Energy of movement

concedo

Annual Report
2024

concedo

WE ARE A **NORWEGIAN OIL COMPANY** FOCUSING ON EXPLORATION ON THE NORWEGIAN CONTINENTAL SHELF. THE STAFF ARE **HIGHLY EXPERIENCED** AND HAVE CONTRIBUTED TO MANY DISCOVERIES IN THE PAST. THE VAST MAJORITY OF OUR STAFF ARE **GEOLOGISTS OR GEOPHYSICISTS**, ALL WITH MANY YEARS' EXPERIENCE FROM BOTH THE NORWEGIAN AND INTERNATIONAL OIL INDUSTRY.

What we do

Our key tools for identifying new discovery opportunities are seismic and well data and the staff's overall experience. The testing of new technology like electromagnetic data and special processing of seismic data may in certain situations prove very important. Our future is decided through our daily work, namely the interpretation, analysis and integration of the various data.

Concedo was pre-qualified as a licensee in 2007, and has since been awarded licence shares in the annual licensing rounds (APA) and numbered rounds. Discoveries have been successfully sold to Equinor, Wintershall and Neptune.

concedo.no

concedo

Annual Report
2024

Energy of movement

CONTENT

Moving Earth

The Earth’s crust consists of a few plates that move around the globe at about the same speed as our hair and nails grow.

The Next Wave

In recent years, the seismic processing/imaging industry has experienced significant advancements, driven by a mix of technological innovations.

Dance of Pressure and Flow

Every reservoir is a puzzle – grains of sand locked in shale, pressure gradients whispering untold stories and fluid flows hinting at what lies beneath.

Footsteps in time

The Concedo team has followed dinosaur tracks made in the Jurassic period – a period of particular interest to geologists.

MOVEMENT CREATES NEW ENERGY

In January 2025, I attended the Confederation of Norwegian Enterprise (NHO) annual meeting. There were many good presentations and discussions, but for me there were two participants that were especially inspiring: Jacob Wallenberg and Helge Lund.

Jakob Wallenberg explained how his family had been involved in the early days of Norsk Hydro, and I can see some similarities to the involvement of the Lundin family in Concedo. Norsk Hydro was a key company in the industrialization of Norway and also my first employer as a geologist, and I have been heading Concedo since the start in late 2006. There is a big difference between the industrial development of Norsk Hydro and the progress of Concedo, but both show the importance of long-term and competent ownership. With the Lundin family on board, Concedo has the ability to raise its ambitions and contribute even more strongly to value creation on the Norwegian Continental Shelf. Torstein Sanness as Chair of the Board and Axel Lundin as a board member have introduced new ambitions for the company. It is also worth mentioning that the Elliott Fund, with Jonas Rydell as its representative, has been with us as a key shareholder from the start in 2006.

My own reflection on this is that the challenging route often releases new energy in the organization and more external resources also make themselves available to support the company.

Helge Lund inspired me when he quietly talked about Nordic competitiveness and leadership in the global market. He stated that, in his experience, you often have the choice between an easy solution and a more cumbersome one when you are about to make strategic decisions. In most cases, the more difficult route proves to be the right one, he explained. My own reflection on this is that the challenging route often releases new energy in the organization and more external resources also make themselves available to support the company. The company may even find new and innovative ways to solve well-known challenges for the industry.

Concedo made two important and challenging decisions in 2024. First, the company decided to acquire oil and gas production This was completed with the acquisition of the Bøyla field at the end of October 2024. The Arntzen de Besche law firm, represented by Anders Rødland, was a very good resource in the acquisition process, while the Wiersholm law firm, represented by Kristian Martin Lind and Cornelia Brunstad Riiser, helped us with all kinds of company matters. The acquisition has led to arrangements for oil lifting from the Alvheim production ship and oil-sale and gas-sale agreements. We are very happy about the support and advice received from the EE Services consultancy in this process and our own commercial manager, Arild Andresen, has made extraordinary efforts. A lot of new functionality has been created in the company in a short time.

The second challenging decision was to prepare the company for operatorship. This process has just started, but I can already see how it is leading to new energy in the company and several competent people have approached us with good proposals for how to support us. We have also secured extra office space in Torvveien 1 in Asker and five new employees started working here during 2024. We are very happy to have Børre, Samir, Brit, Ksenia and Hossein on board. A few more people will join us in the first half of 2025. For many years now, we have had good support from GeoCore, a creative geoscience group in Bergen. Our main focus is still exploration and our ambition is to be an efficient exploration operator and preserve Concedo's original strengths as a creative generator of new opportunities.

The acquisition of the Bøyla asset also included an exploration well (Rumpetroll South) that was completed by the end of 2024. The well proved a thin zone with hydrocarbons, but we do not see any commercial value in this well result. We are happy with the production performance and the way AkerBP as operator is managing the field. The drilling of a production well with three branches in 2025 (Frosk Attic) is planned to double our production to about 2,000 boe/day. This will be an important event for Concedo.

In January, an exploration well was spudded on the Kjøttkake prospect in PL 1182S. Concedo has a 15% share and the well is operated by DNO. This well targets injectite sands at about 2,000 m depth.

In 2026, a well will probably be drilled in PL 1168 in the Barents Sea next to the Goliat field. Concedo has a 50% share and Vår Energi is the operator. Concedo calls this prospect David and, contrary to the mythological story, we hope this David will not challenge but rather help Goliath. A good discovery will most likely be tied into Goliat and prolong the life of this field.

Concedo was awarded three new licences in APA2024, all in the Northern North Sea, and we are very happy about this. Our search for new opportunities is mostly concentrated on the Northern North Sea, where we have the best database and see a significant potential for new discoveries. It is also in this area that we are testing out our artificial intelligence (AI) tool for prospect generation.

Normally, we offer summer employment for one or two students. In 2025, we will have three students in our office. From August 2025, Jørgen, a geologist fresh from the University of Science and Technology in Trondheim, will also start to work for Concedo. He will join Concedo at an exciting time, and I am certain there will be plenty of interesting jobs for young professionals in the offshore industry in general for many years to come. The visual theme of this annual report is Movement; illustrating that Concedo is on the move!

Geir Lunde

Geir Lunde, CEO

A New Journey

Concedo is on the path of becoming an Operator on the Norwegian Continental Shelf (NCS).

By Øystein Eliassen, HSEQ Manager

Concedo have decided to embark on the next step as an active and ambitious oil company on the NCS by pre-qualifying the Company as an Operator. The objective is to meet this milestone by the end of 2025.

This involves a process where the Norwegian Ocean Industry Authority (Havtil), the Norwegian Offshore Directorate (Sokkeldirektoratet) and the Ministry of Energy will evaluate if Concedo fulfils their regulatory requirements.

The Operator is the company responsible for day-to-day management of activities in a production licence on behalf of the licensees. It has an overall responsibility for ensuring that operations are conducted in a prudent manner and in accordance with applicable Norwegian regulations.

The Norwegian authorities require that the Operator shall have an organisation in Norway that, on an independent basis, can ensure that petroleum activities are carried out in accordance with the regulations.

Concedo must document sufficient competence and capacity within the following subjects in an evaluation meeting with Norwegian Ocean Industry Authority and Norwegian Offshore Directorate:

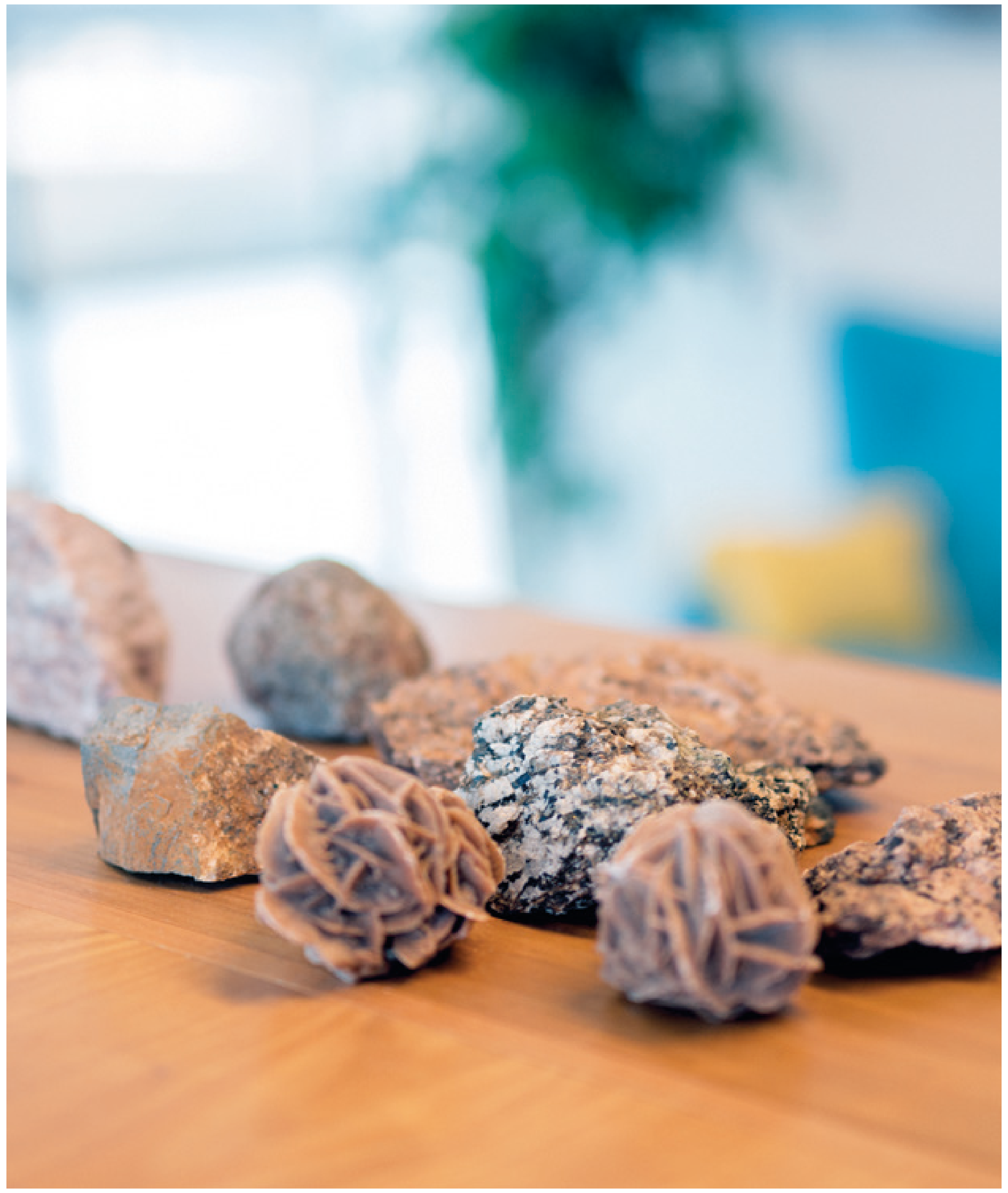
- Geology and Geophysics
- Reservoir Technology
- Technology
- Health, Safety and Environment
- Other relevant knowledge/ experience

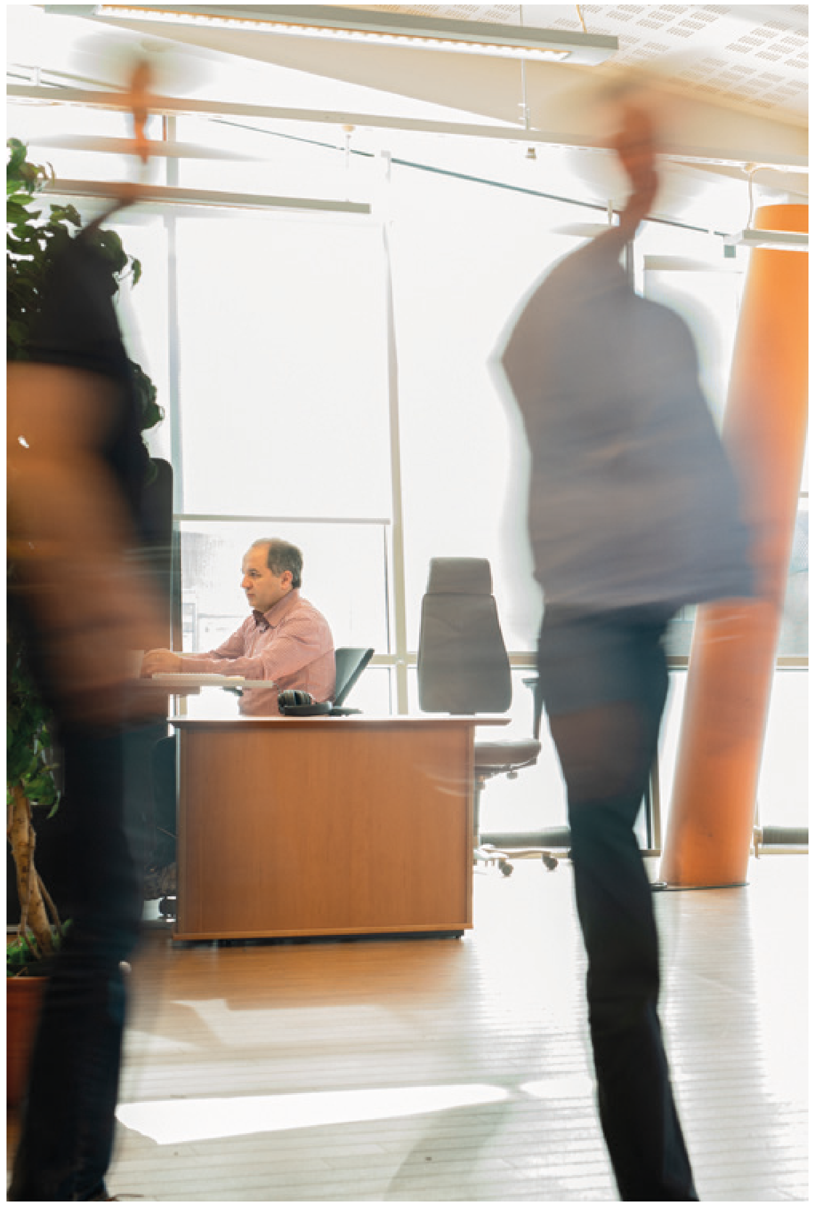
The Ministry of Energy will give a joint response to Concedo based on the Norwegian Ocean Industry Authority's recommendations/conclusions as regards HSE and the Norwegian Offshore Directorate's as regards resource management.

The Ministry of Energy will assess Concedo's financial position.

Concedo have strengthened the organisation significantly lately and will continue to recruit staff in key positions to be ready to handle the additional challenges with operatorships.

Our ambition is to be able to drill the first well as operator in 2027.





CONCEDO 3.0 – from «E-company» to «E&P-company»

Concedo is continuing to pursue further acquisitions of producing assets. The ambition is to buy more production to get into a full tax position.

Concedo was established as an exploration company in 2006 and pre-qualified as a licensee on the Norwegian Continental Shelf (NCS) in 2007. In the period from 2008 to 2023, Concedo was a pure exploration company and participated in 22 exploration wells, of which 11 were discoveries. In 2023, Attica Exploration AS, a company owned by members of the Lundin family, acquired the shares in Concedo and expanded the company's strategy. In 2024, Concedo took the step from being a pure E (exploration) company to becoming an E&P (exploration and production) company by acquiring a 20% interest in the producing Bøyla field.

By Arild Andresen, BD & Commercial Manager

On 24 May 2024, Concedo entered into an agreement with Vår Energi to buy a 20% interest in the Bøyla field for USD 24 million. The transaction comprised four licences and was subject to the customary regulatory approvals. The purchase was completed on 31 October 2024 and took effect on 1 January 2024.

Bøyla is a field in the central part of the North Sea, located 28 kilometres south of the Alvheim field and operated by Aker BP (80%). The water depth is 120 metres. Bøyla was discovered in 2009 and its plan for development and operation (PDO) was approved in 2012. The field has been developed with a subsea template that includes two horizontal production wells and one water injection well. It is tied-back to the Alvheim production, storage and offloading vessel (FPSO) and production started in 2015. Test production from the nearby discovery 24/9-12 S (Frosk) started in 2019 and provided the basis for a PDO, approved in 2022, to include Frosk in the Bøyla field. In 2022, two horizontal production wells were drilled in the Frosk accumulation.

Bøyla produces oil from sandstone of late Paleocene to early Eocene age in the Hermod Formation. The reservoir is of good quality and lies in a channelized submarine fan system at a depth of 2,100 metres. The field is produced with pressure support from water injection and gas lift in the wells. The well stream is transported by pipeline to the Alvheim FPSO, where the oil is stabilized and stored before being exported by shuttle tanker. Processed rich gas is transported by pipeline from Alvheim to the Scottish Area Gas Evacuation (SAGE) pipeline on the UK continental shelf (UKCS).

Sales agreements for produced Bøyla oil and gas were concluded in Q4 2024 and the first invoices for these sales were sent out in December 2024 and January 2025 respectively. The net production from the Bøyla field in 2024 was above expectations at ~1,150 bbl/d of oil and ~100 boe/d of gas, and this good production performance has continued in Q1 2025. In 2025, a tri-lateral production well called Frosk Attic will be drilled on the field. Frosk Attic is anticipated to double the oil and gas production from the Bøyla field when it comes into production in late 2025. Bøyla's gross reserves as of YE 2024 are 15 mmboe.

The Bøyla licences contain both other discoveries and exploration prospects. The biggest discovery is 24/9-14 S (Froskelår), which was discovered and appraised in 2019. Froskelår's gross resources are ~9 mmboe, and the discovery extends into the UKCS. The partnership is now working together with the licensees on the UKCS side to mature the discovery, hopefully into a development decision. In one of the Bøyla licences, an exploration well was drilled in the Rumpetroll South prospect in Q4 2024. The well made a small discovery, but it was unfortunately non-commercial.

Cash flow from production has added flavour. Concedo is therefore continuing to pursue further potential acquisitions of producing assets. The ambition is to buy more producing assets to get into a full tax position. However, the market for NCS producing assets is challenging, with very few sellers and several potential buyers.

Source: The Norwegian Offshore Directorate

The highly competent and competitive Concedo team.

Moving Earth

THAT **THE EARTH IS MOVING** HAS BEEN KNOWN FOR A LONG TIME. EVEN THE ANCIENT GREEKS NOTICED THE ACTIVITY OF **VOLCANOES AND EARTHQUAKES**.

Juergen Schlaf
Senior Geologist

Juergen has 15 years of experience from the industry and worked for a range of companies (Schlumberger, ConocoPhillips, Maersk Oil and Gas, AGR Petroleum Services) in several technical roles. His key experience is in the field of oil field development where he was exposed to several projects in the North Sea (Norway & UK) as well as internationally.

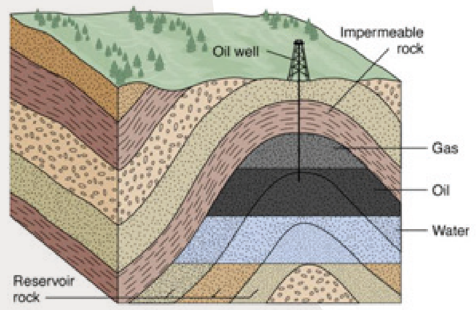
A limestone massif in northern Montenegro.

Over the centuries, a better understanding of the underlying processes developed, culminating in the theory of plate tectonics during the 1960s. Today, we know that the Earth's crust consists of a few plates that move around the globe at about the same speed as our hair and nails grow (2-9 cm/y).

These moving plates can collide with each other, forming mountain chains like the Alps, the Himalayas or the Andes. When plates drift apart, depressions called sedimentary basins are formed in between them. Over time, these basins are filled with sediments (sands, limestones, evaporites, coal, and shales) that can be several kilometres thick.

To generate hydrocarbons, it is of key importance that shales contain sufficient organic matter. When organic matter is buried deeper, then temperatures gradually increase and the organic compounds change their composition. Where temperatures start to reach 100°C, the shales start to expel hydrocarbons (oil and gas) that move upwards. On the way up through the sediment column, hydrocarbons can be trapped and accumulate to form oil or gas fields.

The best-known and most spectacular trap for hydrocarbons is the anticline, which is a folded rock formation that has an upwards convex shape. Anticlines can form when tectonic plates collide leading to folding of the rocks. One of the best examples of a mountain region consisting of multiple anticlines is the Zagros Mountain in Iran. With a length of 1600 km and a width of 240 km the Zagros hosts numerous huge oil and gas fields.



Example of an anticline trapping gas and oil.
(Source: geologylearn.blogspot.com)

Energy of movement

The Next Wave

IN RECENT YEARS, **THE SEISMIC** PROCESSING/ IMAGING INDUSTRY HAVE EXPERIENCED SIGNIFICANT ADVANCEMENTS, **DRIVEN BY A MIX** OF TECHNOLOGICAL INNOVATIONS, HIGH-PERFORMANCE COMPUTING AND THE INCREASING DEMAND FOR MORE ACCURATE AND EFFICIENT **GEOPHYSICAL DATA**.

Hilde Alnæs
Senior Geophysicist

Hilde has a broad background in geology and geophysics from the University of Tromsø, Svalbard, and the University of Oslo where she holds a master's degree in applied Geophysics. With more than 20 years of experience in the Oil and Gas Industry as a seismic data processing geophysicist.

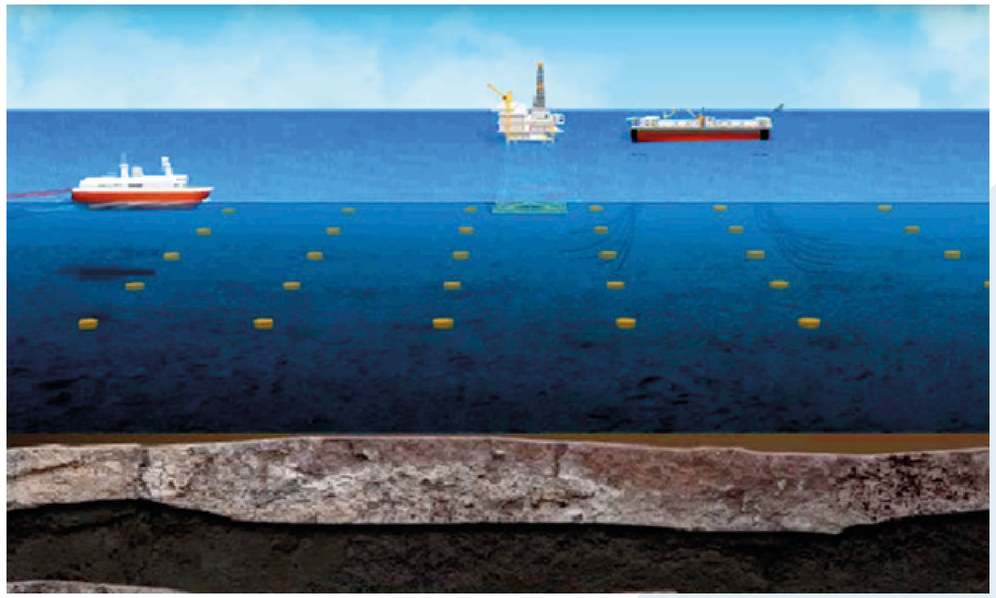
One such technology is Full-Waveform Inversion, a computational technique used to create high-resolution images of the subsurface by inversely modelling the full seismic wavefield (primary reflections, diving waves, multiples and ghosts)

Full-Waveform Inversion (FWI)
The evolution of Full Waveform Inversion over time has led to dramatic improvements in both the velocity models and the imaging capabilities it provides. FWI compares real seismic data with simulated waveforms and iteratively refines the velocity model until they align closely. While past FWI techniques relied on relatively simple models and were constrained by computational limitations, modern FWI can generate high-resolution, accurate, and complex velocity models that reflect the true geological structures, making it a powerful tool for seismic imaging and subsurface exploration.

FWI has advanced to the point where it can directly produce subsurface reflectivity images from field data (FWI Imaging), eliminating the need for traditional seismic processing and imaging and potentially reduce the turnaround time by 6 month's for a structural image. Further advancement in multi parameter FWI to solve for elastic parameters and time lapse FWI for reservoir monitoring is a hot topic moving forward.

Hybrid Data Acquisition (Nodes + Streamers)
To meet the growing demands of FWI, new acquisition setups have been developed, particularly focusing on long offset data and wide azimuth which is important for capturing seismic reflections at large angles and from deeper subsurface layers and hence improving the accuracy of FWI.

Traditional seismic surveys using streamer-based data acquisition methods often faced challenges in resolving complex subsurface structures. The Ocean Bottom nodes (OBN) is well-suited for FWI because of its wide azimuth and long offsets. However, dense OBN deployment remains costly for large-scale exploration surveys due to high deployment and retrieval expenses. It is typically used in targeted areas within more mature regions. The cost of node surveys is decreasing as OBN technology has significantly advanced. OBNs are now smaller, lighter, and more durable, making them easier to deploy, even in challenging deep-water environments. These enhancements improve the efficiency and cost-effectiveness of seismic surveys by simplifying deployment, reducing transportation costs, and easing handling. The evolution of OBN technology has also enabled more flexible deployment strategies, allowing for cost-effective sparse grids that maintain high-quality seismic data.



Ocean Bottom Nodes in Action (Source: Chevron).

The ability to deploy OBNs quickly and with minimal effort has also opened new possibilities for large-scale surveys, particularly in areas that were once difficult or costly to access. With innovations like drop-down nodes, seismic surveys are becoming more efficient and affordable, without sacrificing data quality for both targeted and wide-area surveys.

The combination of node and streamer technologies created the concept of hybrid surveys, where both types of sensors are deployed in parallel or complementary ways. This hybrid approach aimed to combine the strengths of both. OBN, placed on the seafloor, offer high-fidelity seismic data, improving the signal-to-noise ratio. Meanwhile, long streamers expand spatial coverage and resolution, enabling deeper and more detailed imaging. By combining OBNs and streamers, hybrid setups optimize signal quality, especially in challenging geological environments.

AI is increasingly being used in seismic processing
Seismic surveys generate massive amounts of data, and storing, processing, and analysing this data required high storage capacity and immense computing resources. AI and deep learning can help with data compression techniques that retain important information while reducing the storage burden. AI has transformed seismic processing by automating routine tasks, enhancing pattern detection, and improving the speed and accuracy of analyses. However, these advancements also come with challenges related to data quality, model interpretability, and the need for human expertise in complex decision-making.

Seismic vessels
Over the last few years, certain factors have indeed impacted the seismic vessel market, and some contractor companies have been shifting away from owning boats. The decline in demand for seismic surveys, high operational costs, shifts toward leasing, advances in technology, and environmental considerations have made it less practical for companies to own their own seismic vessels. Instead, leasing or contracting vessels from specialized providers offers seismic contractors greater flexibility, cost savings, and reduced risk, aligning better with the industry's changing needs and market conditions. This shift towards leasing rather than owning seismic vessels is likely to continue, particularly as the market for seismic surveys remains sensitive to global economic conditions, energy sector transitions, and evolving environmental regulation.

The Frosk wells in the Bøyla field (Source: Aker BP).

PLANNED DRILLING OF AN ADVANCED PRODUCTION WELL:

Frosk Attic

ATTIC OIL REFERS TO **THE HYDROCARBONS** TRAPPED IN THE HIGHEST STRUCTURAL PART OF A RESERVOIR. THIS OIL IS OFTEN BYPASSED DURING PRIMARY PRODUCTION DUE TO INEFFICIENT DRAINAGE REQUIRING INFILL DRILLING OR ENHANCED RECOVERY TECHNIQUES TO EXTRACT IT.

Ksenia Dammen
Exploration Advisor

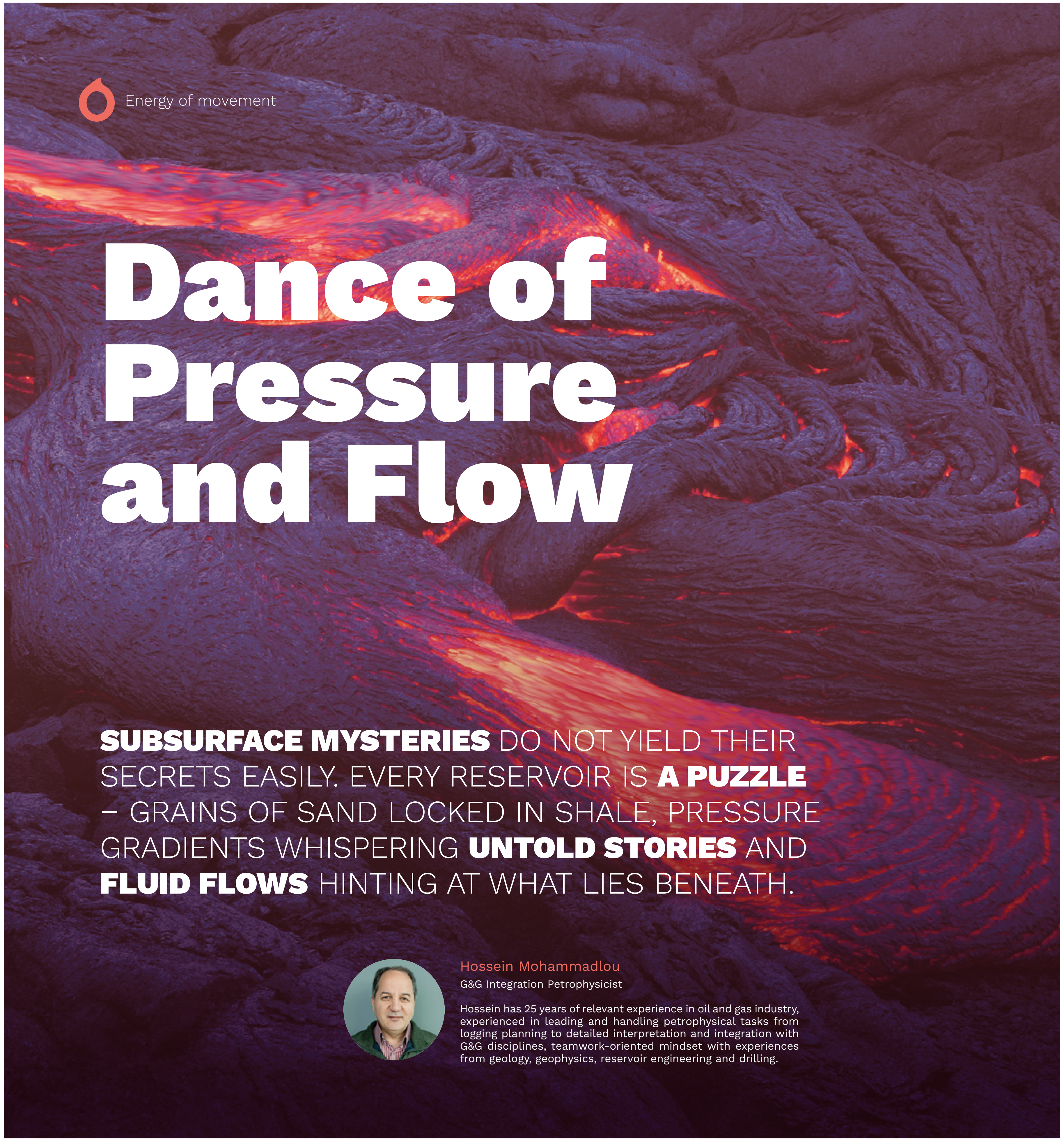
Ksenia has 15+ years of experience as a geoscientist in the oil and gas industry, working with E&P companies on the NCS. She specializes in prospect generation, integrated subsurface evaluation, seismic interpretation, and subsurface data analysis. Ksenia holds a Bachelor's in Applied Geophysics and a Master's in Petroleum Geoscience from the University of Bergen.

Frosk Attic was identified as an infill potential during the Frosk Test period and is located entirely within the PL 340 licence, where Concedo holds a 20% share. The well is designed to capture attic oil in the Frosk area and access additional target areas. The project targets gross recoverable volumes of between 4 and 8 mmboe, with a base case recovery factor of 38%, and is expected to boost Concedo's Bøyla production from approximately 1,000 boe per day to around 2,500 boe per day.

This initiative aligns with the operator's long-term strategic plan for the greater Alvheim area, where developing new projects is a key priority for maximizing the utilization of the Alvheim FPSO as an effective hub. Adding new infill wells is crucial to increase production and maintain low unit production costs. The Frosk Attic well is planned as a trilateral production well targeting both attic oil and new areas and featuring three laterals tied into the Bøyla manifold via the existing BY2 well. The production strategy is depletion-only, supported by gas lift, with a subsea tie-back that utilizes existing infrastructure and adheres to a standard Alvheim well and tie-in design.

The operator's team, having drilled more than 50 wells in the Alvheim area – including challenging injectite reservoirs – has placed strong emphasis on understanding and mitigating both subsurface and operational risks. Lessons learned from existing operations allowed the project team to incorporate improved completion designs and operational procedures, resulting in several enhancements compared to the DG0 concept. Notably, the design has shifted from a bilateral side-track to a trilateral well. Furthermore, the Frosk Attic project leverages the long lead item (LLI) approach on Alvheim to shorten the timeline from DG3 to DG4.

The project is scheduled to utilize the Deepsea Nordkapp rig, with spud planned for the end of April 2025. With a total gross budget of NOK 1,430 billion, the drilling operation is estimated to last 63.5 days at a budget cost of approximately NOK 1,122 million. Other budget costs are related to subsea facilities and project management. Production is expected to commence in October 2025, with operations planned until 2040 and peak production anticipated in 2026.



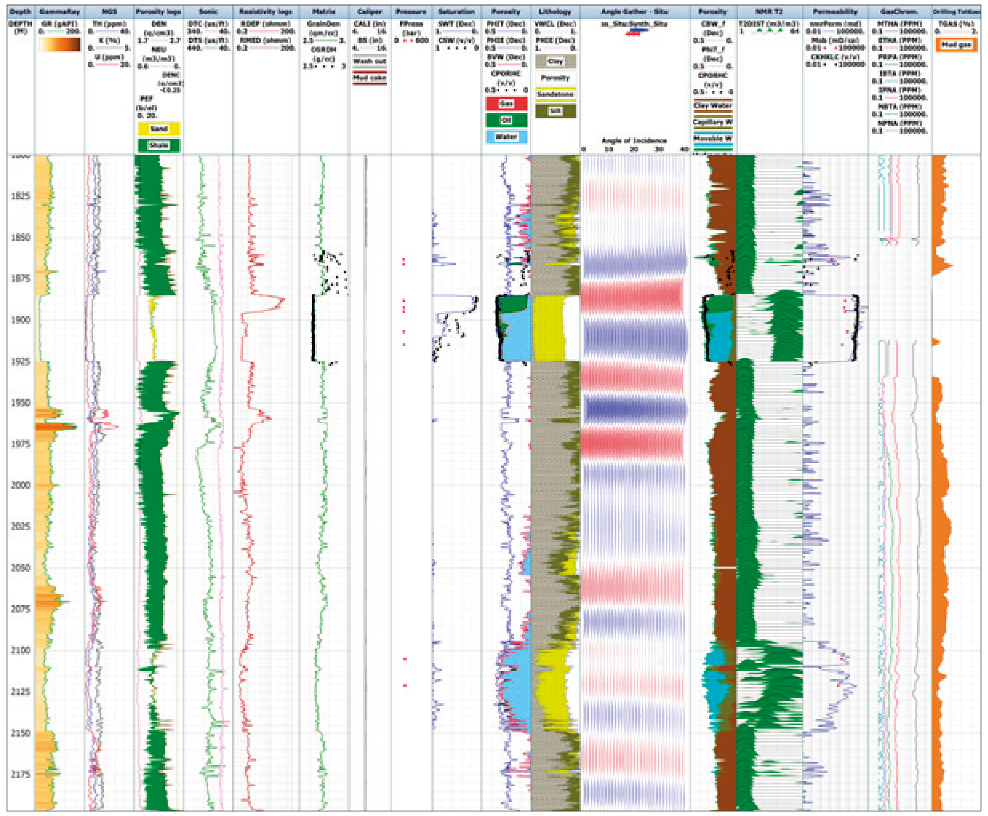
Energy of movement

Dance of Pressure and Flow

SUBSURFACE MYSTERIES DO NOT YIELD THEIR SECRETS EASILY. EVERY RESERVOIR IS **A PUZZLE** – GRAINS OF SAND LOCKED IN SHALE, PRESSURE GRADIENTS WHISPERING **UNTOLD STORIES** AND **FLUID FLOWS** HINTING AT WHAT LIES BENEATH.

Hossein Mohammadlou
G&G Integration Petrophysicist

Hossein has 25 years of relevant experience in oil and gas industry, experienced in leading and handling petrophysical tasks from logging planning to detailed interpretation and integration with G&G disciplines, teamwork-oriented mindset with experiences from geology, geophysics, reservoir engineering and drilling.



Conventional composite well logs and petrophysical interpretation of Frosk well 24/9-12 ST2.

In the depths where earth's heart beats, Reservoirs lie, where black gold sleeps. A dance of pressure, flow, and time, The engineer's art -a rhythm sublime. Subsurface mysteries do not yield their secrets easily. Every reservoir is a puzzle – grains of sand locked in shale, pressure gradients whispering untold stories and fluid flows hinting at what lies beneath. To truly understand them, we must listen carefully, allowing these elements to dance in harmony, orchestrating a story that leads to one ultimate goal: reservoir discovery.

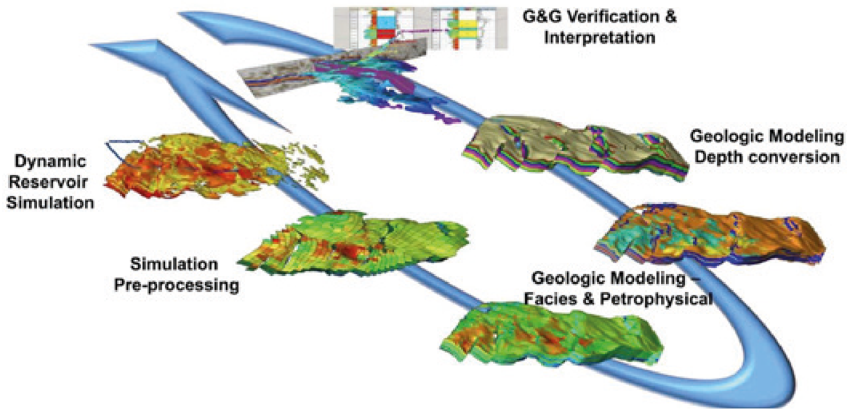
Our task is to tune in to these whispers and bring together the languages of geology, seismic, petrophysics and reservoir engineering, weaving them into a coherent narrative that helps de-risk exploration and development. By integrating pressure and fluid analysis with geological and geophysical data, we aim to illuminate the unseen – challenging interpretations, validating assumptions and ensuring that every data point is not just a number but also part of a much larger story.

In reservoirs where conventional log responses are clouded by complex mineralogy, we listen carefully to unconventional signals. Sometimes it takes shifting our perspective – from a narrow, short-sighted view to a broader, long-sighted approach – to truly hear the rhythm of the reservoir and see the harmony in its dance. The time of easy listening has passed; today, only those who listen carefully and see clearly will find success.

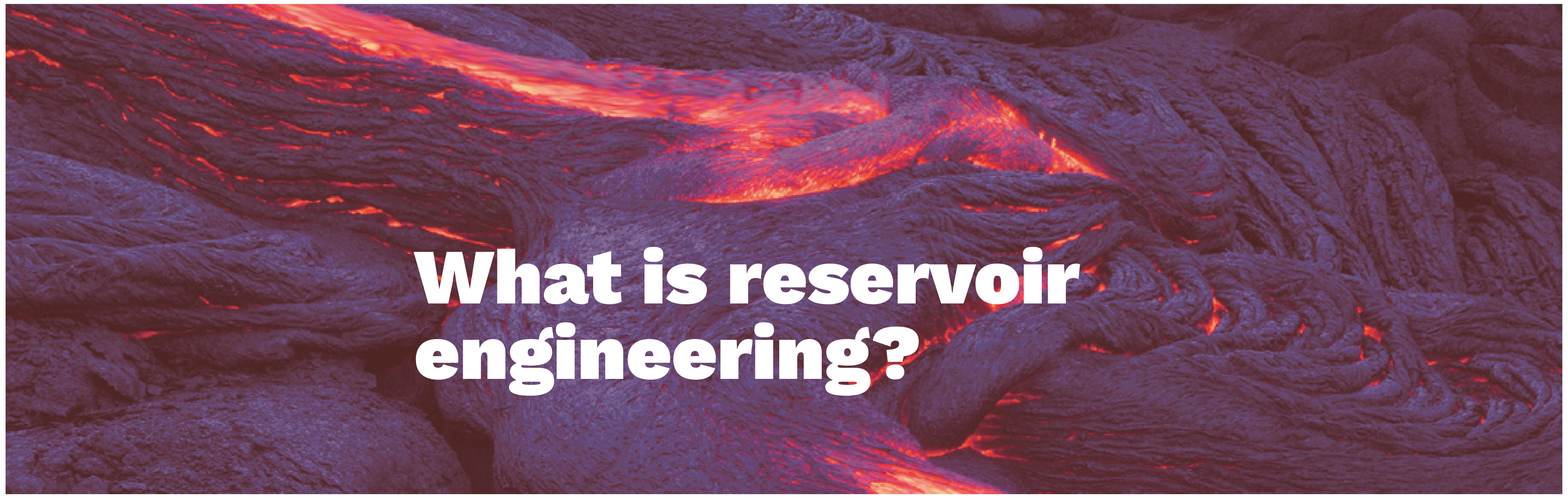
In this intricate and complex setting, where many seek to decipher the buried symphony of the subsurface, we take a step back to gain a wider and deeper view – positioning ourselves closer to the music, ensuring that no note goes unheard. Our approach is to seek signals from every possible source: geology, geophysics, pressure, fluids and even the faintest hydrocarbon traces in cuttings, cores, sidewall samples and mud gas readings. Integrating all these observations is what ultimately guides us toward the final destination.

When scattered data from old wells leave questions unanswered, we dive deeper – analysing everything from micro-scale details to large-scale reservoir behaviours. We explore every clue in the dancing yard of subsurface data: core imaging, cuttings, geological models, seismic amplitudes, hydrocarbon shows, geochemistry, pressure anomalies, depletion effects, aquifer characteristics, temperature variations and even the subtlest shifts in log and pressure trends – all in pursuit of bypassed pay zones and hidden reservoirs.

Every prospect and reservoir holds both promise and uncertainty. By refining our understanding of how pressure and fluids dance through the subsurface, we help geologists and geophysicists make more confident predictions, ensuring that each well – whether it is an exploration, development or production well – is guided not just by hope but also by science. In this intricate dance of geology, pressure and flow, our mission is to bring clarity – cracking the code that leads to discovery or optimizing well placement for maximum recovery.



The full reservoir simulation process. (Source: Osprex Energy).



What is reservoir engineering?

RESERVOIR ENGINEERS FOCUS ON UNDERSTANDING THE RESERVOIR'S CHARACTERISTICS, PRIMARILY RELATED TO THE PRODUCTION PROPERTIES. THEY APPLY **EXISTING KNOWLEDGE AND TECHNIQUES** TO INCREASE FIELD RECOVERY AND HENCE MAXIMIZE **THE FIELD'S PROFITABILITY**.

Samir Akhundov
Senior Reservoir Engineer

Samir has a master's degree in petroleum technology from Høyskolen in Stavanger (1999) and a master's degree in geology from the State Oil Academy in Baku (1996). He has about 25 years' experience within reservoir engineering, support G&G team and business development. He has worked for many oil companies on the NCS.

A reservoir engineer's natural workflow is as follows:

1. Data analysis and reporting – evaluation of all available wells and field data
2. Reservoir modelling and simulation – create a simulation model based on integration work with G&G and forecast the field development
3. Development planning – drainage strategy, well planning and production profiles
4. Production optimization – monitor production rates and pressure and improve field recovery
5. Well performance evaluation – well testing and intervention programmes
6. Reservoir management and forecasting – evaluate resources and forecast future production

Reservoir engineers work closely with geologists, geophysicists, petrophysicists, drilling engineers and production engineers to ensure a coordinated approach to resource extraction, and use advanced software like Petrel RE, Prosper, OFM and Excel for daily reservoir engineering tasks.

In the depths where earth's heart beats,
Reservoirs lie, where black gold sleeps.
A dance of pressure, flow, and time,
The engineer's art – a rhythm sublime.

Beneath the surface, silent and deep,
Lie oil and gas in pockets they keep.
Measured and mapped, their secrets unfold,
With tools and data, stories told.

Through porous rock and fractured stone,
Reservoirs yield what's yet unknown.
A well is drilled, the fluid is sought,
Flowing through paths the mind has thought.

Pressure builds, then it's released,
In every drop, a quiet feast.
For this is the craft, the science pure,
Harnessing nature, with knowledge to cure.
But every well, with time, may fade,
The balance must be carefully made.
Injecting water, gas, or heat,
To keep the flow, to keep the beat.

Through math and models, we guide the way,
Forecasting the future, day by day.
Reservoir engineers, with wisdom grand,
Control the earth's most precious strand.

A journey from the surface to the deep,
Where liquid dreams in darkness sleep.
Reservoirs hum their ancient song,
In the hands of engineers, they belong.

Poem (AI generated) by Samir Akhundov,
Senior Reservoir Engineer

Energy of movement

Footsteps in time

IN 2024, THE CONCEDO TEAM FOLLOWED **DINOSAUR TRACKS** MADE IN **THE JURASSIC PERIOD**. OUR TEAM WAS INVITED BY **ATTICA EXPLORATION** TO PARTICIPATE IN AN EXCURSION TO THE **JURA REGION** ON THE BORDER BETWEEN FRANCE AND SWITZERLAND.

Erik Klausen
HSEQ Advisor

Has more than 30 years' experience in developing oil and gas projects on the Norwegian shelf. He graduated in engineering from Heriot-Watt University in 1976.

The Jurassic Period is of particular interest to geologists. Many Norwegian discoveries and oil fields, such as Norne in the Norwegian sea and Gjøa in the Northern North Sea, contain reservoirs formed during the Jurassic Period. These fields are significant contributors to Norway's oil and gas production.

About 150 million years ago, gigantic and smaller dinosaurs were living in the Jura region, which was then a large coastal plain at sea level. They left us their footprints; the longest sauropod footprint tracks so far found worldwide. These footprints were discovered in 2009, when the scientific study of them began. An excavation and thorough stripping of 115 footprints covering a distance of 155 metres has been unveiled. This is the longest sauropod track in the world, determined to have been created by a Brontopodus plagnensis that was more than 25 metres long and weighed more than 30 tons.

Palaeontological excavations involve a variety of tools adapted to fossils, such as shovels, picks and fine brushes. Afterwards, the footprints are accurately measured.

The Tithonian limestone beds around Plagne, a French village in the Jura region, were formed by stacking two types of rocks: limestone resulting from the action of burrowing organisms within the accumulated sediments in the shallow lagoon and a laminated limestone. These limestone beds were created by tidal action and have preserved the dinosaurs' footprints.

When an animal walks on soft ground, it leaves footprints which are likely to disappear under the action of water. Sometimes they dry, harden, get buried, and are more likely to be preserved for millions of years. Then they become fossilized and tell us about the diversity of the living environment during the Jurassic Period.

Sauropods were one of the largest land animals of all times. They probably weighed more than 60 tons and exceeded 30 m in length. These giant animals moved very slowly. Several sauropod trackways have been identified in Plagne, the longest of which is called Odysseus in reference to the famous hero of Homer's Odyssey.

Dinoplagne is a fascinating museum in the Ain region of France that provides an incredible experience for dinosaur enthusiasts. The museum offers an up-close encounter with the footprints of ancient Saurpoods, which are over 150 million years old.

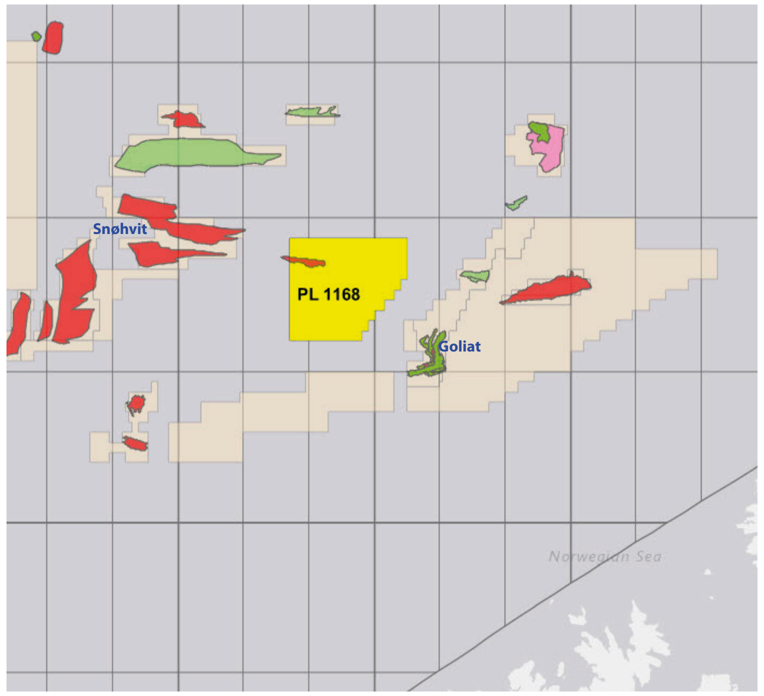
Our licence portfolio

Concedo is focusing on exploration on the Norwegian Continental Shelf. The staff is highly experienced and has contributed to many discoveries in the past. The vast majority of our staff are geologists or geophysicists, all having many years' experience from both Norwegian and international oil industry.

Our key tools in identifying new opportunities for discoveries are seismic, well data, and the staff's overall experience. Testing of new technology like electro-magnetic data and special processing of seismic data may in certain situations prove very important. Our future is decided through our daily work, namely interpretation, analysis and integration of the various data.

Barents Sea licenses

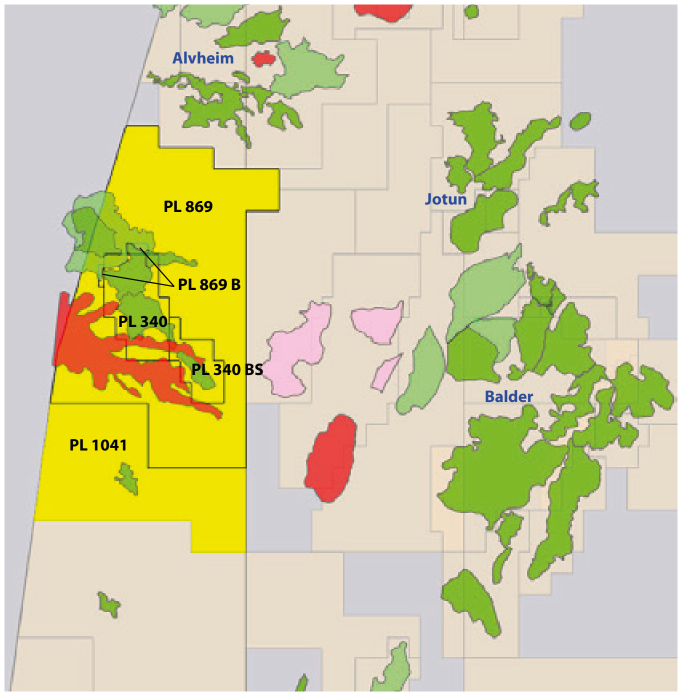
PL 1168	Concedo interest: 50% Operator: Vår Energi ASA Granted: APA 2021



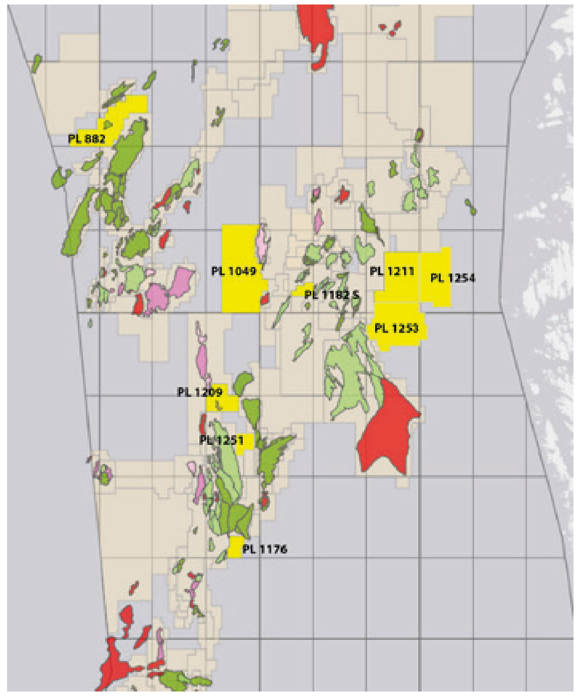
North Sea licenses

PL 340	Concedo interest: 20% Operator: Aker BP ASA Granted: transaction Vår Energi ASA
PL 340 BS	Concedo interest: 20% Operator: Aker BP ASA Granted: transaction Vår Energi ASA
PL 869	Concedo interest: 20% Operator: Aker BP ASA Granted: transaction Vår Energi ASA
PL 869 B	Concedo interest: 20% Operator: Aker BP ASA Granted: transaction Vår Energi ASA
PL 882	Concedo interest: 15% Operator: Vår Energi ASA Granted: APA 2016
PL 1041	Concedo interest: 20% Operator: Aker BP ASA Granted: transaction Vår Energi ASA
PL 1049	Concedo interest: 15% Operator: DNO Granted: farmin 2024
PL 1176	Concedo interest: 40% Operator: Aker BP ASA Granted: APA 2022
PL1182 S	Concedo interest: 15% Operator: DNO Granted: farmin 2024
PL 1209	Concedo interest: 30% Operator: DNO Granted: APA 2023
PL 1211	Concedo interest: 50% Operator: Vår Energi ASA Granted: APA 2023
PL 1251	Concedo interest: 50% Operator: DNO Granted: APA 2024
PL 1253	Concedo interest: 20% Operator: A/S Norske Shell Granted: APA 2024
PL 1254	Concedo interest: 20% Operator: Vår Energi ASA Granted: APA 2024

North Sea North



North Sea South



Annual accounts 2024

Directors' report

2024 was a transformational year for Concedo, the only Norwegian oil & gas company with an office in Asker. By acquiring a 20% interest in the Bøyla field from Vår Energi, the Company took a big step from being a pure E (exploration) company to becoming an E&P (exploration and production) company. Receiving monthly cash flows from the production of oil and gas, represents a milestone for the Company. The Board also took the decision to apply to become an operator, and the pre-qualification process is ongoing. The goal is to become an operator during Q1 2026. The future will be exciting!

Concedo began the year by being awarded two licences in the northern North Sea in APA (Awards in Predefined Areas) 2023; one with DNO as operator and one with Neptune (now acquired by Vår Energi) as operator.

On 24 May 2024, Concedo entered into an agreement with Vår Energi for the acquisition of a 20% interest in the Bøyla field for a consideration of USD 24 million. The transaction comprised four licenses, was subject to customary regulatory approvals and had an effective date of 1 January 2024.

In preparation for applications for the APA 2024 licensing round, Concedo evaluated areas across the NCS (Norwegian Continental Shelf). Applications were, as always, based on knowledge, expertise and data gained from existing and previous licences in which Concedo is or has been a partner, combined with specific G&G (geophysical and geological) studies and technologies, such as EM (electromagnetic technology), seismic modelling, and the analysis of 4D seismic data. Concedo increased the number of applications in APA 2024 compared to APA 2023, APA 2022 and 2021. A concerted effort was made by the Company to find the best operator to submit joint applications with.

In mid-October, Attica Exploration AS borrowed NOK 300 million from its main shareholder Attica Exploration Sàrl (Luxembourg). Attica Exploration AS then lent the same amount to its subsidiary Concedo. Both loans expire in December 2026.

The Bøyla transaction closed on 31 October 2024. The completion payment was only NOK 88 million, significantly less than the agreed purchase price of USD 24 million. The main reason for this was that, in December 2023, Vår Energi over-lifted more than half the year's Bøyla 2024 oil production. Concedo's net production from the Bøyla field in 2024 was approx. 1,150 bbl/d of oil and approx. 100 boe/d of gas.

In October/November, sales agreements for the sale of the Bøyla oil and gas production were entered into with two major companies. Gas sales started on 1 November 2024 on a Take or Pay contract, while oil sales started on 1 December 2024 on a PQ (Payment Quantity) contract. Both agreements imply monthly cash flows. The PQ contract includes cash flows based on volumes produced to the Alvheim FPSO and provisional oil prices, to be adjusted after lifting from the FPSO based on actual Alvheim norm prices.

PL 882 Dugong development planning has been a multi-track process. A new feasibility study is now ongoing, this time for a potential combined Dugong and Beta subsea tie-back to the Snorre field. Beta is a high pressure, high temperature discovery made in 2010 and located ~5 km northeast of Dugong. The decision to concretize (BoK) (Decision Gate 1 (DG1)) is planned for H1 2025. However, the further plan is still a concept study in 2025/26, PDO submission in 2026 and production start-up in late 2029. At peak plateau Dugong is expected to contribute 4,500 boe/d to Concedo's net working interest.

In December 2024, the Company signed an agreement with JAPEX Norge to take over JAPEX' 25% interest in PL 1049, increasing Concedo's interest in the licence from 15% to 40%, effective from 1 January 2025.

In December 2024, the Board decided that Concedo is to apply to become an operator, initiating a process which will be one of the Company's focus areas for 2025 and beyond.

In December 2024, an exploration well was drilled in the Rumpetroll South prospect in one of the Bøyla licences. The well made a small discovery, unfortunately non-commercial.

During 2024, the Company continued its active participation in 12 licences, including the Bøyla licences and those awarded in APA 2023. Five licences were relinquished.

In January 2025, the APA 2024 awards were announced. Concedo was awarded three licences in the northern North Sea: one with DNO as operator, one with Shell as operator and one with Vår Energi as operator. An exploration well was started in the Kjøttkake prospect in PL 1182 S in late January 2025 and completed in late March. The well resulted in a sizeable oil and gas discovery, that is clearly commercial.

History

Concedo was established as an exploration company in 2006 and pre-qualified as a licensee on the NCS in 2007. From the beginning, the Company had a strong team of eight experienced employees. The team grew in pace with assignments and the number of licences in the Company's portfolio. The first discovery was made in 2008 - the Galtvort discovery - and in 2009 oil was found in what is now known as the Hyme field. Concedo's interest in this licence was sold to Statoil in 2010. In the same year, the Maria discovery, just south of the Smørbukk South field, was proven to be oil-bearing. Concedo sold the Maria discovery to the operator Wintershall in 2011. In 2012, Concedo returned the capital initially invested in 2006 to its investors in the form of a return of paid-in capital and dividends.

The Kallåsen discovery and Grosbeak appraisal drilled in the adjacent licence took place in 2018. Concedo divested its share of the Grosbeak discovery in 2019. The Dugong/Sjøpølse discovery was made in 2020.

Concedo was converted from a public limited company (ASA) to a private limited company (AS) in 2020. In 2022, the chairman since 2006, Olav Fjell, stepped down. His position was taken over by one of the directors, Erik Sverre Jenssen. In 2023, after completion of the Attica/Concedo transaction, the board was reduced from five to three members. At the same time, the composition of the board was changed to comprise a new chairman, Torstein Sanness, and a new board member, Axel Lundin. The other board member, Jonas Rydell, was on the former board and represents the largest minority shareholder. In 2024, Concedo took a major step in its development, going from being a pure E (exploration) company to becoming an E&P (exploration and production) company by acquiring a 20% interest in the producing Bøyla field.

Objective and strategy

Concedo's ambition is to have one of the best exploration teams on the NCS, capitalizing on the team's excellent knowledge of leads and unmapped resources on the NCS and working in areas aligned with the team's strengths. Value has been created by selling discoveries prior to development, thus avoiding capital-intensive investments in field development. With a main owner that has access to capital, the Company's strategy has been expanded to also include the acquisition of some producing assets. The first such asset has now been acquired, and the Company is eager to buy some more, reaching a level of 5-10,000 boe/d. Some discoveries may also be developed into production. However, Concedo's strategy will still be to preserve its financial strength and be regarded as an attractive partner by other oil & gas companies, and at the same time to consider selling discoveries when this is appropriate.

Health, safety and the environment

The Company ensures that all its activities are carried out without causing harm to people or the environment. Safeguarding people, the environment and financial assets is an integral part of the management system and daily operations. The activities caused no spills, injuries or accidents in 2024.

As a licensee on the NCS, Concedo bears responsibility for, and makes conscious choices designed to minimize, risks to itself and its partners. The Company actively supports operators prior to drilling by providing expertise and experience to prevent undesirable incidents.

Following the Bøyla acquisition, Concedo holds both exploration and producing licences. The Company is still a licence holder as opposed to an operator and therefore needs to work with an operator responsible for the overall day-to-day operations, including information and reporting. The active partnership is carried out by practising the see-to-it duty as described in the Norwegian petroleum legislation guidelines. Concedo has now applied to become an operator and is in the process of preparing to be responsible for the overall day-to-day operations.

The working environment is considered good, and the Company makes continuous efforts to improve it further. During the COVID-19 pandemic, Concedo, like most employers, introduced a flexible working environment, with staff alternating between working from home and in the office as instructed by the authorities. This flexible way of working was appreciated by the employees and survived the pandemic. The sick leave in 2024 was 16 days or 0.47% of the total working hours.

Sustainability and responsibility

It is an integral part of Concedo's business to ensure respect for human rights, take responsibility as an employer, minimize impact on the environment, fight corruption and ensure a transparent corporate culture when dealing with all stakeholders. This is a necessary and natural part of the way the Company conducts its business operations. CSR (corporate social responsibility) is part of the Company's management system.

Corporate governance

Concedo's management system is based on NUES (the Norwegian Code of Practice for Corporate Governance). In 2023, the Company incorporated the Norwegian Transparency Act into its management system. The Act applies to large enterprises and now also to Concedo since its annual revenues will exceed NOK 70 million in 2025. The Act applies to all NCS operators. To satisfy the Act's requirements, the Company publishes a status statement on its website each year.

The Board of Directors held nine meetings in 2024. Key strategic and operational issues that were discussed include:

- The acquisition of a 20% interest in the Bøyla field from Vår Energi
- The APA 2024 application
- Financing of the Bøyla transaction, which resulted in the company taking out a shareholder loan of NOK 300 million from its holding company Attica Exploration AS
- Completion of the Bøyla transaction on 31 October
- Sales agreements for the Bøyla oil and gas production
- The acquisition of a further 25% interest in PL 1049 from JAPEX Norge AS
- The decision to change accounting principles from NGAAP to simplified IFRS
- The decision to apply to become an operator

Attica has established a directors' and officers' liability insurance for both Attica and Concedo which, within the framework of the insurance wording, covers the personal liability board members may incur as a director or the chief executive officer according to applicable law.

Research and development

Concedo is a member of FORCE (Forum for Improved Exploration, Sustainable Recovery, and Energy Efficiency & Environment), which was established in 1995 by the Norwegian Offshore Directorate (previously the Norwegian Petroleum Directorate) to stimulate industrial cooperation to improve exploration processes and enhance the recovery of resources on the NCS.

Over the years, the Company has evaluated many new exploration technologies and chosen the ones most suitable for the different exploration areas.

Concedo is also an active participant in Offshore Norway's exploration manager network and the Norwegian Oil Company Scout Group. These networks are valuable sources of information for the Company.

Management and employee salaries

The Board of Concedo has prepared guidelines for determining the salaries and other remuneration of the Company's management and employees.

Gender equality

At the end of 2024, Concedo had 17 employees – four women and 13 men. The Board of Directors has three members, all men. Concedo is committed to gender equality, equal conditions, respect for cultural diversity and the equal treatment of all employees.

Financial performance

Financial statements are prepared in accordance with the Norwegian Private Limited Companies Act, Accounting Act and generally accepted accounting principles in Norway. The accounting principles were in 2024 changed from NGAAP to simplified IFRS in accordance with section 3-9 of the Accounting Act, which is more common for small oil & gas companies. Refer to note 4 for the transition impact. To the best of the Directors' knowledge, there are no circumstances of significance for assessing the Company's position as of 31 December 2024 or the result for 2024 that are not set forth in the annual report and financial statements. The Directors believe the financial statements give a true presentation of Concedo's financial position as of 31 December 2024 and of the result and cash flows for the fiscal year.

Financing

To finance the acquisition of the Bøyla field interest, Attica Exploration AS borrowed NOK 300 million from its main shareholder Attica Exploration Sàrl (Luxembourg). Attica Exploration AS then lent the same amount to its subsidiary Concedo. Both loans expire in December 2026.

The NOK 350 million exploration financing facility agreement with SpareBank 1 SR-Bank (now SpareBank 1 Sør-Norge), established in 2019 and extended for a total of four years until the year-end 2024, was not renewed. The outstanding bank loan will be repaid in December 2025.

Business office

Concedo has a five-year lease on its existing offices in Asker that expires at the end of 2026. In January 2025, the initiative was taken to increase Concedo's office premises by renting the remaining space available on the floor of the office building. An agreement was made with the landlord which has the same expiration date as the existing lease, with the right to renew.

Revenues and profits

Concedo made an operating loss of NOK 149.7 million in 2024. The year's loss after tax was NOK 40.9 million. The result includes two months of Bøyla gas production revenues, licence costs and inventory changes. Revenues from oil production in the same period will be recognized when the oil is lifted in 2025. The exploration costs consist of the Company's licence costs, direct seismic costs and other operating exploration expenses. Costs related to preparations for drilling exploration wells are recognized in the balance sheet pending the result of the drilling operations, whether commercial resources are discovered, or not. The costs related to successful wells remain capitalized, while costs related to dry wells and sub-commercial discoveries are expensed.

Balance sheet and liquidity

At the year-end 2024, the Company's book equity amounted to NOK 177.0 million, equal to an equity ratio of 19.3%. As of 31 December 2024, the Company had interest-bearing debt of NOK 340 million, of which NOK 300 million is a shareholder loan and NOK 40 million is a loan related to the exploration financing facility. At the same date, the Company had cash and cash equivalents of NOK 221.8 million and a tax refund claim equal to NOK 10.6 million.

Cash flow

The cash flow from operating activities in 2024 was NOK -44.5 million. This includes a tax refund of NOK 222.5 million and changes in working capital of NOK -125.4 million. These two items constitute the main difference of NOK 105.2 million between the operating loss and the cash flow from operating activities. The cash flow from investment activities was NOK -157.6 million primarily due to the acquisition of the Bøyla area assets, while the cash flow from financing activities was NOK 246.7 million, mainly due to a shareholder loan of NOK 300 million and a net reduction in interest-bearing bank debt of NOK 51.8 million during the year. The net cash flow in 2024 was NOK 44.6 million.

Distribution of profit

No dividend was paid in 2024.

Payments/refund of tax and payments to governments

In accordance with section 2-10 of the Norwegian Accounting Act, companies engaged in activities within the extractive industries shall, annually, prepare and publish information about their payments to governments at country and project level, ref. Note 24 to the annual financial statements.

Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared based on the going concern assumption. In compliance with section 2-2(8) of the Norwegian Accounting Act, the Board confirms that the requirements for a going concern have been satisfied. The Company's equity position was strengthened in Q4 2023 by a capital increase of NOK 179 million directed towards the holding company Attica Exploration AS. In Q4 2024, the Company borrowed NOK 300 million from its owner Attica Exploration AS. Further financing, a minimum of NOK 150 million, is available under the loan agreement. The shareholder loan expires in December 2026. In addition, the Company receives monthly payments from the sale of gas and monthly prepayments for oil to be lifted. It is therefore the Board's opinion that the Company will have, or will have access to, sufficient funds to support its operations throughout the year. The Board will consider the capital situation regularly during the year and in connection with the drilling programme for 2026.

Operational risks

Concedo's historical strategy has primarily been to obtain revenues through the sale of interests in discoveries. Key risks and uncertainties in the Company's operations and financials have been related to the execution of exploration activities and the potential proceeds from the sale of discoveries.

The most important risks associated with exploration activities are the size of potential discoveries and probability of making discoveries. These risks are handled as an integral part of the Company's operational procedures. The risks associated with potential proceeds from the sale of discoveries consist of both factors that the company can influence and factors that the company cannot influence. The quality of potential discoveries is linked to the Company's choice of exploration wells to be drilled, while the market's interest in buying the discoveries that are made is mainly affected by factors beyond the Company's control.

During 2024, Concedo acquired a 20% interest in the producing Bøyla field. The Company's share of effective production from the Bøyla field in 2024 was approx. 1,250 boe/d, comprising approx. 1,150 bbl/d of oil and 100 boe/d of gas. Being a production company introduces new risk elements for the Company. The most important risks associated with production activities are the production rate and the reserves development. These risks are handled as an integral part of the Company's operational procedures. To mitigate the production risks, Concedo has employed a senior reservoir engineer to follow up the field.

The Company will also consider participating in field development projects. Potential field development operations will introduce further new risk elements for the Company.

Financial risks

The Company has cash reserves and access to further shareholder loans which, together with tax refunds from exploration activities, provide financial flexibility until late 2026. Concedo's large and competent main shareholder has a long-term investment strategy, and the risk of being unable to raise new equity, and possibly more shareholder loans, is much lower than in previous years. Other debt financing is available in the financial market, i.e. high-yield bonds, but replacing shareholder loans with bonds would significantly increase the Company's financial costs.

The management and Directors are monitoring the Company's liquidity and have a close dialogue with the shareholders of the parent company Attica. The Company has few trade receivables on its balance sheet, and the risk of the debtors or partners being unable to fulfil their obligations to Concedo is low.

Market risks

Concedo is exposed to market risks related to oil and gas prices, interest levels, and exchange rates. The risk associated with oil and gas prices is described separately in a later paragraph.

The Company has interest-bearing debt and is affected by changes in interest-rate levels, which are linked to the situation in the global and Norwegian economy. Interest rates are currently high, but the downward trend in inflation, both internationally and in Norway, makes it highly likely that interest rates will decrease in the long term. Most of the Company's interest-bearing debt, however, has an attractive fixed interest rate, significantly reducing the risk related to changes in interest levels.

Acquisitions of producing assets and divestments of discoveries are often made in US dollars. Sales of oil, some purchases of seismic data and some well costs are invoiced and paid in US dollars. Sales of gas are invoiced and paid in British pounds. Both the USD/NOK and GBP/NOK exchange rates may change between the purchase, invoice and payment dates. The Board and management have previously assessed the risk related to the USD/NOK exchange rate and decided not to hedge the currencies. At present, Concedo therefore does not have any contracts to hedge market currency risks.

Risk of low oil and gas prices

As an oil and gas producer, high oil and gas prices are positive for Concedo as they insure higher revenues. High oil prices also increase the prices obtained for the sale of oil and gas discoveries. However, as an explorer, low oil and gas prices also have some positive effects for Concedo, as exploration costs tend to be significantly reduced, mainly due to lower rig rates. In the longer term, stable and quite high oil and gas prices are desirable, as these will increase and stabilize the value of oil and gas discoveries and make it easier to sell discoveries at acceptable prices.

The Brent oil price was quite stable in 2024. In the first quarter the price increased from USD 80 to USD 85 per bbl. In the second quarter the price increased from USD 85 to USD 90 per bbl in April and then fell to USD 82 per bbl in June. In the third quarter the price increased from USD 82 to USD 85 per bbl in July and then fell to USD 74 per bbl in September. In the fourth quarter the price fluctuated between USD 74 and 76 per bbl, ending the year just below USD 74 per bbl.

The European gas prices were quite stable in 2024 but showed greater variation than the oil price. In the first quarter the prices fell gradually from approx. USD 58 to 47 per boe. In the following three quarters the prices increased gradually from approx. USD 47 to USD 60 per boe in June, to USD 72 per boe in September and further to approx. USD 86 per boe at the year-end.

Russia's ongoing war against Ukraine has been an eye-opener regarding European dependency on Russian gas. The European countries are now focusing on reducing their dependency on this gas, including by building floating LNG import terminals. The new terminals, combined with less demand for LNG from China during the year, contributed to European gas prices being quite "normal" in 2024 too. However, European gas prices are still well above US gas prices, trading between approx. USD 12 and 17 per boe, which poses a challenge for European industry.

Going forward, due to the energy shortage and war in Europe and great compatibility between energy sources for power production, the risk of long-term very low oil and gas prices is less than it has been for many years. However, oil and gas prices are volatile, and nobody knows what they will be in the future. For the time being, Brent oil is trading in the range USD 71-73 per bbl after trading in the range USD 73-83 per bbl in January and February. OPEC+ (OPEC plus Russia) seems to be playing a key role in destabilizing oil prices from a fairly high level, i.e. in the range of USD 75-85 per barrel, with its plans to increase production to maintain its market shares.

Political risks

Over the past 50 years, activity on the NCS has created huge value, helped by a stable and predictable political framework, with supportive governments and broad parliamentary support for the oil & gas industry. In recent years, there has been growing scepticism to the oil & gas industry among politicians and climate activists, especially related to new acreage and the exploration tax regime. There is therefore an increasing risk that the regulatory scheme for the oil & gas industry will be changed.

The last time politicians changed the Norwegian petroleum taxation system was in June 2022. In 2021 a significant increase in CO_2 taxes towards 2030 was announced, increasing the price of CO_2 emissions from around NOK 800 to NOK 2,000 per ton of CO_2. This illustrates that there is political risk associated with conducting exploration activities on the NCS. However, the main petroleum policy lines in Norway are supported by all the major parties.

Russia's war against Ukraine has led to a more positive view of the Norwegian oil & gas industry. The rapid reduction in the volume of Russian gas sold to Europe in 2022 contributed to an energy shortage in Europe and occasionally very high gas prices. The strong compatibility between energy sources and Norway's participation in the European power grid ensured that high European power prices also spread to Norway. Suddenly, people in Norway understood the importance of the Norwegian oil & gas industry in their everyday lives, and some of the scepticism towards the industry decreased.

The political focus on the Norwegian oil & gas industry is now to "develop, not wind down". Hopefully, this focus will last for the next few decades.

Climate-related risk

The response to climate change represents potential risks for the Company.

The evolving response to climate change may impact market dynamics and investor behaviour which, in turn, may affect the business operations and financial performance of the Company. It may also affect external risks related to regulatory and policy changes, either directly through costs and taxes or indirectly because of technological developments. Negative public perception of oil and gas companies may also have reputational effects.

In the long term, the Company's assets may face potential exposure to physical climate risks. These include increased frequency and/or strength of extreme weather events that could disrupt operations or threaten the technical integrity of offshore installations. These risks are currently managed by adhering to design standards and regulatory requirements.

Concedo is committed to maintaining as low a carbon footprint in the industry as possible. The Company is partner on a producing field which is not a candidate for electrification from shore. The operator is working hard to reduce carbon emissions as much as possible and Concedo supports the operator in this effort.

While the Company's mitigating measures aim to limit exposure, the transition risk remains, with a potential impact on the financial performance of the Company.

Future activity

Important factors for maintaining the exploration activity on the NCS are good availability of acreage, access to infrastructure and data coverage. Significant exploration success in the future depends on a combination of improved knowledge, the use of new seismic technologies and the application of advanced digital analytics. Concedo has implemented and targeted these areas for its future exploration success.

New discoveries provide the basis for continued activity, create major spin-offs for the rest of society, and will be important for future value creation. Concedo works hard to support technological progress within exploration. Digitalization provides better data and tools which contribute to increased geological understanding and enable the identification of new exploration concepts. The Company trusts that these efforts will reduce the exploration risk and increase the number of discoveries. With its main focus on exploration rather than production, Concedo is in a unique position.

Concedo's exploration portfolio normally contains 10-15 licences due to annual licensing round awards and drop decisions. New opportunities are identified all the time. The Company will continue to pursue the conversion of its licence portfolio prospects into drilling decisions.

The Bøyla production is stable and better than was predicted at the time of acquisition in 2024. The Frosk Attic well to be drilled this summer and put into production in October 2025, is important for the Company. The future commercial development of Dugong looks promising. Concedo will continue to participate in the annual licensing round work to maintain a good portfolio. In addition, the Company will continue to evaluate exploration farm-in opportunities, like the one offered by Longboat JAPEX Norge in the autumn of 2023, and enter into some selected farm-in agreements.

Financially, the strategy will still be to maintain strength and flexibility, making it possible to optimize Concedo's assets. If possible, the Company will also acquire some more producing assets to establish a cash flow sufficient to finance all or most of the exploration and appraisal costs. This would involve raising new equity and/or new debt.

Asker, 10 April 2025

Torstein Sanness	Axel Lundin	Jonas Rydell	Geir Lunde
Chairman	Director	Director	CEO

Financial statements

Concedo AS

Income statement

(Amounts in TNOK)	Note	2024	2023
Revenues	5	5 464	-
Production expenses	6	-5 849	-
Change in over-/underlift position and production inventory		16 523	-
Exploration expenses	7	-99 497	-344 994
Payroll and related cost	8	-31 516	-26 996
Depreciation and amortisation	13,14	-14 084	-1 526
Other operating expenses	9	-20 741	-16 094
Total expenses		**-155 163**	**-389 610**
Operating profit (loss)		**-149 699**	**-389 610**
Finance income	10	11 907	13 357
Finance costs	10	-22 186	-16 652
Net financial items		**-10 280**	**-3 295**
Profit (loss) before income tax		**-159 979**	**-392 905**
Calculated refund tax		127 662	222 480
Change deferred tax		-8 616	81 959
Net Income tax credit	11	**119 046**	**304 440**
Profit (loss) for the year		**-40 933**	**-88 465**

Concedo AS

Statement of comprehensive income

(Amounts in TNOK)	Note	2024	2023
Profit (loss) for the year		**-40 933**	**-88 465**
Other comprehensive income, net of tax:		-	-
Total other comprehensive income, net of tax		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		**-40 933**	**-88 465**

Concedo AS

Balance sheet

(Amounts in TNOK)	Note	31.12.2024	31.12.2023	01.01.2023
ASSETS				
Non-current assets				
Goodwill	12,27	179 980	-	-
Exploration and evaluation assets	12	134 780	113 319	192 866
Property, plant and equipment	13,27	225 244	153	157
Right-of-use assets	14	2 501	3 866	5 231
Non-current receivables	27	10 417	-	-
Total non-current assets		**552 922**	**117 338**	**198 255**
Current assets				
Inventory	15	99 477	-	-
Trade and other receivables	16	30 753	50 999	14 049
Tax receivable refund	11	10 577	222 485	66 749
Cash and cash equivalents	17	221 756	177 142	39 521
Total current assets		**362 563**	**450 626**	**120 319**
Total assets		**915 485**	**567 964**	**318 574**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES				
Equity				
Share capital	18	5 932	3 077	3 077
Treasury shares		-	-	-158
Premium paid-in capital		211 917	35 773	35 754
Capital increase pending registraton		-	179 000	-
Other paid in capital		13 125	13 125	3 373
Other reserves/Uncovered loss		-53 969	-13 036	75 429
Total equity		**177 005**	**217 938**	**117 474**
Liabilities				
Deferred tax	11	82 783	63 009	144 969
Asset retirement obligations	19	238 194	-	-
Long-term lease liability	14	1 111	2 438	3 684
Intercompany loan	20,21	300 000	-	-
Total non-current liabilities		**622 089**	**65 447**	**148 653**
Current liabilities				
Borrowings	21	40 000	91 800	40 250
Trade and other current liabilities	20,22	74 844	191 231	10 649
Short-term lease liability	14	1 547	1 547	1 547
Total current liabilities		**116 391**	**284 579**	**52 447**
Total liabilities		**738 480**	**350 026**	**201 100**
Total equity and liabilities		**915 485**	**567 964**	**318 574**

Asker, 10 April 2025

Torstein Sanness	Axel Lundin	Jonas Rydell	Geir Lunde
Chairman	Director	Director	CEO

Concedo AS

Statement of changes in Equity

(Amounts in TNOK)	Share capital & Treasury shares	Premium paid-in capital	Other paid-in capital	Other reserves/ Uncovered loss	Total equity
Equity at 1st of January 2023	2 918	35 754	3 373	75 429	117 474
Profit (loss) for the year				-88 465	-88 465
Other comprehensive income for the year				-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year				-88 465	-88 465
Shares issued in 2023		18	-19	-	-
Capital increase pending registration			179 000	-	179 000
Treasury shares sold	158		9 771	-	9 929
Equity at 31st of December 2023	**3 077**	**35 773**	**192 125**	**-13 036**	**217 938**
Equity at 1st of January 2024	**3 077**	**35 773**	**192 125**	**-13 036**	**217 938**
Profit (loss) for the year				-40 933	-40 933
Other comprehensive income for the year				-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year				-40 933	-40 933
Shares registered in 2024	2 855	176 145	-179 000	-	-
Subscription rights					-
Transferred					
Equity at 31st of December 2024	**5 932**	**211 917**	**13 125**	**-53 969**	**177 005**

Concedo AS

Cash Flow Statement

(Amounts in TNOK)	Note	2024	2023
Cash flow from operating activities			
Profit (loss) before income tax		-159 979	-392 905
Adjustments:			
Tax refunded	11,24	222 485	66 744
Depreciation and amortisation	13,14	14 084	1 526
Capitalised exploration costs expensed	12	-	79 468
Net finance costs/income	10	10 280	3 295
Interest expense paid		-14 395	-9 891
Interest income received		11 767	2 883
Other net finance cost paid		-4 830	3 373
Changes in trade and other receivables, and inventory		-5 990	-36 649
Changes in trade and other payables		-119 408	174 271
Changes in other accruals		1 518	6 651
Net cash flow from operating activities		**-44 468**	**-101 233**
Cash flow from investing activities			
Investment in exploration and evaluation assets	12	-21 461	79
Net cash paid in business combination	27	-121 327	-
Investments in oil and gas properties	13	-14 494	-
Investments in furniture, fixtures and office machines	13	-289	-157
Net cash flow from investing activities		**-157 571**	**-78**
Cash flow from financing activities			
Funds drawn non-current borrowings	21	300 000	-
Funds drawn current borrowings	21	129 000	91 800
Repayments of current borrowings	21	-180 800	-40 250
Repayment of lease liabilities	14	-1 547	-1 547
Proceeds from share issues		-	179 000
Sale of treasury shares		-	9 929
Net cash flow from financing activities		**246 653**	**238 932**
Net change in cash and cash equivalents		**44 614**	**137 621**
Cash and cash equivalents at 1st January		177 142	39 521
Cash and cash equivalents at 31st of December		**221 756**	**177 142**

Note 1
General information

The Financial statements of Concedo AS for 2024 were approved by the Board of directors and the CEO on 10 April 2025.

Concedo AS is a private limited company incorporated and domiciled in Norway, with its main office in Asker. The Company was incorporated 1 April 2005.

The Company's business segments are exploration for, development and production of oil and gas on the Norwegian continental shelf.

Note 2
Summary of significant accounting policies

Basis for preparation
The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below.

The Financial statements are prepared in accordance with simplified IFRS, pursuant to Section 3-9 of the Norwegian Accounting Act and regulations regarding the simplified application of the IFRS issued by the Norwegian Ministry of Finance on 7 February 2022.

The transition date to simplified IFRS is set to 1 January 2023. The transition to IFRS is reported in accordance with IFRS 1 First-time Adoption of IFRS. The accounting principles used in the preparation of the Financial statements for 2024, comparative figures for 2023, and the opening balance as of 1 January 2023 are further described in note 4.

In connection with the preparation of the opening balance under IFRS, the Company has made changes to the financial figures compared to the figures reported in previous financial statements, which were in accordance with the Accounting Act and generally accepted accounting principles in Norway. The effect of the transition from NGAAP to IFRS on the Company's financial position, results, and cash flows is explained in more detail in note 4.

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis and on a going concern assumption.

Balance sheet classification
Current assets and current liabilities include items due less than a year from the balance sheet date, and items related to the operating cycle, if longer. Other assets and liabilities are classified as non-current.

Accounting policy - acquisitions of interests in oil and gas licences
Acquisitions of interests in oil and gas licences or similar joint operations where the joint operation constitutes a business, are accounted for in accordance with the principles in IFRS 3 Business Combinations (acquisition method). Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed are measured initially at their fair values at the acquisition date. Acquisition-related costs are expensed as incurred. The excess of the consideration transferred over the fair value of the net identifiable assets acquired is recorded as goodwill. Technical goodwill arises as an offsetting account to deferred tax recognised in business combinations. If, following careful consideration, the consideration transferred is less than the fair value of the net identifiable assets of the joint operation acquired, such difference is recognised directly in profit or loss. Any provision for contingent consideration is after the acquisition date measured at fair value, and changes in fair value after the acquisition date that are not measurement period adjustments are recognised in the Income statement. Acquisitions of interests in oil and gas licences or similar joint operations where the joint operation is not considered to be a business, are accounted for as acquisitions of assets. The consideration for the interest is allocated to individual assets and liabilities acquired.

After initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the Company's cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the acquiree are assigned to those units.

A contingent liability recognised in a business combination is initially measured at its fair value. Subsequently, it is measured at the higher of the amount that would be recognised in accordance with the requirements for provisions in IAS 37 Provisions, Contingent

Liabilities and Contingent Assets or the amount initially recognised less (when appropriate) cumulative amortisation recognised in accordance with the requirements for revenue recognition.

Foreign currency

Functional currency and presentation currency

The Company's functional and presentation currency is Norwegian kroner (NOK).

Transactions in foreign currency

Foreign currency transactions are translated into NOK using the exchange rates at the transaction date. Monetary balances in foreign currencies are translated into NOK at the exchange rates on the date of the balance sheet. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the Income statement.

Revenue recognition

Revenue from the sale of petroleum products is recognized when the Company's contractual performance obligation has been fulfilled and control is transferred to the customer, which will ordinarily be at the point of delivery when the title passes (sales method). This is usually at the time of loading oil or NGL on vessels used for transport, or at the agreed point of delivery for dry gas.

Sale of petroleum products is mostly made to large international oil companies with investment grade credit rating. The pricing of the sales of petroleum products is determined based on observable market prices for each product.

There is no significant judgement related to applying IFRS 15 to the Company's contracts.

Property, plant and equipment including Oil and Gas Properties

Property, plant and equipment are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment charges. Depreciation of other assets than oil and gas properties are calculated on a straight line basis over the assets expected useful life and adjusted for any impairment charges. Expected useful lives of long-lived assets are reviewed annually and where they differ from previous estimates, depreciation periods are changed accordingly. Property, plant and equipment are reviewed for potential impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount.

Depreciation of Oil and Gas Properties

Capitalised costs for oil & gas fields in production are depreciated individually (on a field level) using the unit-of-production method. The depreciation is calculated based on proved and probable reserves. The rate of depreciation is equal to the ratio of oil and gas production for the period over the estimated remaining proved and probable reserves expected to be recovered at the beginning of the period. The rate of depreciation is multiplied with the carrying value including estimated future investments. Any changes in the reserves estimate that affect unit-of-production calculations, are accounted for prospectively over the revised remaining reserves.

Intangible assets

Goodwill

Goodwill arises from acquisitions of interests in oil and gas licences accounted for in accordance with the principles in IFRS 3 Business Combination. Goodwill is not amortised, but it is tested for impairment at each balance date, or more frequently if an impairment indicator exists, for example by events or changes in circumstances. Goodwill is carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses. The value in use of the Company's licenses, are based on cash flows after tax. This is because these licences are only sold in an after-tax market as stipulated in the Petroleum Taxation Act Section 10. The purchaser is therefore not entitled to a tax deduction for the consideration paid over and above the seller's tax values. In accordance with IAS 12 paragraphs 15 and 24, a provision is made for deferred tax corresponding to the difference between the acquisition cost and the transferred tax depreciation basis. The offsetting entry is goodwill. Hence, goodwill arises as a technical effect of deferred tax.

Exploration costs for oil and gas properties

The Company uses the successful efforts method to account for exploration costs. All exploration costs, with the exception of acquisition costs of licenses and drilling costs of exploration wells, are expensed as incurred. Costs of acquiring licenses are capitalised as intangible assets. Drilling cost for exploration wells are temporarily capitalised pending the evaluation of potential discoveries of oil and gas reserves. If no reserves are discovered, or if recovery of the reserves is not considered technically or commercially viable, expenses relating to the drilling of exploration wells are charged to Income statement. Such costs can remain capitalised for more than one year. The main criteria are that there must be definite plans for future drilling in the licence or that a development decision is expected in the near future.

Interests in joint arrangements

Interests in joint operations (arrangements in which Concedo and other participants have joint control, and each of the parties has rights to the assets and obligations for the liabilities in proportion to their respective share of the arrangement) and similar arrangements (licences) outside the scope of IFRS 11 are recognised on a line-by-line basis, reflecting the company's share of assets, liabilities, income and expenses.

Leases (as lessee)

IFRS 16 defines a lease as a contract that conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. For each contract that meets this definition, IFRS 16 requires lessees to recognize a right-of-use asset and a lease liability in the balance sheet with certain exemptions for short term and low value leases. Lease payments are to be reflected as interest expense and a reduction of lease liabilities, while the right-of-use assets are to be depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and the assets' useful life. Lease liabilities are measured at the present value of remaining lease payments, discounted using the Company's calculated borrowing rate. Right-of-use assets are measured at an amount equal to the lease liability at initial recognition.

Concedo is a non-operator and recognises its proportionate share of a lease when the Company is considered to share the primary responsibility for a licence-committed liability. This includes contracts in which Concedo has co-signed a lease contract, or external lease contracts for which the operator has been given a legally binding mandate to sign on behalf of the licence partners. Concedo has assessed the lease contracts in its licences and, based on the Company's judgement, no leases have been recognised in the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2024.

The Company has not designated any financial liability as at fair value through profit or loss.

Over- and underlift of petroleum products

Over- and underlift is calculated as the difference between the Company's share of production and its actual sales and are classified as current assets and current liabilities respectively. If accumulated production exceeds accumulated sales, there is an underlift (asset) and if accumulated sales exceed accumulated production there is an overlift (liability).

Over- and underlift balances are measured at the lower of production cost including depreciation and net realizable value. Changes in over- and underlift balances are presented as part of total expenses in the Income statement.

Spare parts, equipment and inventory

Inventories of petroleum products are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is determined by the first-in first-out method and comprises direct purchase costs, cost of production, transportation and processing expenses. Inventories of spare parts and consumables are valued at the lower of cost price (based on weighted average cost) and net realisable value. Capital spare parts are accounted for under the same principles as property, plant and equipment.

Receivables

Trade receivables are recognized in the Balance Sheet at their transaction price after a deduction for the provision for credit losses.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and the equivalents include cash on hand, deposits with banks and other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less.

Borrowings

All loans and borrowings are initially recognised at cost, being the fair value of the consideration received net of transaction/issue costs associated with the borrowing. After initial recognition, interests-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Any difference between the consideration received net of transaction/issue costs associated with the borrowing and the redemption value, is recognised in the Income statement over the term of the loan.

Taxes

Income taxes for the period comprise tax payable, refundable tax from refund tax value petroleum expenses and changes in deferred tax.

Tax is recognised in the Income statement, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in Other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case the tax is also recognised in Other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are calculated on the basis of existing temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statement and their tax bases, together with tax losses carried forward at the balance sheet date. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are calculated based on the tax rates and tax legislation that are expected to exist when the assets are realised or the liabilities are settled, based on the tax rates and tax legislation that have been enacted or substantially enacted on the balance sheet date. Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the assets can be utilised. The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each balance sheet date and reduced to the extent that is no longer probable that the deferred tax asset can be utilised. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when the deferred taxes assets and liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on the same taxable entity.

Provisions and Contingent Liabilities

General

A provision is recognised when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable (i.e. more likely than not) that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Provisions are reviewed at each balance sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate.

The amount of the provision is the present value of the risk adjusted expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation, determined using the estimated risk-free interest rate as discount rate. Where discounting is used, the carrying amount of provision increases in each period to reflect the unwinding of the discount by the passage of time. This increase is recognised as finance cost.

Asset Retirement Obligations

The Company recognises the estimated fair value of asset retirement obligations in the period in which it is incurred. The amount recognised is the present value of the estimated future expenditure determined in accordance with local conditions and requirements. This cost includes the cost of dismantlement or removal of oil and gas installations. The present value of the obligations is recognised when the assets are constructed and ready for production, or at the later date when the obligation is incurred.

Related asset retirement costs are capitalised as part of the carrying value of the tangible fixed asset and are depreciated over the useful life of the asset, i.e. unit-of-production method. The liability is accreted for the change in its present value each reporting period. Accretion expense related to the time value of money is classified as part of financial expense. The provision and the discount rate are reviewed at each balance sheet date.

Contingent liabilities

Contingent liabilities are not recognised apart from contingent liabilities which are acquired through a business combination. Significant contingent liabilities are disclosed, with the exception of contingent liabilities where the probability of the liability occurring is remote.

Trade crecitors

Trade creditors are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Segment reporting

The Company has one Business segment, which is Exploration for, development and production of oil and gas on the Norwegian continental shelf. This is in accordance with management's reporting. Hence no note over Segments is presented in the financial statements.

Cost of equity transactions

Transaction costs directly linked to an equity transaction are recognised directly in equity, net after deducting tax.

Cash flow statement

The cash flow statement is prepared by using the indirect method.

Critical accounting estimates and judgements

The preparation of the financial statements in accordance with simplified IFRS requires management to make judgements, use estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expenses.

The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are considered to be reasonable under the circumstances. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis.

Estimates and assumptions which represent a considerable risk for material changes in carrying amounts of assets and liabilities during the next fiscal year, are presented below.

Proven and probable oil and gas reserves

Proven and probable oil and gas reserves have been estimated based on industry standards. The estimates are based on internal information and information received from the operators. Proven and probable oil and gas reserves comprise the estimated quantities of crude oil, natural gas and condensates shown by geological and technical data to be recoverable with reasonable certainty from known reservoirs under existing economic and operational conditions, i.e. on the date the estimates are prepared. Current market prices are used in the estimates, with the exception of existing contractual future price changes. Proven and probable reserves and production volumes are used to calculate the depreciation of oil and gas fields by applying the unit-of-production method. Reserve estimates are also used as the basis for testing impairment of licence-related assets. Changes in petroleum prices and cost estimates may change reserve estimates and, accordingly, the economic cut-off, which may impact the timing of assumed decommissioning and removal activities. Changes to reserve estimates can also be caused by updated production and reservoir information.

Future changes to proven and probable oil and gas reserves can have a material effect on depreciation, field life, impairment of licence-related assets and operating results.

Business combination versus asset acquisition

Determining whether an acquisition meets the definition of a business combination requires discretionary judgement on a case-by-case basis.

The most important consequence of an acquisition being deemed an asset acquisition rather than a business combination is that no deferred tax related to excess fair values is recognised, as the initial recognition exemption for deferred tax under IAS 12 applies. No goodwill is recognised in an asset purchase transaction.

The acquisition of upstream activities in the production phase will typically represent a business combination, whereas those activities at the exploration stage will typically represent an asset purchase. Projects still in the development stage are more difficult to judge and will require an assessment of the stage of development and other relevant factors.

In order to consider an acquisition as a business combination, the acquired asset or group of assets must constitute a business (an integrated set of operations and assets conducted and managed for the purpose of providing a return to the investors). The combination comprises inputs and substantive processes applied to these inputs that have the ability to create outputs. Amendments to IFRS 3 effective January 2020 introduced a new optional “concentration test”, which may result in a business combination being accounted for as an asset acquisition if substantially all of the fair value of the gross assets acquired is concentrated in a single identifiable asset or group, or similar identifiable assets.

Acquired businesses are included in the financial statements from the transaction date. The transaction date is defined as the date on which the company obtains control over the financial and operating assets. This date may differ from the actual date on which the assets are transferred.

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method. The acquired identifiable tangible and intangible assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities are measured at their fair values on the acquisition date.

Asset Retirement Obligations

Production of oil and gas is subject to statutory requirements relating to decommissioning and removal once Production has ceased. Provisions to cover these future asset retirement obligations must be accrued for at the time the statutory requirement arises. The ultimate asset retirement obligations are uncertain and cost estimates can vary in response to many factors including changes to relevant legal requirements, the emergence of new restoration techniques or experience at other production sites. The expected timing and amount of expenditure can also change, for example in response to the changes in reserves or changes in laws and regulations or their interpretation.

Impairment

At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. An asset is written down to its recoverable amount when the recoverable amount is lower than the carrying value of the asset. The recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less expected cost to sell and value in use (present value based on the future use of the asset). All impairment assessments require a high degree of estimation, including assessments of expected future cash flows from the cash generating units and the estimation of applicable discount rates. Impairment testing requires long-term assumptions to be made concerning a number of economic factors, such as future production levels, market conditions, production expense, discount rates and political risk among others. There is a high degree of reasoned judgement involved in establishing these assumptions and in determining other relevant factors.

Events after the balance sheet date

The financial statements are adjusted to reflect events after the balance sheet date that provide evidence of conditions that existed at the balance sheet date (adjusting events). The financial statements are not adjusted to reflect events after the balance sheet date that are indicative of conditions that arose after the balance sheet date (non-adjusting events). Non-adjusting events are disclosed if significant.

Climate effects on estimation uncertainty
The effects of the initiatives to limit climate changes and the potential impact of the energy transition are relevant to some of the economic assumptions in the estimates of future cash flows. The results of the development of such initiatives, and the degree to which the Company's energy's operations will be affected by them, are sources of uncertainty. Estimating global energy demand and commodity prices in the future is a challenging task, as this comprises assessing the future development in supply and demand, technology change, taxation, tax on emissions, production limits and other important factors. The assumptions may change over time, which could result in different outcomes from the current projected scenarios. This could lead to significant changes to accounting estimates, such as economic useful life (affects depreciation period and timing of asset retirement obligations), value-in-use calculations (affects impairment assessments) and measurement of deferred tax assets.

Note 3
Financial risk management

Financial risk factors
Exploration for oil and gas involves a high degree of risk, only few prospects that are explored are ultimately developed into production. In addition to general operational risk factors in the market pertaining to this business, like uncertainty related to estimated oil and gas reserves and operational risk related to oil and gas exploration, drilling and production, the Company is exposed to various types of financial risks through the use of various types of financial instruments, including market and commodity price risk, foreign currency risk, interest rate risk, credit risk and liquidity risk, as well as risk pertaining to the capital structure of the Company and the environment. The Company's senior management has analysed the Company'a sensitivity to the identified risks and oversees the management of these risks. This note presents information about the Company's exposure to each of the above mentioned risks, and the Company's objectives, policies and processes for managing capital.

Financial risks
Market risk
The financial risk relating to markets is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. The main general risk factors pertaining to this business are price risk associated with revenues and liabilities from operations, volatility in exchange rates and interest rates.

Price risk
The Company's main exposure to price risk is with regard to incoming cash flows, the volatility of the crude oil and gas price, and price levels of goods and services pertaining to operations. The Company does not actively hedge oil and gas prices but management is monitoring the effects of volatility in the oil and gas prices and considers potential needs for implementing risk reducing programmes for a portion of its future estimated production.

The Company's cash flow is also sensitive to the volatility in the price of goods and services affecting the liabilities which arise from the Company's interests in oil and gas assets. Drilling programmes are sensitive to the rig market, i.e. the cost of rig time vs. rig availability. Sensitivities in the cost structure of the Company arising from volatility in prices are monitered by management. In relation to future operational activities, fixed price contracts and hedging of significant items on the balance sheet or cash flows might be considered as appropriate.

Foreign currency risk
The Company is exposed to foreign exchange rate risk related to the value of NOK relative to other currencies. Throughout 2024, the Company's operational and financial activites were predominantly in NOK, GBP and USD, with main exposure related to cash calls in USD. It is anticipated that the share of cash outflow denominated in USD from cash calls will increase during the drilling and development programmes in which the Company is taking part.

The consideraton for the Bøyla field in October 2024 was settled in NOK but was mitigated by the financing faciltity denominated in NOK from Attica Exploration. Going forward, following the acquisition of the Bøyla oil and gas producing asset, the sensitivity towards USD and GBP is increased due to the revenues from crude oil sales and gas sales in USD and GBP, respectively. The primary area of currency risk is considered to be the exposure to currency fluctuations in USD.

At 31 December, the material monetary assets and liabilities were held in NOK. Bank deposits were primarily denominated in NOK.

In the near future, in cash terms, the Company will be short in NOK and long in USD and GBP. However, possible future capital investments and financing arrangements may offset this imbalance.

The management of the Company is monitoring the cash positions in the respective currencies closely with regard to movements in exchange rates and is aiming to balance the sources of currency with the currencies in the Company's cost base. The Company presently remains un-hedged but is contiuously assessing the risk of sensitivity to currency fluctuations. Currency exposure can be hedged by using financial instruments like forward currency contracts or swap agreements, and will be considered going forward if the exposure is regarded significant.

Interest rate risk
The Company's current exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates are primarily related to the cash held at banks, as part of the Company's normal business activity. Only a small share of the Company's existing borrowing is with floating interest rates and consequently the Company is not materially exposed to intererest rate risk. Related to future financing arrangement the Company will consider the sensitivity to interest rate risk.

Credit risk
Credit risk is arising from credit exposure of financial counterparties and their ability to meet their payment obligations. Going forward, following the acquistion of the interest in the Bøyla producing asset, the most significant credit risk to the Company is arising from gas and crude oil sales. The sales are associated primairly with single customers. For the Bøyla crude oil sales, the Company has a contract with Shell International Trading and Shipping Company and for the Bøyla gas sales, the Company has a contract with Orlen Supply and Trading (previously PGNIG). These customers are creditworthy companies and the credit risk is therefore considered as low. The maximum exposure to credit risk at 31 December is represented by the carrying amont of each financial asset in the balance sheet and is considered as not significant.

Liquidity risk and Capital management
Liquidity risk is the risk of being unable to pay financial liabilities as they fall due. The Company's approach to managing liquidity risk is to ensure that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its financial liabilities as they fall due, under normal as well as extraordinary circumstances, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation. The Company's extensive exploration and development programme requires active management of the liquidity risk. The liquidity requirements are monitored by regular cash flow forecasting and budgeting, and are part of the decision-making processes in the Company. The short-term liquidity is monitored on a day-to-day basis to ensure that payment obligations are met as they fall due, both with regard to volume and to currency structure.

The Company has a management system with procedures set up to secure that authorisation processes for expenditure are followed. In project appraisals, the appropriate funding is considered a key element.

At 31 December, the Company had two borrowing arrangements, a loan agreement with the Parent company Attica Exploration of NOK 300 million, and a 350 million Exploration loan facility with SR-bank (Sparebank 1) which was matured at year-end but with terms where the utilisation in 2024 is to be repaid in 2025. Details of these two loans are outlined in note 21.

The funding needs are monitored and additional funding arrangements are actively planned for, by means that will secure capital at the lowest possible cost of finance. To meet the current project commitments and support the ambitious growth plan of the company, additional capital is needed. The most effective management of capital is believed to be the continuity of the flexible funding arrangements provided by the Company's Shareholders, possibly with a mix of equity and debt capital, but also the use of new debt instruments are considered.The debt leverage ratio and total indebtness is monitored closely. The Company's capital structure and financial instruments will be managed and adjusted in light of changes in economic conditions.

Environmental risk
The speed and the scale of environmental impacts involve risk. Climate change and the energy transition may impact the commodity prices and the future market conditions for the Company, hence the environmental risk and the emision reduction incentives in the industry are monitored, see note 20 Financial instruments.

Note 4
Reconciliation of changes to IFRS

Reconciliation of profit (loss) for the year

(Amounts in TNOK)	Note	NGAAP 2023	Effect of change to IFRS	IFRS 2023	NGAAP 2024	Effect of change to IFRS	IFRS 2024
Operating income		-	-	-	5 464	-	5 464
		-	-	-		-	-
Production cost		-	-	-	-5 849	-	-5 849
Change in over-/underlift position and production inventory		-	-	-	16 523	-	16 523
Exploration expenses		-344 994	-	-344 994	-99 497	-	-99 497
Payroll and related cost		-26 996	-	-26 996	-31 516	-	-31 516
Depreciation and amortisation	14	-161	-1 365	-1 526	-12 719	-1 365	-14 084
Other operating expenses	14	-17 642	1 547	-16 094	-22 288	1 547	-20 741
Operating profit (loss)		**-389 792**	**182**	**-389 610**	**-149 882**	**182**	**-149 699**
Finance income		13 357	-	13 357	11 907	-	11 907
Finance costs	14	-16 351	-301	-16 652	-21 966	-221	-22 186
Net financial items		**-2 994**	**-301**	**-3 295**	**-10 059**	**-221**	**-10 280**
Profit (loss) before income tax		**-392 786**	**-119**	**-392 905**	**-159 941**	**-38**	**-159 979**
Calculated refund tax		222 480	-	222 480	127 662	-	127 662
Change deferred tax		81 867	93	81 959	-8 646	30	-8 616
Net Income tax credit		**304 347**	**93**	**304 440**	**119 016**	**30**	**119 046**
Profit (loss) for the year		**-88 439**	**-26**	**-88 465**	**-40 925**	**-8**	**-40 933**

Statement of comprehensive income

(Amounts in TNOK)	Note	2023			2024		
Profit (loss) for the year		**-88 439**	**-26**	**-88 465**	**-40 925**	**-8**	**-40 933**
Other comprehensive income, net of tax:		-	-	-	-	-	-
Total other comprehensive income, net of tax		**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Total comprehensive income for the year		**-88 439**	**-26**	**-88 465**	**-40 925**	**-8**	**-40 933**

Reconciliation of equity

(Amounts in TNOK)	Note	NGAAP 01/01/2023	Effect of change to IFRS	IFRS 01/01/2023	NGAAP 31/12/2023	Effect of change to IFRS	IFRS 31/12/2023
ASSETS							
Non-current assets							
Exploration and evaluation assets		192 866	-	192 866	113 319	-	113 319
Property, plant and equipment		157	-	157	153	-	153
Right-of-use assets	14	-	5 231	5 231	-	3 866	3 866
Total non-current assets		**193 024**	**5 231**	**198 255**	**113 472**	**3 866**	**117 338**
Current assets							
Trade and other receivables		14 049	-	14 049	50 999	-	50 999
Tax receivable refund		66 749	-	66 749	222 485	-	222 485
Cash and cash equivalents		39 521	-	39 521	177 142	-	177 142
Total current assets		**120 319**	**-**	**120 319**	**450 626**	**-**	**450 626**
Total assets		**313 342**	**5 231**	**318 574**	**564 098**	**3 866**	**567 964**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES							
Equity							
Share capital		3 077	-	3 077	3 077	-	3 077
Treasury shares		-158	-	-158	-	-	-
Premium paid-in capital		35 754	-	35 754	35 773	-	35 773
Capital increase pending registraton		-	-	-	179 000	-	179 000
Other paid in capital		3 373	-	3 373	13 125	-	13 125
Other reserves/Uncovered loss		75 429	-	75 429	-13 010	-26	-13 036
Total equity		**117 474**	**-**	**117 474**	**217 964**	**-26**	**217 938**
Liabilities							
Deferred tax		144 969	-	144 969	63 102	-93	63 009
Long-term lease liability	14	-	3 684	3 684	-	2 438	2 438
Total non-current liabilities		**144 969**	**3 684**	**148 653**	**63 102**	**2 345**	**65 447**
Current liabilities							
Borrowings		40 250	-	40 250	91 800	-	91 800
Trade and other current liabilities		10 649	-	10 649	191 231	-	191 231
Short-term lease liability	14	-	1 547	1 547	-	1 547	1 547
Total current liabilities		**50 899**	**1 547**	**52 447**	**283 031**	**1 547**	**284 579**
Total liabilities		**195 868**	**5 231**	**201 100**	**346 133**	**3 893**	**350 026**
Total equity and liabilities		**313 342**	**5 231**	**318 574**	**564 098**	**3 866**	**567 964**

The change to IFRS has only had immaterial impact on the cash flow statement, hence reconciliation of cash flow is not included in this note.

Note 5
Revenues

All revenues are generated from activities on the Norwegian continental shelf (NCS) and derive from sale of oil, gas. A segment information would only state the same figures as presented in the income statement and the balance sheet, hence such specification is not included. The Company's revenue is disaggregated as follows:

(Amounts in TNOK)	2024	2023
Sale of oil	-	-
Sale of gas	5 464	-
Total operating income	**5 464**	**-**

Note 6
Production expenses and changes in over-/underlift position

Production costs, excl. DD&A:

(Amounts in TNOK)	2024	2023
From licences	4 499	-
Other production costs (insurance, transport)	1 349	-
Total production costs	**5 849**	**-**
Production costs per barrel of oil equivalents (boe):	**2024**	**2023**
Production costs (TNOK)	5 849	-
Produced volumes (boe)	71 085	-
Production costs per boe (NOK)	**82**	**-**

Note 7
Exploration expenses

(Amounts in TNOK)	2024	2023
Share of exploration expenses from participation in licences	64 920	24 459
Other direct seismic costs and field evaluation	34 467	240 935
Exploration costs expensed, capitalised in previous year	-	79 468
Other exploration expenses	111	132
Total exploration expenses	**99 497**	**344 994**

Note 8
Payroll and related cost

Production costs, excl. DD&A:

(Amounts in TNOK)	2024	2023
Salaries	24 641	21 188
Payroll tax	4 368	3 739
Pension costs	2 291	1 837
Other employee related expenses	215	232
Total	**31 516**	**26 996**
Number of FTE's	15	13

Remuneration to Board of directors and management:

	2023			2024		
Position	"Salary/ Board fee"	Pension	Total 2023	"Salary/ Board fee"	Pension	Total 2024
Geir Lunde, CEO	2 237	102	2 339	2 083	105	2 188
Torstein Sanness (Chairman) (1)				400		400
Erik Sverre Jenssen (Chairman) (2)	150		150			
Jonas Rydell (Director)	100		100	350		350
Axel Lundin (Director) (1)				350		350
Leif Christian Kvaal (Director) (2)	100		100			
Nirav Dagli (Director) (2)	100		100			
Sandra Crane (Director) (2)	100		100			

(1) From 14.11.2023.

(2) From 1.1.2023 to 14.11.2023.

The CEO has a severance pay contract under which he, if he leaves at the Company's request, is entitled to salary for 6 months after his period of notice expires. Senior executives receive a basic salary, adjusted annually. The company's senior executives participate in the general arrangements applicable to all the Company's employees as regards pension plans and other payments in kind, such as subsidised fitness centre fees and newspapers.

It is the Company's ambition to offer competitive salaries and other benefits for all employees. In April 2024, a long-term incentive scheme was introduced which involves potential bonus awards, as well as an opportunity for the employees to buy shares in Concedo at the latest issue price. The bonus scheme has certain criteria which are connected to the exploration success of the Company. It is tied up to events that create value for shareholders, primarily related to making commercial discoveries. All employees are covered by the bonus scheme. Bonus is to be calculated at the year of discovery based on estimated recoverable volumes and has a cap per bonus event. It is to be paid out over three years upon fulfilment of certain conditions regarding continued employment. The bonus conditions are at the Board's discretion, and are subject to an annual update. In 2023, there were no active incentive schemes.

Pensions
The Company has a defined contribution pension plan which satisfies the statutory requirements in the Norwegian law about mandatory membership in a pension scheme ("lov om obligatorisk tjenestepensjon").

Note 9
Other operating expenses

Other operating expenses includes:

(Amounts in TNOK)	2024	2023
Office cost	10 428	7 817
Accounting-, audit- and legal services	4 355	2 980
Consulting services, intercompany	396	-
Consulting services, external	5 562	4 975
Other costs	-	323
Total	**20 741**	**16 094**

Remuneration to auditor is allocated as specified below:

(Amounts in TNOK)	2024	2023
Statutory audit	410	271
Audit-related services	47	32
Other assistance	48	39
Total, excl. VAT	**504**	**342**

Note 10
Finance income and costs

Finance income:

(Amounts in TNOK)	2024	2023
Interest income	11 767	2 883
Net foreign exchange effects	-	10 423
Other finance income	139	51
Total finance income	**11 907**	**13 357**

Finance costs:

(Amounts in TNOK)	2024	2023
Interest expense on intercompany loan	3 021	-
Other interest expense	14 302	11 768
Net foreign exchange effects	3 215	-
Accretion ARO	1 088	301
Other finance costs	561	4 583
Total finance costs	**22 186**	**16 652**

Note 11
Tax

Specification of income tax:

(Amounts in TNOK)	2024	2023
Tax value of eligible costs and refund of tax losses	127 700	222 485
Changes in deferred tax	-8 616	81 959
Adjustment for tax earlier years	-38	-5
Total income tax credit	**119 046**	**304 440**

Profit from oil and gas operations on the Norwegian Continental Shelf is taxed in accordance with the Norwegian Petroleum Tax Act. A special 56.004% surtax is levied in addition to the ordinary 22% corporate tax. The taxpayer may claim payment from the government for the tax value of direct and indirect expenses (with the exception of financing expenses) for petroleum activities, provided that the sum does not exceed the year's loss on, respectively, ordinary income in the shelf tax district and the basis for surtax.

Reconciliation of effective tax rate:

(Amounts in TNOK)	2024	2023
Profit (loss) before tax	-159 979	-392 905
Expected income tax at tax rate 78.004%	124 790	306 481
Adjusted for tax effects (22% - 78%) of the following items:		
Permanent differences	-268	-289
Finance items, 22%	-7 613	-1 748
Adjustments previous years	-38	-5
Other differences	2 175	-
Total income tax credit	**119 046**	**304 440**

Specification of tax effects on temporary differences, tax losses carried forward and deferred tax:

(Amounts in TNOK)	31.12.2024	31.12.2023	01.01.2023
Property, plant and equipment	-158 073	235	253
Capitalised exploration and license costs	-105 134	-88 394	-150 444
Decommissioning provision	185 801	-	-
Over-/Under-lift, Stock value	-41 428	-	-
Other items	2 658	93	76
Tax loss carried forward, offshore	33 392	25 057	5 146
Deferred tax liability (-) / tax asset (+) in balance	**-82 783**	**-63 009**	**-144 969**

Deferred tax is calculated based on tax rates applicable on the balance sheet date. Ordinary income tax is 22 %, to which is added a special tax for oil and gas companies at the rate of 56.004 %, giving a total tax rate of 78.004%.

Change in deferred taxes

(Amounts in TNOK)	2024	2023
Deferred taxes recorded in income statement	-8 655	81 959
Deferred taxes recorded in balance sheet on acquisition of licences	-11 120	-
Total change in deferred taxes	**-19 774**	**81 959**

Reconciliation of tax receivable:

(Amounts in TNOK)	2024	2023
Tax recievable, opening balance	222 485	66 749
Tax refund, calculated in Profit & Loss, this year	127 700	222 485
Tax cost, booked as acquisition cost [1]	-117 123	-
Installment recieved	-222 485	-66 749
Tax receivable/-liabilities, closing balance	**10 577**	**222 485**

[1] See note 27 Business combinations.

Note 12
Goodwill, exploration and evaluation assets

(Amounts in TNOK)	Goodwill	Exploration & evaluation assets	Total Intangible assets
2024			
Cost:			
At 1 January 2024	**-**	**192 787**	**192 787**
Additions [1]	179 980	21 461	201 440
Disposals	-	-	-
Cost at 31 December 2024	**179 980**	**214 248**	**394 228**

Amortisation and impairment:

At 1 January 2024	**-**	**79 468**	**79 468**
Impairment this year	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-
Accumulated amortisation and impairment at 31 December 2024	**-**	**79 468**	**79 468**
Carrying amount at 31 December 2024	**179 980**	**134 780**	**314 760**

[1] C.f. note 27 Business combinations.

(Amounts in TNOK)	Goodwill	Exploration & evaluation assets	Total Intangible assets
2023			
Cost:			
At 1 January 2023	**-**	**192 866**	**192 866**
Additions [1]	-	-79	-79
Disposals	-	-	-
Cost at 31 December 2023	**0**	**192 787**	**192 787**

[1] Negative additions relates to reduced costs in one license.

Amortisation and impairment:

At 1 January 2023	**-**	**-**	**-**
Impairment this year [2]	-	79 468	79 468
Disposals	-	-	-
Accumulated amortisation and impairment at 31 December 2023	**-**	**79 468**	**79 468**
Carrying amount at 31 December 2023	**0**	**113 319**	**113 319**

[2] Impairment is related to impairment of PL815.

Capitalised exploration costs and licence rights are not depreciated but are subject to continuous review for indicators of impairment. For more informaton on impairment testing, see note 13.

License portfolio Exploration assets	31.12.2024 Share	31.12.2023 Share	Next milestone
PL869	20%	0%	BoK 10 August 2025
PL882	15%	15%	BoK 30 June 2025
PL1049	15%	0%	DoD 14 August 2026
PL1168	50%	50%	DoD 11 March 2025 (positive)
PL1176	40%	40%	DoD 17 Feb 2025 (negative)
PL1182S	15%	0%	BoK 17 Aug 2026
PL1209	30%	0%	DoD 15 March 2026
PL1211	50%	0%	DoD 15 March 2026
PL784	0%	20%	Relinquished 2024
PL815	0%	20%	Relinquished 2024
PL901	0%	30%	Relinquished 2024
PL1075	0%	40%	Relinquished 2024
PL1096	0%	10%	Relinquished 2024
PL1041	20%	0%	Relinquished 2025

In January 2025 the Company was awarded three additional production licences in relation to the APA 2024 Offshore Licencing Round. See Note 29 Events after balance sheet date.

Note 13

Oil and gas properties, furniture, fixtures and office machines

(Amounts in TNOK)	Fields in production	Furniture, fixtures and office machines	Total
2024			
Cost:			
At 1 January 2024	-	4 978	4 978
Additions [1]	237 522	289	237 811
Change in ARO estimate, see note 19	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-
Cost at 31 December 2024	**237 522**	**5 267**	**242 789**
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment:			
At 1 January 2024	-	4 825	4 825
Depreciation this year	12 608	111	12 719
Impairment this year	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-
Accumulated depreciation, amortisation and impairment at 31 December 2024	**12 608**	**4 937**	**17 545**
Carrying amount at 31 December 2024	**224 914**	**330**	**225 244**

[1] C.f. note 27 Business combinations.

(Amounts in TNOK)	Fields in production	Furniture, fixtures and office machines	Total
2023			
Cost:			
At 1 January 2023	-	4 821	4 821
Additions	-	157	157
Change in ARO estimate, see note 19	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-
Cost at 31 December 2023	**-**	**4 978**	**4 978**
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment:			
At 1 January 2024	-	4 664	4 664
Depreciation this year	-	161	161
Impairment this year	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-
Accumulated depreciation, amortisation and impairment at 31 December 2024	**-**	**4 825**	**4 825**
Carrying amount at 31 December 2023	**-**	**153**	**153**
Economic life		3-5 years	
Depreciation method	Unit of production	linear	

Impairment testing

At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. An assessment of the recoverable amount is made when an impairment indicator exists. Impairment is recognized when the carrying amount of an asset or a CGU, including associated goodwill, exceeds the recoverable amount.

The cash flow generating units to which goodwill is allocated are assessed based on a recoverable amount calculation, where the recoverable amount is the higher of the asset's fair value less cost to sell and the value in use. The impairment testing is performed based on discounted cash flows and the value in use approach. The expected future cash flows are discounted to the net present value by applying a discount rate before tax.

Cash flows are projected for the estimated lifetime of the fields or license.

The completion date for the acquisition of the Bøyla field was 31 October 2024, hence the purchase assessment made by an external company has been applied in the impairment assessment at year-end 2024.

Below is an overview of the key assumptions applied for impairment assessment purposes as of 31 December 2024.

Oil and gas prices and currency rates
Forecasted oil and gas prices and currency rates are based on management's estimates and market data (forward prices).

The nominal oil and gas price assumptions applied for impairment assessments at yearend 2024 were USD 74/bbl . The assumption for future currency rates are USD/NOK 10.5.

Discount rate
The discount rate used in the calculation of net present value is 10%.

License portfolio Oil and gas properties	31.12.2024 Share	31.12.2023 Share	Next milestone
The Bøyla cash generating unit (CGU):			
PL340	20%	0%	17 December 2029
PL340BS	20%	0%	17 December 2029
PL869B	20%	0%	10 February 2026

Note 14
Leases

Right-of-use assets:
The Company's right-of-use assets are lease of office facilities and storage room, categorised and presented in the table below. The lease is depreciated over the lease period. The lease is non-cancellable and expires on 31 October 2026. It is renewable for 5 additional years at the end of the lease period, subject to a revision of price terms and a notice of six months ahead of the expiry date.

The lease agreements started at 1 November 2021 and are incorporated in 2024 due to change from Norwegian GAAP to IFRS.

(Amounts in TNOK)	Office facilities and storage room	Total
2024 - Right-of-use assets		
Acquisition cost at 1 January 2024	5 231	5 231
Addition of right-of-use assets (new lease contracts)	-	-
Disposal of right-of-use assets	-	-
Acquisition cost 31 December 2024	**5 231**	**5 231**
Accumulated depreciation and impairment 1 January 2024	-1 365	-1 365
Depreciation	-1 365	-1 365
Impairment	-	-
Disposal	-	-
Accumulated depreciation and impairment 31 December 2024	**-2 730**	**-2 730**
Carrying amount of right-of-use assets 31 December 2024	**2 501**	**2 501**

(Amounts in TNOK)	Office facilities, parking	Total
2023 - Right-of-use assets		
Incorporation of IFRS as at 1 January 2023	5 231	5 231
Addition of right-of-use assets (new lease contracts)	-	-
Disposal of right-of-use assets	-	-
Acquisition cost 31 December 2023	**5 231**	**5 231**
Accumulated depreciation and impairment 1 January 2023	-	-
Depreciation	-1 365	-1 365
Impairment	-	-
Disposal	-	-
Accumulated depreciation and impairment 31 December 2023	**-1 365**	**-1 365**
Carrying amount of right-of-use assets 31 December 2023	**3 866**	**3 866**
Lower of remaining lease term or economic life	3-5 years	
Depreciation method	linear	

2024 - Leasing liabilities	Total
Lease liabilities at 1 January 2024	3 985
Additions (new lease contracts)	-
Disposal (buy out of lease contracts)	-
Accretion lease liabilities 2024	221
Payments of lease liabilities 2024	-1 547
Total leasing liabilities 31 December 2024	**2 659**

2023 - Leasing liabilities	Total
Incorporation of IFRS as at 1 January 2023	5 231
Additions (new lease contracts)	-
Disposal (buy out of lease contracts)	-
Accretion lease liabilities	301
Payments of lease liabilities	-1 547
Total leasing liabilities 31 December 2023	**3 985**

Break down of lease debt:

(NOK)	2024	2023
Short-term	1 547	1 547
Long-term	1 111	2 438
Total lease debt	**2 659**	**3 985**

Maturity of future undiscounted lease payments under non-cancellable lease agreements:

	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Within 1 year	1 547	1 547
1 to 5 years	1 290	2 837
After 5 years	-	-
Total	**2 837**	**4 384**

The weighted average incremental borrowing rate used when calculating lease liabilities at incorporation of IFRS 1 January 2023 was 6.5%.

The leases do not impose any restrictions on the Company's dividend policy or financing opportunities.

Note 15
Inventory

(Amounts in TNOK)	2024	2023
Spareparts at 31 December 2024	12 647	-
Underlift at 31 December 2024	86 830	-
Total	**99 477**	**-**

Note 16

Trade and other receivables

Prepayments and other receivables include:

(Amounts in TNOK)	31.12.2024	31.12.2023	01.01.2023
Trade receivables	3 019	-	-
Share of prepayments and receivables in licenses	15 756	9 410	11 178
Other short term receivables and prepaid expenses	11 977	41 589	2 871
Total	**30 753**	**50 999**	**14 049**

Note 17

Cash and cash equivalents

(Amounts in TNOK)	31.12.2024	31.12.2023	01.01.2023
Bank deposits	221 756	177 142	39 521
Total cash and cash equivalents	**221 756**	**177 142**	**39 521**
Of this:			
Restricted cash for deposits for office lease	1 035	1 022	1 014
Restricted cash for withheld taxes from employees salaries	1 631	1 854	1 198

Note 18

Share capital and shareholder information

Movements in share capital

(Amounts in TNOK)	Number of shares	Share capital
Issued at 1 January 2023	14 837 075	3 076 662
Capital increase in 2023	1 603	332
Closing balance at 31 December 2023	**14 838 678**	**3 076 994**
Capital increase in 2024	13 769 231	2 855 230
Closing balance at 31 December 2024	**28 607 909**	**5 932 225**

The par value at 31 December 2024 is NOK 0.2073631 per share.

Shareholders as of 31 December 2024	Shares	Ownership
Attica Exploration AS	28 607 909	100%
Total number of shares	28 607 909	100%

The Company is included in the Consolidated financial statements of the parent company Attica Exploration AS. The Consolidated financial statements of the parent company are available at the company's registered address: c/o Concedo AS, Torvveien 1, 1383 Asker.

Shares owned in Concedo AS indirectly by Directors and CEO:

Name	Position	Ownership
Geir Lunde	CEO	2,3%
Torstein Sanness	Chairman of the Board	0,3%
Axel Lundin	Director	23,1%
Jonas Rydell	Director	0,0%

Note 19

Asset retirement obligations

(Amounts in TNOK)	2024	2023
Additions through business combination	236 806	-
Unused reversed	-	-
Currency translation effects	-	-
Total provisions at 31 December 2024	**238 194**	**-**

The provision is an estimate based on available information from the Operator. The net present value of the estimated obligation is discounted at the risk-free rate using long-term Norwegian government bond yields and it takes into account the effects of inflation.

Note 20

Financial instruments

Financial instruments by category

At 31 December 2024

Financial assets	Amortised cost	Total carrying amount
(Amounts in TNOK)		
Other financial assets, deposits	10 417	10 417
Other receivables [1]	29 426	29 426
Cash and cash equivalents	221 756	221 756
Total	**261 599**	**261 599**

[1] Prepayments are not included.

Financial liabilities	Amortised cost	Total carrying amount
Intercompany loan, long term	300 000	300 000
Borrowings	40 000	40 000
Trade and other current liabilities	74 844	74 844
Total	**414 844**	**414 844**

At 31 December 2023

Financial assets	Amortised cost	Total carrying amount
(Amounts in TNOK)		
Other receivables [1]	262 789	262 789
Cash and cash equivalents	177 142	177 142
Total	**439 931**	**439 931**

[1] Prepayments are not included.

Financial liabilities	Amortised cost	Total carrying amount
Borrowings	91 800	91 800
Trade and other current liabilities	191 231	191 231
Total	**283 031**	**283 031**

Fair value of financial instruments
It is assessed that the carrying amounts of financial instruments recognised at amortised cost in the financial statements approximate their fair values.

Financial risk management

Overview
The Company has some exposure to risks from its use of financial instruments, including credit risk, liquidity risk, interest rate risk and currency risk. This note presents information about the Company's exposure to each of the above mentioned risks, and the Company's objectives, policies and processes for managing such risks. At the end of this note, information regarding the Company's capital management is provided.

Market risk from financial instruments
Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market prices comprise three types of risk: market risk (e.g. interest rate risk and currency risk), commodity price risk and other price risk. The Company's financial instruments are mainly exposed to interest rate and currency risks.

a) Interest rate risk
Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company's interest risk arises from long-term borrowings. Borrowings issued at variable rates expose it to cash flow risk. Borrowings issued at fixed rates expose it to fair value interest rate risk.

Interest rate sensitivity
The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a possible change in interests rates, with all other variables held constant, on the Company's profit before tax:

	Increase/ decrease in basis points	Effects on profit before tax (TNOK)	Effects on equity (TNOK)
31 December 2024	+/-100	+/- 1 182	+/- 922
31 December 2023	+/-100	+/- 853	+/- 666

b) Foreign currency risk
Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company is primarily exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from various currency exposures with respect to the USD, EUR and GBP in relation to its debt obligations as well as from certain commercial transactions.

Credit risk
The carrying amounts of financial assets represents the Company's maximum credit exposure. The counterparty to the cash and cash equivalents and other financial assets are large banks with solid credit ratings. The Company monitors the credit ratings of its main counterparties on a regular basis.

Liquidity risk
Liquidity risk is the risk of being unable to pay financial liabilities as they fall due. The Company's approach to managing liquidity risk is to ensure that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its financial liabilities as they fall due, under normal as well as extraordinary circumstances, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation. Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and the availability of appropriate funding.

The following table details the contractual maturities for the Company's financial liabilities. The tables include amounts for both principal and interest payments. The contractual amounts were estimated based on closing exchange rate at balance sheet date.

Per 31 December 2024

(Amounts in TNOK)	1 to 2 months	2 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Borrowings, long term	21 329	322 500	-	343 829
Borrowings, short term	43 200	-	-	43 200
Trade and other current liabilities	74 844	-	-	74 844
Total liabilities	**139 373**	**322 500**	**-**	**461 873**

Per 31 December 2023

(Amounts in TNOK)	1 to 2 months	2 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Borrowings, long term	-	-	-	-
Borrowings, short term	99 144	-	-	99 144
Trade and other current liabilities	191 231	-	-	191 231
Total liabilities	**290 375**	**-**	**-**	**290 375**

Capital management
A key objective in relation to capital management is to ensure that the Company maintains a sufficient capital structure in order to support its business development and to maintain a strong credit rating. The Company evaluates its capital structure in light of current and projected cash flows, potential new business opportunities and the Company's financial commitments. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may issue new shares or obtain new loans.

Climate risk
In the preparation and monitoring of long-term forecast and plans, Concedo recognises that the speed and scale of environmental impacts involve uncertainty. It is acknowledged that climate change and the energy transition have the potential to significantly impact the valuation of the assets and liabilities of the company. Estimates adopted in the preparation of the Financial statements reflect management's best estimate of the impact from climate change.

Note 21
Interest-bearing loans and borrowings

Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities split on cash and non-cash changes. After the initial recognition of interest bearing debt, the Company has used the effective interest method of allocating interest expenses over the loan period.

(Amounts in TNOK)	OB 2024	Net cash flows	Undrawn facility	CB 2024
Intercompany loan, non-current [1]	-	300 000	-	300 000
Borrowings, current [2]	91 800	-51 800	310 000	40 000
Total	**91 800**	**248 200**	**310 000**	**340 000**

(Amounts in TNOK)	OB 2023	Net cash flows	Undrawn facility	CB 2023
Intercompany loan, non-current [1]	-	-	-	-
Borrowings, current [2]	40 250	51 550	258 200	91 800
Total	**40 250**	**51 550**	**258 200**	**91 800**

[1] In 2024 the Company borrowed NOK 300 million from its shareholder Attica Exploration AS. The shareholder loan expires in December 2026. The interest rate is 7.5%. To lend the amount to Concedo, Attica Exploration AS has borrowed NOK 300 million from its main shareholder Attica Exploration Sàrl. Concedo is guarantor for this loan and will establish a first-priority pledge in Concedo's claims for tax refunds for 2025 from the Norwegian Tax Administration in favour of Attica Exploration Sàrl.

[2] The Company's two-year Exploration financing facility of NOK 350 000 000 in SpareBank 1 SR-Bank ASA, signed in March 2023, was not renewed in 2024. The utilisation in 2024 is due for repayment in 2025 as it has an extension for repayment that coincides with the refund from the Tax Administration. Withdrawals were limited to 95% of the annual tax value of Deficit Amount. The loan is secured by the tax reimbursement scheme and balances thereon, and monetary claims in respect of all present and future insurances. The interest rate is NIBOR plus a margin of 3.25%.

Note 22
Trade and other current liabilities

(Amounts in TNOK)	31.12.2024	31.12.2023	01.01.2023
Trade payables	5 107	175 162	891
Share of trade payables and incurred costs in licenses	60 431	10 164	4 606
Public charges, indirect taxes and payroll liabilities	5 514	5 411	4 489
Other accruals for incurred costs	3 791	495	664
Total	**74 844**	**191 231**	**10 649**

Note 23
Contingent liabilities

The company has not been involved in any legal or financial disputes in 2024 where adversely outcome is considered more likely than remote.

Note 24
Payments to and refund from the Norwegian Government

In accordance with the Norwegian Accounting Act Section § 2-10), companies engaged in activities within the extractive industries shall annually prepare and publish information about their payments to governments at country and project level. The Company has only activity on the Norwegian continental shelf and taxes in Norway are levied on company basis and not project basis. The table set out below, shows the payments to and refund from the Norwegian Government, related to tax and other fees, derived from the Company's business on the Norwegian continental shelf. Payments from joint ventures where the Company has an interest are made by the operators respectively, and are not included in the table below.

(Amounts in TNOK)	2024	2023
Tax refund received (+) / paid (-)	222 485	68 424
Interest on Tax refund, received (+) / paid (-)	9 301	1 680
Payments of other fees	-1 312	-1 542
Total payments/refund to/from the Norwegian Government	**230 474**	**68 562**

Note 25
Shares in licenses and obligations

The Company is required to participate in the approved work programmes for the licences. The obligations related to the license portfolio are estimated at a total of NOK 533 million. The estimate is based on the approved license work programmes for 2025 as at year-end 2024 and the insurance commitments related to the licenses for 2025. For commitments beyond 2025, see Note 29 Events after the balance sheet date.

Note 26
Reserves (un-audited)

The following table reflects the Company's net entitlement Proven and probable reserves.

(Amounts in TNOK)	Bøyla field	Total reserves
Opening balance 1 January 2024	-	-
Acquisitions	3 023	3 023
Production	-71	-71
31 December 2024	**2 952**	**2 952**

As commented in the accounting principles, estimation of oil and gas reserves and resources involves uncertainty. The figures above represent management's best judgment of the most likely quantity of economically recoverable oil and gas estimated at year-end 2024, given the information at the time of reporting. The estimates have a large spread especially for fields for which there is limited data available. The uncertainty will be reduced as more information becomes available through production history and reservoir appraisal. In addition, for fields in the decline phase with limited remaining volumes, fluctuations in oil prices will have a significant impact on the profitability and hence the economic cut-off for production.

Note 27
Business combinations

Acquisitions in 2024

Acquisition of a 20% interest in the Bøyla field
On 31 October 2024, Concedo AS completed the acquisition of a 20 per cent working interest from Vår Energi in the licenses PL340, PL340BS and PL869 constituting the oil producing Bøyla field. The Bøyla field is a joint operation and is accounted for in accordance with IFRS 3 Business Combinations.

The acquisition was financed through a Shareholder Loan Agreement with the Company's shareholder.

The transaction has been determined to constitute a business combination and has been accounted for using the acquisition method of accounting as required by IFRS 3. The economic date of the transaction, which will be used for tax purposes, is 1 January 2024. The acquisition date for accounting purposes (transfer of control) has been determined to be 28 October 2024.

A purchase price allocation (PPA) has been performed and all identified assets and liabilities have been measured at their acquisition date fair values in accordance with the requirements of IFRS 3. The agreed purchase price is USD 24.0 million.

Adjusted for interim period adjustments, working capital and an Adjustment Consideration (decommissioning deposit) to the seller of USD 2.0 million, the total cash consideration is estimated to NOK 121.5 million, whereas NOK 121.3 was paid as per 30 October 2024. The Company does not expect any material changes in the agreed cash consideration.

The acquired licence contributed to a net loss before tax of NOK 53.1 million, including an expensed well of NOK 39.3 million. The legal cost related to the Bøyla transaction of NOK 1.6 million is expensed as Other operating expenses in 2024. An estimation of the impact from the transaction indicates that if the acquisition had taken place at the beginning of the year, total revenues for the year would have been approximately NOK 380 million higher and would have given an additional contribution to the EBITDA of approximately NOK 281 million.

The fair values of the identifiable assets and liabilities in the transaction as at the date of the acquisition have been estimated as follows:

(Amounts in TNOK)	
Assets	
Oil and gas properties in production	223 028
Receivable on seller (1)	10 326
Underlift	70 307
Net working capital	4 299
Over-/undercall	-1 365
Total assets	**306 594**
Liabilities	
Deferred tax liability	11 120
Asset retirement obligation	236 806
Tax payable	117 123
Total liabilities	**365 048**
Total identifiable net assets at fair value	-58 453
Total consideration	121 526
Goodwill (residual) (2)	**179 980**
"Ordinary" goodwill	27 651
"Technical" goodwill	152 328

(1) The parties have agreed that the Company shall cover the costs for decommissiong, plugging and abandonment of the acquired oilfields at the time of cease of production. According to the Petroleum Act, the seller has a subsidiary liability to cover such costs, for which the Company has paid to seller a post-tax Adjustment Consideration of USD 2 million as security for sellers' liability. The Company will receive an annual interest at a rate equal to the Norwegian Consumer Price Index (CPI). The Company expects to receive the Adjustment Consideration in 2046. The discount rate for the receivable is equivalent to the risk free interest rate plus the estimated credit spread for the seller Vår Energi ASA.

(2) The ordinary goodwill consists largely of elements from the existing business plan and expected future development of the oilfield acquired. Technical goodwill is arising from the special tax rules for oilfields. The goodwill is not deductible for tax purposes.

Note 28
Sponsorships

In line with the Company's Anti-bribery and corruption procedures, information on sponsorships shall be given in the notes to the Annual report. In 2024 the Company sponsored the following:

(Amounts in NOK)	
Asker Skøyteklubb	6 000
Asker Svømmeklubb	5 000
Bergstuderendes Forening	53 662
Frelsesarmeen	24 000
Norsk Geologisk forening	10 000
Petroleum Fotballkubb Trondheim	5 000
Støtteforeningen for Kreftrammede	10 000
Tidsskriftet Tjenestehunden	29 470

Note 29
Events after the balance sheet date

On 2 January 2025, Concedo completed an SPA with Japex Norge AS where Concedo aquired an additional 25% in PL1049 from Japex. The agreement was effective from 1 January 2025, hence Concedo's total interest in PL1049 increased from 15% in 2024 to 40% in 2025.

As a result of the APA 2024 licence applications, on 16 January 2024, Concedo was awarded working interests in three new exploration licenses: PL1251 operated by DNO (50% Concedo), PL 1253 operated by Norske Shell (20% Concedo) and PL1254 operated by Vår Energi (20% Concedo).

On 14 February 2025, PL1041 where Concedo held a 20% interest, was relinquished.

On 11 March 2025, a positive drill decision was made in Licence PL1168 for the drilling of the exploration prospect David. The well is expected to be drilled in 2026.

On 26 March 2025, it was announced that the drilling operations of the Kjøttkake well in PL1182S where Concedo holds a 15% interest, resulted in a discovery. It was announced by the Norwegian Offshore Directorate that the preliminary estimates of gross recoverable resources are in the range of 39-75 million barrels of oil equivalents."

Deloitte AS
Dronning Eufemias gate 14
Postboks 221
NO-0103 Oslo
Norway

+47 23 27 90 00
www.deloitte.no

To the General Meeting of Concedo AS

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Opinion
We have audited the financial statements of Concedo AS (the Company), which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 December 2024, income statement, statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity, cash flow statement for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion

- the financial statements comply with applicable statutory requirements, and
- the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2024, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with simplified application of International Accounting Standards according to the Norwegian Accounting Act section 3-9.

Basis for Opinion
We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor’s Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Company as required by relevant laws and regulations in Norway and the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants’ International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) (IESBA Code), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Other Information
The Board of Directors and the Managing Director (management) are responsible for the information in the Board of Directors’ report and the other information accompanying the financial statements. The other information comprises information in the annual report, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor’s report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the information in the Board of Directors’ report nor the other information accompanying the financial statements.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the Board of Directors’ report and the other information accompanying the financial statements. The purpose is to consider if there is material inconsistency between the Board of Directors’ report and the other information accompanying the financial statements and the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or whether the Board of Directors’ report and the other information accompanying the financial statements otherwise appear to be materially misstated. We are required to report if there is a material misstatement in the Board of Directors’ report or the other information accompanying the financial statements. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Based on our knowledge obtained in the audit, it is our opinion that the Board of Directors’ report

- is consistent with the financial statements and
- contains the information required by applicable statutory requirements.

Our statement on the Board of Directors’ report applies correspondingly to the report on payments to governments.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements
Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with simplified application of International Accounting Standards according to the Norwegian Accounting Act section 3-9, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor’s Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements
Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor’s report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. We design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company’s internal control.
- evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- conclude on the appropriateness of management’s use of the going concern basis of accounting, and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor’s report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up

Deloitte.

to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

- evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves a true and fair view.

We communicate with the Board of Directors regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Oslo, 10 April 2025
Deloitte AS

Lars Atle Lauvsnes
State Authorised Public Accountant
(electronically signed)

Independent auditor's report - Concedo AS

Name	Date
Lauvsnes, Lars Atle	2025-04-10

Identification

bankID Lauvsnes, Lars Atle

Board of Directors

Torstein Sanness
Chairman

Consultant and boardmember of several companies. Former Managing Director of Lundin Norway AS and boardmember of Lundin Energy AB.

Axel Lundin
Director

CEO of Attica Exploration. Former employee at International Petroleum Corp. and Lundin Energy.

Jonas Rydell
Director

Investor and investment consultant. Advisor to Elliott, London.

We are Concedo

Øystein Eliassen
HSEQ Manager

Had similar positions in DEA and MOL in Norway. Graduated from NTH in Trondheim in 1978 with a master's degree in petroleum geology and geophysics. Has experience from various technical and managerial positions in most phases of the E&P upstream value chain in Norway, UK and Egypt.

Geir Lunde
CEO

Has more than 30 years' experience in exploration, geology and seismic interpretation. He graduated in petroleum prospecting from NTH, the Norwegian University of Science and Technology, in 1978.

Brit Smedsrud
Finance Manager

Has background in finance functions in the petroleum industry, both listed companies and growing start-ups. She graduated in 1993 from Heriot-Watt University with the degree BA with Honours in Business Organisation/ Siviløkonom.

Erik Klausen
HSEQ Advisor

Has more than 30 years' experience in developing oil and gas projects on the Norwegian shelf. He graduated in engineering from Heriot-Watt University in 1976.

Juergen Schlaf
Senior Geologist

Has more than 15 years' experience from the industry and has worked for a range of companies. He has an academic background in carbonate sedimentology and sequence stratigraphy from the University of Vienna (Austria).

Ole Herman Fjelltun
Chief Reservoir Geologist

Has more than 25 years' experience as an exploration and reservoir geologist. He graduated in geology from NTH, the Norwegian University of Science and Technology, in 1981.

Hilde Alnæs
Senior Geophysicist

Has a broad background in geology and geophysics from the University of Tromsø, Svalbard, and the University of Oslo which she holds a master's degree in applied Geophysics.

Ane Rasmussen
Senior Geologist

Has a master's degree in petroleum geology and geophysics from the University of Oslo. She has experience of exploration and prospect evaluation, applications for both numbered and TFO licensing rounds as well as licence work on the Norwegian continental shelf.

Anders G. Finstad
Senior Geophysicist

Has more than 15 years' experience in the oil industry. He graduated from the Royal School of Mines, London and University of Oslo.

Hossein Mohammadlou
G&G Integration Petrophysicist

Hossein Mohammadlou holds a Ph.D. in Petroleum Geoscience from NTNU. With over 25 years of experience, he specializes in integrating petrophysics with G&G disciplines. Throughout his career, he has contributed to numerous exploration, development, and licensing projects on the NCS and internationally. A dedicated researcher and mentor, he has presented and published several studies in petrophysics.

Ksenia Dammen
Exploration Advisor

Ksenia has 15+ years of experience as a geoscientist in the oil and gas industry, working with E&P companies on the NCS. She specializes in prospect generation, integrated subsurface evaluation, seismic interpretation, and subsurface data analysis. Ksenia holds a Bachelor's in Applied Geophysics and a Master's in Petroleum Geoscience from the University of Bergen.

Tommi Rautakorpi
Senior Geologist

Has an academic background from Åbo Akademi University and the University of Oslo. He has 15 years of experience from the industry, covering both mineral and oil exploration.

Samir Akhundov
Senior Reservoir Engineer

Samir Akhundov has a master's degree in petroleum technology at the Høyskolen in Stavanger (1999) and a master's degree in geology at the State Oil Academy in Baku (1996). He has about 25 years' experience within reservoir engineering, support G&G team and business development. He has worked for many oil companies on NCS.

Sebastian Scheel Rey
Senior Geophysicist

Has more than 15 years' experience as an exploration geoscientist. He graduated with a master's degree in applied geophysics from the University of Oslo in 2003.

Arild Andresen
BD & Commercial Manager

Has more than 30 years' experience within drilling and well operations, business development, financing and strategy. He graduated in petroleum engineering from NTH in 1990 and in business from NHH in 1996.

Dirk van der Wel
Principal Production Geologist

Principal production geologist in reservoir evaluation, has experience in prospect valuation, reservoir evaluation and applied geostatics. He graduated in geology and mineralogy from the University of Oslo in 1974.

Enric Leon
Senior Geologist

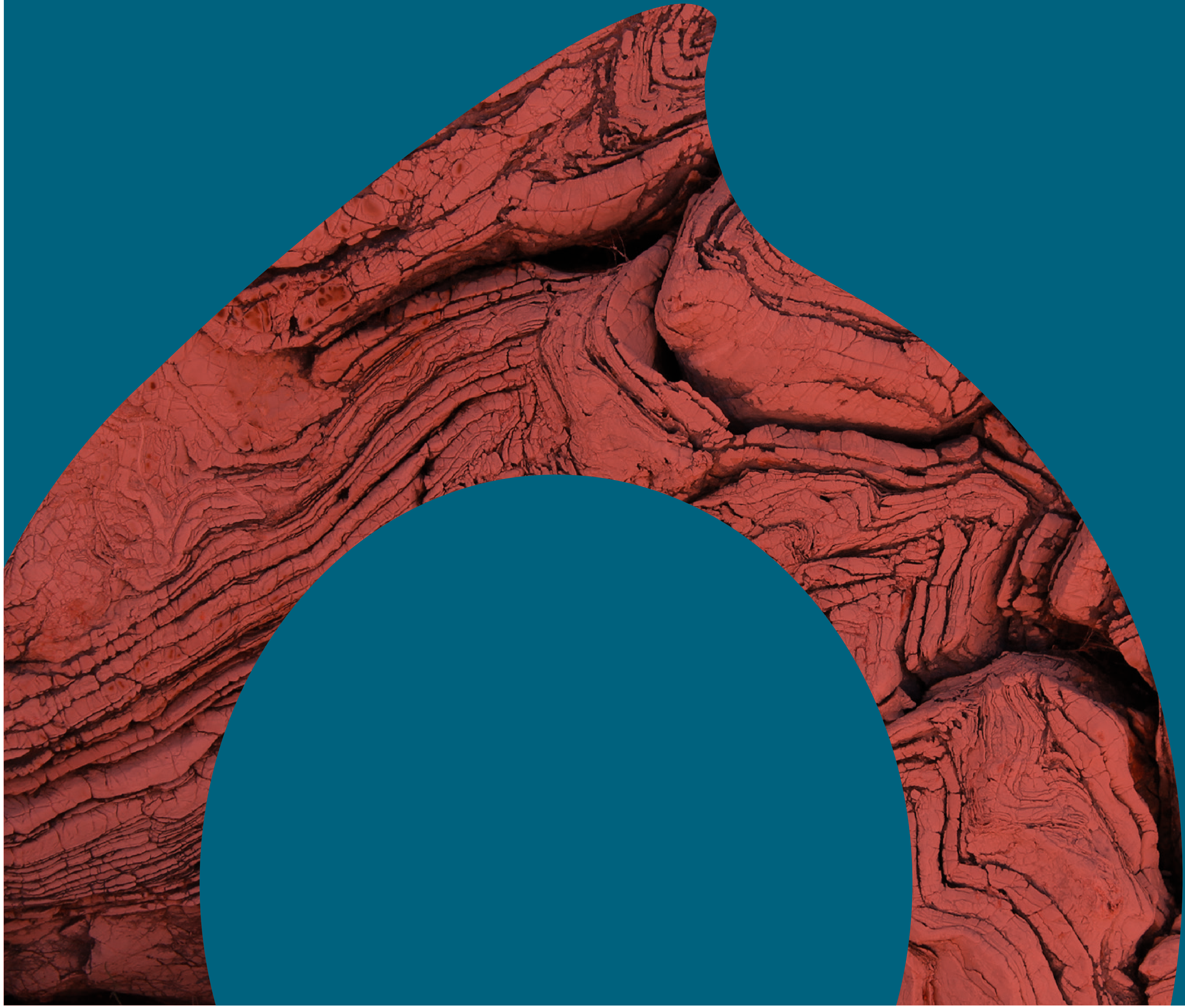
Geologist, has experience in exploration activities. He graduated as a geologist from Barcelona University in 1992. He took his master's degree in petroleum geology/ geophysics at the University of Oslo in 2007.

Morten Hedemark
Operations Manager

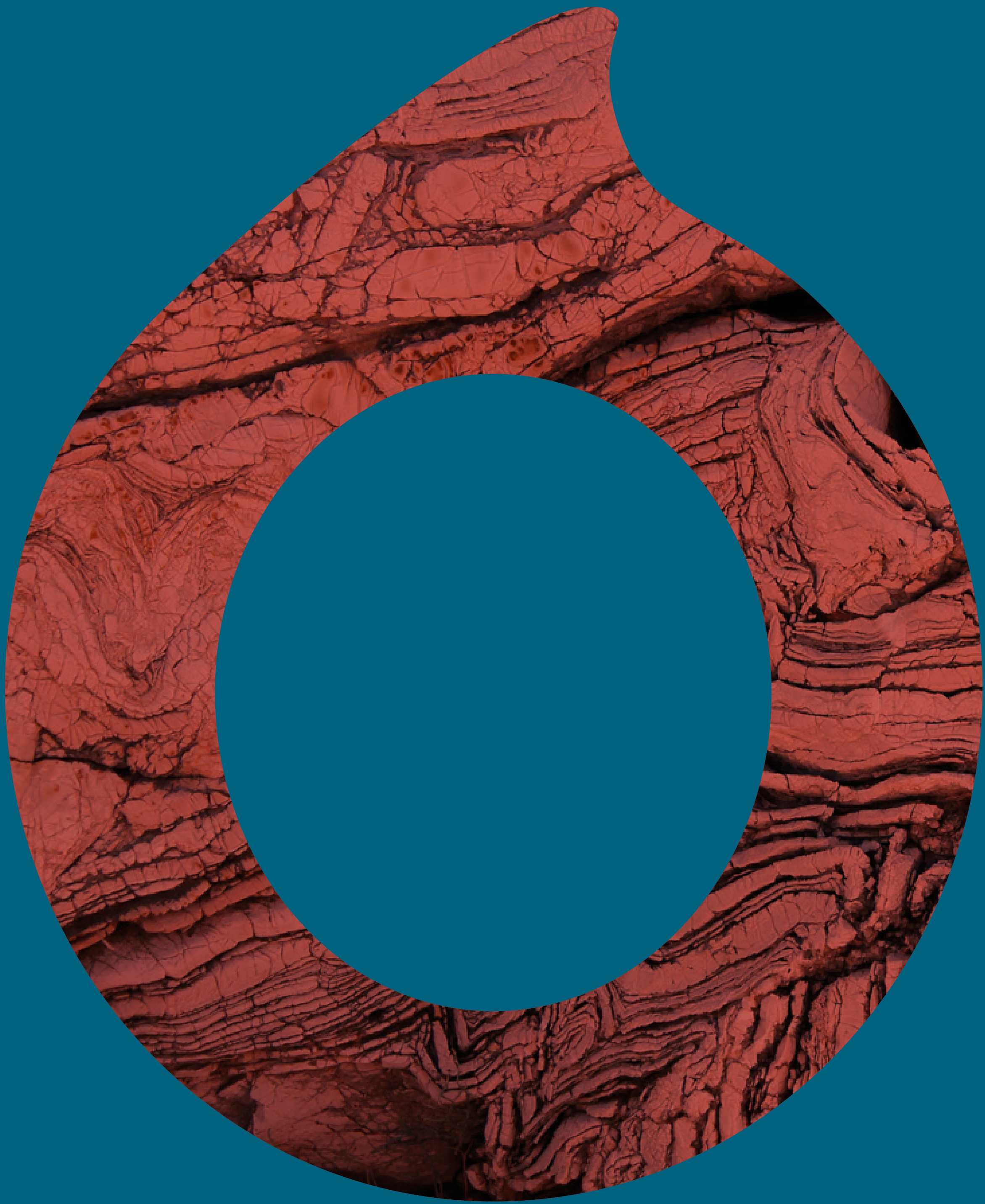
Has a background in well operations and petroleum technology. He graduated from Heriot-Watt University in 1987.

Børre Hauge Eriksen
Senior Explorationist

Børre Hauge Eriksen graduated from the University of Oslo in 2003 with Master's Degree in Structural Geology. He has more than 15 years of the petroleum industry experience from the US and Iraq. He has previously worked for ExxonMobil, Marathon Oil and Cantium with exploration projects located in Gulf of Mexico and Zagros. He has also some production and development experience from Alaska and the Gulf of Mexico.



Design: Apriil
Photo: Jeton Kaçaniku



concedo

Torvveien 1
1383 Asker
Norway

(47) 400 06 255
post@concedo.no