NORTH EUROPEAN OIL ROYALTY TRUST
Form 10-K
December 30, 2014

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, 2014 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, 2014, the aggregate market value of outstanding units of beneficial interest of the registrant held by non-affiliates of the registrant was $219,938,859 on such date.

As of December 30, 2014, 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 annual meeting to be held on February 24, 2015.

Table of Contents

		Page
	PART I	
Item 1.	Business	4
Item 1A.	Risk Factors	8
Item 1B.	Unresolved Staff Comments	11
Item 2.	Properties	11
Item 3.	Legal Proceedings	14
Item 4.	Mine Safety Disclosures	14
	PART II	
Item 5.	Market for Registrant's Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchase of Equity Securities	15
Item 6.	Selected Financial Data	17
Item 7.	Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations	18
Item 7A.	Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk	28
Item 8.	Financial Statements and Supplementary Data	29
Item 9.	Changes in and Disagreements with Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure	39
Item 9A.	Controls and Procedures	39
Item 9B.	Other Information	40
	PART III	
Item 10.	Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance	42
Item 11.	Executive Compensation	42
Item 12.	Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters	42
Item 13.	Certain Relationships and Related Transactions, and Director Independence	42
Item 14.	Principal Accountant Fees and Services	43
	PART IV	
Item 15.	Exhibits and Financial Statement Schedules	43
Signatures		44
Exhibit Index		45

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 at the exchange rate in effect on that date and 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. The current moratorium on hydraulic fracturing ("fracking") has caused the operating companies to shift some of their drilling efforts from the Carboniferous zone (which requires fracking in order for drilling to be economically productive) to other zones which do not require fracking. Since all current productive zones within the Oldenburg concession are below 3,000 meters, the proposed lifting of the moratorium with regard to fracking would allow the operating companies to conduct fracking in these zones. The operating companies will have to comply with the various regulatory requirements, which have yet to be instituted, in order to use fracking. When or if the moratorium will be lifted is not known at this time.

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, most 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, 2014.

(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 and receives additional compensation in such capacity. 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. Lawrence A. Kobrin serves as Clerk to the Trustees, a role similar to that of a corporate secretary. For these services these two 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 to share his knowledge and experience. The Trust also retains an accounting firm and a legal firm in Germany to advise and represent the Trust in those fields 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, current reports on Form 8-K and related amendments are available through the Trust's website as soon as reasonably practicable after such reports are filed with or furnished to the SEC. 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 on 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. The moratorium on fracking currently in effect has forced the operating companies to shift their drilling efforts away from the Carboniferous zone, which requires fracking in order for drilling to be economically productive, to other zones which do not require fracking. We cannot estimate the impact the absence of fracking may have had, or will have, on the development of additional reserves.

<u>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.</u>

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.

There are continuing and growing efforts underway to decouple the linkage between oil prices and gas prices, that has historically existed in European gas supply contracts. In recent years as oil prices have increased, that linkage has supported higher gas prices. A 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. For decades, the European gas market has valued stability of supply over price considerations. In recent years with the advent of additional sources of supply and concerns over high energy prices, there has been a shift in this position to one where price has been given a larger role. Whether the efforts to completely remove the linkage will succeed cannot be determined. However, there are increasing indications that efforts to decouple the price of gas from the price of oil are strengthening and that the occasions of spot market prices being utilized in gas sale contracts may be growing. According to the Trust's accountants in Germany, there is growing evidence that oil prices are no longer being used in new contracts as a pricing basis for gas. Instead gas prices may be linked to spot market prices on a specific exchange with a plus or minus factor included. At this time we cannot predict what impact such decoupling might have on the Trust and its royalty income.

Changes in the dollar value of the Euro have both an immediate and long-term impact on the Trust.

For unit owners, changes in the dollar value of the Euro have both an immediate and long-term impact. The immediate impact is from the exchange rate that is applied at the time the royalties, paid to the Trust in Euros, are converted into U.S. dollars upon their transfer 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.

The long-term impact relates to the mechanism of gas pricing contained in some of the gas sales contracts negotiated by the operating companies. These gas sales contracts often use the price of German light heating oil as one of the primary pricing factors by which the contractual price of gas is determined. The price of German light heating oil, which is a refined product, is largely determined by the price of the imported crude oil from which it was refined. Oil on the international market is priced in dollars. However, when oil is imported into Germany it is purchased in Euros, and at this point the dollar value of the Euro becomes relevant. A weaker Euro would buy less oil making that oil and the subsequently refined light heating oil more expensive. A stronger Euro would buy more oil making that oil and the subsequently refined light heating oil less expensive. Since changes in the price of German light heating oil are subsequently reflected in the price of gas through the gas sales contracts, the dollar/Euro relationship can make the prices of gas higher or lower. The changes in gas prices that result from changes in the prices of German light heating oil are only reflected after a built-in delay of three to six months as specified in the individual gas sales contracts. For gas that is sold on the spot market or between Mobil Erdgas and BEB using spot market prices (intra-company sales), there is no long-term impact because there is no relationship between the price of gas and the price of oil for these sales. According to the Trust's accountants in Germany, the linkage in contracts between oil prices (through the price of light heating oil) and gas prices appears to be declining with new contracts being written with a linkage to spot market prices on a specific exchange with a plus or minus factor added. With the possible gradual elimination from the gas sales contracts of the oil price linkage, the long-term impact of the exchange rate on Trust royalties may be gradually eliminated over time.

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 (1,398,000 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.

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 $375,614, $600,514 and $825,369 during fiscal 2014, 2013 and 2012, respectively.

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 northwest Germany. One of these leases, Grosses Meer, provided royalties of $0, $0 and $3,813 during fiscal 2014, 2013 and 2012, respectively.

The following is a schedule of royalty income for the fiscal year ended October 31, 2014 by product, geographic area and operating company:

BY PRODUCT:

Product	Royalty Income
Gas Well and Oil Well Gas	$ 17,837,669
Sulfur	$ 704,106
Oil	$ 385,230

BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA:

Area	Royalty Income
Western Oldenburg	$ 14,881,188
Eastern Oldenburg	$ 4,045,817
Non-Oldenburg Areas	$ 0

BY OPERATING COMPANY:

Company	Royalty Income
Mobil Erdgas (under the Mobil Agreement)	$ 12,977,448
BEB (under the OEG Agreement)	$ 5,949,557

Exhibit 99.1 to this Report is a report entitled Calculation of Cost Depletion Percentage for the 2014 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, 2014 (the "Cost Depletion Report"). The Cost Depletion Report, dated November 26, 2014, was prepared by Ralph E. Davis Associates, Inc., 1717 St. James Place, Suite 460, Houston, Texas 77056 ("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 2014 calendar year based on the use of certain production data and the estimated net proved producing reserves as of October 1, 2014 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. 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, 2014. 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, 2014 and a five year schedule of gas, sulfur and oil sales for the twelve months ended September 30, 2014, 2013, 2012, 2011 and 2010 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 28, 2014, there were 793 unit owners of record.

The following table presents the high and low closing prices for the quarterly periods ended in fiscal 2014 and 2013 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 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

FISCAL YEAR 2013

Quarter Ended	Low Closing Price	High Closing Price	Distribution per Unit
January 31, 2013	$21.80	$28.25	$0.59
April 30, 2013	$23.35	$27.00	$0.64
July 31, 2013	$24.00	$26.18	$0.49
October 31, 2013	$21.54	$26.06	$0.53

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 2014 is 11.1875%. 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 2014 calendar year are included on special removable pages in the 2014 Annual Report. Additionally, the tax reporting information for 2014 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 2014, 2013 or 2012 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, 2014

	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
German gas, sulfur and oil royalties received	$18,927,005	$21,546,298	$23,672,808	$25,148,523	$19,645,331
Net Income	$18,044,579	$20,635,306	$22,609,961	$24,195,907	$18,720,265
Net Income per unit (a)	$1.96	$2.25	$2.46	$2.63	$2.04
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	$1.95	$2.25	$2.46	$2.63	$2.04
Total assets at year end	$3,754,737	$4,918,491	$4,778,200	$5,971,867	$5,211,966

(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 94% of the total royalties in fiscal 2014. 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 (payable on the 15th of each month) to the Trust for its 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. 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. In recent years, sweet gas has assumed the role of swing producer. During periods of high demand, the production of sweet gas is increased as necessary. During the summer months, sweet gas production is reduced due to a general decline in demand. 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, the operators conduct maintenance on the plant, generally during the summer months when demand is lower.

Under the Mobil and OEG Agreements, the gas is sold either to various distributors under long-term contracts (which delineate, among other provisions, the timing, manner, volume and price of the gas sold) or the gas is sold at the spot market prices. Gas sold at spot market prices is either sold directly on the spot market or the gas is sold between Mobil Erdgas and BEB (intra-company sales). With regard to gas sales under the long-term contracts, the pricing mechanisms contained in these contracts include a delay factor of three to six months and often specify the use the price of light heating oil in Germany as one of the primary pricing components. Since Germany must rely on imports to meet the majority of its energy demands, oil prices on the international market (in U.S. dollars) have a significant impact on the price of light heating oil in Germany and a delayed impact on the price of gas. The price of gas sold on the spot market or sold between Mobil Erdgas and BEB is not based on a relationship to the price of oil but instead the gas is sold at the quoted market price of gas then trading as determined by supply and demand. 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 both the contractual sales and spot market or intra-company sales periodically on behalf of the Trust to verify their correctness. The Trust's accountants in Germany have completed their examination of the operating companies for 2011 and 2012. There remains one open item concerning the manner of the inclusion of certain gas quantities in the calculation of the average price for gas that is under discussion with the operating companies. The specific period in question covers 2009 to date. The current amount in question is not material but the cumulative impact over time cannot be quantified.

For unit owners, changes in the dollar value of the Euro have both an immediate and long-term impact. The immediate impact is from the exchange rate that is applied at the time the royalties, paid to the Trust in Euros, are converted into U.S. dollars at the time of their transfer 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. The long-term impact relates to the mechanism of gas pricing contained in some of the gas sales contracts negotiated by the operating companies. These gas sales contracts often use the price of German light heating oil as one of the primary pricing factors by which the price of gas is determined. The price of German light heating oil, which is a refined product, is largely determined by the price of the imported crude oil from which it was refined. Oil on the international market is priced in dollars. However, when oil is imported into Germany it is purchased in Euros, and at this point the dollar value of the Euro becomes relevant. A weaker Euro would buy less oil making that oil and the subsequently refined light heating oil more expensive. A stronger Euro would buy more oil making that oil and the subsequently refined light heating oil less expensive. Since changes in the price of German light heating oil are subsequently reflected in the price of gas through the gas sales contracts, the dollar/Euro relationship can make the prices of gas higher or lower. The changes in gas prices that result from changes in the prices of German light heating oil are only reflected after a built-in delay of three to six months as specified in the individual gas sales contracts. With regard to either spot market or intra-company sales, there is no long-term impact because there is no relationship between the price of gas and the price of oil. According to the Trust's accountants in Germany, the linkage in contracts between oil prices (through the price of light heating oil) and gas prices appears to be declining with new contracts being written with a linkage to spot market prices on a specific exchange with a plus or minus factor added. With the possible gradual elimination from the gas sales contracts of the oil price linkage, the long-term impact of the exchange rate on Trust royalties may be gradually eliminated over time.

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. In his position as the Trust's consultant, he 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. The impact of inflation or deflation on energy prices in Germany is delayed by the use, in certain long-term gas sales contracts, of a delay factor of three to six months prior to the application of any changes in light heating oil prices to gas prices.

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 Euros 492,790 and represented a negative impact of approximately $0.0683 per unit. This negative adjustment was not applied against the royalty income payable in the final month of the Trust's fourth fiscal quarter as was customary. It is anticipated that this adjustment will reduce royalty income payable to the Trust in the first 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 Billion cubic feet ("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 most likely that the decline in gas production is due to the normal reduction in well pressure that is experienced over time which has not been fully offset by the addition of new wells and production capacity.

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%

Converting gas prices into more familiar terms, using the average exchange rate, yielded a price of $9.65 per thousand cubic feet ("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 most likely that the decline in gas production is due to the normal reduction in well pressure that is experienced over time which has not been fully offset by the addition of new wells and production capacity.

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.

Results: Fiscal 2013 versus Fiscal 2012

For fiscal 2013, the Trust's gross royalty income decreased 8.98% to $21,546,298 from $23,672,808 in fiscal 2012. The decrease in royalty income is due to declines in gas sales. The impact of this factor was reduced but not completely offset by the increase in gas prices and average exchange rates. The decrease in the amount of royalty income resulted in the lower distributions. The total distribution for fiscal 2013 was $2.25 per unit compared to $2.46 per unit for fiscal 2012. 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. In the fourth fiscal quarter of 2013, the prior year adjustment represented a minor positive impact of $0.0043 per unit. In the fourth quarter of fiscal 2012, the prior year adjustment represented a negative impact of approximately $0.0189 per unit.

- 24 -

Gas sales under the Mobil Agreement declined 9.88% to 33.829 Bcf in fiscal 2013 from 37.539 Bcf in fiscal 2012. 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 most likely that the decline in gas production is due to the normal reduction in well pressure that is experienced over time which has not been fully offset by the addition of new wells and production capacity.

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

Fiscal Quarter	2013 Gas Sales	2012 Gas Sales	Percentage Change
First	8.897	9.749	- 8.74%
Second	8.656	9.632	-10.13%
Third	8.102	9.140	-11.36%
Fourth	8.174	9.018	- 9.36%
Fiscal Year Total	33.829	37.539	- 9.88%

Average prices for gas sold under the Mobil Agreement increased 0.19% to 2.7066 Ecents/kWh in fiscal 2013 from 2.7015 Ecents/kWh in fiscal 2012.

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

Fiscal Quarter	2013 Gas Prices	2012 Gas Prices	Percentage Change
First	2.9620	2.8563	+ 3.70%
Second	2.4352	2.8708	-15.17%
Third	2.7651	2.6666	+ 3.69%
Fourth	2.6583	2.3884	+11.30%
Fiscal Year Avg.	2.7066	2.7015	+ 0.19%

Converting gas prices into more familiar terms, using the average exchange rate, yielded a price of $10.24/Mcf, a 2.71% increase over fiscal 2012's average price of $9.97/Mcf. For fiscal 2013, royalties paid under the Mobil Agreement were converted and transferred at an average Euro/dollar exchange rate of $1.3172, an increase of 2.47% from the average Euro/dollar exchange rate of $1.2854 for fiscal 2012.

Average Euro Exchange Rate under the Mobil Agreement

Fiscal Quarter	2013 Average Euro Exchange Rate	2012 Average Euro Exchange Rate	Percentage Change
First	1.3158	1.3017	+ 1.08%
Second	1.3105	1.3024	+ 0.62%
Third	1.3090	1.2530	+ 4.47%
Fourth	1.3334	1.2824	+ 3.98%
Fiscal Year Avg.	1.3172	1.2854	+ 2.47%

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 2013, the volume of gas sold from western Oldenburg accounted for only 32.76% of the volume of all gas sales. However, western Oldenburg gas royalties provided approximately 77.93% or $15,556,093 out of a total of $19,962,499 in overall Oldenburg gas royalties.

Gas sales under the OEG Agreement decreased 3.01% to 103.256 Bcf in fiscal 2013 from 106.457 Bcf in fiscal 2012. 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 most likely that the decline in gas production is due to the normal reduction in well pressure that is experienced over time which has not been fully offset by the addition of new wells and production capacity.

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

Fiscal Quarter	2013 Gas Sales	2012 Gas Sales	Percentage Change
First	27.117	28.187	- 3.80%
Second	26.508	26.104	+ 1.55%
Third	24.436	26.254	- 6.92%
Fourth	25.195	25.912	- 2.77%
Fiscal Year Total	103.256	106.457	- 3.01%

Average gas prices for gas sold under the OEG Agreement increased 2.37% to 2.8561 Ecents/kWh in fiscal 2013 from 2.7900 Ecents/kWh in fiscal 2012.

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

Fiscal Quarter	2013 Gas Prices	2012 Gas Prices	Percentage Change
First	3.0363	2.9205	+ 3.97%
Second	2.9002	3.0872	- 6.06%
Third	2.7696	2.5079	+10.44%
Fourth	2.7003	2.6346	+ 2.49%
Fiscal Year Avg.	2.8561	2.7900	+ 2.37%

Converting gas prices into more familiar terms, using the average exchange rate, yielded a price of $10.51/Mcf, a 4.68% increase over fiscal 2012's average price of $10.04/Mcf. For fiscal 2013, royalties paid under the OEG Agreement were converted and transferred at an average Euro/dollar exchange rate of $1.3136, an increase of 2.19% from the average Euro/dollar exchange rate of $1.2854 for fiscal 2012.

Average Euro Exchange Rate under the OEG Agreement

Fiscal Quarter	2013 Average Euro Exchange Rate	2012 Average Euro Exchange Rate	Percentage Change
First	1.3083	1.3028	+ 0.42%
Second	1.3105	1.3019	+ 0.66%
Third	1.3048	1.2488	+ 4.48%
Fourth	1.3352	1.2845	+ 3.95%
Fiscal Year Avg.	1.3136	1.2854	+ 2.19%

Interest income for fiscal 2013 decreased 36.84% to $25,363 as compared to $40,156 for fiscal 2012 reflecting the reduction in royalty receipts. Trust expenses decreased 15.11% to $936,355 in fiscal 2013 from $1,103,003 in fiscal 2012 primarily due to the absence of legal costs associated with the litigation in Germany, the absence of accounting costs associated with the biennial royalty examination for the years 2009 and 2010 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 meets periodically with 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 Trust's German consultant's recent conversations with representatives of EMPG. The Trust is not able to confirm the accuracy of any of these responses 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 provided the following update on work conducted in 2014 and planned for 2015 and beyond. EMPG originally had two wells scheduled for 2014. The first well, Goldenstedt Z-34 (an eastern sour gas infill well), was successfully completed and is producing at 8.9 million cubic feet per day. This is the maximum capacity at the existing well site treatment plant. The second well, Hemmelte NW T-1, is an exploratory sweet gas well located in western Oldenburg. The start of drilling was initially scheduled for the end of 2014 or the beginning of 2015 but has since been pushed back to the third quarter of 2015.

Visbek Z-16a, a western sour gas well, went into production in April of 2013 but suffered a casing collapse in October 2013. EMPG is planning to drill a new sidetrack parallel to the old one at some point during 2015. Goldenstedt Z-25 entered production in April 2013 with a very low flow rate that was complicated by the addition of "technical water," water lost in the formation during the drilling process. Production has since stabilized at a low level of 1.3 million cubic feet per day but the gas is still loaded with "technical water." The initial attempt to resolve this issue failed. EMPG has scheduled a new sidetrack parallel to the current one out of the existing wellbore to be drilled during 2015.

Ahlhorn Z-3, initially announced to begin drilling in late 2015, is now scheduled for the second quarter of 2016. This western sour gas well represents an attempt to re-open the Ahlhorn gas field that had been plugged and abandoned in 1997. The geological planning for Kneheim Z-5a, a western sour gas well, has begun but the possible drilling has been moved from the 2015/2016 time frame to late 2016.

EMPG still has four Carboniferous wells in its portfolio. However, the drilling of the Carboniferous wells will not proceed until the lifting of the moratorium on fracking. Whether these

wells or those described above will be drilled is still at the discretion of EMPG and will depend upon results of earlier drilling and an evaluation of economic circumstances.

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, 2014 other than the distribution announced on October 30, 2014 and payable to unit owners on November 26, 2014, 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	$3,584,330	$3,584,330	$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

	Page Number
Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm	F-1
Financial Statements:	
Statements of Assets, Liabilities and Trust Corpus as of October 31, 2014 and 2013	F-2
Statements of Revenue Collected and Expenses Paid for the Fiscal Years Ended October 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012	F-3
Statements of Undistributed Earnings for the Fiscal Years Ended October 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012	F-4
Statements of Changes in Cash and Cash Equivalents for the Fiscal Years Ended October 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012	F-5
Notes to Financial Statements	F-6 - F-9

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, 2014 and 2013, 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, 2014. 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, 2014 and 2013, 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, 2014, 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, 2014, based on criteria established in Internal Control-Integrated Framework (1992) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission, and our report dated December 30, 2014 expressed an unqualified opinion.

/s/ WeiserMazars LLP
New York, NY
December 30, 2014

NORTH EUROPEAN OIL ROYALTY TRUST

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

OCTOBER 31, 2014 AND 2013

ASSETS	2014	2013
Current Assets --		
Cash and cash equivalents	$3,754,736	$4,918,490
Producing gas and oil royalty rights, net of amortization (Notes 1 and 2)	1	1
Total Assets	$3,754,737	$4,918,491

LIABILITIES AND TRUST CORPUS	2014	2013
Current liabilities --		
Distributions to be paid to unit owners, paid November 2014 and 2013	$3,584,330	$4,871,013
Trust corpus (Notes 1 and 2)	1	1
Undistributed earnings	170,406	47,477
Total Liabilities and Trust Corpus	$3,754,737	$4,918,491

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

F-2

NORTH EUROPEAN OIL ROYALTY TRUST

STATEMENTS OF REVENUE COLLECTED AND EXPENSES PAID (NOTE 1)

FOR THE FISCAL YEARS ENDED OCTOBER 31, 2014, 2013 AND 2012

	2014	2013	2012
German gas, sulfur and oil royalties received	$18,927,005	$21,546,298	$23,672,808
Interest income	18,724	25,363	40,156
Trust Income	18,945,729	21,571,661	23,712,964
Non-related party expenses	(819,004)	(857,334)	(982,700)
Related party expenses	(82,146)	(79,021)	(120,303)
Trust expenses	(901,150)	(936,355)	(1,103,003)
Net income	$18,044,579	$20,635,306	$22,609,961
Net income per unit	$1.96	$2.25	$2.46
Distributions per unit paid or to be paid to unit owners	$1.95	$2.25	$2.46

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, 2014, 2013 AND 2012

	2014	2013	2012
Balance, beginning of year	$ 47,477	$ 90,999	$ 89,889
Net income	18,044,579	20,635,306	22,609,961
	18,092,056	20,726,305	22,699,850
Less:			
Current year distributions paid or to be paid to unit owners	17,921,650	20,678,828	22,608,851
Balance, end of year	$ 170,406	$ 47,477	$ 90,999

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

F-4

- 34 -

NORTH EUROPEAN OIL ROYALTY TRUST

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

FOR THE FISCAL YEARS ENDED OCTOBER 31, 2014, 2013 AND 2012

	2014	2013	2012
Sources of cash and cash equivalents:			
German gas, sulfur and oil royalties received	$18,927,005	$21,546,298	$23,672,808
Interest income	18,724	25,363	40,156
	18,945,729	21,571,661	23,712,964
Uses of cash and cash equivalents:			
Payment of Trust expenses	901,150	936,355	1,103,003
Distributions paid	19,208,333	20,495,015	23,803,628
	20,109,483	21,431,370	24,906,631
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents during the year	(1,163,754)	140,291	(1,193,667)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	4,918,490	4,778,199	5,971,866
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	$ 3,754,736	$ 4,918,490	$ 4,778,199

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

NORTH EUROPEAN OIL ROYALTY TRUST

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

OCTOBER 31, 2014, 2013 AND 2012

(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.

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, 2014, the uninsured amounts held in the Trust's U.S. bank accounts were $3,492,955. In addition, the Trust held Euros 9,980, the equivalent of $12,515, in its German bank account at October 31, 2014.

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, 2014, 2013 and 2012, 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. 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 $24,634, $25,602 and $27,095 in fiscal 2014, 2013 and 2012, 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 $57,512, $53,419 and $93,208 in fiscal 2014, 2013 and 2012, 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 2014, 2013 and 2012 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, 2014 and 2013:

	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

	Fiscal 2013 by Quarter and Year				
	First	Second	Third	Fourth	Year
Royalties received	$5,795,834	$6,048,364	$4,687,351	$5,014,749	$21,546,298
Net income	$5,473,010	$5,842,545	$4,459,386	$4,860,365	$20,635,306
Net income per unit	$0.60	$0.64	$0.49	$0.53	$2.25
Distributions paid or to be paid	$5,422,448	$5,881,978	$4,503,389	$4,871,013	$20,678,828
Distributions per unit paid or to be paid to unit owners	$0.59	$0.64	$0.49	$0.53	$2.25

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, 2014. Based on that evaluation, the Managing Director concluded that the Trust's disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of October 31, 2014.

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, 2014. 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 (1992) 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, 2014. Management's assessment of the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of October 31, 2014 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 on
Internal Control over Financial Reporting

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, 2014, based on criteria established in Internal Control-Integrated Framework (1992) 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, 2014, based on criteria established in Internal Control-Integrated Framework (1992) 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, 2014 and 2013, 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, 2014 and our report dated December 30, 2014 expressed an unqualified opinion thereon.

/s/ WeiserMazars LLP
New York, NY
December 30, 2014

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 2014 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Trust's internal control over financial reporting.

Item 9B. Other Information.

None.

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 24, 2015, 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 24, 2015, 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 24, 2015, 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 24, 2015, to be filed pursuant to Section 14 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, and is incorporated herein by reference.

- 43 -

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 24, 2015, 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, 2014, 2013 and 2012

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

Statements of Assets, Liabilities and Trust Corpus as of October 31, 2014 and 2013

Statements of Revenue Collected and Expenses Paid for the Fiscal Years Ended October 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012

Statements of Undistributed Earnings for the Fiscal Years Ended October 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012

Statements of Changes in Cash and Cash Equivalents for the Fiscal Years Ended October 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012

Notes to Financial Statements

2. Exhibits

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

- 44 -

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, 2014 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, 2014 /s/ Robert P. Adelman

Robert P. Adelman, Managing Trustee

Dated: December 30, 2014 /s/ Samuel M. Eisenstat

Samuel M. Eisenstat, Trustee

Dated: December 30, 2014 /s/ Lawrence A. Kobrin

Lawrence A. Kobrin, Trustee

Dated: December 30, 2014 /s/ Willard B. Taylor

Willard B. Taylor, Trustee

Dated: December 30, 2014 /s/ Rosalie J. Wolf

Rosalie J. Wolf, Trustee

Dated: December 30, 2014 /s/ John R. Van Kirk

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

- 45 -

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 2014 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, 2014 prepared by Ralph E. Davis Associates, Inc.	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).	