their receipt. The Trust does not engage in any trading activities with respect to commodity price fluctuations.

Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data.

NORTH EUROPEAN OIL ROYALTY TRUST

INDEX TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Trustees and the Unit Owners of
North European Oil Royalty Trust

We have audited the accompanying statements of assets, liabilities and trust corpus of North European Oil Royalty Trust (the "Trust") as of October 31, 2015 and 2014, and the related statements of revenue collected and expenses paid, undistributed earnings, and changes in cash and cash equivalents for each of the years in the three-year period ended October 31, 2015. The Trust's management is responsible for these financial statements. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

As described in Note 1, these financial statements have been prepared on the modified cash basis of accounting, which is a comprehensive basis of accounting other than U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the assets, liabilities and trust corpus of the Trust as of October 31, 2015 and 2014, its revenue collected and expenses paid, its undistributed earnings, and changes in its cash and cash equivalents for each of the years in the three-year period ended October 31, 2015, on the basis of accounting described in Note 1.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the Trust's internal control over financial reporting as of October 31, 2015, based on criteria established in Internal Control-Integrated Framework (2013) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission, and our report dated December 30, 2015 expressed an unqualified opinion.

/s/ WeiserMazars LLP
New York, NY
December 30, 2015

NORTH EUROPEAN OIL ROYALTY TRUST

STATEMENTS OF ASSETS, LIABILITIES AND TRUST CORPUS (NOTE 1)

OCTOBER 31, 2015 AND 2014

ASSETS	2015	2014
Current assets --		
Cash and cash equivalents	$2,192,865	$3,754,736
Producing gas and oil royalty rights, net of amortization (Notes 1 and 2)	1	1
Total Assets	$2,192,866	$3,754,737
LIABILITIES AND TRUST CORPUS		
Current liabilities --		
Distributions to be paid to unit owners, paid November 2015 and 2014	$2,113,835	$3,584,330
Trust corpus (Notes 1 and 2)	1	1
Undistributed earnings	79,030	170,406
Total Liabilities and Trust Corpus	$2,192,866	$3,754,737

The accompanying notes are
an integral part of these financial statements.

NORTH EUROPEAN OIL ROYALTY TRUST

STATEMENTS OF REVENUE COLLECTED AND EXPENSES PAID (NOTE 1)

FOR THE FISCAL YEARS ENDED OCTOBER 31, 2015, 2014 AND 2013

	2015	2014	2013
German gas, sulfur and oil royalties received	$12,390,575	$18,927,005	$21,546,298
Interest income	9,439	18,724	25,363
Trust Income	12,400,014	18,945,729	21,571,661
Non-related party expenses	(732,209)	(819,004)	(857,334)
Related party expenses	(87,132)	(82,146)	(79,021)
Trust expenses	(819,341)	(901,150)	(936,355)
Net income	$11,580,673	$18,044,579	$20,635,306
Net income per unit	$1.26	$1.96	$2.25
Distributions per unit paid or to be paid to unit owners	$1.27	$1.95	$2.25

The accompanying notes are
an integral part of these financial statements.

NORTH EUROPEAN OIL ROYALTY TRUST

STATEMENTS OF UNDISTRIBUTED EARNINGS (NOTE 1)

FOR THE FISCAL YEARS ENDED OCTOBER 31, 2015, 2014 AND 2013

	2015	2014	2013
Balance, beginning of year	$ 170,406	$ 47,477	$ 90,999
Net income	11,580,673	18,044,579	20,635,306
	11,751,079	18,092,056	20,726,305
Less:			
Current year distributions paid or to be paid to unit owners	11,672,049	17,921,650	20,678,828
Balance, end of year	$ 79,030	$ 170,406	$ 47,477

The accompanying notes are
an integral part of these financial statements.

NORTH EUROPEAN OIL ROYALTY TRUST

STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS (NOTE 1)

FOR THE FISCAL YEARS ENDED OCTOBER 31, 2015, 2014 AND 2013

	2015	2014	2013
Sources of Cash and Cash Equivalents:			
German gas, sulfur and oil royalties received	$12,390,575	$18,927,005	$21,546,298
Interest income	9,439	18,724	25,363
	12,400,014	18,945,729	21,571,661
Uses of Cash and Cash Equivalents:			
Payment of Trust expenses	819,341	901,150	936,355
Distributions paid	13,142,544	19,208,333	20,495,015
	13,961,885	20,109,483	21,431,370
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents during the year	(1,561,871)	(1,163,754)	140,291
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	3,754,736	4,918,490	4,778,199
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	$ 2,192,865	$ 3,754,736	$ 4,918,490

The accompanying notes are
an integral part of these financial statements.

NORTH EUROPEAN OIL ROYALTY TRUST

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

OCTOBER 31, 2015, 2014 AND 2013

(1) Summary of significant accounting policies:

Basis of accounting -

The accompanying financial statements of North European Oil Royalty Trust (the "Trust") are prepared in accordance with the rules and regulations of the SEC. Financial statement balances and financial results are presented on a modified cash basis of accounting, which is a comprehensive basis of accounting other than accounting principles generally accepted in the United States ("GAAP basis").

On a modified cash basis, revenue is earned when cash is received and expenses are incurred when cash is paid. GAAP basis financial statements disclose revenue as earned and expenses as incurred, without regard to receipts or payments. The modified cash basis of accounting is utilized to permit the accrual for distributions to be paid to unit owners (those distributions approved by the Trustees for the Trust). The Trust's distributable income represents royalty income received by the Trust during the period plus interest income less any expenses incurred by the Trust, all on a cash basis. In the opinion of the Trustees, the use of the modified cash basis of accounting provides a more meaningful presentation to unit owners of the results of operations of the Trust.

Producing gas and oil royalty rights -

The rights to certain gas and oil royalties in Germany were transferred to the Trust at their net book value by North European Oil Company (the "Company") (see Note 2). The net book value of the royalty rights has been reduced to one dollar ($1) in view of the fact that the remaining net book value of royalty rights is de minimis relative to annual royalties received and distributed by the Trust and does not bear any meaningful relationship to the fair value of such rights or the actual amount of proved producing reserves.

Federal and state income taxes -

The Trust, as a grantor trust, is exempt from federal income taxes under a private letter ruling issued by the Internal Revenue Service. The Trust has no state income tax obligations.

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Cash and cash equivalents -

Cash and cash equivalents are defined as amounts deposited in bank accounts and amounts invested in certificates of deposit and U. S. Treasury bills with original maturities generally of three months or less from the date of purchase. The investment options available to the Trust are limited in accordance with specific provisions of the Trust Agreement. As of October 31, 2015, the uninsured amounts held in the Trust's U.S. bank accounts were $1,940,514. In addition, the Trust held 3,575 Euros, the equivalent of $3,950, in its German bank account at October 31, 2015.

Net income per unit -

Net income per unit is based upon the number of units outstanding at the end of the period. As of October 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013, there were 9,190,590 units of beneficial interest outstanding.

New accounting pronouncements -

The Trust is not aware of any recently issued, but not yet effective, accounting standards that would be expected to have a significant impact on the Trust's financial position or results of operations.

(2) Formation of the Trust:

The Trust was formed on September 10, 1975. As of September 30, 1975, the Company was liquidated and the remaining assets and liabilities of the Company, including its royalty rights, were transferred to the Trust. The Trust, on behalf of the owners of beneficial interest in the Trust, holds overriding royalty rights covering gas and oil production in certain concessions or leases in the Federal Republic of Germany. These rights are held under contracts with local German exploration and development subsidiaries of ExxonMobil Corp. and the Royal Dutch/Shell Group of Companies. Under these contracts, the Trust receives various percentage royalties on the proceeds of the sales of certain products from the areas involved. At the present time, royalties are received for sales of gas well gas, oil well gas, crude oil, distillate and sulfur.

(3) Related party transactions:

John R. Van Kirk, the Managing Director of the Trust, provides office space and services to the Trust at cost. For such office space and services, the Trust reimbursed the Managing Director $25,729, $24,634 and $25,602 in fiscal 2015, 2014 and 2013, respectively.

Lawrence A. Kobrin, a Trustee of the Trust, is a Senior Counsel at Cahill Gordon & Reindel LLP, which serves as counsel to the Trust. For legal services, the Trust paid Cahill Gordon & Reindel LLP $61,403, $57,512 and $53,419 in fiscal 2015, 2014 and 2013, respectively.

(4) Employee benefit plan:

The Trust has established a savings incentive match plan for employees (SIMPLE IRA) that is available to both employees of the Trust, one of whom is the Managing Director. The Trustees authorized the making of contributions by the Trust to the accounts of employees, on a matching basis, of up to 3% of cash compensation paid to each such employee for the 2015, 2014 and 2013 calendar years.

(5) Quarterly results (unaudited):

The tables below summarize the quarterly results and distributions of the Trust for the fiscal years ended October 31, 2015 and 2014:

Fiscal 2015 by Quarter and Year

	First	Second	Third	Fourth	Year
Royalties received	$3,442,713	$3,238,135	$3,459,645	$2,250,082	$12,390,575
Net income	$3,096,916	$3,074,495	$3,312,307	$2,096,955	$11,580,673
Net income per unit	$0.34	$0.33	$0.36	$0.23	$1.26
Distributions paid or to be paid	$3,216,706	$3,032,895	$3,308,613	$2,113,835	$11,672,049
Distributions per unit paid or to be paid to unit owners	$0.35	$0.33	$0.36	$0.23	$1.27

Fiscal 2014 by Quarter and Year

	First	Second	Third	Fourth	Year
Royalties received	$5,295,533	$5,346,449	$4,462,842	$3,822,181	$18,927,005
Net income	$4,958,808	$5,140,001	$4,287,987	$3,657,783	$18,044,579
Net income per unit	$0.54	$0.56	$0.47	$0.40	$1.96
Distributions paid or to be paid	$4,962,919	$5,146,730	$4,227,671	$3,584,330	$17,921,650
Distributions per unit paid or to be paid to unit owners	$0.54	$0.56	$0.46	$0.39	$1.95

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Item 9. Changes in and Disagreements with Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure.

None.

Item 9A. Controls and Procedures.

Disclosure Controls and Procedures

The Trust maintains disclosure controls and procedures that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by the Trust is recorded, processed, summarized, accumulated and communicated to its management, which consists of the Managing Director, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure, and reported within the time periods specified in the Securities and Exchange Commission's rules and forms. The Managing Director has performed an evaluation of the effectiveness of the design and operation of the Trust's disclosure controls and procedures as of October 31, 2015. Based on that evaluation, the Managing Director concluded that the Trust's disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of October 31, 2015.

Internal Control over Financial Reporting

Part A. Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

The Trust's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting (as such term is defined in Exchange Act Rule 13a-15(f)) for the Trust. There are inherent limitations in the effectiveness of any internal control, including the possibility of human error and the circumvention or overriding of controls. Accordingly, even effective internal controls can provide only reasonable assurance with respect to financial statement preparation. Further, because of changes in conditions, the effectiveness of internal control may vary over time. Management has evaluated the Trust's internal control over financial reporting as of October 31, 2015. This assessment was based on criteria for effective internal control over financial reporting described in the standards promulgated by the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board and in the Internal Control-Integrated Framework (2013) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. Based on this evaluation, management concluded that the Trust's internal control over financial reporting was effective as of October 31, 2015. Management's assessment of the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of October 31, 2015 has been audited by WeiserMazars LLP, the Trust's independent auditor, as stated in their report which follows.

Part B. Attestation Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Trustees and the Unit Owners of North European Oil Royalty Trust

We have audited North European Oil Royalty Trust's (the "Trust") internal control over financial reporting as of October 31, 2015, based on criteria established in Internal Control Integrated Framework (2013) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission ("COSO"). The Trust's management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting included in the accompanying Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Trust's internal control over financial reporting based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audit of internal control over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. Our audit also included performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

The Trust's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. The Trust's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the Trust; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the Trust are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and Trustees of the Trust; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the Trust's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

In our opinion, the Trust maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of October 31, 2015, based on criteria established in Internal Control Integrated Framework (2013) issued by COSO.

We have also audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the statements of assets, liabilities and trust corpus as of October 31, 2015 and 2014, and the related statements of revenue collected and expenses paid, undistributed earnings and changes in cash and cash equivalents for each of the years in the three-year period ended October 31, 2015 and our report dated December 30, 2015 expressed an unqualified opinion thereon.

/s/ WeiserMazars LLP
New York, NY
December 30, 2015

Part C. Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

There have been no changes in the Trust's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the fourth quarter of fiscal 2015 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Trust's internal control over financial reporting.

Item 9B. Other Information.

None.

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PART III

Item 10. Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance.

Except as set forth below, the information required by this item will be contained in the Trust's definitive Proxy Statement for its Annual Meeting of Unit Owners to be held on February 16, 2016, to be filed pursuant to Section 14 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, and is incorporated herein by reference.

Code of Ethics

The Trustees have adopted a Code of Conduct and Business Ethics (the "Code") for the Trust's Trustees and employees, including the Managing Director. The Managing Director serves the roles of principal executive officer and principal financial and accounting officer. A copy of the Code is available without charge on request by writing to the Managing Director at the office of the Trust. The Code is also available on the Trust's website, www.neort.com.

All Trustees and employees of the Trust are required to read and sign a copy of the Code annually. No waivers or exceptions to the Code have been granted since the adoption of the Code. Any amendments or waivers to the Code, to the extent required, will be disclosed in a Form 8-K filing of the Trust after such amendment or waiver.

Item 11. Executive Compensation.

The information required by this item will be contained in the Trust's definitive Proxy Statement for its Annual Meeting of Unit Owners to be held on February 16, 2016, to be filed pursuant to Section 14 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, and is incorporated herein by reference.

Item 12. Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters.

The information required by this item will be contained in the Trust's definitive Proxy Statement for its Annual Meeting of Unit Owners to be held on February 16, 2016, to be filed pursuant to Section 14 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, and is incorporated herein by reference.

Item 13. Certain Relationships and Related Transactions, and Director Independence.

The information required by this item will be contained in the Trust's definitive Proxy Statement for its Annual Meeting of Unit Owners to be held on February 16, 2016, to be filed pursuant to Section 14 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, and is incorporated herein by reference.

Item 14. Principal Accountant Fees and Services.

The information required by this item will be contained in the Trust's definitive Proxy Statement for its Annual Meeting of Unit Owners to be held on February 16, 2016, to be filed pursuant to Section 14 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, and is incorporated herein by reference.

PART IV

Item 15. Exhibits and Financial Statement Schedules.

(a) The following is a list of the documents filed as part of this Report:

1. Financial Statements

Index to Financial Statements for the Fiscal Years Ended October 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

Statements of Assets, Liabilities and Trust Corpus as of October 31, 2015 and 2014

Statements of Revenue Collected and Expenses Paid for the Fiscal Years Ended October 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013

Statements of Undistributed Earnings for the Fiscal Years Ended October 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013

Statements of Changes in Cash and Cash Equivalents for the Fiscal Years Ended October 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013

Notes to Financial Statements

2. Exhibits

The Exhibit Index following the signature page lists all exhibits filed with this Report or incorporated by reference.

Signatures

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the Trust has duly caused this Report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

NORTH EUROPEAN OIL ROYALTY TRUST

Dated: December 30, 2015 By: /s/ John R. Van Kirk

John R. Van Kirk, Managing Director
and Principal Accounting Officer

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this Report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the Registrant and in the capacities and on the dates indicated.

Dated: December 30, 2015	/s/ Robert P. Adelman Robert P. Adelman, Managing Trustee
Dated: December 30, 2015	/s/ Samuel M. Eisenstat Samuel M. Eisenstat, Trustee
Dated: December 30, 2015	/s/ Lawrence A. Kobrin Lawrence A. Kobrin, Trustee
Dated: December 30, 2015	/s/ Willard B. Taylor Willard B. Taylor, Trustee
Dated: December 30, 2015	/s/ Rosalie J. Wolf Rosalie J. Wolf, Trustee
Dated: December 30, 2015	/s/ John R. Van Kirk John R. Van Kirk, Managing Director and Principal Accounting Officer

Exhibit Index

Exhibit		Page
(3.1)	North European Oil Royalty Trust Agreement, dated September 10, 1975, as amended through February 13, 2008(incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to Current Report on Form 8-K, filed February 15, 2008. (File No. 0-8378)).	

(3.2)	Amended and Restated Trustees' Regulations, amended and restated as of October 31, 2007 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to Current Report on Form 8-K, filed November 2, 2007 (File No. 0-8378)).	
(10.1)	Agreement with OEG, dated April 2, 1979, exhibit to Current Report on Form 8-K filed May 11, 1979 (incorporated by reference as Exhibit 1 to Current Report on Form 8-K, filed May 11, 1979 (File No. 0-8378)).	
(10.2)	Agreement with Mobil Oil, A.G. concerning sulfur royalty payment, dated March 30, 1979, (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3 to Current Report on Form 8-K, filed May 11, 1979 (File No. 0-8378)).	
(21)	There are no subsidiaries of the Trust.	
(31)	Certification of Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002	46
(32)	Certification of Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002	48
(99.1)	Calculation of Cost Depletion Percentage for the 2015 Calendar Year Based on the Estimate of Remaining Proved Producing Reserves in the Northwest Basin of the Federal Republic of Germany as of October 1, 2015 prepared by Ralph E. Davis Associates, LLC	49
(99.2)	Order Approving Settlement signed by Vice Chancellor Jack Jacobs of the Delaware Court of Chancery (incorporated by reference as Exhibit 99.2 to Current Report on Form 8-K, filed February 26, 1996).	