Annual Report 2024

Sval

Contents

Section I:

Introduction and BoD Report

This is Sval

Sval Energi AS (Sval or the Company) is an independent Norwegian energy company focusing on the exploration, development, and production of oil and gas. It ranks among the top 10 producers on the Norwegian Continental Shelf (NCS). Headquartered in Stavanger, with a branch office in Oslo, the Company had 135 employees by the end of 2024.

Sval holds a high-quality and diverse asset base, with interests in key NCS hubs. In 2024, Sval held equity shares in 16 producing fields and achieved a net production of 23.5 million barrels of oil equivalent. The balanced portfolio, split roughly equally between oil and gas, is highly cash generative with an average unit lifting cost of US$14/boe.

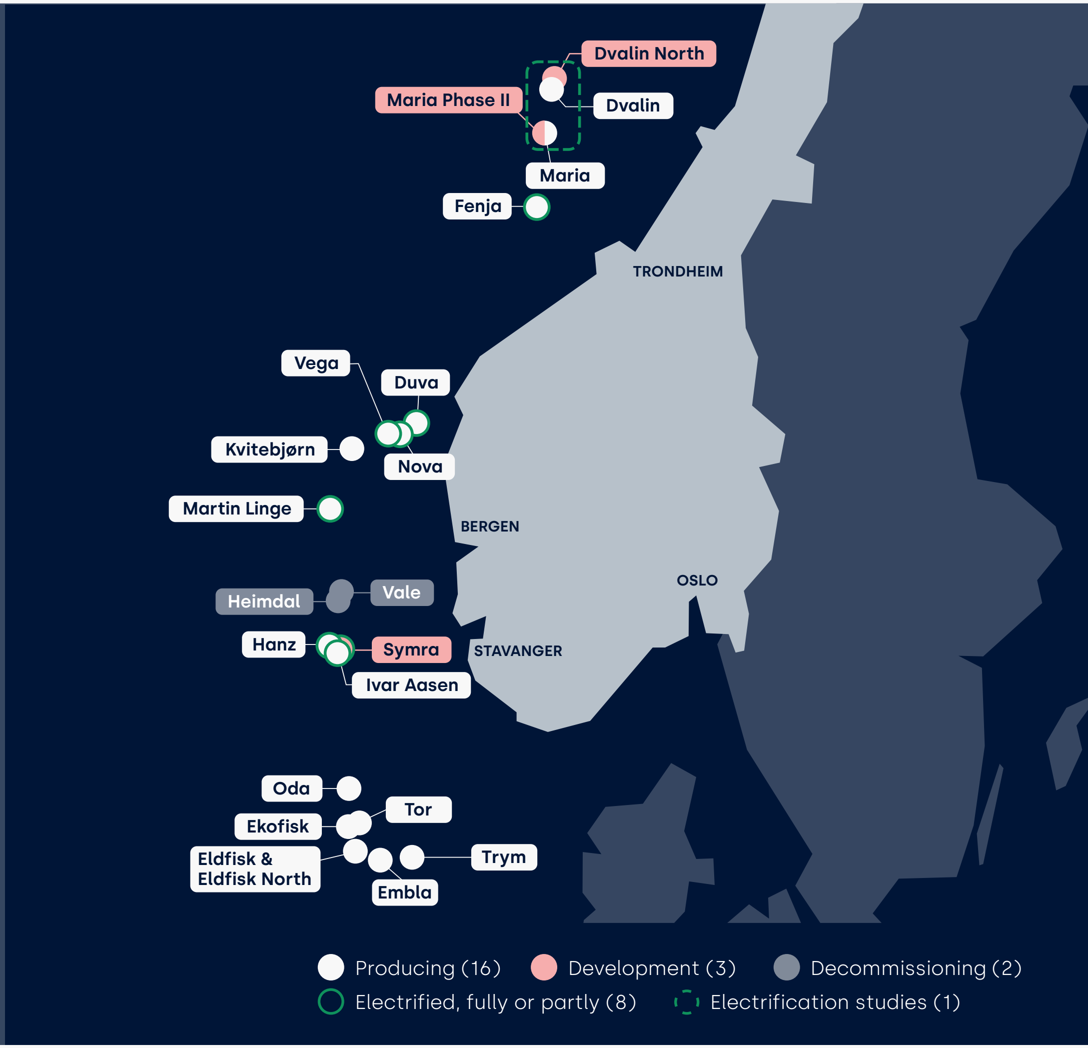
The Company has significant growth potential within its existing portfolio, with additional upside and production potential from organic growth in both producing assets, fields under development (Maria Phase II, Symra, Dvalin North) and discoveries (Cerisa, Ringhorne North, Beta), as well as redevelopment opportunities (Albuskjell, West Ekofisk). Furthermore, Sval has an attractive exploration portfolio with a continued exploration program planned for the coming years, including 4 firm wells.

Production (mmboe)
23.5

Total revenue (MUSD)
1 732

Taxes paid (MUSD)
895

Equity share Scope 1 and 2 GHG intensity (kg CO_2e/boe)
9.4



In addition to its oil and gas activities, Sval holds a 50 percent ownership in the Metsälamminkangas onshore wind farm in Finland, which produced around 335 GWh of renewable power in 2024.

Sval is a wholly owned subsidiary of Sval Energi Holding AS, which is controlled by HitecVision. On 7 March 2025, it was announced that DNO ASA had reached agreement to acquire 100 percent of the shares in Sval Energi Group AS from HitecVision. Sval Renewables AS and it's ownership in the MLK wind farm will be carved out prior to closing and is not part of the transaction. The effective date of the transaction is 1 January 2025, with expected completion mid-year 2025, subject to customary regulatory approvals from the Norwegian Ministry of Energy, the Norwegian Ministry of Finance and competition authorities.

Letter from the CEO

Dear reader,

I am delighted to present our first combined annual report, which includes the Sustainability Statement alongside the Board of Directors' Report and the Financial Statements.
This integration reflects Sval's commitment to transparency and accountability and highlights the key sustainability topics related to our activities.

We find ourselves in a time of significant fragmentation and uncertainty. With continued geopolitical instabilities, energy security remains top priority for Europe and the rest of the world. Norway's role as a stable and reliable supplier of energy remains crucial, particularly for Europe. As we navigate these challenging times, Sval's commitment to playing a role in providing secure energy is more important than ever.

Ensuring safe operations and the well-being of our employees and workers in the value chain remains the top priorities in Sval and is key to everything we do. We are committed to maintaining high efficiency, minimising costs, and reducing emissions and environmental footprint to achieve the most sustainable operations possible. We collaborate closely with our licence partners to achieve this.

Sval's path to success is based upon high-performing teams. While individual performance is valuable, true accomplishment is achieved through the collaboration of great teams. I would like to highlight some of our accomplishments in 2024 that I am very proud of:

We successfully started production from two new field development projects (Hanz and Eldfisk North) and produced a total of 64 thousand barrels of oil equivalents per day from sixteen fields. Our three ongoing development projects are progressing as planned, with first oil on track for this year, for Maria Phase II and 2026 for Symra and Dvalin North. Mergers and acquisitions have been an integral part of Sval's value creation strategy and in December 2024 the Company's share in the Halten East project was sold to Equinor in support of the ongoing efforts to optimise the portfolio.

The NCS continues to be an attractive area for exploration, and we believe there are still significant discoveries to be made. Our extensive exploration program focuses on prospects near existing infrastructure. In 2024, we achieved outstanding results participating in three new discoveries, two of which (Ringhorne North and Cerisa) are currently being progressed towards development. Additionally, Sval applied for and was awarded seven new licenses in the 2024 APA Awards, underscoring the high-quality work by our organisation.

Following a period of rapid inorganic growth, Sval is established as a material NCS player with high-quality assets and attractive growth opportunities. When I assumed the role of CEO of Sval in August 2024, it was with revised priorities. Sval is now focusing our efforts and ambitions towards maximizing value and production growth from our current portfolio, continue exploring for oil and gas resources near existing infrastructure, maintaining a robust cash flow and to deliver regular dividends. This shift required us to reassess our portfolio and operating model to create the greatest possible value from our assets.
In 2024 we signed an agreement to transfer the operatorship of Oda, our only operated producing field, to Aker BP, the operator of the host platform. Furthermore, we entered into agreements to divest the Trudvang carbon capture and storage (CCS) project. Following the completion of these agreements in 2025, Sval is primarily a non-operated oil and gas player on the NCS. These strategic changes prompted an organisational review aimed at streamlining our structure, which was successfully resolved through voluntary packages early in the first quarter of 2025.

In March 2025 it was announced that DNO ASA had reached agreement to acquire 100 percent of the shares in Sval Energi Group AS from HitecVision with expected completion mid-year 2025. Sval Renewables AS and it's ownership in the MLK wind farm will be carved out prior to closing and is not part of the transaction. We are excited to see what the future brings for our team and portfolio.

Halvor Engebretsen,
CEO

Board of Director's report 2024

Sval Energi AS (Sval or the Company) is a Norwegian energy company focusing on the exploration, development, and production of oil and gas, ranking amongst the largest producers on the NCS. The Company is headquartered in Stavanger and with a branch office in Oslo.

The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Sval Energi Holding AS which is controlled by HitecVision.

Producing assets

In 2024, Sval operated the Oda field and held equity shares in fifteen other producing assets. Total volumes produced in 2024 amounted to 23.5 million barrels of oil equivalents (boe). Oil accounted for 56 percent of the production, while gas and natural gas liquids (NGL) made up the remaining 44 percent. The average daily production in 2024 was 64 121 boe per day, with the four largest producers being Ekofisk, Martin Linge, Nova and Kvitebjørn.

Development projects

Throughout 2024, the Company participated in six development projects on the NCS which supports the Company's growth ambitions. By mid-year 2024, Hanz and Eldfisk North had been completed and put on stream. The other projects progressed as planned and Maria Phase II is estimated to start production in 2025, followed by Symra and Dvalin North in 2026. Additionally, the Company participated in the Halten East development project through 2024. In December, the Company's share in the project was sold to Equinor in support of the ongoing efforts to optimise the portfolio.

Exploration activities

Sval is an active explorer in Norway, which is an attractive region with significant opportunities. The Company's exploration activities are focused on prospects near its producing hubs. With the potential of utilising existing infrastructure Sval can achieve short lead times and attractive economics for discoveries. At the end of 2024, Sval's exploration portfolio consisted of 13 licenses. Sval is actively high grading its exploration portfolio and was awarded two new licenses (one as operator) and divested three licenses throughout 2024. The Company participated in three new discoveries on the NCS in 2024, two of which are being progressed towards development. Sval is currently planning four exploration wells in the period from 2025 to 2027.

Transition portfolio

Sval's wholly owned subsidiary, Sval Renewables AS, holds a 50 percent interest in the Metsälamminkangas (MLK) onshore wind farm in Finland. With 24 turbines and an installed capacity of 132 MW, MLK has an estimated gross annual power generation of 400 GWh. MLK has been operational since March 2022 and has an estimated operational life of 30 years.

In December 2024, Sval entered into agreements with Vår Energi CCS and INPEX Idemitsu Norge AS to divest its 40 percent equity stake in the Trudvang Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS) project.

The Financial Statements

The Company prepares and presents its accounts in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), as adopted by the European Union, and the Norwegian Accounting Act.

The accounting policies applied in the statutory Financial Statements for 2024 are consistent with those applied in the Statutory Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2023.

In accordance with the Norwegian Accounting Act, section 3-3a, the Board of Directors confirms that the Financial Statements of the Company have been prepared under the assumption of going concern. This assumption is based on cash flow forecasts for the coming years and the Company's sound economic and financial position.

The Board of Directors believes that the Financial Statements provide a true and fair view of the Company's result for 2024 and its financial position at year-end.

Income Statement

The Company's total income for 2024 was USD 1 804 164 thousand, compared to USD 2 038 467 thousand in 2023. This total consists of revenue from contracts with customers of USD 1 731 970 thousand and other operating income of USD 72 194 thousand. The decrease in income is attributed to slightly lower production and to lower gas prices in 2024 compared to 2023.

Total operating expenses for 2024 was USD 1 055 914 thousand, compared to USD 914 338 thousand in 2023. These expenses include production costs of USD 346 438 thousand, exploration expenses of USD 50 878 thousand, depreciation and impairment of USD 636 606 thousand, and other operating expenses of USD 21 992 thousand. The increase in operating expenses in 2024 is primarily related to the impairment of Martin Linge, amounting to USD 128 800 thousand.

Operating profit for 2024 was USD 748 249 thousand, with 23.5 million boe sold, compared to an operating profit of USD 1 124 130 thousand in 2023 with 24.2 million boe sold.

Net financial expense for 2024 was USD 85 836 thousand, compared to net financial expense of USD 53 991 thousand in 2023. This includes other financial income of USD 81 962 thousand, mainly comprising net foreign exchange gain of USD 64 504 thousand and realised gain on currency forward contracts of USD 17 458 thousand. Interest expenses amounted to USD 131 662 thousand, of which USD 69 053 thousand related to interest on bank borrowings, USD 33 499 thousand related to accretion of decommissioning provisions, and USD 39 653 thousand related to other interest expenses. Other financial expenses of USD 60 270 thousand were mainly related to unrealised of realised losses on currency forward contracts of USD 56 523 thousand.

Income tax expense for 2024 was USD 640 085 thousand, compared to USD 917 567 thousand in 2023. Tax payable was USD 461 088 thousand in 2024, compared to USD 734 180 thousand in 2023.

Profit for the year was USD 18 565 thousand in 2024, compared to USD 152 572 thousand in 2023. Additionally, there was comprehensive loss net after tax from hedge accounting amounting to USD 32 551 thousand. Consequently, the total comprehensive loss for 2024 was USD 14 007 thousand, compared to a total comprehensive income of USD 161 673 thousand in 2023.

Statement of Financial Position

The Company's total assets decreased in 2024 compared to 2023, amounting to USD 3 650 558 thousand at year-end 2024 compared to USD 4 466 142 thousand at year-end 2023.

Total non-current assets were USD 3 026 138 thousand as of 31 December 2024, a decrease from USD 3 602 287 thousand at year-end 2023. The main decrease in non-current asset was in property, plant, and equipment, primarily due to the impairment of Martin Linge.

Total current assets were USD 624 420 thousand as of 31 December 2024, a net decrease from USD 863 854 thousand at year-end 2023. The decrease in current assets is mainly due to lower value of hedge instruments, borrowings to shareholders and related parties, and other receivables, current.

Total equity as of 31 December 2024 was USD 183 368 thousand, a decrease from USD 276 335 thousand at year-end 2023. This corresponds to an equity ratio of 5.0 percent compared to 6.2 percent in 2023. In addition to the profit and other comprehensive income for the year, the change in equity was due to dividend to Sval Energi Holding AS in 2024 of USD 78 960 thousand.

Non-current liabilities were USD 2 164 963 thousand as of 31 December 2024 compared to USD 2 622 886 thousand at year-end 2023. The decrease was due to lower bank borrowings (USD 574 102 thousand in 2024 compared to USD 792 139 thousand in 2023), deferred tax (USD 854 630 thousand in 2024 compared to USD 979 215 thousand in 2023), and decommissioning provisions (USD 707 166 thousand in 2024 compared to USD 817 004 thousand in 2023).

Current liabilities were USD 1 302 227 thousand as of 31 December 2024 compared to USD 1 566 921 thousand at year-end 2023. The main driver for the decrease was significant lower tax payable (USD 461 088 thousand in 2024 compared to USD 734 180 thousand in 2023).

Cash Flow and Liquidity

Cash flow from operating activities was USD 565 390 thousand in 2024, compared to USD 566 564 thousand in 2023. Despite the net cash from operating activities remaining at the same level in both years, cash from operating activities adjusted for tax paid and tax indemnity refund have decreased with USD 536 864 thousand compared to 2023. The decrease in cash from operating activities is mainly due to lower production and higher gas prices in 2023, in addition to increased sales prepayment in 2023 of USD 317 182 thousand compared to decrease of USD 4 634 thousand in 2024. The decrease in operating cash flow is offset by decrease in taxes paid USD 894 571 thousand in 2024 from USD 1 402 572 thousand in 2023.

Net cash used in investment activities was USD 262 268 thousand in 2024, compared to USD 431 923 thousand in 2023. The decrease in cash used for investment was mainly due to an increase in proceeds from sale of assets, amounting to USD 117 492 thousand in 2024 (Halten East disposal), compared to USD 14 346 thousand in 2023.

Net cash used in financing activities was USD 313 578 thousand in 2024, compared to USD 494 695 thousand in 2023. Cash used in financing activities in 2024 was primarily related to net repayment of bank borrowings of USD 215 419 thousand, interest paid of USD 104 036 thousand, net proceeds from loan to shareholders and related parties of USD 72 951 thousand, and dividend payments of USD 67 000 thousand. In 2023, cash used in financing activities was mainly related to net repayment of bank borrowings of USD 238 978 thousand, interest paid of USD 100 249 thousand and dividend payments of USD 150 000 thousand.

Cash and cash equivalents as of 31 December 2024 were USD 146 134 thousand, compared to USD 162 198 thousand as of 31 December 2023.

Dividend

Sval distributed two dividends in 2024, amounting to USD 42 000 thousand in May and USD 36 960 thousand in December, compared to one dividend in October 2023 of USD 150 000 thousand.

The Company's sustainability approach

In 2024, Sval revised its Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) materiality assessment to align with the new EU Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD). This revision set the foundation for developing the ESG strategy and defining the reporting scope. The following section provides a summary of the Company's approach to each of the ESG areas. For further information of the work related to material sustainability topics, please refer to the Sustainability Statement included as Section II of this Annual Report and the Transparency Act Statement, which is published on Sval's website (www.sval-energi.no).

Environment

Environmental responsibility is integral to Sval's licence to operate. In the Sustainability Statement the Company provides insights into efforts to minimise emissions and pollution, as well as protect biodiversity and ecosystems.

Sval's commitment to reducing the negative environmental impact of its activities is outlined in the ESG Policy, the Health, Safety and Environment (HSE) Policy, and the dedicated Environmental Policy.

The Company's most significant environmental impact stems from greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. Sval collaborates with industry and licence partners to further decarbonise activities on the NCS. Sval's portfolio has a relatively low GHG footprint, with 6 out of 16 producing fields now fully or partly electrified with power from shore and further projects and studies ongoing as outlined in Section II, Environmental information.

Social

Safety remains a top priority in Sval as outlined in the HSE Policy, which details the requirements to protect the health and safety of its employees, and everyone involved in its activities. In 2024, Sval successfully completed an offshore inspection, maintenance, and repair operation at Oda, as well as decommissioning activities on Vale, without any safety incidents. None of the partner-operated fields experienced serious personnel injuries or major asset damage. Although Sval has no permanent offshore workers (all employees are office staff), it regularly audit partner-operated activities with a risk-based plan, reviewed annually by Sval's leadership team.

Absence from work due to illness remained relatively low (3.7 percent) in 2024, up from 2.7 percent in 2023.

The status of gender equality and actions to fulfil the activity obligation according to the Norwegian Equality and Anti-Discrimination Act §26 is incorporated into Section II, Social information, with an overview index found in the Appendix. Sval actively and systematically promotes equality and prevent discrimination in the workplace. In 2024, the Leadership Development Program for all leaders included dedicated modules on diversity and inclusion. By year-end 2024, the Company had 135 permanent employees in Norway, with 36 percent women and 64 percent men representing 18 different nationalities. In Q3 2024, the executive leadership team (ELT) was restructured and now reflects an equal representation of two women and two men.

In 2024, Sval continued its efforts on human rights and decent working conditions to safeguard workers in the value chain, as described in the Transparency Act Statement.

Governance

Sval is committed to responsible corporate governance, adhering to laws and fostering a culture of ethics and compliance. Governance remains high on the agenda for the Board and ELT. There have been no reported cases of non-compliance with laws and regulations in the fiscal year of 2024. Throughout 2024, the Company continued to enhance compliance and ethical practices through the Comply and Behave program, which is further described in Section II, Governance information.

Reporting of payments to governments

The Company is reporting on payments to governments in accordance with section 3-3d) of the Norwegian Accounting Act. The report is available on the Company's website (www.sval-energi.no).

Financial risk

Liquidity risk and cash management

The Company ensures access to sufficient liquidity to meet anticipated cash needs through detailed liquidity forecasts and the utilisation of available free-cash resources or available credit line headroom, maintaining an acceptable liquidity margin.

Commodity price risk

Fluctuation in oil and gas prices represent a key financial risk for the Company. In 2024, there was significant volatility in both oil and gas prices, although the realised prices were relatively high in a historical context. To mitigate some of the commodity price risk, Sval uses financial derivatives to protect against downside price movements for both oil and gas.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk refers to the potential reduction in asset value and profitability due to adverse variations in interest rates. The Company is primarily exposed to this risk through its third-party bank debt, which is offered on floating rate terms. The Company monitors its interest rate exposure and regularly considers the use of interest rate derivatives to reduce this risk and protect its liquidity position.

Foreign exchange rate risk

The Company faces foreign exchange rate risk due to revenues and expenditures being largely denominated in different currencies. Crude oil and NGL revenues are all USD denominated, while dry gas revenues are denominated in EUR and GBP, depending on whether it is sold to the European continent or the UK. Some revenues, such as the resale of transportation capacity, are NOK denominated. The majority of costs, including tax payments, are NOK denominated, although there is some USD exposure related to ongoing development projects and drilling of production and exploration wells, as well as some costs incurred in EUR and GBP.

At the balance sheet date, the Company's main non-current financing is in USD. Rapid and significant fluctuations in USD against EUR, GBP and NOK may adversely affect the Company's liquidity. The foreign exchange exposure is actively monitored and hedged using financial derivatives, primarily foreign exchange forward contracts.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of potential loss arising when a counterparty is unable to fulfil its obligations. The Company assesses that it is exposed to credit risk amongst others in relation to payment of petroleum revenues and various obligations.

The Company monitors credit risk by periodic assessments of the creditworthiness of its counterparties and will consider adequate corrective actions in case of negative developments in creditworthiness.

Financial climate risk
Sval identifies and assesses climate risks and opportunities across its business in line with the recommendations of the Taskforce for Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) framework, as further described in Section II. Material climate risks are considered when developing strategies and financial plans.

Board of Directors

The Board of Directors is composed of five members, who are nominated through the general meeting and serve for a period of two years from their initial appointment in accordance with section 6-6 of the Norwegian Companies Act. The Board is tasked with approving all significant transactions of the Company, including debt refinancing, acquisitions, disposals, and the issuance of additional equity shares. Regular meetings are held between the Board and the executive management of the Company. Both the Board of Directors and the CEO are covered by the Company's directors' and officers' liability insurance.

Subsequent events and outlook

Sval transferred the Oda operatorship to Aker BP on 1 February 2025, while retaining the 70 percent ownership stake.

In December 2024, Sval entered into agreements with Vår Energi CCS and INPEX Idemitsu Norge AS to divest its 40 percent equity stake in the Trudvang CCS project. The divestments were completed 28 February 2025.

In January 2025 it was announced that the Company had been awarded seven new exploration licences in the 2024 APA Awards, of which two as operator and five as partner.

Following changes, the portfolio and operating model the Company announced a reorganisation and downsizing in January 2025. This was concluded on a voluntary basis and the new organisation went live in February 2025.

On 7 March 2025, it was announced that DNO ASA had reached agreement to acquire 100 percent of the shares in Sval Energi Group AS from HitecVision. Sval Renewables AS and it's ownership in the MLK wind farm will be carved out prior to closing and is not part of the transaction. The effective date of the transaction is 1 January 2025, with expected completion mid-year 2025, subject to customary regulatory approvals from the Norwegian Ministry of Energy, the Norwegian Ministry of Finance and competition authorities.

Stavanger, 10 April 2025
The Board of Directors and the CEO of Sval Energi AS
Signed electronically

Einar Gjelsvik Chair	**Grethe Kristin Moen** Board member	**Timothy Dodson** Board member
Kristin Gjertsen Board member	**John Nicholas Knight** Board member	**Halvor Engebretsen** Chief Executive Officer

Section II:

Sustainability Statement

General information

Basis for preparation

General basis for preparation of the sustainability statements

The reporting scope and period for the sustainability statement are aligned with the financial reporting for Sval Energi AS (Sval). The 50 percent ownership in Metsälamminkangas (MLK) wind farm, owned through Sval Renewables AS and Sval Wind Farm Oy, is accounted for using the equity method (IAS 28) in the Financial Statements and treated as an investment in the sustainability statement. Throughout 2024 Sval held a 40 percent working interest in, and the operatorship of, the Trudvang carbon storage licence, managed by Trudvang CCS ANS. At the end of the year Sval entered into agreements to divest its interest in the licence, and the transactions closed at the end of February 2025 after receiving the necessary approvals. Trudvang is described as a greenhouse gas (GHG) mitigation project in the reporting year but is not considered in strategic statements.

The statement is focused on Sval own operations, i.e. exploration for- and production of oil and gas, including the equity share of partner operated activities. While upstream and downstream activities in the value chain are considered in the double materiality assessment (DMA), the data for these activities generally has a lower level of maturity than for own operations.

The statement has been prepared with reference to the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI). Our GRI Index, based on GRI 11: Sector Standard for Oil & Gas (2021), is available as an Appendix to this statement. The 2024 materiality assessment has been conducted as a double materiality assessment in accordance with the new European Sustainability Reporting Standard (ESRS) covering both impact and financial materiality. The impact materiality covers the requirements in GRI. Structure and content have also been further aligned towards the ESRS standards as compared to the 2023 report.

The report references the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD), the GHG Protocol and the UN Global Compact.

This report has been approved by Sval's Board of Directors (Board). It has been reviewed by relevant senior and executive managers and the Audit, Risk and Sustainability Committee. Deloitte, as our independent auditor, has provided limited assurance on the GRI Index, including key performance indicators (KPIs) in this report.

Disclosures in relation to specific circumstances

Time horizons

The time horizons used for climate risk are: Short = 0-2 years, Medium = 2-5 years, Long = 5+ years. These are aligned to those used for Sval enterprise risk management, resulting in a slight deviation from the short and medium time periods recommended by ESRS (0-1 years and 1-5 years).

Value chain estimations, sources of estimation and outcome uncertainty

The reporting on GHG includes Sval upstream and downstream value chain for both operated and partner-operated activities, from exploration, production, distribution and to the end use of products to the extent data has been available and found material. Scope 1 and 2 data are high quality data from Sval own activities, while most of the Scope 3 data is estimated using industry factors.

For other environmental topics the equity share numerical data is not included. However, narratives have an equity share perspective on impact, risk and opportunity (IRO) management in accordance with our see-to-duty as a partner.

Extensive and high-quality Health, Safety and Environment (HSE) data forms the basis for reporting on own workforce and workers in the value chain. Sval is mapping impacts and risks related to working conditions and human rights in response to the Norwegian Transparency Act, although the data quality for these topics is still developing.

Disclosures relating to other Norwegian legislation

Requirements pertaining to the Accounting Act §2-2 on working conditions and environmental impacts is covered in the Social Information and Environmental Information chapters.

Requirements pertaining to the Norwegian Equality and Anti-discrimination Act is fully covered in the Social Information chapter. An overview of where this information is found is given in the Equality and anti-discrimination index in Appendix.

Requirements under the Norwegian Transparency Act relating to decent working conditions and human rights, is largely covered in the chapter on Workers in the value chain - human rights and decent working conditions (page 45), while a full standalone statement signed by the Board is also available on the Sval website.

Governance

The role of the administrative, management and supervisory bodies

The composition, diversity and skills of the administrative, management and supervisory bodies

Our administrative, management, and supervisory bodies consist of individuals with diverse expertise, backgrounds, and perspectives, ensuring robust governance and strategic oversight of Sval's activities. This includes knowledge and expertise in material environmental, social, and governance (ESG) topics.

Sval's Board has a 2:3 gender ratio, with two (2) women and three (3) men. No Sval executives serve on the Board and there are currently no Board members elected by the employees.

Some members of the Board and the Boards' Audit, Risk and Sustainability Committee (ARSC) have participated in training pertaining to the Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD).

The role of the Board of Directors and its sub-committees

The Board is ultimately responsible for overseeing and guiding the company's governance, management, and decision-making concerning climate, environmental and social impacts, risks and opportunities. The Board members are listed in the Board of Directors report.

The Board has two sub-committees with the mandate to manage ESG related matters, namely the ARSC and the Compensation Committee. During 2024 the Audit and Risk Committee and the Sustainability Committee were merged into one in response to the approaching CSRD requirements, which merge financial and sustainability reporting.

The ARSC supports the Board on sustainability matters and ensures the effectiveness of the company's internal control and enterprise risk management systems. Relevant sustainability matters include the double materiality assessment, strategy development, policies, target setting, due diligence processes, stakeholder engagement, and reporting. Material business risks and opportunities identified by the company, including those relating to climate change, are discussed with ARSC before being presented to the Board.

The committee holds quarterly meetings in addition to ad-hoc work meetings and receives regular updates and information on relevant sustainability matters from the administration.

The results from the 2024 double materiality assessment, including the material impacts, risk and opportunities (IRO's), were addressed and approved by the ARSC on behalf of the Board.

The Compensation Committee is responsible for approving the company's remuneration processes and ensuring they align with the company strategy.

The role of management

The CEO oversees the strategic direction of the organisation and supervises the day-to-day operations together with the other members of the Executive Leadership Team (ELT). The ELT is responsible for implementing and following up on policies, processes, and procedures for managing sustainability related impacts and risks. The ELT collaborates with the Board to decide Sval's ESG-related targets and is accountable for performance against agreed targets. Members of the ELT are also sponsors for each of the environmental, social and governance areas. The role of sponsor involves endorsing the double materiality assessments (IRO's and scoring) for applicable standards, to ensure involvement and ownership at ELT level.

The Sustainability Manager is responsible for developing policies, processes, and procedures for managing sustainability related matters. The responsibility for delivering on Sval's sustainability-related ambitions lies within the respective business areas. Line managers and licence asset managers are responsible for defining and implementing relevant actions.

Statement on sustainability due diligence

Due diligence activities to identify actual or potential impacts relating to ESG topics are an integrated part of our business activities, ensuring we meet the required standards of corporate responsibility and transparency.

Environmental Due Diligence: We conduct a range of assessments of environmental impacts or risks relating to our business activities. This includes data collection and reporting on GHG emissions and discharges to sea. Potential impacts on biodiversity and species are monitored through impact studies and research program.

We use asset and area-specific data, expertise and knowledge available in our value chain, as well as scientific reports relating to the relevant matters.

Social Due Diligence: We monitor the health, safety, and well-being of our workforce through employee surveys and statistical Human Relations (HR) and HSE data, and regular meetings in the work environment committee. For workers in the value chain, we utilise our access to an extensive set of health and safety data through our licence partnerships. Due diligence relating to human rights and decent working conditions for workers in the value chain follows the processes described in the chapter on Workers in the value chain - human rights and decent working conditions (page 45).

Governance Due Diligence: Our governance framework is designed to uphold high standards of ethical business practices and ensure robust internal controls. We conduct an annual compliance review to ensure that our operations adhere to legal and regulatory requirements, fostering a culture of transparency and integrity. Our due diligence activities include reviews of governance structures, policies, and procedures to mitigate risks and enhance accountability across all levels of the organisation. We also perform internal audits, enabling us to proactively identify and address any potential issues.

Further details of the due diligence activities are described in the respective Environmental Information, Social Information and Governance Information chapters.

Risk management and internal controls over sustainability reporting

A framework for risk management and internal controls over sustainability reporting is under development. This will be further aligned to the principles outlined in the CSRD and Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO) Internal Controls of Sustainability Reporting (ICSR) framework. Some of the key components and status are described below.

- **Control Environment:** Sval's commitment to integrity and ethical values is outlined in Sval's Code of Conduct. Governance and organisational structures are in place as described in this report, with oversight responsibilities integrated into the ARSC. A suite of ESG related policies and procedures are in place, and some targets have been established.

- **Risk Assessment:** ESG risks are an integrated part of enterprise risk management in Sval, with focus on HSE risk. Separate risk sessions are conducted on climate risk and human rights to ensure sufficient focus, and the risks are managed through Sval's risk management tool. Risks related to greenwashing (fraud risk) are included under climate risk, and compliance risks related to the introduction of new laws and regulations are monitored through the annual management review process and regular meetings with the ARSC.

- **Control Activities:** Sval performs control activities in line with relevant processes and procedures (e.g. GHG reporting procedure), to ensure the quality and correctness of critical data. Software tools with built in control functionalities are used for data management of important ESG data such as HSE, HR, GHG and environmental data. The sustainability statement is reviewed by senior managers for relevant disciplines and business units, and it is also reviewed by the ARSC prior to Board approval. Independent auditors perform limited assurance of the sustainability statement with reference to GRI.

- **Information and Communication:** Internal communications include town hall meetings, meetings in the emission reduction forum, and training sessions on special topics and governance documents. External communications include annual ESG reports and continuous stakeholder dialogues.

- **Monitoring Activities:** Sval delivers quarterly ESG reports to the owner and attend owner bi-annual ESG forums. The Board's ARSC holds minimum quarterly meetings in addition to ad-hoc work-meetings. In 2024, Sval performed an independent GAP analysis against CSRD requirements.

In summary, this approach helps Sval manage risks and maintain internal control over sustainability reporting.

Strategy

Strategy, business model and value chain

A description of Sval, the number of employees, and the company strategy and business model can be found in Section I This is Sval and in this Section II, Social Information. In short, Sval operates in the upstream part of the oil and gas value chain. Oil and gas are sold to the market in response to market demands, mostly to Europe and UK via trading companies.

Sval's operated supply chain activities are limited given our predominant role as a partner in oil and gas licenses, however we are involved in multiple supply chain activities as a partner. Sval has no activities in the midstream or downstream oil and gas value chain segments, and as such has limited influence on the end use of the products.

Oil and gas in the energy transition

Sval's strategy in relation to the energy transition should be seen in the context of oil and gas' role in the global and regional energy system. Oil and gas are expected to be part of the energy mix for the foreseeable future, also in most net zero scenarios[1][2].

Norway's oil and gas production currently covers about 2 percent of global crude and natural gas demand, and around 30 percent of Europe's gas demand[3]. Most of the Norwegian gas to Europe is exported through pipelines, resulting in higher energy efficiency and lower GHG footprint than Liquified Natural Gas (LNG). In the short to medium term, gas contributes to replacing coal and serves as a complementary energy source to intermittent solar and wind energy.

At the same time, GHG emissions from fossil fuels are the leading cause of human-induced climate change. As such, carbon and methane emissions are the most material negative impacts from the oil and gas industry. The Norwegian oil and gas industry's commitment to reducing emissions is set out in KonKraft[4] climate strategy for the NCS. This includes a target of 50 percent reduction in GHG emissions by 2030 compared to 2005 levels, with a long-term ambition to be near zero by 2050.

Norway's oil and gas in a sustainability context

Providing the energy needed in the safest, most environmentally and socially sound way is a joint industry priority on the NCS. This commitment is supported by a strong track record and a legacy of high regulatory standards and compliance, stringent environmental regulations as well as an uncompromising focus on health and safety. Some of the most important ESG-related regulations in Norway include the Human Rights Act, the Working Environment Act, the Gender Equality and Discrimination Act, the Act on Biodiversity, the Pollution Control Act and the Transparency Act, as well as national legislation incorporating Norway's international commitments.

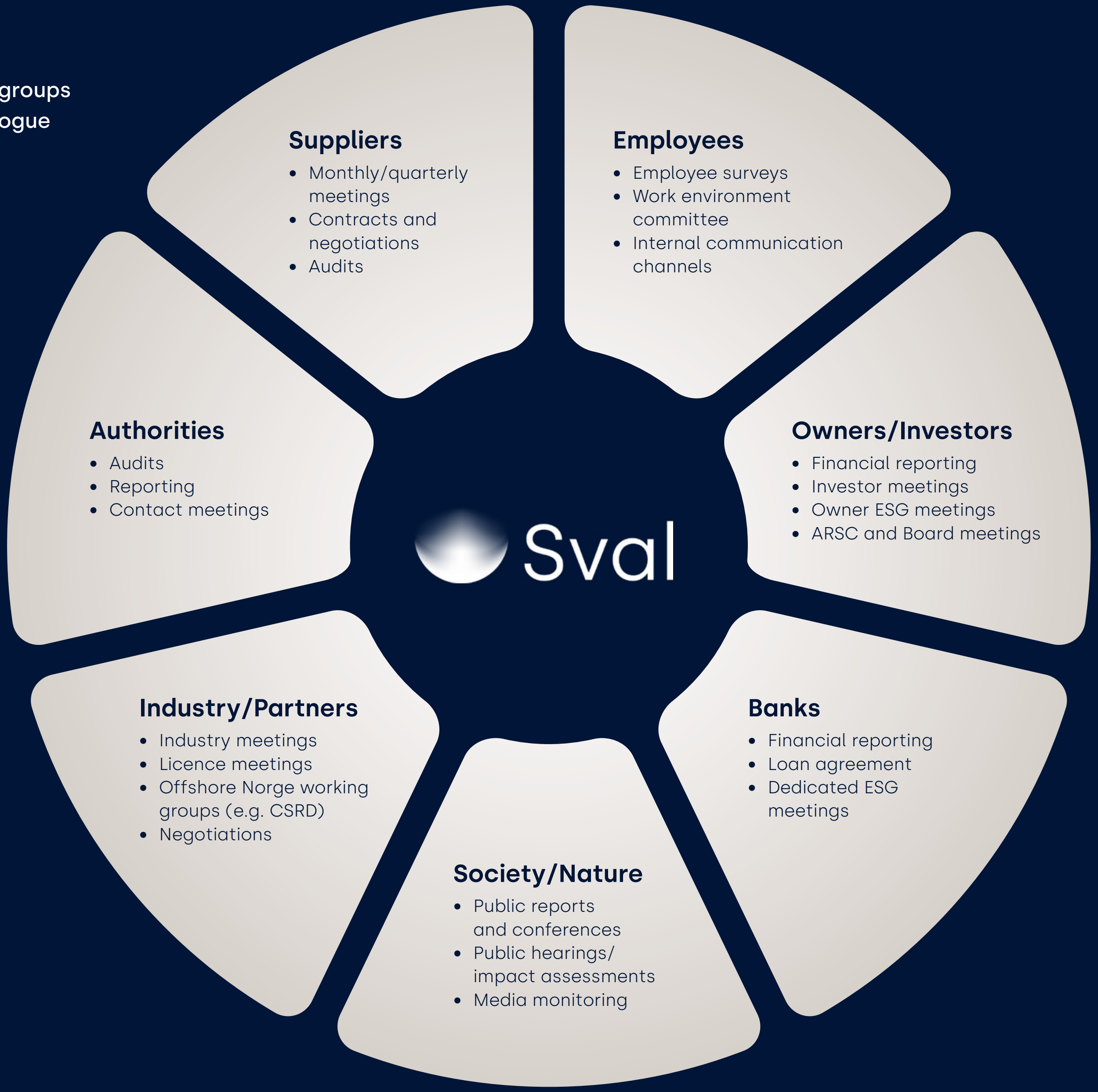
The NCS' performance on GHG emissions related to exploration and production is world leading[6], driven by regulations such as the Norwegian CO_2 tax, the regulation of operational flaring and cold venting, and requirements for electrification. The NCS also has regulatory requirements for asset integrity, preventing leaks and fugitive emissions. This regulatory landscape has also brought methane emissions to around 10 percent of the global average for oil and gas producers[5].

Discharges to sea and waste handling are also strictly regulated through a permitting system, and discharges have remained far below regulatory requirements for concentration levels and permits set by authorities for decades[6]. There have also been proactive efforts over many years on substitution of chemicals to reduce risk of negative environmental impacts. Transparent and consistent reporting is ensured through common guidelines.

High standards and requirements related to health and safety have been hallmarks of the NCS for decades. The total number of defined hazards and accident conditions has seen a sharp decline since the beginning of the 2000s, and all accidents or "near miss" occurrences are required to be reported and followed up to ensure learning and improvement. The partnership structure on the NCS encourages the industry to work together, and this has also been one of the success-factors helping to create an industry culture prioritising safe operations, transparency, and accountability.

1) World Energy Outlook 2024 – Analysis - IEA
2) Energy Transition Outlook 2024
3) Eksportverdier og volumer av norsk olje og gass - Norskpetroleum.no
4) the-energy-future-of-tomorrow-on-the-ncs-status-2024.pdf
5) Source Offshore Norge – Climate Strategy towards 2030, Status Report 2022, page 21
6) Offshore Norge – Klima og miljørapport 2024

Figure 1: Stakeholder groups and activities for dialogue



Interests and views of stakeholders

Throughout 2024, we have actively monitored the views and input from stakeholders relating to sustainability issues through dialogues in various forums and day-to-day activities. Our stakeholders include owners and investors, banks, authorities and regulatory bodies, employees, suppliers, society, partners and the industry at large. This ongoing dialogue keeps us informed about stakeholder expectations, industry trends and best practices. The most important stakeholder groups and forms of dialogue are illustrated in Figure 1.

Within the stakeholder groups there are affected stakeholders such as own and suppliers' employees, society and local communities and nature as a silent stakeholder. There are also users of the sustainability statement such as investors, banks, authorities, future employees and NGO's.

As part of the materiality assessment process, Sval has previously conducted in-depth interviews with internal and external stakeholders, including representatives from most of the groups shown in Figure 1, as well as an employee ESG survey. These types of in-depth exercises will be revisited in case of material changes to Sval's context, company portfolio or strategy.

Material IROs and their interaction with strategy and business model

Table 1 summarises the most substantial impacts, risks and opportunities (IROs) identified in the double materiality assessment. These form the basis for the content of this report and will be further described in the relevant chapters.

Table 1: Sval material impacts, risks and opportunities

	Topic and sub-topic	Material actual and potential impacts	Financial risks	Financial opportunities
Environment	**Climate change** Climate change mitigation/ adaptation Energy	GHG emissions from production and use of oil and gas (upstream: steel, cement, chemicals and services, own operations: extraction and processing and downstream activities: refining and use of products). Energy consumption for oil and gas production (own operations) Energy production from onshore windfarm (own operations)	Oil and gas price volatility Changes to regulatory and fiscal framework Access to/ increased cost of capital Cost of emissions Reputational impacts with impact on partnerships, recruitment/ retainment, licensing etc Physical climate impact on supply chain activities and installations	NCS known to produce “advantaged” barrels (low emissions/ high social standards) Low carbon intensity could be a competitive advantage, and also improve the valuation of the company Enhanced reputation from contributing to renewable energy production
Environment	**Pollution** Pollution of water	Potential for major accident resulting in substances of concern discharged to sea Planned discharges of chemicals to sea (substances of concern, in line with permitting system)	Accidental spill with major impact on living organisms and food resources can lead to loss of licence to operate, fines, liabilities or major reputational damage.	
Environment	**Biodiversity** Impacts on biodiversity and ecosystems	GHG emissions causing climate change which impacts biodiversity Potential negative impacts on species around offshore installations from planned and unplanned discharges to sea	Accidental spill with major impact on living organisms and food resources can lead to loss of licence to operate, fines, liabilities or major reputational damage.	
Social	**Own workforce** Working conditions Equal treatment and opportunities	Health and safety impacts (Vale campaign, slips, trips and falls) Better than average working conditions results in net positive impacts for workforce Contributing to improved gender equality within industry Inclusion in the workplace is important for the working environment and employee's health and wellbeing Training and skills development	Insufficient training could cause suboptimal performance	Better than average working conditions, focus on equal rights and an inclusive working environment could help with attracting and retaining a highly skilled workforce A motivated workforce could improve productivity
Social	**Workers in the value chain** Working conditions Other work-related rights	Potential for major accident impacting health and safety of workers in the value chain Potential breaches of workers- and human rights (modern slavery, child labour) in supply chain	Licence to operate, legal and reputational risk related to potential accidents, injuries and fatalities Legal and reputational risk due to poor working conditions and/or human rights violations in supply chain (ref. Norwegian Transparency Act)	
Governance	**Business conduct** Corporate culture and ethical business practices Protection of whistleblowers	Sval foster a corporate culture where people speak up about wrongdoings, and with positive impact for people and society and limiting negative impact on the environment, e.g. through its Code of Conduct and related training.	Breaches of Sval's Code of Conduct can result in negative reputational damage. Systematic breaches can also result in direct financial losses Legal and reputational impact in case of insufficient protection of whistleblowers	A strong and healthy corporate culture can result in a motivated workforce and increased productivity

The outcome of the double materiality assessment indicates that Sval has several impacts, risks and opportunities associated with sustainability topics outlined by the CSRD. Each topic is categorised under the key overarching environmental, social and governance themes as shown in Table 2.

The material topics are largely the same as in 2023 but have been restructured and rephrased according to the ESRS topics and sub-topics.

Environmental responsibility is fundamental to our licence to operate. Climate change is considered a strategic topic given the significant GHG emissions associated with our products and the related financial risks and opportunities. Pollution remains a concern, with nature as a silent stakeholder, and biodiversity and ecosystems are impacted by climate change as a direct impact driver. Waste was included in 2023 but has been excluded in 2024 due to limited decommissioning activities and thereby limited waste. This topic may re-emerge depending on future activities during the reporting period.

Within the Social topics, we maintain our fundamental commitment to safeguarding people, both within our own workforce and throughout our value chain. We prioritise occupational health and safety and will continue to implement measures to foster inclusion and diversity. These topics are central to our company culture.

For workers in our value chain, topics related to human rights and decent working conditions align with the requirements under the Norwegian Transparency Act. No serious impacts or risks are identified so far, but we continue to monitor potential negative impacts in our value chain.

We are committed to conducting our business to high ethical standards and consider the areas within governance as foundational factors that must be in place. Our corporate culture and ethical business practices cover all aspects of how we conduct our business. However, the resulting risk levels based on scoring in accordance with Sval risk matrix is low for most of these topics. As a result, we have reduced the number of topics to Corporate Culture and Protection of Whistleblowers. Cyber security has also been removed as a sustainability topic, although it remains high on the agenda in terms of enterprise risk.

Table 2: Sval material sustainability topics

Environment	Social	Governance
Climate change	Working conditions	Corporate culture
Pollution	Equal treament and opportunities for all	Protection of whistleblowers
Biodiversity & Ecosystems	Human rights and decent working conditions for workers in the value chain	

Impact, risk and opportunity management

Description of the processes to identify and assess material IROs

Process of the double materiality assessment

Sval revise its materiality assessment as part of an annual and stepwise process – see Figure 2.

The results from this assessment form the basis of our ESG strategy and serve as a framework for the contents of the Sustainability Statement.

The new reporting directive requires assessment of the impacts, risks and opportunities related to a pre-defined set of ESG topics considering both Sval's actual and potential impacts on people and planet, as well as the outside world's impact on the company's value creation.

To ensure involvement and ownership from internal stakeholders and subject matter experts, we have set up a structure with cross functional workgroups and sponsors from the ELT. Prior to the work sessions, we conducted training for

Figure 2: Process of the double materiality assessment in Sval

Step 1

Establish business context and stakeholder engagement

- Map value chain, business activities and stakeholders.
- Evaluate value chain based on available information.

Step 2

Identify impacts, risks and opportunities

- Identify potential material topics and related impacts, risks and opportunities. As part of this assess potential financial risks resulting from actual or potential impacts.
- Leverage insight from previous materiality assessments, existing risk registers, including the TCFD risk register, while working systematically through the list of pre-defined ESRS topics, sub-topics and sub-sub-topics, and document the information in the DMA Excel tool.
- Establish long list in multidiscipline workgroups within environmental, social and governance areas.

Step 3

Prioritise impacts, risks and opportunities

- Evaluate identified impacts, risks, and opportunities (IRO's) using best available knowledge and documentation.
- Score the potential and actual impacts based on the criteria scale, scope, irremediable character and likelihood. Financial risks and opportunities are scored based on their potential consequence and probability of occurrence.
- Scoring and thresholds are aligned with Sval risk evaluation matrix using a scale from 1-6 and the threshold for materiality is set at the border between high and medium risks.
- Additional topics of material interest for relevant stakeholder groups and overlapping regulatory reporting requirements are considered at the end. Knowledge from stakeholder dialogues is utilised in this process (ref. Figure 1).

Step 4

Validate, report and monitor

- Consult the ELT and ARSC to ensure strategic alignment and inform the Board of the outcome.
- The double materiality assessment is updated in case of material changes to context or circumstances, or in case new and relevant information becomes available.

the participants, led by experts on the process of the double materiality assessment.

Processes to identify and assess material climate-related IRO's

Sval identifies and manages climate risks and opportunities as an integrated part of Sval's risk management system in line with the recommendations of the TCFD framework. The disclosures are covered in this report, and an overview of where this information is found is given in the TCFD index in the Appendix. The identification of climate-related risks and opportunities is amongst other done in dedicated climate risk sessions with Sval's leadership team, and transition and physical risks are assessed over the short, medium and long-term. These risks are integrated into the DMA process.

Integration with Sval business and risk management systems

The business management system (BMS) is Sval's main tool to ensure that we identify, understand, and manage impacts and risks in our operations, including those relating to sustainability topics. The BMS is further described in the Governance Information chapter. The integration of the DMA process with Sval risk management process is achieved through the following actions:

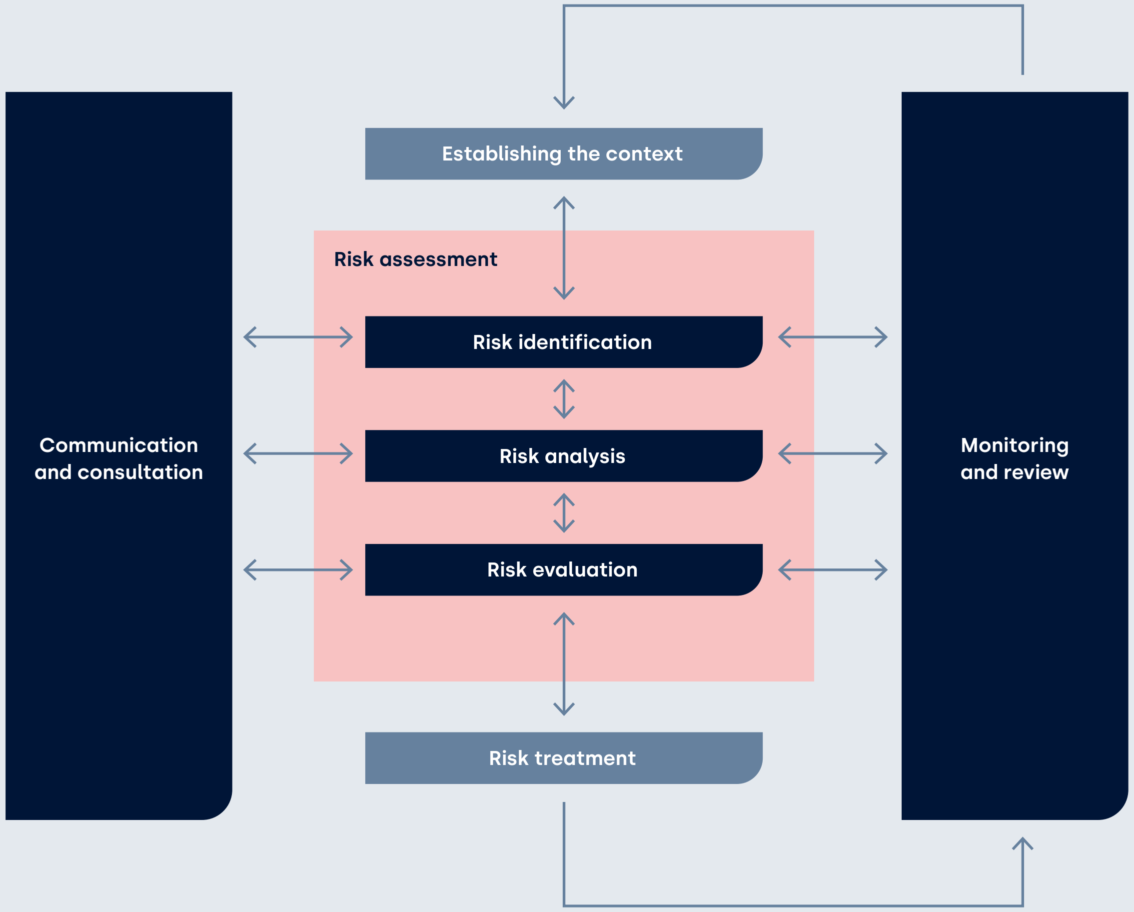
1. Any ESG related risks and impacts identified through our normal risk management processes are integrated into the DMA process in Step 2, ref. Figure 2.
2. Any new and material risks and impacts identified through the DMA process are integrated into our enterprise risk management process and managed accordingly.

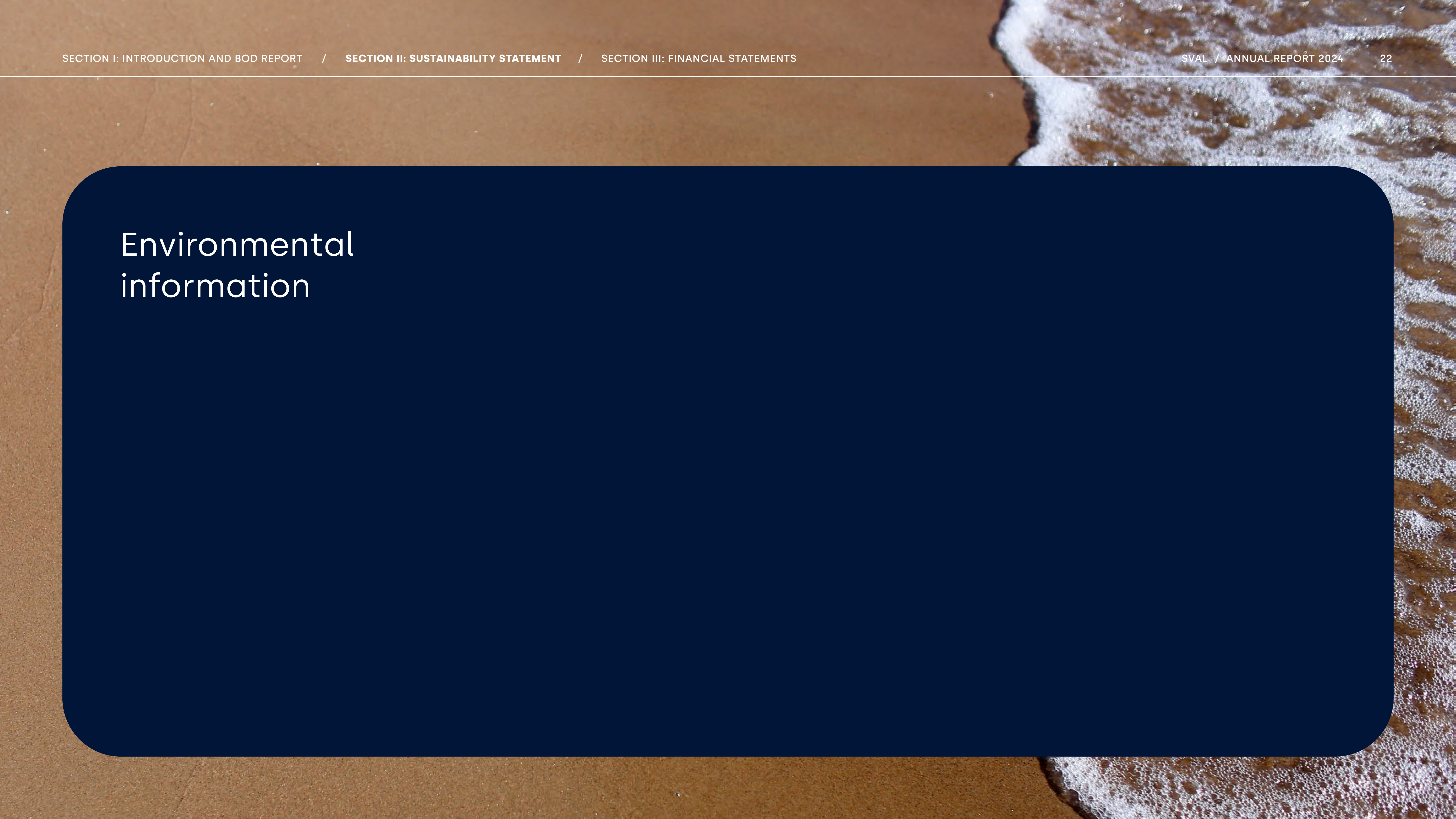
Sval risk assessment process follows the NORSOK Z013 standard for offshore petroleum activities. With respect to environmental risk analysis, Offshore Norge's method description ERA Acute[1] is used. The framework is structured as shown in Figure 3.

Risk management is one of the key management tools and serves as a basis for decisions at all levels. The process allows and helps us to proactively safeguard health, safety and the environment and prioritise deployment of its resources (financial and personnel) within areas that could significantly threaten business objectives. Risk management also forms the basis for key controlling and assurance activities in Sval, such as audit planning.

1) ERA Acute - Offshore Norge

Figure 3: Risk management framework in Sval





Environmental information

Climate change

Climate change strategy

Transition plan for climate change mitigation

Strategy alignment with Paris Agreement
With reference to the chapter on Targets related to climate change mitigation (page 28), Sval support the industry goals as formulated in the Konkraft climate strategy: *"The oil and gas industry in Norway will reduce its absolute greenhouse gas emissions by 50 percent by 2030 compared to 2005, and further reduce emissions to near zero by 2050."*

Sval is an energy company primarily focused on oil and gas production. The emissions from our activities and products are closely correlated to our production levels. With Sval's current portfolio, both production and emissions are expected to decline in the long term, approaching zero by 2050. Consequently, Sval's emissions projections for all scopes resemble the long-term goal of the Paris Agreement.

Investments into the oil and gas activities in 2023 and 2024 are presented in the Financial Statements and Statement of Cash Flows.

Decarbonisation levers and actions
With respect to Scope 1 emissions the continued electrification of the offshore facilities is by far the most efficient reduction lever[1]. Many of Sval's fields are already connected to power from shore, which is predominantly from renewable sources[2], and further projects are in the execution and study phase. These projects involve major capital investments and are supported by Sval as licence partner.

Other decarbonisation levers are energy efficiency measures and reduction of flaring, consolidation of assets and acceleration of production that can help to reduce field lifetime emissions. A further description of measures is found in the chapter on Actions and resources in relation to climate change policies (page 27).

Material IROs and their interaction with strategy and business model

Table 3 summarises Sval's climate related risks, financial implications, and mitigation measures. An important aspect to note with respect to the overall risk picture is the financial weighting towards the short- to medium term with approximately 60 percent of Sval's value realised by 2030. The predominant transition risks that could impact the offshore oil and gas industry includes a significant reduction in commodity pricing in a net zero scenario and potential governmental interventions affecting offshore oil and gas activity levels.

Given Sval's oil and gas focused strategy, the opportunities in the energy transition are limited.

Transition risk
Commodity price exposure carries the potential for substantial financial impact. Current global trends do not indicate a significant reduction in demand for oil and gas, nor a material price impact, in the near to medium term. However, it is prudent to consider scenarios where oil and gas demand is more significantly affected as further discussed in the scenario analysis. With the current portfolio, the majority of Sval's value is expected to be realised before 2030, which helps mitigate the impact of this risk for the longer term.

With a substantial oil and gas portfolio, Sval may face stranded asset risk in a net-zero scenario. To mitigate this, the company has minimised its exposure to carbon intense assets, prioritised near-field exploration prospects, and supported emissions reduction initiatives to maintain its licence to operate.

An increase in the EU ETS carbon price, as forecasted in the IEA's World Energy Outlook model, has limited financial impact on Sval's current portfolio given the relatively high CO_2 tariff level taken into account in Sval's business model. Additionally, Norway imposes a special CO_2 tax on top of the ETS cost making the combined cost of CO_2 emissions one of the highest globally.

Sval also considers reputational risk associated with climate performance and potential accusations of greenwashing. This could affect the company's valuation and stakeholder relations, including cost of capital. To mitigate these risks, Sval is focused on transparent communication about its oil and gas strategy, maintaining a close dialogue with key stakeholders, including banks and investors, and relevant industry bodies.

1) The Energy Industry of Tomorrow on the NCS- Status Report 2024
2) Hvor kommer strømmen fra? - NVE

Table 3: Climate related financial risks and opportunities

	Risk/ Opportunity	Description	Impacts	Impact level (period in years) 0-2	2-5	5 +	Management response
Market (R)	Increased cost of capital	Sval could experience a higher cost of capital driven by the position of oil and gas in the financial markets and the implementation of the EU green deal.	Increased cost of debt.	L	M	M	Sval maintains a close dialogue with banks and investors on ESG matters. Sval has developed an oil and gas portfolio with relatively low Scope 1 and 2 emissions.
Market (R)	Reduced demand for oil and gas	A rapid transition to renewable energy sources could lead to reduction in fossil fuel demand, with impact on commodity price.	Reduced revenue and increased competition.	L	M	H	The business case is stress tested towards 1.5deg scenarios. The portfolio includes a relatively high share of gas reserves. With the current portfolio a considerable share of production is planned before 2030.
Policy/ legal (R)	Licence to operate/ stranded assets	If NCS oil and gas industry fail to deliver on its reduction targets, combined with strengthened public and political focus on climate change, high emitting assets could be at stake.	Stop in oil and gas developments, premature shutdown of high emitting fields.	L	L	H	Sval has minimised its exposure towards assets with high carbon intensity and no plans for reduction. Sval supports NCS targets and measures.
Policy/ legal (R)	Increased cost of GHG emissions	GHG taxes/ fees increase above Sval assumptions.	Reduced value of producing assets and discoveries/ developments.	L	M	M	Sval has taken a conservative view on the cost of CO_2 and stress tests its portfolio regularly.
Policy/ legal (R)	Changes to fiscal regime and/or petroleum regulations impacting NCS activities	A range of potential regulatory measures could be applied with the potential of impacting the commerciality of oil and gas activities.	Reduced value of producing assets and discoveries/ developments. Reduced organic growth potential.	L	M	H	Sval monitors new and emerging EU / Norway regulations to prepare for changes.
Reputation (R)	Poor reputation in public or authority opinion	Being an oil and gas producer, Sval's reputation could be negatively impacted in case of poor climate performance or greenwashing accusations.	Access to licenses. Increased cost of debt.	L	M	M	Ensure clear and transparent communication around Sval's oil and gas strategy. Use auditors for revision of data and reporting.
Physical (chronic) (R)	Physical offshore environment	More adverse weather leading to operational upsets, damage to assets, supply chain disruptions etc.	Reduced production efficiency, increased insurance premiums, asset damage, project delays.	L	L	L	Assets on the NCS are designed and built under comprehensive regulations also with respect to weather criteria. Due diligence with respect to weather risk for new acquisitions and review new developments.

Physical risk

Sval's physical risk scenario assumes a "business-as-usual" approach, where no significant additional efforts are made to reduce emissions. In this scenario, the average temperature is projected to increase dramatically towards 2100 and have large impacts on the sea level and increase the frequency and severity of extreme weather.

With respect to physical risks, Sval's offshore assets are designed with a high level of weather-related contingency, adhering to stringent NCS design requirements. The MLK wind farm includes appropriate design contingency to mitigate storm damage. However, the business may face increased cost due to more frequent adverse weather events, which could cause delays in supply chain logistics, reduced efficiency, and drilling or production downtime. However, these are relatively near-term activities, and climate-related physical risks are expected to have a more material impact in the longer term.

Strategy resilience through financial climate scenario analysis

Following the framework of the TCFD, Sval applies the latest IEA scenarios[1] described on page 26 to test the resilience of its portfolio on an annual basis. In this context, resilience refers to the financial robustness of Sval's portfolio given future commodity prices and carbon taxes. The purpose of the analysis is to stress test Sval's portfolio against future scenarios and compare it against a market reference. The comparison is done in terms of future impacts on the net present value (NPV) of the portfolio. The market reference case is based on actual market and forward prices at the end of 2024 and long-term prices as stated by Wood Mackenzie.

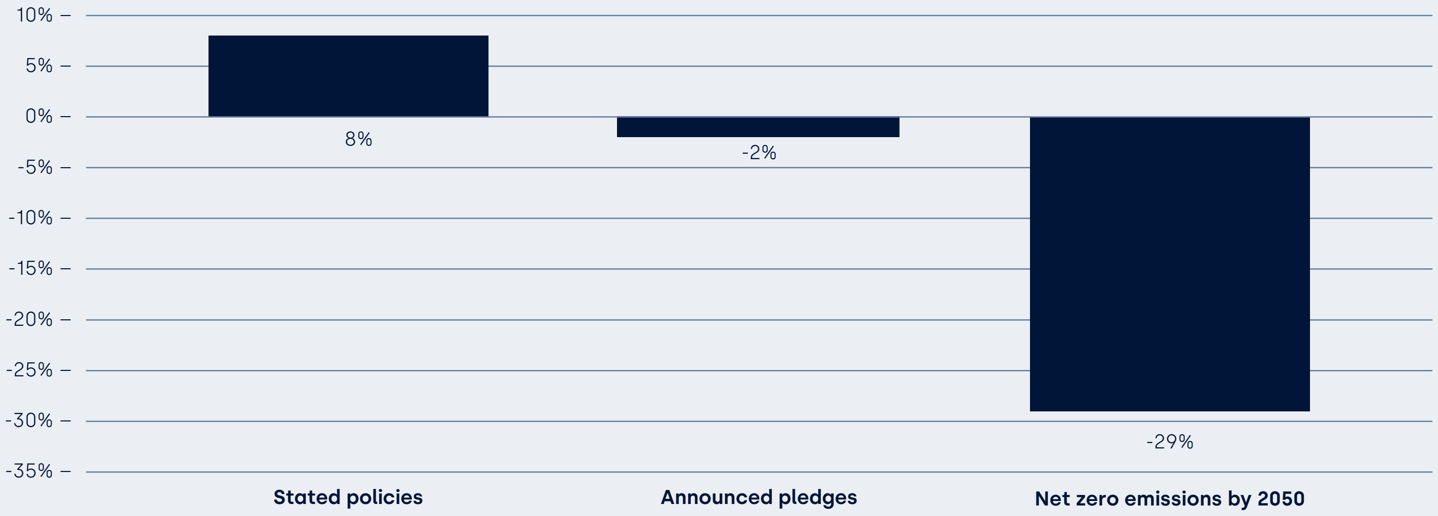
Currently, Sval's financial exposure is weighted towards the short to medium term with approximately 60 percent of its value realised by 2030. See Figure 4 for economic comparison of Sval reference scenario versus the IEA scenarios. Cost of CO_2 allowances under the EU Emission Trading System (ETS) has a limited impact on Sval's valuation as it is a relatively modest part of the cost base and valuation.

Table 4: IEA scenarios in World Energy Outlook Oct 2024 (USD real 2023)

IEA Scenario (European Union)	STEPS			APS			NZE		
	2030	2040	2050	2030	2040	2050	2030	2040	2050
Crude oil (USD/Barrel)	79	77	75	72	63	58	42	30	25
Natural gas (USD/MBtu)	6.5	7.6	7.7	6.0	5.2	5.2	4.4	4.1	4.0
CO_2 price (USD/Ton CO_2)	140	149	158	135	175	200	140	205	250

Source IEA – World Energy Outlook October 2024

Figure 4: IEA scenario NPVs versus reference scenario



1) IEA (2024), World Energy Outlook 2024

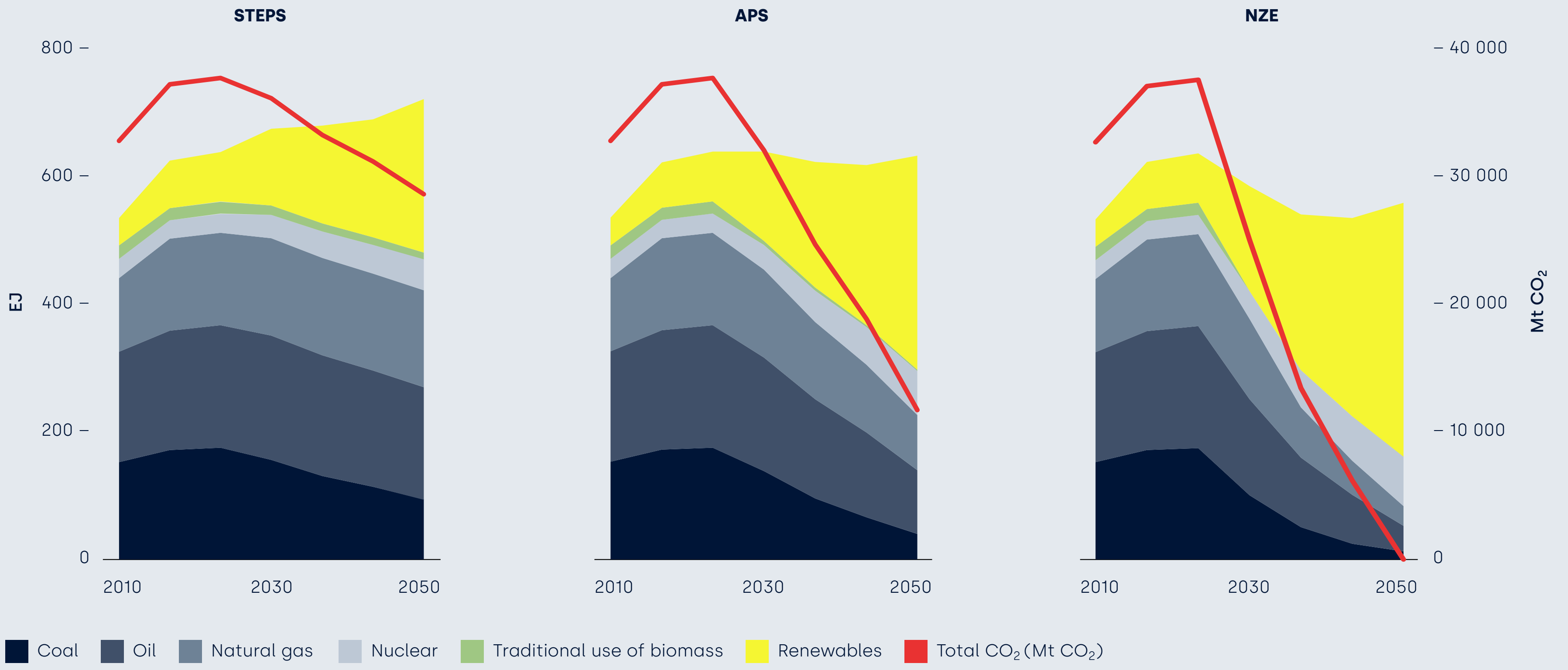
The International Energy Agency Scenarios[1)]

The International Energy Agency (IEA) use 3 different scenarios in their forecasting of the energy mix to illustrate:

1. What governments are currently doing (STEPS)
2. What they have promised to do (APS)
3. What the energy mix could look like to reach the 1.5 degrees goal (NZE)

Each scenario incorporates different assumptions around fossil fuel and carbon prices. Even though all scenarios show that oil and gas will peak before 2030, they also demonstrate continued need for oil and gas as an important part of the world energy mix for many years to come.

Figure 5: Total primary energy supply by fuel and scenario



The **Stated Policies Scenario (STEPS)** explores how energy systems evolve under today's policies and private sector momentum and is not designed to achieve a particular outcome. Overall fossil fuels drop from 80% in today's energy mix to 75% by 2030 and to 58% by 2050.

The **Announced Pledges Scenario (APS)** assumes that most climate commitments made by governments, including Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and longer-term net zero targets are met. In this scenario rapid growth in electrification and continuous improvements in fuel efficiency reduce the oil demand, peaking around 2025. Fossil fuels drop to 72% by 2030 and to 36% by 2050.

The **Net Zero Emission by 2050 Scenario (NZE)** depicts a narrow but achievable pathway for the global energy sector to reach net zero energy-related CO_2 emissions by 2050 by deploying a wide portfolio of clean energy technologies and without offsets from land-use measures. NZE assumes that fossil fuels will decrease to 64% in 2030 and to 15% by 2050.

1) World Energy Outlook 2024 – Analysis - IEA

Climate change IRO management

Policies related to climate change mitigation and adaptation

Sval has an ESG policy which is built up around the environmental, social and governance focus areas. The policy recognises oil and gas' contribution to climate change and associated mitigating actions as our primary ESG challenge. It confirms Sval's support of ambitious global and NCS industry climate targets. The Sval CEO is the ultimate owner of the ESG policy, and it is approved by the Board.

Sval also has an Environmental Policy which is further described in the Pollution chapter (page 30).

Actions and resources in relation to climate change policies

Building a portfolio with the GHG footprint in mind
Sval's portfolio has a relatively low GHG footprint where 6 out of 16 producing fields are now fully or partly electrified with power from shore. This includes Martin Linge, Ivar Aasen, Hanz, Duva, Nova and Vega, while another 2 will be connected to the grid in the coming years (Symra 2025 and Fenja 2027). Reference is made to the asset map in Section I This is Sval.

For continued exploration activities, Sval prioritisation is to explore near existing infra-structure, with an ambition to tie-in new discoveries to low emitting hubs. These ambitions are integrated into our exploration strategy and contribute to reduce emissions both in the development and operations phase of new fields.

Decarbonisation measures
Sval support further decarbonisation of the NCS together with our licence partners. The most material measures executed in our portfolio during 2024 were:

- Progress of the Njord/Draugen electrification projects, facilitating electrification of our Fenja tie-in field by 2027.
- Modifications of the drilling rigs for Martin Linge and Ivar Aasen fields to allow drilling with power from shore rather than diesel.
- Operational optimisations reducing the energy consumption on Oda and Kvitebjørn.

These investments and operational adjustments will remove thousands of tonnes of GHG emissions.

In our Greater Ekofisk Area the operator ConocoPhillips continued early phase studies of connecting Ekofisk to the future Sørlige Nordsjø II windfarm.

The ongoing decommissioning projects in Vale and Heimdal licenses, are committed to re-use

Table 5: Current carbon intensity and important measures Sval assets (Scope 1 equity share)

Field	Current carbon intensity	Emission reduction measures
PL 001B Ivar Aasen	Low intensity	Electrified
PL 028B Hanz	Low intensity	Electrified (tie-in to Ivar Aasen)
PL 167 Symra	Low intensity	Electrified (tie-in to Ivar Aasen), start-up 2027
PL 636 Duva	Low intensity	Partly electrified (tie-in to Gjøa)
Vega Unit	Low intensity	Partly electrified (tie-in to Gjøa)
PL 418 Nova	Low intensity	Partly electrified (tie-in to Gjøa)
Martin Linge Unit	Low intensity	Electrified
PL 193 Kvitebjørn	Medium intensity	Energy efficiency measures
PL 475BS Maria/Maria Phase 2	Medium intensity	Electrification studies ongoing (tie-in to Kristin, Åsgard and Heidrun)
PL 435 Dvalin	Medium intensity	Electrification studies ongoing (tie-in to Heidrun)
Dvalin North	Medium intensity	Electrification studies ongoing (tie-in to Heidrun)
PL 586 Fenja	Medium intensity	Partly electrified 2027 (tie-in to Njord)
PL 405 Oda	High intensity	Cease of production before 2030
PL 147 Trym	High intensity	Cease of production before 2030
Greater Ekofisk Area (Ekofisk, Eldfisk North, Eldfisk, Embla, Tor)	High intensity	Electrification studies + other reduction measures

Low intensity Medium intensity High intensity

Sval is also supporting research and development initiatives and the SINTEF[1] Low Emission Centre is an example where the industry works together with research institutions and the supply chain to bring forward new decarbonisation solutions.

LowEmission is a research centre for low emission technology for petroleum activities on the NCS[2]. World-leading Norwegian and international industrial entities including vendors, operators and energy companies join forces with globally recognised research groups at SINTEF and NTNU[3], and other top-rated universities and research institutes. The mission is to pave the road towards zero-emission production of oil and gas from the NCS. LowEmission develops new technology solutions and concepts for offshore energy systems and integration with renewable power production technologies. This will accelerate development and implementation of low-emission offshore technologies on the NCS and it will help Norwegian industry meet its 2030 goal of 50% reduction in greenhouse gas emissions – and move towards the 2050 goal of zero emissions from new facilities. LowEmission is a platform for innovation, and strong interaction within the Centre generates spin-off projects and technology transfer programmes.

LOWEMISSION

1) One of Europe's largest independent research organisations
2) Source: LowEmission – Reducing emissions on the Norwegian continental shelf
3) Norges teknisk-naturvitenskapelige universitet

or recycle materials to the highest practicable degree. Recycling reduces the use of raw materials and lowers GHG emissions. The Sval operated Vale decommissioning project have set a recycling target of > 95 percent.

Climate change metrics and targets

Targets related to climate change mitigation

Sval's Scope 1 ambitions align with the Norwegian oil and gas industry target of 50 percent reduction of absolute GHG emissions from the production of oil and gas by 2030. For reference, Sval's 2024 Scope 1 carbon intensity was 9.4 kg CO_2e/boe while the world average, according to IOGP 2023 data, is around 17–18 kg CO_2e/boe[1]. With the current portfolio and planned measures, we expect that both absolute emissions and carbon intensity in Scope 1 will fall towards 2030.

Energy consumption, production and mix

Table 6 give an overview of Sval's energy production and consumption. In 2024 Sval's equity share energy consumption from renewable and non-renewable sources was respectively 96 622 MWh and 839 525 MWh, equalling a 10 percent share of renewables without considering efficiencies of gas versus electricity. The energy efficiency of gas used for fuel offshore is around 20 - 40 percent depending on the specific equipment and quality of the gas[2], against around 90 percent efficiency of power from shore including losses in the transmission systems. The scope of the energy consumption corresponds to Scope 1 and 2 in the GHG accounting.

In terms of energy production, the estimated energy content in the oil and gas sold to market was 38 506 863 MWh assuming all volumes were used for energy purposes. In reality roughly 10 percent of the oil and gas is used for other purposes on a global scale[3].

Sval produced 166 766 MWh of renewable energy through the ownership in MLK, providing a net positive contribution of renewable energy to the Nordic energy system, after consumption for oil and gas production is subtracted.

Table 6: Energy production and consumption metrics

Energy production and consumption metrics	Unit	2024	2023	2022[5]
Gas and NGL ratio production	%	47	38	40
Gas and NGL ratio reserves	%	48	46	50
Ratio of fully or partly electrified assets[1]	%	53%	50%	38%
Fossil energy consumption[2]	MWh	839 525	828 573	-
Renewable energy consumption[3]	MWh	96 622	98 170	70 324
Renewable energy production (wind)	MWh	166 766	156 308	92 262
Non-renewable energy production (oil and gas)[4]	MWh	38 506 863	40 300 925	-
Energy intensity from activities in high climate impact sectors (total energy consumption per net revenue)[5]	**MWh/MUSD**	**542**	**467**	

1) Includes development assets and assets with firm electrification plans in addition to already electrified assets. Greater Ekofisk Area counted as one asset.
2) Equity share of fuel gas and diesel consumed by processing hubs and drill rigs.
3) Equity share of electrical power for offshore hubs, and offices. Multiplied with NVE 2022 factor for share of renewable power (physical delivered electricity).
4) Estimated energy in oil and gas sales volumes, assuming all is used for fuel.
5) Data for 2022 represents full year production and emissions for acquired assets.

1) IOGP Environmental performance indicators - 2023 data | IOGP Publications library
2) Gassen brukes mer effektivt i Europa - Offshore Norge
3) Olje og gass brukes til mer enn energi - Offshore Norge

Gross Scopes 1, 2, 3 and Total GHG emissions

Table 7 summarises the key metrics relating to Sval GHG emissions. A comprehensive overview is provided in Appendix 2. The company's Scope 1 GHG emissions increased by 3 percent from 2023 to 2024 and the carbon intensity increased from 8.9 kg CO_2e/boe to 9.4 kg CO_2e/boe. This is driven by increasing carbon-intensity from one of the late life fields. Overall, there is a positive development from reporting base year 2022, and this development is expected to continue towards 2030 driven by higher share of production from lower carbon-intensity fields and general production decline.

Sval reports material Scope 1, 2, and 3 GHG emissions, focusing on the equity share approach in compliance with the CSRD and GHG Protocol requirements. CO_2 is the most material component of the GHG emissions, while CH_4 (methane) emissions amount to ~3 percent of the total Scope 1 emissions. NO_2 emissions are also monitored but considered immaterial for reporting. Scope 3 category 11 (use of products) is by far the most material metric, and also the most challenging for Sval to reduce as these emissions occur downstream of our sales point.

While Scope 1 and 2 data are derived from measured and controlled sources, several Scope 3 categories are estimates based on best available data and industry factors. The downstream categories 9 and 10 are estimated using industry factors due to the lack of data from our downstream value chain. We also anticipate significant emissions related to offshore logistics, marine activities, field development, and chemical use in our partner-operated licenses, however data for these categories is not yet available.

During the reporting period, we have enhanced our reporting routines with additional control activities to minimise the risk of errors in the reporting.

GHG removals and GHG mitigation projects

During 2024 Sval continued to mature the Trudvang CCS storage project as operator. The storage potential in Trudvang is around 10 million tons of CO_2 per annum, equal to more than 20 percent of Norway's total CO_2 emissions. The Trudvang licence was divested at the end of 2024 in line with changes to the company priorities as described in the Letter from the CEO in Section I.

Sval has not bought any carbon credits to compensate for emissions to date.

Table 7: GHG emissions metrics

Energy production and consumption metrics	**Unit**	**2024**	**2023**	**2022**[5]
Direct GHG emissions (Scope 1)[1),5)]	tons CO_2e	221 605	214 480	259 856
Indirect GHG emissions (Scope 2 Location based)[2)]	tons CO_2e	1 504	1 942	777
Indirect GHG emissions (Scope 2 Market based)[2)]	tons CO_2e	60 145	51 297	28 134
Indirect GHG emissions (Scope 3 Category 11)[3)]	tons CO_2e	9 036 760	9 297 889	9 689 255
Other indirect GHG emissions (other Scope 3 categories)[4)]	tons CO_2e	669 496	725 182	5 432
Total GHG emissions (location based) per net revenue	tons CO_2e/MUSD	5 733	5 153	5352
Scope 1 & 2 GHG emissions intensity (location based) per barrel of oil equivalent (net)	kg CO_2e/boe	9.4	8.9	10.3
Total (Scope 1, 2 and 3) GHG emissions intensity (location based) per barrel of oil equivalent (net)	**kg CO_2e/boe**	**418**	**423**	-

1) Equity share emissions (hub extraction and processing, production and exploration drilling).
2) Equity share power to hubs and offices. Latest available NVE emissions factors for Location based and Marked based electricity (Norwegian and European mixelectricity mix).
3) Based on volumes for sale and Cemasys emission factors for fuel gas and oil assuming all products used for energy production.
4) Other Scope 3 includes Business travel, Waste, Employee Commuting (helicopter transport), Purchased Goods and Services, Transportation and distribution, and Midstream processing). Categories 9 and 10 (Transportation and distribution, and Midstream processing) added in 2023. For 2021 Scope 3 included Business Travel only.
5) Update of 2023 figure due to adjustment of net revenue to CSRD definition.

Internal carbon pricing

Forward carbon price curves are implemented in Sval business case, and sensitivities are also run to identify and mitigate climate risks. The curves include an estimate of the future Norwegian CO_2 tax and forward price curves for the EU ETS quotas based on third-party projections and are reviewed on an annual basis to reflect the latest market trends and policy developments.

Pollution

Protection of the external environment is considered integral to our licence to operate, and we continuously work to reduce our environmental impact. This effort is supported by our environmental policy and the environmental management system, which is based on the principles of ISO 14001. Environmental management is incorporated into the entire value chain of our assets.

IROs related to pollution

Our most material environmental impact other than emission of GHG is discharges to sea, including discharges of hazardous substances and how these potentially may affect biodiversity.

- The various fields where Sval is partner discharge chemicals in line with stringent regulatory processes and permitting system. Smaller acute spills may also occur. Although most chemicals used on NCS are considered to pose low risk to living organisms, accidental spills could potentially include chemicals causing reason for concern.
- There is an inherent risk relating to oil and gas activities operating under high pressure and temperatures with risk of blowout in case of loss of control. Also, the operations occur in a challenging offshore environment impacting facilities and equipment. The probability of a major accident is very low due to stringent regulations and high safety focus in the industry.
- From a financial perspective an accidental spill with major impact on living organisms and food resources can lead to loss of licence to operate, fines, liabilities (clean-up and restitution) or major reputational damage.

Although most of the pollution IROs are scored below the Sval threshold either due to limited impact or low likelihood of occurrence, pollution is included as a material topic based on nature being a silent stakeholder.

Policies related to pollution

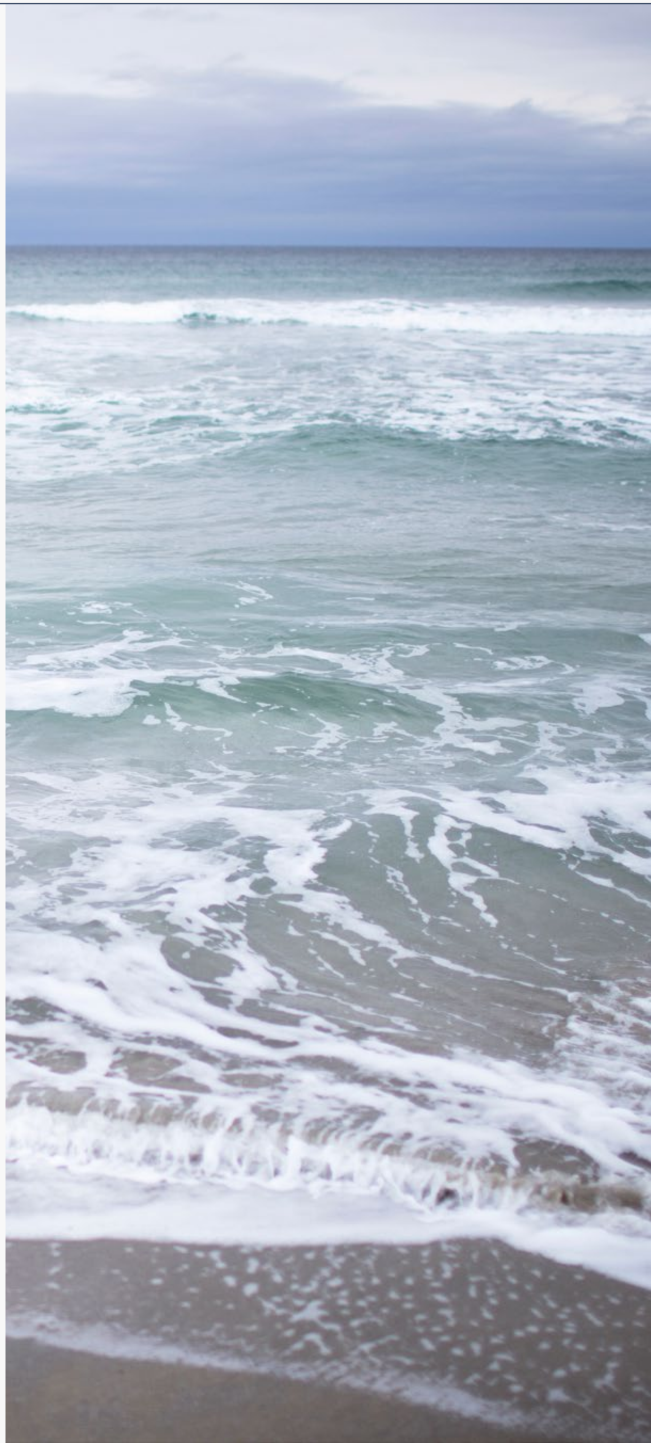
The Environmental Policy outlines Sval's commitments to protecting the external environment across all activities and investments. It emphasises systematic and continuous efforts to reduce environmental impact, collaboration with partners, and adherence to best practices and standards such as Best Available Techniques (BAT) and Best Environmental Practices (BEP).

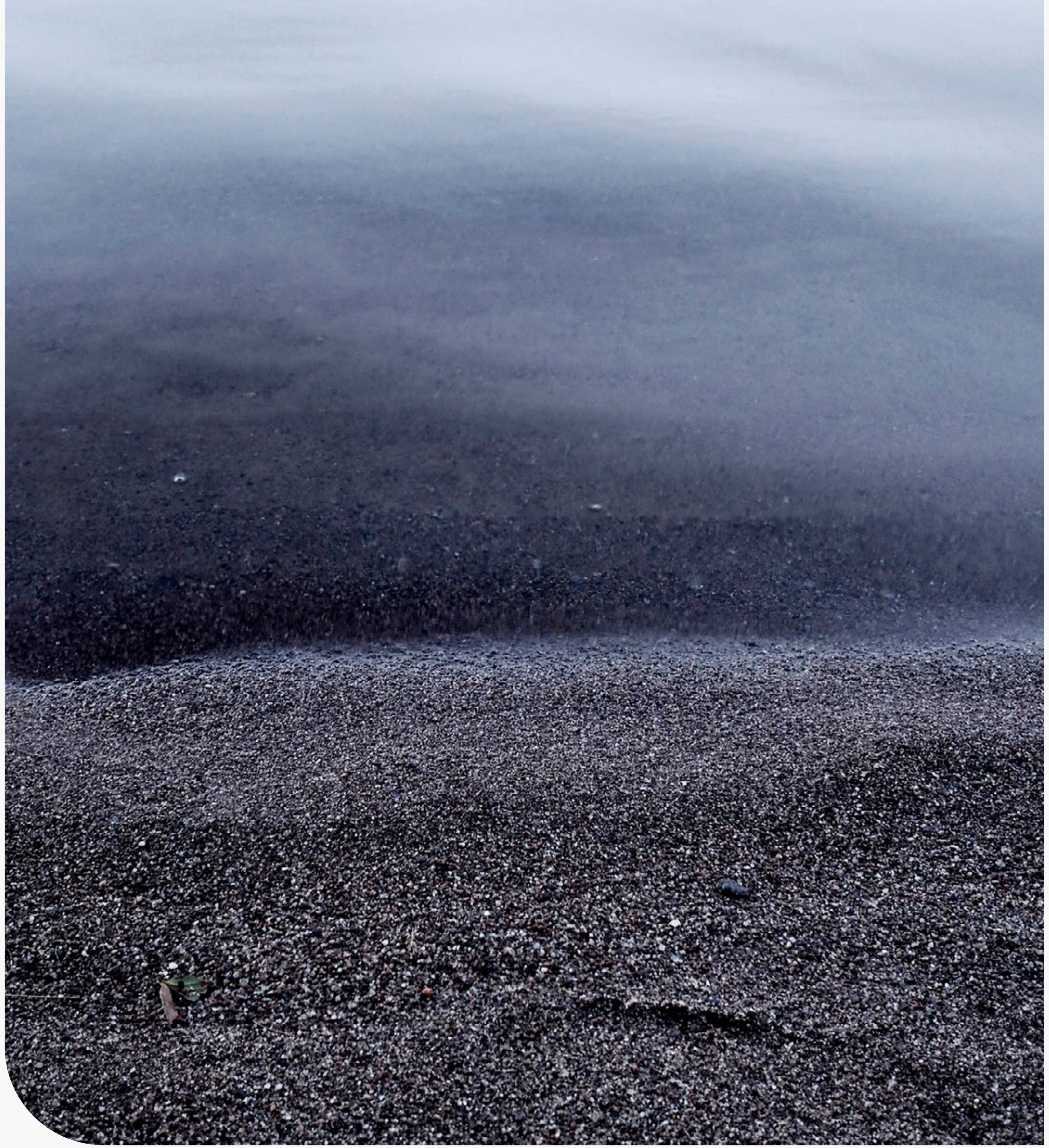
The policy applies to all Sval activities both onshore and offshore, including business development, exploration, drilling, field developments, operations, and abandonment. It aims to integrate environmental considerations into all levels of the company's operations.

The most senior level accountable for the implementation of the policy is the CEO, who is responsible for ensuring the policy is implemented. The Health, Safety, Environment & Quality (HSEQ) Vice President (VP) is responsible for establishing and maintaining the policy and integrating it into all activities.

The policy respects several third-party initiatives, including the objectives expressed in the UN Convention on Biological Diversity to respect legally designated areas, protected areas and areas of high sensitivity and high ecological value. It also complies with the principles in the ISO 14001 environmental management system.

In setting the policy, Sval considers the interests of key stakeholders by engaging with biodiversity experts, undertaking environmental baseline studies and impact assessments, and contributing





to research and development for biodiversity conservation. The policy is based on timely identification and evaluation of environmental aspects and risks at all levels.

Actions and resources related to pollution

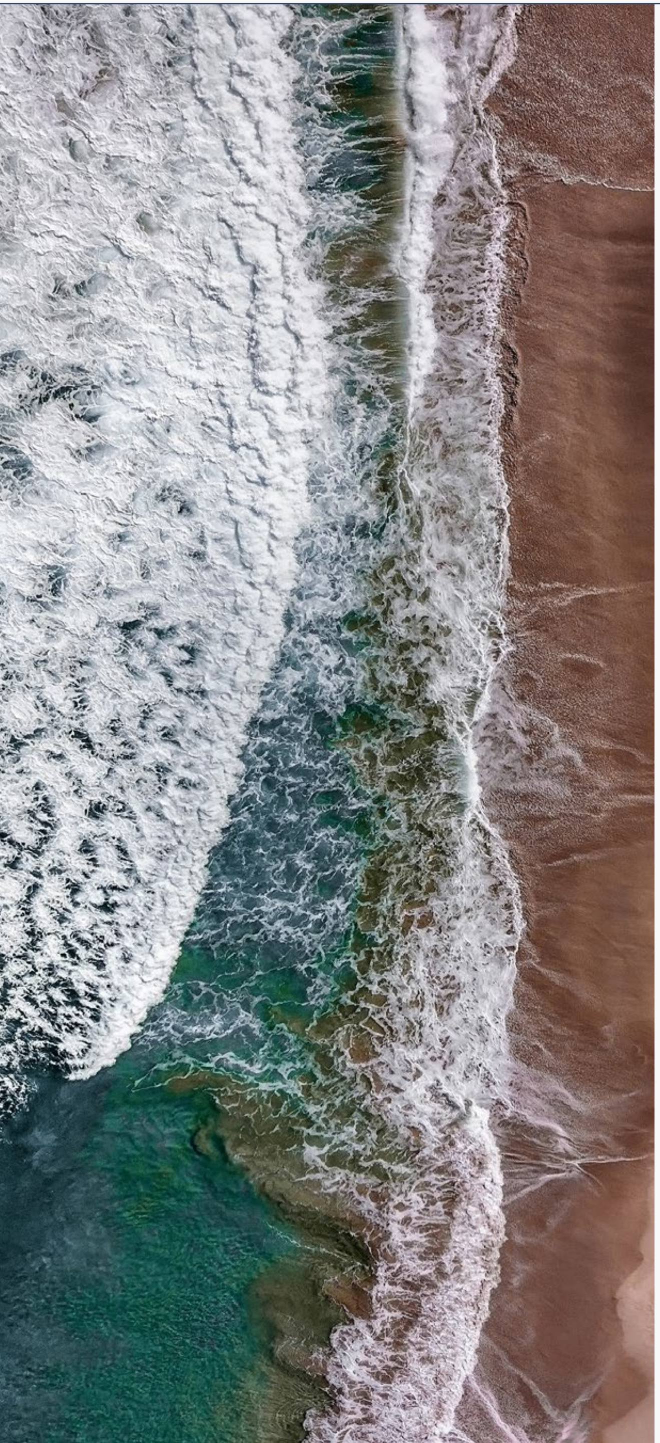
The overall commitments are further developed into environmental strategies as a steer in the company's activities and priorities. Sval aims to minimise environmental damage through:

- Engaging in Research and Development (R&D) projects, Joint Industry Projects (JIPs) and industry forums to enhance environmental knowledge and develop knowledge-based solutions.
- Transparency about risk and how we handle environmental aspects in our operations and contributing to open dialogue internally and externally.
- Use of Best Available Techniques (BAT), and Best Environmental Practices (BEP), complying with laws and regulations and following relevant standards and guidelines.
- Energy efficiency and reduction of GHG and other emissions into the air.
- Avoiding environmentally harmful discharges to the sea.
- Considering, maintaining and safeguarding biological diversity.
- Reducing use of chemicals and phasing out of environmentally hazardous or health-hazardous chemicals in accordance with the national zero emissions target.
- Waste reduction, recycling, reuse and proper handling of waste.

Metrics and targets related to pollution

Our 2024 pollution related targets included zero incidental spills to sea, minimising use of harmful chemicals and emissions to the atmosphere. Sval had zero incidental spills in 2024 in operated activities.

Sval work systematically and continuously to prevent spills to the environment together with our licence partners. This includes processes to ensure selection of chemicals that give the lowest risk of environmental harm. The measures are summarised in annual plans for each asset.



Biodiversity and ecosystems

Sval strives to safeguard ecosystems, species and genetic diversity and preserve biodiversity in areas that can potentially be impacted by our activities. Our commitments are outlined in the Environmental Policy described in the Pollution chapter (page 30).

We acquire information where we have activity and map potential effects with the aim of avoiding negative impacts. Special attention is given to vulnerable coastal habitats, fish spawning grounds, seabird colonies, coral reefs and other vulnerable seabed habitats, threatened and protected species, as well as important fisheries and other marine industries.

We integrate biodiversity in our environmental management planning and decision-making processes, undertake environmental baseline studies and impact assessments, engage with local communities and biodiversity experts, and contribute to R&D for the conservation of biodiversity.

IROs related to biodiversity and ecosystems

The impacts on biodiversity and ecosystems are driven by GHG emissions and planned and unplanned discharges to sea as described in the chapter on IROs related to pollution (page 30).

There is also a material financial risk relating to the potential impacts on ecosystems in case of a major accident – in line with the risk identified in relation to the topic of pollution.

IRO management

Since our IROs related to biodiversity and ecosystems are closely connected to climate and pollution impacts and risks, the IRO management is also connected. Therefore, this chapter should be read alongside the Climate and Pollution IRO management chapters.

In addition to the measures described in the Pollution chapter, environmental surveys of sediments, benthic fauna and the water column is performed in the areas surrounding production facilities. These surveys are carried out every three years as part of the national environmental monitoring program for petroleum activities on the NCS. Seabed monitoring on the NCS is organised into 11 geographical regions, following the standards outlined in the Norwegian Environment Agency's guidelines. In 2024, environmental monitoring was conducted on the Vale field (region 2), and the results will be analysed and processed for public disclosure in 2025.

Targets related to biodiversity and ecosystems

It is our ambition to avoid or leave a minimum negative impact on the environment where we operate. Our biodiversity related targets align with those relating to climate and pollution as these are the sources of our impact on biodiversity and ecosystems.

Sval tracks the effectiveness of policy and impact mitigation actions in relation to the material biodiversity impacts through regular environmental monitoring. This enables us to verify changes in the affected habitats and the state of species and ecosystems.

Two operated environmental monitoring activities were performed in 2024:

- An environmental monitoring survey was performed at the Vale field. The monitoring program including 10 sampling stations was prepared and approved by the authorities. The sediment sampling was performed in June, with grab sampling at pre-defined stations around our installations. The ongoing analysis will include physical, biological and chemical parameters. Results will be ready for submission to authorities in March 2025.
- A monitoring and inspection survey at Vale was performed in July, aiming to document that no leaks occur at our Vale facilities. The survey included vessel with ROV, equipped with video camera. The campaign documented no leaks from our facilities.

As part of our early phase work for decommissioning of the Oda field, a study of potential alien species was conducted. A representative sample of video footage from the facilities was analysed for presence of all species, with special attention on pre-defined species representing high risk of spreading bringing the equipment ashore during decom activities. No such species was identified and the risk of such assessed to be very low. The study was part of the ongoing work of preparing an impact assessment for the planned Oda decom activities.

Research projects on sand eel and sea birds

Sval supports R&D initiatives for protection and mapping of critical marine species, such as seabirds (SEATRACK) and Sandeel (KnowSandeel).

KnowSandeel

The sandeel is a critical species in the marine food web, being the main food source for several marine species such as seabirds, fish stocks and coastal mammals. It lives and spawns in defined marine habitats identified in sensitivity maps, mostly buried in the sand. The species has experienced a significant decline in population, resulting in strictly regulated and significantly reduced fishing. It's sensitivity to stressors, especially exposure to oil in early life stages, is a recognised uncertainty. KnowSandeel's mission is to unlock some of these uncertainties. KnowSandeel is an R&D initiative hosted by the Institute for Marine Research and funded by supporting companies (including Sval) and authority bodies.

Photo: Havforskningsinstituttet

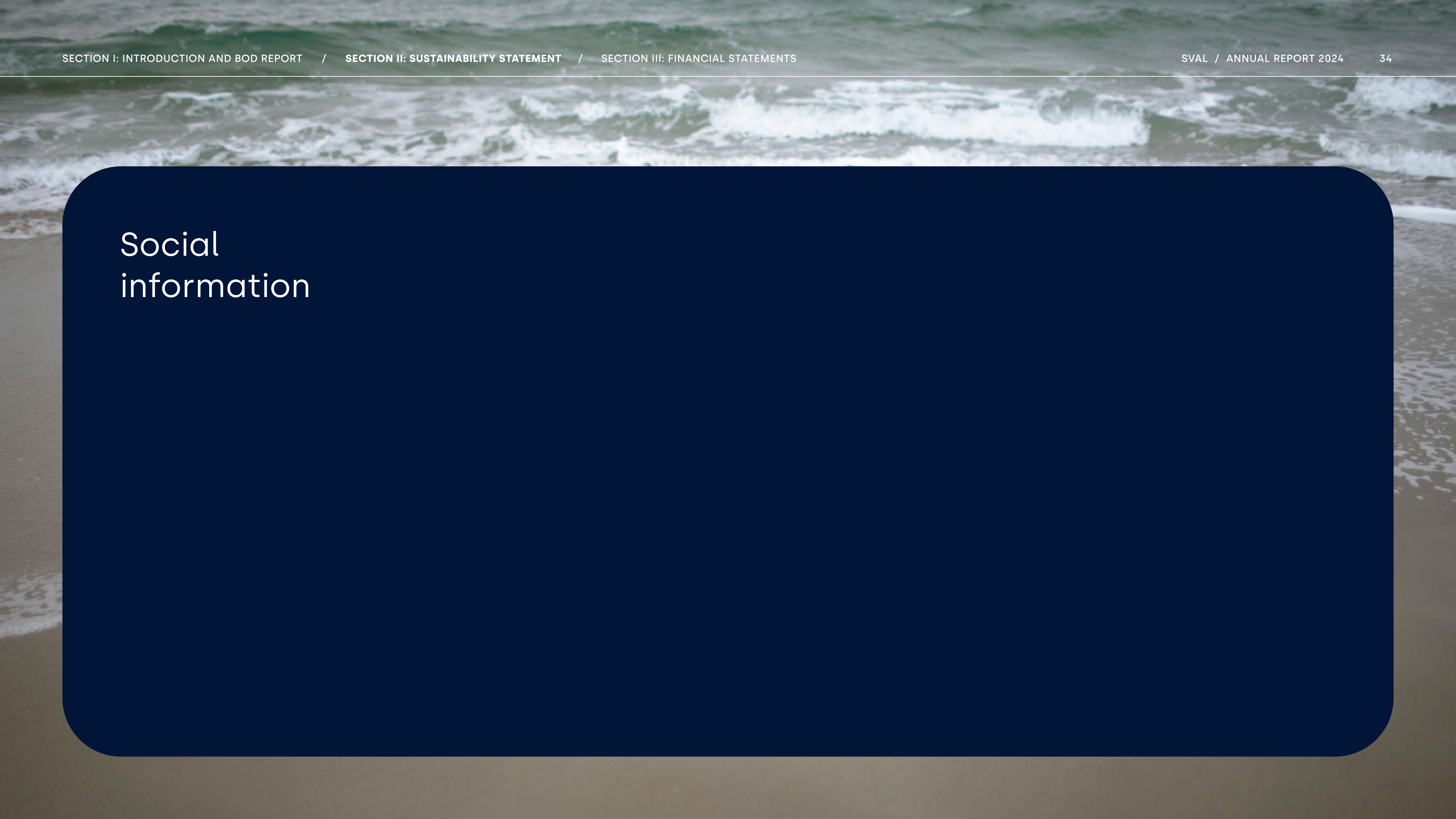
Seatrack

Seabirds in general are subject to a steep population decline, and most species are identified under different red listed categories. To improve the protection of seabirds, its crucial to understand their locations and migration routes throughout the year. SEATRACK is an R&D initiative hosted by the Polar Institute and funded by supporting companies (including Sval) and authority bodies. Tracking the movements of seabirds throughout the year has previously proven to be very difficult for some species, as well as extremely expensive. In turn, experts had little knowledge about which ocean regions the different species inhabit outside the breeding season. This was the issue that SEATRACK aimed to solve. Through a combined effort of researchers all around the North-East Atlantic participating in SEATRACK, light-logging technology has enabled mapping of important seabird wintering areas and migration routes on a much larger scale and in greater detail than ever before, yielding new and important information needed for the management of seabirds in North-Atlantic waters. SEATRACK has provided new knowledge by producing:

- Distribution maps and population origin maps, documenting the area use during the non-breeding season, including moulting areas, migration routes and wintering areas for different seabird populations over several years
- Research articles about I) variation in migration strategies and the environmental factors underlying this variation, II) migration strategies and seabird demography/population dynamics, and III) seabird migration strategies, human activities and marine spatial planning

The project has produced more than 40 scientific publications, several articles and reports while also being the basis for two MSc's and six PhD's.

Photo: Yann Kolbeinsson, Polarinstituttet



Social information

Social impacts, risks and opportunities

Safety is a top priority in Sval, and we strive to ensure that people working on our behalf are always safe at work. We also recognise the importance of a healthy, positive work environment for attracting and retaining a talented and diverse workforce; people and a high performing team is fundamental to Sval's success.

From the double materiality assessment, we have identified the following material impacts, risks and opportunities (IROs) related to social aspects for own workers and workers in the value chain:

- Occupational health and safety are material topics for the industry and for Sval, and relevant both for our own workforce and workers in the value chain. This is driven by the inherent risks involved in oil and gas activities relating to harsh marine environment and interaction with hydrocarbons under high pressure and temperatures in remote locations. Potential impacts in case of serious incidents include injuries and fatalities, which could lead to loss of licence to operate in addition to legal and reputational risks. In sum this is the basis for the continued high focus on health and safety.
- The other topics under working conditions typically represent positive impacts for the workforce, and opportunities for Sval to attract and retain a high performing team which can result in improved economic performance.
- Contributing to improved gender equality within the industry is an important topic for Sval and we strive to make a positive impact in this area. Diversity and inclusion in the workplace are seen as fundamental to creating a high performing team.
- Potential violations of workers- and human rights (modern slavery, child labour) in the supply chain may lead to negative impacts for workers in the value chain and could also result in financial and reputational risk for Sval. Although the current risk level is seen as low, partly explained by Sval's NCS focus, the topic is included based on stakeholder expectations and overlap with the Norwegian Transparency Act.

Own workforce - impact, risk and opportunity management

Policies related to own workforce and workers in the value chain

Sval is committed to providing sound, healthy, and safe working conditions, equal opportunities for all employees, respecting fundamental human and labour rights and encouraging union engagement. Sval work to ensure that decent working conditions is embedded in our policies, procedures and processes. The following policies are relevant in this respect:

- Code of Conduct
- ESG Policy
- HSE Policy
- Diversity and Inclusion Policy
- Whistleblowing Policy
- GDPR Policy
- Integrity due diligence and Transparency Act procedure

A further description of each of these policies can be found in conjunction with the relevant topics in this statement.

Management of occupational health and safety

Sval is dedicated to ensuring the health and safety of everyone involved in our activities. While we have no permanent offshore workers (all employees are office staff), we regularly audit our partner-operated activities with a risk-based plan, reviewed annually by the leadership team in Sval.

Our HSE Policy describes overall requirements to how Sval is protecting the health and safety of employees and everyone involved in its activities, while respecting the environment and managing risks to promote sustainable business growth. The organisation is expected to maintain a strong HSE culture, set performance targets, comply with HSE laws, and ensure emergency preparedness.

All accidents, incidents, near misses, and non-compliance are reported, investigated, and analysed for lessons learned. This, together with participation in industry safety forums and follow up of learnings in reports from Norwegian Ocean Industry Authority's (Havtil's) activities, supports Sval's continuous improvement efforts. In 2024, Sval completed an offshore Inspection, Maintenance, and Repair (IMR) operation at Oda and decommissioning activities on Vale with no safety incidents. None of our partner-operated fields had any serious personnel injuries or major asset damage.

Sval is actively supporting the health and safety work in our licenses. We engage with our partners to understand their HSE performance and participate in major accident risk workshops. Each asset in Sval's portfolio has a dedicated, risk-based HSEQ activity plan for the year. Examples of activities completed in 2024 include:

- Five extensive Oda drills focusing on major accident risks. Three of these were full-scale exercises with Aker BP, the Ula host facility operator. Havtil also participated in one exercise.
- A cyber-threat tabletop exercise with Cegal to better understand our response systems and support in case of a cyber threat impacting our company.
- Contributed personnel to Aker BP's long-term exercise Tveegg, under the oil and gas operators new Assist Agreement for long-term incidents handling.

Sval is focused on continuous improvement and closely tracks and reports various health and safety metrics to ensure transparency and accountability.

Management of diversity and inclusion

Promoting diversity and inclusion, preventing discrimination, and ensuring equal access to opportunities are part of our core values at Sval. Our commitment to these principles is embedded in our Code of Conduct and Diversity and Inclusion Policy. In accordance with the reporting requirements of the Norwegian Equality and Anti-Discrimination Act (ARP), we actively and systematically work to promote equality and prevent discrimination in the workplace. Beyond our social responsibility, we believe that diversity positively impacts organisational performance and results, fostering creativity, innovation, and increasing value.

Sval's Diversity and Inclusion Policy affirms the company's commitment to diversity, respect, and inclusion. It recognises the importance of these principles in fostering innovation and business success, and confirms Sval's aim to foster an inclusive culture, eliminate discrimination, and ensure equal opportunities for all employees.

We take pride in having a workforce composed of 18 different nationalities and are dedicated to continuously improving the gender composition within our organisation. From recruitment and career development to reward and promotion, we aim to ensure equal opportunities for all employees, regardless of age, gender, sexual orientation, ethnicity, marital status, religion or belief, disability, or political views.

In 2024, we provided diversity and inclusion training across the organisation, including modules on unconscious bias and inclusive recruitment for leaders.

We continuously analyse diversity and inclusion metrics based on our employee survey, along with other relevant activities and processes.

Recruitment

Our recruitment process focuses on finding people who are motivated to be a part of the energy landscape in which we operate. In the recruitment and selection processes, Sval aims to achieve a diverse candidate pool, combined with the skills and competences required by the role. We strive for gender diversity in our interview panels. The limited number of female candidates applying for technical roles is a challenge we face in our drive to address the gender balance in our organisation.

The table below shows the distribution of new hires during the last year.

Talent attraction

In addition to hiring new permanent employees in 2024, we engaged summer interns from various disciplines at the Stavanger office. These interns joined different departments across the organisation, bringing fresh perspectives and enthusiasm to the teams.

Encouraging girls to choose technology subjects will help address gender imbalance in our recruitment processes. In 2024 and 2023, we provided female mentors to the Tenk Tech camp in Stavanger, where 300 girls explored technology subjects. Our mentors conducted an experiment based on Darcy's Law to spark interest in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM).

Processes for engaging with own workers and workers' representatives

Sval recognise the importance of involving employee representatives to foster a positive work environment. This includes reviewing our processes and procedures and identifying

Figure 6: Gender representation in 2024

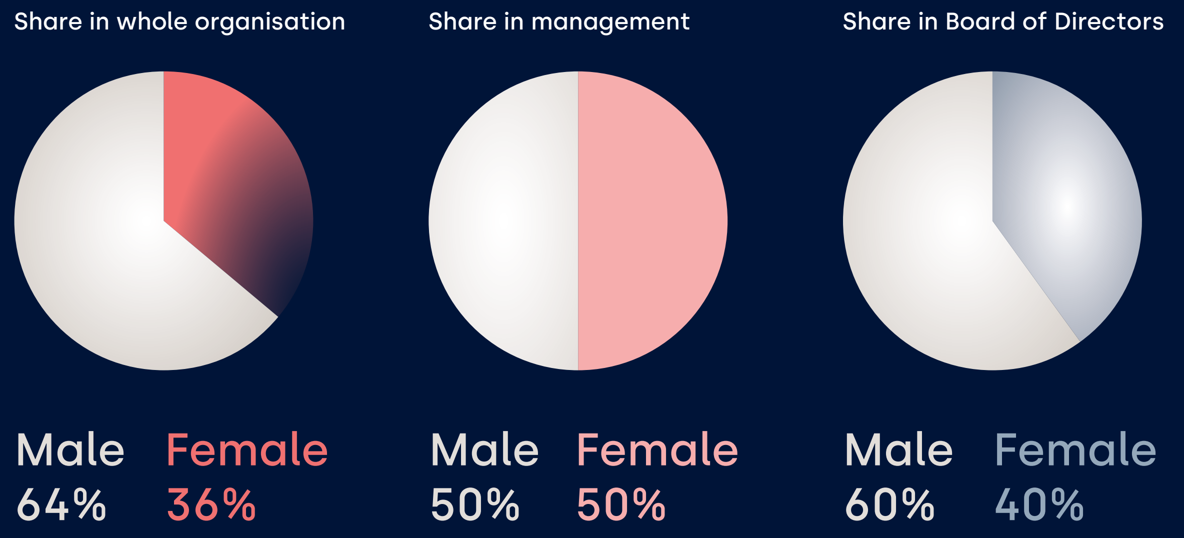


Table 8: Gender and age profile of new hires

2024	Count	Age
Female	3	30–49
Male	2	38–45
Total	**5**	

potential risks of discrimination or obstacles to equal opportunities.

The Working Environment Committee (WEC) at Sval is established in accordance with the requirements of the Working Environment Act, with representation from the employer, employees, and occupational health services. In 2024, two extraordinary WEC meetings were held in addition to the ordinary quarterly WEC meetings.

We value the contributions of our employee representatives, leveraging their experience and knowledge by involving them at the earliest opportunity in any matter that could impact our employees.

Safety Delegates also play an important role and provide input through the WEC, employee surveys, or informal discussions. Sval conducts regular office inspections at both our Stavanger and Oslo offices to ensure a safe and healthy work environment for our employees.

Transparency and efficient communication are key to employee engagement and empowerment, and we therefore maintain regular communication between our leadership and staff through CEO newsletters, town halls, executive leadership meetings, forums, and both formal and informal communication platforms, including our intranet and external digital and social platforms.

Processes to remediate negative impacts and channels to raise concerns

Concerns and remediation

To protect the interests of the company and our people, Sval offers several ways to report concerns. Employees and hired consultants may voice their concerns to their leader, senior management, an employee representative, the People & Culture department, the Legal department, or anonymously through our whistleblowing channel.

Sval encourages all employees and temporary personnel to speak up against wrongdoings and negative circumstances. Our whistleblowing policy sets out the procedures under which all employees and contractors can report an issue or voice concerns about Sval's activities in a responsible and effective manner. We encourage open and honest discussions within the company and protect our employees' right to freedom of speech. Whistleblowing notifications received by People & Culture or Legal shall immediately be reported to SVP Safety, Exploration and Business support (SEB) and CEO for further reporting to the Chairman of the Board.

The whistleblowing channel is managed by a third-party provider with high ethical standards. In case of escalation, they conduct in-depth investigations to maintain internal and external credibility.

Management acknowledges the benefits of whistleblowing, which ensures compliance, reduces misconduct, and can prevent damaging incidents from occurring. Awareness of the whistleblowing procedure is raised among employees and consultants through mandatory e-learning training sessions every two years.

In 2024, two reports of concern were received via Sval's whistleblowing channels, and one was reported directly to HR. Only one of these reports was classified as a whistleblowing case by the independent third party and addressed by management and at Board level. No breach of relevant legislation or internal policies was found.

Prohibition of retaliatory measures

We encourage open and honest discussions within the company and protect our employees' right to freedom of speech. Sval is committed to securing a safe work environment and preventing any retaliatory measures against anyone for raising a genuine concern or helping to address a decision or action that could potentially violate Sval's legal or ethical commitments. No action will be taken against anyone who reports a concern in good faith, even if the subsequent investigation concludes that there was no wrongdoing.

Actions on material IROs relating to own workforce

Employee Pulse Survey

The employee pulse survey is one of the tools we use to assess the effectiveness of Sval's engagement initiatives. In 2024, Sval conducted an employee pulse survey as a follow-up to the working environment survey from 2023.

The survey aimed to identify organisational input, risks, and opportunities in collaboration with a third-party provider and with active involvement from our employee representatives. It covered a broad spectrum of topics related to our employees' work environment experiences, including questions about diversity and inclusion.

The response rate was 97 percent and the involvement of our employee representatives and leaders in the process ensured ownership of results and actions across the organisation. The insights from surveys are crucial in helping us understand what the company is doing well and where further improvements are needed.

The survey identified areas for improvement relating to personal and career development, improved communication, and greater involvement while social harmony and collaboration received high scores. Actions were established and measured along with identified elements from the 2023 survey to ensure a fully satisfying working environment.

Engagement in the local community

In Sval, our commitment to employee engagement and mental health extends beyond our offices and into our local community. We view social engagement as a fundamental responsibility and actively strive to make a positive contribution to the region in which we operate. While community involvement can serve as a platform to promote who we are and what we do, our main goal is to help people. We believe that consistent, long-term community engagement fosters a positive workplace culture and strengthens our relationship with the local community.

In 2023, Sval launched the Social Engagement Plan, aiming to support regional and local initiatives that contribute to better physical and mental health, and provide assistance to individuals and families in need. In 2024, we added Ønsketransporten[1)], Fontenehuset[2)], and PsykOpp[3)] to our program, after a process of employee involvement. These organisations reach out to people in need and provide support in addition to the Norwegian healthcare system in various ways. Further information about these initiatives can be found on their respective webpages.

In the physical health arena, we proudly sponsor the 3-lake race (3-sjøersløpet), a half marathon in the Stavanger area. We encourage our employees to participate, either by running or walking in the race or by volunteering. We also support the local street magazine Asfalt[4)] and the "Sammen om en jobb"[5)] (Together for a job).

1) Ønsketransporten
2) Fontenehus Norge
3) Stiftelsen Psykiatrisk Opplysning: Psykopp
4) Gatemagasinet Asfalt
5) Sammen om en jobb Mentor Program in Rogaland – Sammen om en jobb

Own workforce - metrics and targets

Characteristics of Sval's employees

In Q3 2024, the ELT was restructured and now reflects an equal representation with two women and two men. Throughout 2024, there were minimal changes to the broader organisation, and by the end of 2024 Sval had 135 permanent employees in Norway, as detailed in Table 9. However, following strategic decisions to optimise the portfolio and the operation of the company, Sval sold out of the Trudvang CCS licence and transferred the operatorship of the Oda field. As a result, organisational changes were announced at the end of 2024, and concluded at the start of 2025. The changes were conducted in close collaboration with employee representatives.

2.2 percent of our employees worked part-time in 2024. The part-time employees were students and employees who have applied for and been granted reduced working hours. None of the employees worked part-time involuntarily. We do not hire employees on non-guaranteed hourly contracts.

Characteristics of non-employee workers in Sval's own workforce

The following definitions apply for workers who are not employees:

Hired consultants: A consultant who is hired through an agency for a set period, where Sval has full management of task delivery. Consultants are typically hired for specific projects in all parts of the organisation.

Vendor: A vendor is defined as service agreement personnel (enterprise), where Sval has an agreement with a service company, and it is the service company that has the responsibility for the result of the assignment being delivered (e.g., management consultant services, canteen services, office security services, etc.)

By the end of 2024, Sval had 10 Hired consultants and 16 Vendors[1], giving a total headcount[2] of 26 workers who are not employees. Sval does not have any involuntary part-time hired consultants.

1) Number of people given access to Sval Energi office facilities and/or systems during 2024 to perform work, regardless of hours worked
2) All numbers reported regarding non-employee workers in our own workforce are reported as headcount from the end of the reporting period, i.e. 31.12.2024

Table 9: Number of employees/headcount[1]

2024	Count	%	Parttime	FTE's
Female	48	36%	2	
Male	87	64%	1	
Total	**135**		**3**	**134.5**
Full year average number of employees (headcount) female	**50**			
Full year average number of employees (headcount) male	**88**			

Sval had two employees on temporary contracts in 2024, one female and one male. In addition, 13 summer interns[2] were engaged, whereof five women and eight men.

1) All numbers reported regarding employees in our own workforce are reported as headcount from the end of the reporting period, i.e. 31.12.2024.
2) Not included in the employee headcount tables above.

Table 10: Age Distribution and Hierarchy

	2024	2023
Number of employees (headcount) at top management level	4	6
Percentage of employees at top management level	3%	4%
Percentage of employees < 30 years	2%	2%
Percentage of employees 30–50 years	57%	56%
Percentage of employees > 50 years	41%	42%

Table 11: Turnover

2024	Number	%
Female	3	6.1%
Male	3	3.4%
Total employee turnover ratio	6	4.4%

Targets related to own workforce and workers in the value chain

The targets relating to own workforce and workers in the value chain are based on the results from the previous year and the activity level for the current year. The Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) are selected every year through a managed process and are used to measure status against our HSEQ targets on a monthly basis and on 12 month rolling (looking back) timeline for the TRIF and SIF targets. The KPIs are used to facilitate continuous improvement in the organisation and towards our assets.

The targets and KPIs are approved by the leadership team as part of the Management Review process and documented in the annual HSEQ Plan.

Adequate wages, collective bargaining coverage and social dialogue

Adequate wages and collective bargaining

All employees in Sval are paid adequate wages. Sval offers competitive salaries and utilises both internal and external benchmarking to ensure market alignment. Sval is a member of the main agreement between the Confederation of Norwegian Enterprise (NHO) and Tekna[3]. The collective bargaining agreement covers 38 percent of all permanent employees.

Employee benefits

Sval provides a competitive benefits package designed to support employees' well-being, both professionally and personally. By investing in our employees' health and satisfaction, we aim to create a positive and productive work environment where everyone can thrive.

Employee welfare

At Sval, we prioritise the wellbeing and mental health of our employees. Our commitment includes comprehensive health insurance that covers both physical and psychological services for employees and their immediate family members. Additionally, we provide access to a qualified external coach for discussions on professional or private matters as needed. We firmly believe that flexible working and a good work-life balance lead to reduced stress levels and a more engaged workforce.

Under the "Team Sval" initiative, we promote our employees' physical and social well-being through a variety of events organised by the social activity group. These events range from sports

3) Tekna - Graduate Technical and Scientific Professionals

Table 12: Sval targets and expectations for own workforce and workers in the value chain

		Topic	Targets and expectations	
Social	Own workers	Working conditions	Number of personnel injuries (level 2 to 5)	0
			Number of High Potential Incidents (HiPO)	0
			Sick Leave	< 2,5%
			Overdue Actions after Audits and Events	0
			Backlog Safety Critical Maintenance	0
			Working Environment Mapping	1 pr. year
		Equal treatment and opportunities	Code of conduct and Diversity and inclusion policy states expectations and Sval follows regulatory requirements.	-
	Workers in the value chain	Working conditions	Total Recordable Injury Frequency (TRIF)	≤ 1,1
			Serious Incident Frequency (HiPo/SIF)	≤ 0,1
		Equal treatment and opportunities	Supplier code of conduct states Sval expectations	-
		Other work-related rights	Supplier code of conduct and IDD and Transparency Procedure states Sval expectations	-

Sval employees are offered a variety of employee benefits, both financial and recreational, including:

- Free mobile phone and subscription
- Free broadband – internet part
- Flexible working hours
- Offshore allowance
- On-call duty – A set % of the number of hours outside of ordinary working hours
- Vacation – 5 additional Sval days per calendar year
- Sick pay – 100% up to 12 months
- HjemJobbHjem – discount on public transport and access to public city bikes (Bysyklene)
- Parental benefits
- A monthly allowance to cover cost of credit card, newspapers etc.
- Occupational health service – voluntary annual health examination
- Bonus scheme – based on Company's overall performance against Objectives and Key Results (OKR's)

Extensive insurance and pension package covering:

- Pension contribution scheme
- Disability pension
- Survivors pension (children and spouse pension)
- Early retirement pension (Avtalefestet pensjon – AFP)
- Personnel, life, accident and health insurance scheme
- Health insurance and travel insurance for work and leisure

and outdoor activities to quiz nights, concerts, and cinema screenings.

Social protection

All employees are covered by social protection, either through public programs or a combination of public programs and additional benefits offered by Sval. Hired consultants are guaranteed social protection with regards to pensions through the National Insurance Scheme, as well as any additional mandatory occupational pension in the company through which they are hired. Sval employees are eligible for the company's contribution pension plan, with Sval's pension contribution set at the maximum level.

Our employees are also covered by social protection in cases of illness, occupational injuries, and parental leave. In these instances, Sval provides full salary and receives reimbursement from the Norwegian Labour and Welfare Administration (NAV). If employees become permanently disabled, they are covered by disability pension through the National Insurance Scheme. Sval employees are also covered by our own health insurance plans. If the criteria are met, all employees are covered by unemployment benefits from NAV.

Training and skills development metrics

Training & development

At Sval, individual performance and development objective planning is an integral part of our annual processes. Employees collaborate with their leaders to align on performance and development objectives, which are regularly reviewed throughout the year in both formal and informal conversations. Our development strategy and model are incorporated into these conversations, linking individual development, team excellence and company results. In 2024, all employees participated in performance and career development reviews.

In 2024, we also launched a Leadership Development Program for all leaders in Sval. This five-module course, spread over six months, covered essential topics such as employee development, strategic leadership, diversity, and inclusion. This program ensured alignment across the organisation on what it means to be a leader in Sval, providing context, guidance and tools to better support employee development.

The Sval Young People Network enables our young employees to build a network both internally and across the industry. Colleagues and experts are invited to present topics of interest and the group has participated in several events in 2024.

Health and safety metrics for own workforce

Our safety metrics and high rate of compliance demonstrate our dedication to maintaining a safe and healthy workplace. Table 13 lists some of the key health and safety metrics, while a more comprehensive list can be found in the Appendix.

Work-life balance metrics

Family-related leave

Sval employees are entitled to parental leave in accordance with Norwegian legislation. We provide benefits equal to a full salary depending on the duration chosen by the parents; 49 weeks with 100 percent pay or 61 weeks and 1 day with 80 percent pay.

Sval also complies with the statutory option of further unpaid parental leave for its own employees for up to 12 months directly following paid parental leave. During this period, employees are still covered by Sval's insurance plans and are included in the company's compensation and benefit processes.

Table 13: Health and safety metrics

Health and safety metrics	Unit	2024	2023	2022
Percentage of people in own workforce covered by Sval's health and safety management system based on legal requirements and/or recognised standards or guidelines	%	100%	100%	100%
Number of fatalities in own work force as a result of work-related injuries and work-related ill health	#	0	0	0
Number of fatalities in the value chain as a result of work-related injuries and work-related ill health	#	0	0	0
Number of recordable work-related accidents	#	0	0	0
Lost Time Incident (LTI)	#	0	0	0
Serious Incident Frequency (SIF)	#	0	0	0
Total Recoverable Incident Frequency (TRIF)	#	0	0	0
Sick leave, short term (1–15 days)	%	0.9%	0.5%	0.8%
Sick leave, long term (16+ days)	%	2.8%	2.2%	2.2%

In 2024, a total of 8 (6 percent) of our employees were entitled to and took parental leave, of which 4 women and 4 men. Women's leave averaged 19 weeks, while men's leave averaged 7 weeks by end of the reporting period, i.e. 31.12.2024.

Pursuant to the Norwegian Working Environment Act (AML), Sval employees who have small children may apply for temporarily reduced working hours for such reasons. Sval employees may also apply for leave in regard of care of close relatives.

Working time

In Sval, balancing work and leisure time is a key aspect of our People & Culture policy. We offer a flextime scheme, where employees can work longer on some days, and correspondingly less on other days.

Hired consultants adhere to the same regulations regarding working hours as employees. All employees and hired consultants are required to register their working hours in our time registration system. Full-time employment is offered to all permanent employees, and all employment is governed by written agreements in alignment with the AML.

Pay gap and total compensation

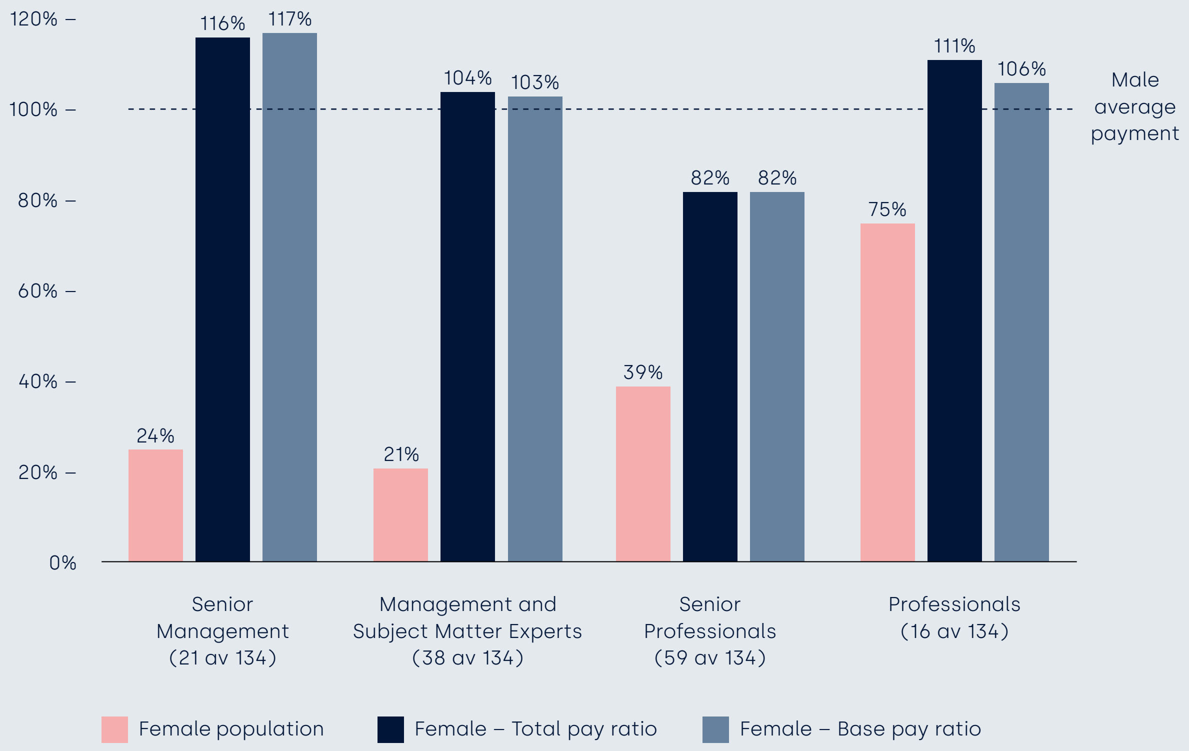
Sval's pay policy aim to compensate our employees fairly and consistently. All salaries are remunerated based on the individual position's responsibilities, the level of problem solving required and the competence needed. There are no differences in payable overtime rates and other taxable benefits for men and women.

We adhere to the principle of equal pay and all agencies used to hire consultants are informed about our compensation levels. Consultants are compensated in accordance with their personnel job categories as if they were directly employed by Sval.

The unadjusted gender pay gap for 2024 remains at 19 percent. This is attributed to a structural challenge; there is a higher representation of men in more senior technical roles and a higher proportion of women in lower-paid professional roles. An analysis of the adjusted categories reveals that within equal positions and seniority, the gender pay gap is lower, and in favour of women for some of the categories. For the category Senior Professionals there are some of the same structural issues as described for the unadjusted pay gap with more men in senior technical roles. The numbers indicate a slight improvement in both total pay ratio and base pay ratio, with a strengthened pay position of women in Senior Management, Management and Subject Matter Experts and Professionals.

This analysis is based on 134 employees as of 31.12.2024 (excluding the CEO).

Figure 7: Ratio of payment women to men by employee category



Workers in the value chain - human rights and decent working conditions

Introduction

Our approach to human rights management is based on the key elements described in the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Business Conduct. This chapter provides a summary of our efforts to identify, prevent and manage actual and potential adverse impacts on fundamental human rights and decent working conditions in our value chain and in connection with Sval's operations. A detailed statement on our due diligence activities pertinent to the Norwegian Transparency Act is signed by the Board and is available on our website (www.sval-energi.no).

Governance and commitment

Ownership and commitment

Sval is firmly committed to respecting human rights, as outlined in the company's Code of Conduct. The CEO holds the overall responsibility for enterprise risk management in Sval, including any risks relating to human rights and decent working conditions. Any red flag issues are to be resolved according to the approval process set out in the Integrity Due Diligence (IDD) and Transparency Act Procedure by the Sval ELT.

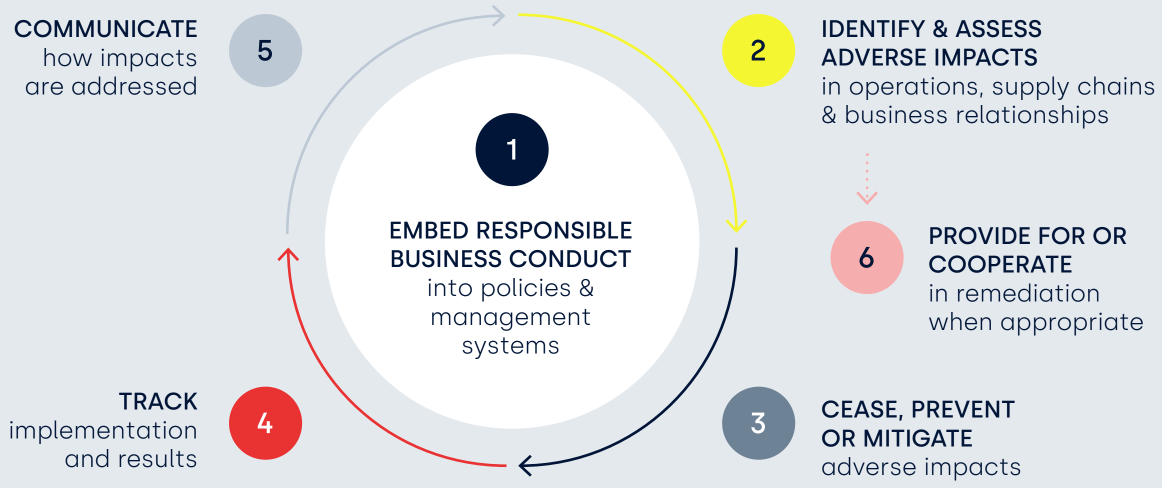
The VP of Legal, Commercial and Supply Chain is responsible for the IDD and Transparency Act Procedure, however, the responsibility for the performance of various tasks is allocated to the relevant business units.

The Board ensures compliance with the Transparency Act through the ARSC and approves this statement in accordance with the Transparency Act §5.

Policies and procedures

Relevant guidelines and routines are embedded in the Sval Code of Conduct and the IDD & Transparency Act Procedure, and a standalone Human Rights Policy is also planned to be

Figure 8: OECD due diligence process and supporting measures



implemented in 2025. The procedure describes how we map and assess our business partners with respect to potential impacts on human rights and/or decent working conditions, how we prevent, monitor, and mitigate such impacts and finally, account for our efforts. Due diligence for new and existing business partners is based on a list of potential red flags such as ownership structures, geographical location, reputation, and connections to politically exposed persons. If any red flags are raised or maintained through an initial risk assessment, a more extensive IDD is performed.

Industry guidelines

As a member of the industry association Offshore Norge, the company adheres to the recommended guidelines for the Transparency Act provided by Offshore Norge. These guidelines are a result of a joint effort in the industry aiming to ensure that the obligations under the Transparency Act are fulfilled in joint E&P projects and divides the responsibility for compliance with the Transparency Act and the boundary between the individual corporate responsibility and the main responsibility in the joint activity. The operators perform risk-based due diligence assessments in relation to the partnership's activities, while partner forums are used to discuss any findings and mitigating actions.

Activities to identify negative human rights impact

Risk assessments and due diligence

Sval operates in a generally low-risk environment with respect to violation of human rights and decent working conditions as our activities are primarily focused in Norway[1]. Additionally, our current role is mainly as a partner in licences operated by others, which means our operated supply chain activities are relatively limited. However, there is still potential for negative impacts within our value chain. Examples include risks in relation to procurement of goods and services as listed in the high-risk register for public procurement[2]. The most relevant procurement activities from this list for Sval are IT hardware, office supplies and food and beverages. Our see-to duty as partner also includes compliance with the Transparency Act and we follow up through licence dialogues as described in the chapter on Governance and commitment (page 45) and Activities to prevent and mitigate negative human rights impacts (page 46).

To identify any risks of negative impacts relating to fundamental human rights and/or decent working conditions, Sval performs the following risk assessments and due diligence activities as part of our regular activities:

A. Cross-functional risk assessment. Sval conducts risk assessments focused on human rights and working conditions with a cross-functional team twice a year. This team includes representatives from relevant business functions within the company. The goal is to identify risks and mitigating actions with a joint approach across different activities, while also increasing the awareness around fundamental human rights and decent working conditions in our value chain. The outcomes of these sessions result in a risk register for ongoing monitoring and follow-up in-line with Sval enterprise risk management process.

B. Tender evaluation. As part of our tendering process, Sval collects information from bidders regarding their practices related to human rights and decent working conditions. This information is used in the tender evaluation and ranking of tenderers before award.

C. Risk assessments pre-contract commitment. Before entering into any third-party commitments, Sval performs IDDs. The initial step involves using a third-party due diligence tool that rates vendors based on metrics such as ESG, financial risk, sanction compliance, adverse media appearance, and Political Exposed Person status, all based on information provided by renowned international search firms. If any red flags are identified, a deeper IDD is conducted, and issues are resolved according to the approval process outlined in the IDD & Transparency Act Procedure.

D. Risk assessments post-contract commitment. Post contract award, the responsibility for following up on human rights and decent working conditions is transferred to the contract owner. The contract owner is notified of any red flags identified through continuous monitoring by the third-party tool and will carry out further follow-up as necessary.

E. Quarterly review of minor suppliers. Sval conducts a quarterly review of all minor suppliers, defined as those with an annual spend of less than 150.000 NOK, with a view to identify any high-risk suppliers for further follow-up and investigation.

At the end of 2024, Sval had in total included 179 suppliers and other business partners in the 3rd party tool for pre-commitment checks and continuous tracking of their performance. No red flags have been identified during the reporting period. Only minor risks have been identified

1) Source: Corruption Perception Index Home - Transparency.org
2) Source: Høyrisikolisten | Anskaffelser.no

through other risk assessment activities. These risks are captured in the Transparency Act risk register in our enterprise risk management tool.

Notification- and whistleblowing-channels

Sval Whistleblowing Policy, and channels to raise concerns, such as the third-party notification and whistleblowing-channel, and the processes to remediate negative impacts are described in the chapter on Processes to remediate negative impacts and channels to raise concerns (page 38).

Activities to prevent and mitigate negative human rights impacts

Sval is committed to systematically promoting and safeguarding respect for fundamental human rights and decent working conditions for both our own workforce and workers in our value chain. If any potential or actual negative impacts are identified, these will be managed according to the IDD & Transparency Act Procedure. This involves the relevant line manager and the Sval ELT in deciding upon measures to stop or mitigate such negative impacts.

The following section describes our work to prevent and mitigate negative human rights impacts.

Supply chain requirements and contractual clauses

Sval has incorporated articles, including the Offshore Norge model clauses, into all standard contract templates. These clauses ensure that business partners and their subcontractors at any tier comply with fundamental human rights and decent working conditions. They are required to monitor and report to Sval on these aspects, and Sval is entitled to audit contractors at all tiers in order to verify compliance. Legal remedies, including the right to termination, are available in case of breaches.

If post commitment risk assessments uncover any new risks that are not addressed by the standard pre-commitment risk mitigating actions, Sval will implement additional measures.

Training and education of employees

All employees are required to complete an annual training module on the Code of Conduct to ensure knowledge and awareness of ethical principles including human rights. In addition, a mandatory training module on the IDD and Transparency Act Procedure has been implemented for all employees.

Inspections, reviews and audits

In 2024 we have arranged several supplier meetings where we have discussed our expectations to the suppliers. The Transparency Act is an integrated part of these conversations. In addition, for the major suppliers we have an ongoing relationship with, we arrange regular performance reviews. The suppliers' approach and compliance with the Transparency Act is on the agenda in these reviews.

Partner operated activities

Sval follows up on human rights and decent working conditions as part of our see-to duty in our non-operated licenses in line with Offshore Norge guidelines as described in the chapter on Governance and commitment (page 45). Training sessions have been conducted with the Asset Managers in Sval to raise awareness of the requirements and licence guidelines. Licence meetings and annual partner forums are used to discuss any actual negative consequences or significant risks, as well as the processes applied by the various operators. None of the operators communicated any negative impacts in 2024.

Follow up and remediation

No actual negative impacts were detected in the reporting period, therefore no measures or remediate actions have been implemented. If any such impacts are detected appropriate remediation measures will be identified and implemented in liaison with the relevant business partner and affected personnel.

Governance information

Governance impacts, risks and opportunities

In Sval, we are committed to responsible corporate governance, adhering to laws and fostering a culture of ethics and compliance. Governance remains high on the agenda for our Board and ELT. The topics under business conduct score relatively low in the Sval DMA on both impact and financial risk. This is driven by Sval's focus on NCS and the comprehensive and strong Norwegian regulations that form the foundation for all activities, further enhanced by a solid company framework and culture of compliance. In summary, corporate culture and protection of whistleblowers were selected as our material governance topics for 2024.

The following impacts, risks and opportunities have been identified as material within the pre-defined governance topics in ESRS G1:

- A strong and healthy corporate culture can result in a motivated workforce and increased productivity, and positive impacts for people and society, while limiting negative impact on the environment.
- Breaches of Sval's Code of Conduct can result in negative reputational damage. Systematic breaches can also result in direct financial losses.
- Sval could face legal and reputational impacts in case of insufficient protection of whistleblowers.

Cyber security has previously been included as a company specific material governance topic for Sval. While it remains an important enterprise risk for the company and is managed accordingly, it is no longer included as a material sustainability topic.

Corporate culture and ethical business practices

During 2024, we maintained our commitment to high ethical standards and continued to enhance compliance and ethical practices through the Comply and Behave program. This program is amongst other based on the owner's We Behave and Comply program, with relevant additions and adjustments to suit Sval's set of activities. Our Code of Conduct outlines how to act within Sval. Additionally, we have formulated a set of policies and compliance documents that articulate Sval's stance on crucial ESG topics. These documents form the basis for how our employees are to conduct business on behalf of Sval.

In terms of governance the Board ensures that the company adheres to laws and fosters a culture of ethics and compliance. The owner provides framework updates and education through the HitecVision Academy and bi-annual ESG meetings where compliance is on the agenda. The CEO and ELT are responsible for operationalising the Comply and Behave program throughout the organisation, ensuring that the company's management system is followed and that ethical business practices are upheld. All Sval employees are responsible for complying with the management system.

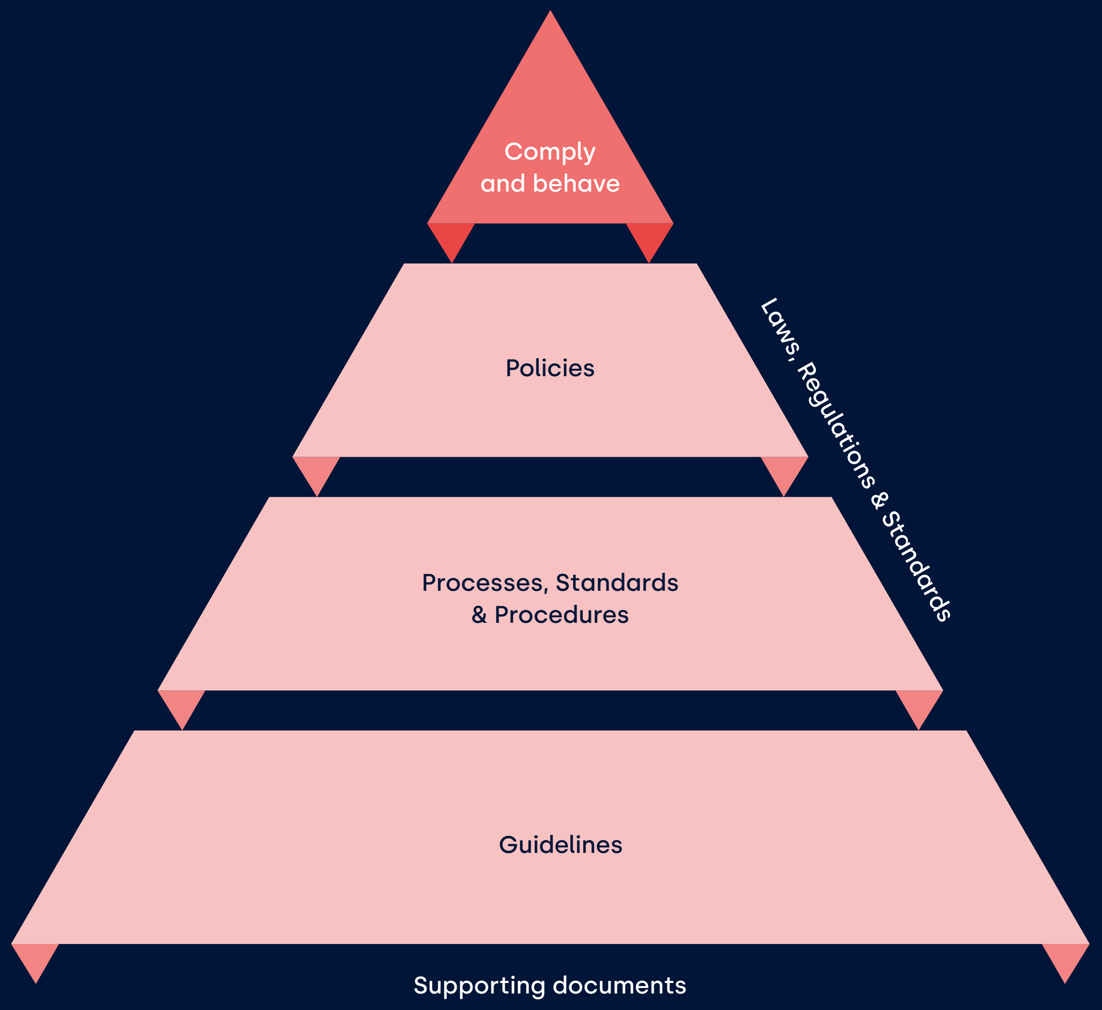
Management of corporate culture

Business management system

The business management system (BMS) is Sval's main tool to ensure that we identify, understand, and manage impacts and risks in our operations, including those relating to sustainability topics and corporate culture. Regular audits are conducted to ensure that controls are in place and effective, and continuous improvement is an integrated function in our BMS tool. The risk management process in Sval is based on ISO 31000 and is the basis for the management of all types of risks.

The Comply and Behave compliance program is Sval's comprehensive set of internal policies, processes, standards, procedures, and guidelines put in place to comply with external laws, regulations, standards, and stakeholders'

Figure 9: Sval Comply and Behave compliance program



expectations. The ELT is responsible for this program which is operationalised through:

- Roles and responsibilities
- Governing content
- Organisation, training, and communication

To ensure compliance, the company has implemented processes and procedures to strengthen internal controls and ensure compliance with relevant laws and regulations. This structure ensures that most Sval employees are involved in the risk management process. The Code of Conduct is the cornerstone of Sval's compliance and ethics program.

All employees and contractors are trained in every applicable policy through 12 e-learning modules that are repeated at regular intervals. As part of the onboarding program for new employees and contractors in Sval, they must complete the training sessions within the first two weeks of hire. These sessions include all policies and procedures discussed in this section. If there is new or updated information in any of the governing policies or procedures, employees will receive a notification to complete the training session again.

To evaluate compliance in Sval and further enhance the development of the corporate culture, a series of review meetings is conducted with the ELT as part of an annual process. These meetings cover all aspects of the Management Review Process and required topics. An annual compliance report is prepared and presented to the Board. The 2024 report confirms that Sval is compliant, with no non-conformances identified. It also outlines the improvements made during the year, particularly in new technology and systems to support compliance and mitigate risk. The report includes a detailed review of the roles and responsibilities, governing content, and updates to the Delegation of Authorities procedure. Additionally, it covers the compliance verification process and highlights significant improvements delivered during the year.

Comments on the whistleblowing case reported in Table 14 is found in the chapter on Processes to remediate negative impacts and channels to raise concerns (page 38).

Table 14: Key performance indicators within governance

	2024	2023	2022
Anti-corruption e-learning: Completed training ratio	100%	100%	100%
Number of confirmed incidents of corruption or bribery	0	0	0
Breaches of ethical guidelines	0	0	0
Investigations or lawsuits in relation to ESG issues	0	0	0
Whistleblowing cases being addressed by management or board	1	0	0
No. of identified negative impacts in value chain	0	0	0

Code of conduct

Our Code of Conduct sets out rules and standards that both our people and the company are obligated to uphold. The Code applies to all personnel, including the Board, owner representatives, employees, independent contractors or consultants, as well as temporary staff. When we engage service providers,

Ten core principles

1. We comply with laws
2. We respect our colleagues
3. We ensure healthy and safe working conditions
4. We protect our assets and confidential information
5. We respect fundamental human rights
6. We never make illegal payments
7. We select our business partners carefully
8. We avoid conflicts of interest
9. We compete fairly
10. We operate in an environmentally responsible manner

we expect them to adhere to our Code or an equivalent business ethics policy. Our Code of Conduct is based on ten core principles that guide any decision-making process undertaken on behalf of Sval. These principles are derived from our ambition to make ethical, responsible, and profitable decisions.

The mechanisms for identifying, reporting and investigating concerns about unlawful behaviour or behaviour in contradiction of Sval`s code of conduct are described in the chapter on Processes to remediate negative impacts and channels to raise concerns (page 38).

Policies relating to business ethics and corporate culture

Sval oil and gas activities are focused exclusively on the NCS, a region renowned for its stringent regulation in relation to sustainability topics. We have instituted policies to integrate the highest ethical standards into our operations, our corporate activities, and corporate governance. In 2024, all Sval policies have been reviewed and approved by the new CEO. The policies relating to business conduct and protection of whistleblowers are briefly described in the following. Other ESG related policies are described in relevant chapters in this report.

ESG Policy

The ESG policy is built around Sval's ESG focus areas under environmental, social and governance aspects, some of which are further detailed in dedicated policies. This policy is further described in the chapter on Policies relating to climate change (page 27).

Whistleblowing Policy

Sval Whistleblowing Policy, and channels to raise concerns, such as the third party notification and whistleblowing-channel, and the processes to remediate negative impacts are described in the chapter on Processes to remediate negative impacts and channels to raise concerns (page 38).

We encourage own workforce, workers in the value chain as well as external parties to speak up and report suspected breaches related to the company's operations, Sval's Code of Conduct, or laws and regulations. All reports are handled in accordance with our Whistleblowing Procedure, which ensures confidentiality and data privacy.

Anti-corruption Policy

Sval has an anti-corruption policy that sets clear expectations in relation to all our activities. Corruption is unacceptable business conduct, and any violation to our anticorruption regulations will trigger disciplinary action and could result in dismissal. Sval has established routines to reduce any potential risks of corruption. At Sval, we comply with the Norwegian anti-corruption provisions, and the UK Bribery Act (UKBA), the US Foreign Corrupt Practices Act (FCPA), and other applicable anti-corruption laws to cover business activities outside of Norway. All employees and long-term consultants must attend anti-corruption training. The frequency and amount of training are determined based on risk assessments. Certain business units and functions may require more extensive training than is required for employees in general. No corruption cases were reported in 2024, ref. Table 14.

GDPR Policy

Sval is committed to protecting the privacy rights of employees and business partners, ensuring that personal data is processed lawfully. The policy outlines key principles such as purpose limitation, data minimisation, data accuracy, storage limitation, and integrity and confidentiality. The policy also includes provisions for privacy statements, data subject rights, data processing agreements, records of processing activities, personal data security, data breach handling, privacy risk assessments, and training for personnel.

Information Security Policy

The Information Security Management System (ISMS) aligns with the company's strategic direction. The policy aims to ensure the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of data and information through a risk management process. It emphasises that information security should be part of the digital DNA of everyone working for Sval and integrated into daily activities. The ISMS follows best practices based on the ISO 27001 standard and adopts a zero-trust principle balanced with the goal of open information access. The policy includes regular performance evaluation, risk assessment, and reporting to the CEO and Board.

Sanctions Compliance Policy

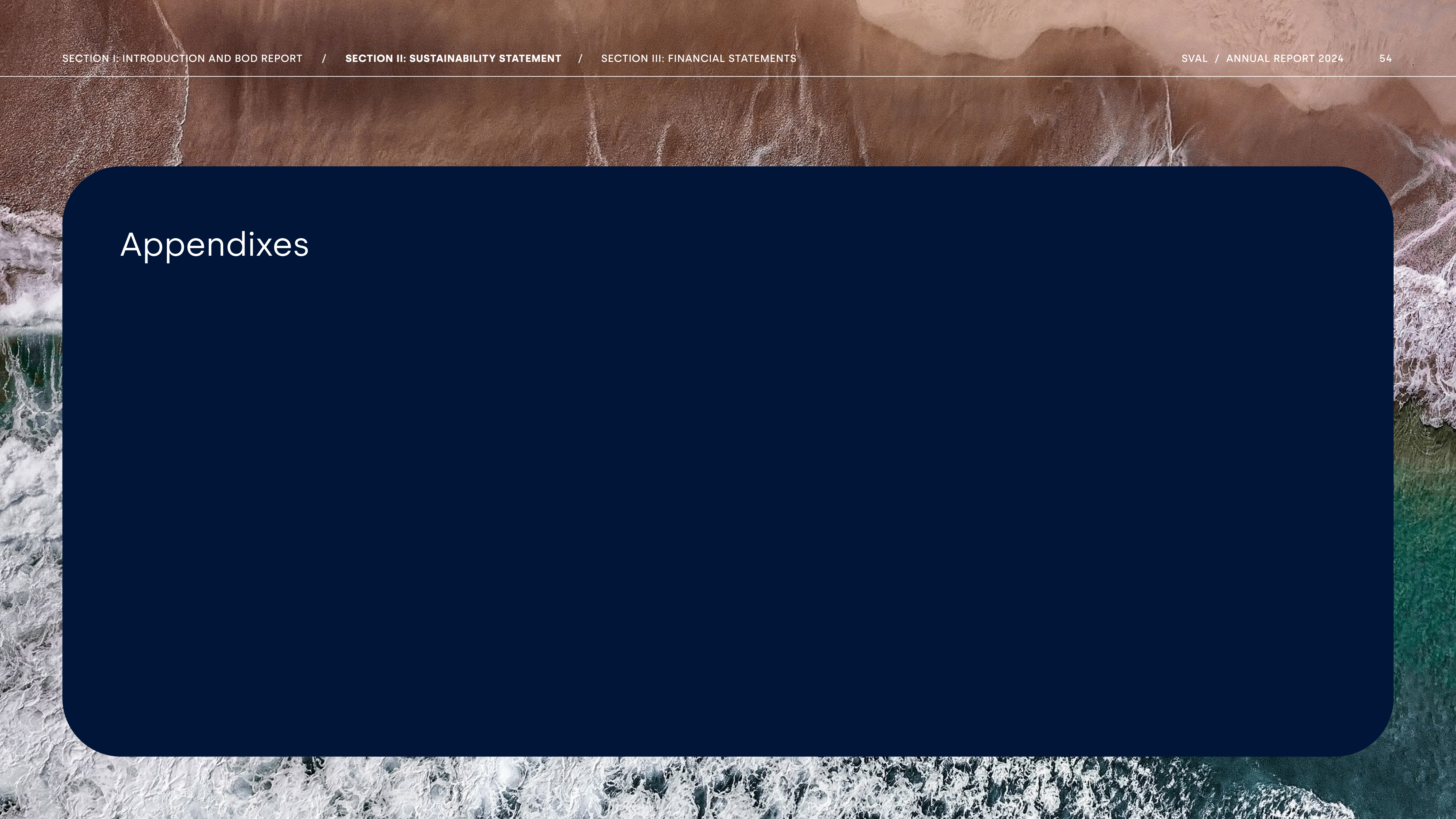
The Sanctions Compliance Policy defines Sval`s strict adherence to all applicable laws regarding trade sanctions and anti-terrorism measures. This policy provides an overview of key trade sanctions and regulations governing the cross-border movement of products, funds, technology and services. It outlines the company's commitment to avoiding business activities that breach applicable sanctions, rules, or regulations, and emphasises the importance of vetting and monitoring business partners to minimise risks. The policy also details the responsibilities of the CFO, including staying updated on sanctions regimes, performing regular risk assessments, and obtaining legal advice when necessary. Non-compliance with this policy can result in severe consequences.

Personal Trading Policy

The policy aims to prevent conflicts of interest and ensure that employees' own-account trading does not misuse inside information or harm the company's reputation. The policy applies to all employees and includes restrictions on trading in certain financial instruments, with the Performance Manager responsible for its implementation and monitoring.

Business Hospitality Procedure

Sval has a Business Hospitality Procedure that specifies the guidelines for giving and receiving gifts and hospitality in a business context. This procedure applies when giving or receiving gifts, attending meals, business trips, or corporate events. It emphasises that all expenses must comply with applicable laws and internal guidelines and must always have a proper business context. Gifts and hospitality should never be extravagant, indecent, illegal, or expose the company to reputational damage. The procedure includes a general checklist, self-approval limits, and further guidance on gifts, meals, travel, and entertainment.



Appendixes

Appendixes

1. Environmental, social and governance metrics

Environment

	Unit	ESRS reference	Other reference	2024	2023	2022
Energy consumption, production and mix, ref. energy tables in Appendix, Section 4. Data reflect financial control/equity share.						
Energy intensity from activities in high climate impact sectors (total energy consumption per net revenue)	MWh/MUSD	E1-5, 40	GRI 302-3 GRI 11.2	542	467	-
Total energy consumption from activities in high climate impact sectors	MWH	E1-5, 41	GRI 302-3 GRI 11.2	938 018	928 418	-
Net revenue from contracts with customers[1)]	MUSD	E1-5, AR 55		1 732	1 987	1 860
Gross Scope 1, 2, 3 and Total GHG emissions - ref. GHG table in Appendix, Section 2. Data reflect financial control/equity share.						
Percentage of Scope 1 GHG emissions from regulated emission trading schemes	Table/ Percent	E1-6, 48b		98%	100%	98%
Percentage of GHG Scope 3 calculated using primary data1	Percent	E1-6, AR 45g		0%	0%	0%
Anticipated financial effects from material physical and transition risks and potential climate-related opportunities						
Net revenue from customers operating in oil-related activities (crude oil sales)	MUSD	E1-9, 67e		1 087	1 320	-
Net revenue from customers operating in gas-related activities (sum of gas + NGL sales)	MUSD	E1-9, 67e		643	664	-
Percentage of net revenue from customers operating in oil-related activities	Percent	E1-9, 67e		63%	67%	-
Percentage of net revenue from customers operating in gas-related activities	Percent	E1-9, 67e		37%	33%	-

1) Net revenue for 2023 has been updated to reflect CSRD definition (revenue from contracts with customers)

	Unit	ESRS reference	Other reference	2024	2023	2022
Pollution of air, water and soil. Data reflect operational control, 100% share.						
Nitrogen oxides (NOx)	Ton	E2-4, 28a	GRI 305-7 GRI 11.3	4.5	12.4	30.5
Sulfur oxides (SOx)	Ton	E2-4, 28a	GRI 305-7 GRI 11.3	0.2	0.3	0.8
nmVOC	Ton	E2-4, 28a		0	1.3	3.8
Unplanned spills / emissions to ground / sea / air	#		GRI 2016 306-3 GRI 11.6	0	1	1
Waste. Data reflect operational control, 100% share.						
Total waste	Tons		GRI 306-3 GRI 11.5	53.5	110	1190.4
Hazardous waste	Tons		GRI 306-3 GRI 11.5	0	26.6	1077
Non-Hazardous waste	Tons		GRI 306-3 GRI 11.5	53.5	83.7	113.4
Recycling ratio offices	Percent			67%	66%	71%
Recycling ratio decommissioning activities	Percent			100%	85%	-

Social

	Unit	ESRS	Other	2024	2023	2022
Characteristics of the undertaking's employees						
Number of employees	#		GRI 403-9 GRI 11.9	135	144	172
Full year average of employees (headcount) Male	#	S1-6, 50a		88	100	-
Full year average of employees (headcount) Female	#	S1-6, 50a		50	60	-
Number of employees (headcount) Male – full-time employees	#	S1-6, 50b		87	92	106
Number of employees (headcount) Female – full-time employees	#	S1-6, 50b		48	52	66
Females in Board of Directors	Percent		GRI 405-1	40%	33%	33%
Females in Management	Percent		GRI 405-1	50%	33%	33%
Female employees in Company	Percent		GRI 405-1	36%	36%	40%
Number of employee turnover	#	S1-6, 50c		6	9	8
Percentage of employee turnover	Percent	S1-6, 50c		4.4%	5.6%	4.6%
Characteristics of non-employee workers in the undertaking's own workforce						
Number of non-employees in own workforce	#	S1-7, 55a		10	19	-
Number of non-employees in own workforce – Self-employed people	#	S1-7, 55a		0	0	-
Number of non-employees in own workforce – people provided by undertakings primarily engaged in employment activities	#	S1-7, 55a		16	73	-
Collective bargaining coverage and social dialogue						
Percentage of total employees covered by collective bargaining agreements	Percent	S1-8, 60a		38%	38%	-

	Unit	ESRS	Other	2024	2023	2022
Percentage of its employees covered by collective bargaining agreements are within coverage rate by country (in the EEA)	Percent	S1-8, 60b		0%	0%	-
Percentage of employees in country (EEA) covered by workers' representatives	Percent	S1-8, 63b		0%	0%	-
Diversity metrics						
Number of employees (headcount) at top management level	#	S1-9, 66a		4	6	6
Percentage of employees at top management level	Percent	S1-9, 66a		3%	4%	3.5%
Number of employees (headcount) under 30 years old	#	S1-9, 66b		3	3	8
Percentage of employees under 30 years old	Percent	S1-9, 66b		2%	2%	-
Number of employees (headcount) between 30 and 50 years old	#	S1-9, 66b		77	81	99
Percentage of employees between 30 and 50 years old	Percent	S1-9, 66b		57%	56%	-
Number of employees (headcount) over 50 years old	#	S1-9, 66b		55	60	68
Percentage of employees over 50 years old	Percent	S1-9, 66b		41%	42%	-
Adequate wages						
Percentage of employees paid below the applicable adequate wage benchmark	Percent	S1-10, 70		0%	0%	-
Training and skill development						
Percentage of employees that participated in regular performance and career development reviews (male)	Percent	S1-13, 83a		100%	100%	100%

	Unit	ESRS	Other	2024	2023	2022
Percentage of employees that participated in regular performance and career development reviews (female)	Percent	S1-13, 83a		100%	100%	100%
Health and safety metrics						
Percentage of people in its own workforce who are covered by health and safety management system based on legal requirements and (or) recognised standards or guidelines	Percent	S1-14, 88a		100%	100%	100%
Number of fatalities in own workforce as result of work-related injuries and work- related ill health	#	S1-14, 88b		0	0	0
Number of fatalities in the value chain as result of work-related injuries and work-related ill health	#	S1-14, 88b		0	0	0
Number of recordable work-related accidents for own workforce	#	S1-14, 88c		0	0	0
Lost Time Injuries (LTI)	#		GRI 403-9 GRI 11.9.10	0	0	0
Serious Incident Frequency (SIF)	#		GRI 403-9 GRI 11.9.10	0	0	0
Total Recoverable Incident Frequency (TRIF)	#		GRI 403-9 GRI 11.9.10	0	0	0
Sick leave, short term (1–15 days,%)	Percent			0.9%	0.5%	0.8%
Sick leave, long term (16+ days,%)	Percent			2.8%	2.2%	2.2%
Work life balance						
Percentage of employees entitled to take family-related leave	Percent	S1-15, 93a		100%	100%	100%
Percentage of entitled employees that took family-related leave	Percent	S1-15, 93b		6%	6%	-

	Unit	ESRS	Other	2024	2023	2022
Compensation metrics (pay gap and total compensation)						
Gender pay gap (unadjusted)	Percent	S1-16, 97a		19.3%	19.1%	20.6%
Incidents, complaints and severe human rights impacts						
Number of incidents of discrimination	#	S1-17, 103a	GRI 406-1	0	0	0
Number of complaints filed through channels for people in own workforce to raise concerns	#	S1-17, 103b		3	0	-
Amount of material fines, penalties, and compensation for damages as result of violations regarding social and human rights factors	Monetary	S1-17, 103c		0	0	-
Number of severe human rights issues and incidents connected to own workforce that are cases of non-respect of UN Guiding Principles and OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises	#	S1-17, 104a		0	0	-
Amount of material fines, penalties, and compensation for severe human rights issues and incidents connected to own workforce	Monetary	S1-17, 104b		0	0	-
Transparency Act						
Investigations or lawsuits in relation to ESG issues	#			0	0	0
Whistleblowing cases being addressed by management and board	#			1	0	0
Number of ESG IDD processes conducted in relation to suppliers and other business partners (number of business partners monitored in 3rd party database at year end 2024 + any other ESG IDD processes)	#		GRI 414-1	179	133	2
Number of supplier audits that include sustainability issues	#			2	0	1
Number of identified negative impacts	#			0	0	0

Governance

	Unit	ESRS	Other	2024	2023	2022
Prevention and detection of corruption and bribery						
Percentage of functions-at-risk covered by training program	Percent	G1-3, 21b		100%	100%	-
Completed anti-corruption training ratio	Percent			100%	100%	100%
Confirmed incidents of corruption or bribery						
Number of convictions for violation of anti- corruption and anti- bribery laws	#	G1-4, 24a		0	0	0
Amount of fines for violation of anti- corruption and anti-bribery laws	Monetary	G1-4, 24a		0	0	0
Number of confirmed incidents of corruption or bribery	#	G1-4, 25a	GRI 205-3	0	0	0
Number of confirmed incidents in which own workers were dismissed or disciplined for corruption or bribery-related incidents	#	G1-4, 25b		0	0	0
Number of confirmed incidents relating to contracts with business partners that were terminated or not renewed due to violations related to corruption or bribery	#	G1-4, 25c		0	0	0
Breaches of ethical guidance	#			0	0	0
Legal action for anti-competitive behaviour	#		GRI 206-1	0	0	0
Concerns reported through whistleblowing mechanism	#		GRI 2016, 102-17	0	0	0
Political influence and lobbying activities						
Financial political contributions made	Monetary	G1-5, bi		0	0	0
Amount of internal and external lobbying expenses	Monetary	G1-5, AR 12a		0	0	0
Amount paid for membership to lobbying associations	Monetary	G1-5, AR 12b		0	0	0

2. GHG summary sheet

GHG emissions relating to Sval oil and gas activities in Norway according to equity share of operated and partner-operated activities.

	ESRS/ GRI reference	Unit	2024	2023	2022	Change ref. 2022 (%)	Change ref. 2022 (tCO_2e)
Scope 1 GHG emissions	**E1-6, 44a**						
Gross Scope 1 GHG emissions	E1-6, 48a	tCO_2e	221 605	214 480[1)]	259 856	-15%	-38 251
Percentage of Scope 1 GHG emissions from regulated emission trading schemes	E1-6, 48b	Percent	98%	100%	98%	-1%	-
Percentage of direct (Scope 1) emissions from CH_4	GRI 305-1 GRI 11.1	Percent	2.6%	3.4%	1.9%	37%	-
Scope 2 GHG emissions	**E1-6, 44b**						
Gross location-based Scope 2 GHG emissions	E1-6, 49a	tCO_2e	1 504	1 942	777	94%	727
Gross market-based Scope 2 GHG emissions	E1-6, 49b	tCO_2e	60 145	51 297	28 134	114%	32 011
Significant Scope 3 GHG emissions	**E1-6, 44c**	**Ref. Scope 3 materiality assessment in Appendix Section 3**					
Total Gross indirect (Scope 3) GHG emissions	E1-6, 51	tCO_2e	9 706 256	10 023 072	9 694 687	0%	11 570
1. Purchased goods and services	E1-6, 51	tCO_2e	204	149	167	23%	38
2. Capital goods	E1-6, 51	tCO_2e	-	-	-	-	-
3. Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or Scope 2)	E1-6, 51	tCO_2e	-	-	-	-	-
4. Upstream transportation and distribution	E1-6, 51	tCO_2e	315	840	2 861	-89%	-2 546
5. Waste generated in operations	E1-6, 51	tCO_2e	3	72	2 170	-100%	-2 167
6. Business travel	E1-6, 51	tCO_2e	68	123	82	-18%	-14
7. Employee commuting	E1-6, 51	tCO_2e	0	0	152	-100%	-152
8. Upstream leased assets	E1-6, 51	tCO_2e	-	-	-	-	-
9. Downstream transportation	E1-6, 51	tCO_2e	6 032	6 147	-	-	-
10. Processing of sold products	E1-6, 51	tCO_2e	662 874	717 852	-	-	-
11. Use of sold products	E1-6, 51	tCO_2e	9 036 760	9 297 889	9 689 255	-7%	-652 495
12. End-of-life treatment of sold products	E1-6, 51	tCO_2e	-	-	-	-	-
13. Downstream leased assets	E1-6, 51	tCO_2e	-	-	-	-	-
14. Franchises	E1-6, 51	tCO_2e	-	-	-	-	-
15. Investments	E1-6, 51	tCO_2e	-	-	-	-	-
Total GHG emissions	**E1-6, 44d**						
Total GHG emissions Scope 1, 2 and 3 (location-based)	E1-6, 52a	tCO_2e	9 929 366	10 239 494	9 955 320	0%	-25 954
Total GHG emissions Scope 1, 2 and 3 (market-based)	E1-6, 52b	tCO_2e	9 988 006	10 288 849	9 982 677	0%	5 330
GHG intensity							
Total GHG emissions (location based) per net revenue	E1-6, 53, 54	tCO_2e/ MUSD	5733	5153	5352	7%	381
Scope 1 & 2 GHG emissions intensity (location based) per barrel of oil equivalent (net)	GRI 305-4	$kgCO_2e$/ boe	9.4	8.9[1]	10.3	-8%	-1
Total (Scope 1, 2 and 3) GHG emissions intensity (location based) per barrel of oil equivalent (net)	GRI 305-4	$kgCO_2e$/ boe	418	423	-	-	-
Total (Scope 1, 2 and 3) GHG emissions intensity (market based) per barrel of oil equivalent (net)	GRI 305-4	$kgCO_2e$/ boe	420	425	-	-	-

1) 2023 Scope 1 emissions are corrected due to error in Dvalin gross production data in 2023 causing error in share of GHG emissions.

3. Materiality assessment Scope 3

	#	Category	Material to Sval	Materiality assessment	Incl. in GHG inventory	Scope / Status / Data quality
Upstream	1	Purchased goods and services	Yes	Material due to size and influence.	Partly[1]	Office supplies and IT equipment currently included. Factor per type of purchase.
	2	Capital goods	No	Deemed not material as Sval currently does not have any significant capital goods	No	Not applicable
	3	Fuel- and energy related activities	No	Deemed not material as Sval's emissions from fuel and energy are covered in Scope 1 and 2	No	Not applicable
	4	Upstream transportation and distribution	Yes	Deemed material due to size and influence	Partly[1]	Operated marine activities (supply, IMR, construction vessels etc) supporting Sval's operations. Based on diesel consumption.
	5	Waste generated in operations	Yes	Material as Sval can influence these emissions	Partly[1]	Waste from operated decom activities, offshore activities, and offices. Based on tons of waste and industry factors.
	6	Business travels	Yes	Material due to influence	Yes	Business travels made by Sval employees as recorded by travel agent. Based on travel agency travel distance and flight factor.
	7	Employee commuting	Yes	Material due to size and influence	Partly[1]	Helicopter transportation of Sval personnel to offshore worksites. Based on fuel consumption.
	8	Upstream leased assets	No	Deemed not material	No	Not applicable
Downstream	9	Downstream transportation and distribution	Yes	Material due to size and influence	Yes	Industry factors used to estimate emissions (Equinor factor for gas, and Aker BP factor for oil) as Sval has limited access to downstream information. Updated based on latest available data.
	10	Processing of sold products	Yes	Material due to size and influence	Yes	Industry factors used to estimate emissions (Equinor factor for gas, and Aker BP factor for oil) as Sval has limited access to downstream information. Updated based on latest available data.
	11	Use of sold products	Yes	Material due to size	Yes	End use of goods sold by Sval. Crude oil and natural gas factors. Assuming all sales products are burned for fuel purposes.
	12	End-of-life treatment of sold products	No	Deemed not material, as Sval do not produce products such as lubricants or plastics	No	Not applicable (considered included in Category 11 assuming end products are eventually burned).
	13	Downstream leased assets	No	Not applicable	No	Not applicable
	14	Franchises	No	Not applicable	No	Not applicable
	15	Investments	No	Not applicable	No	Not applicable

1) Equity share of partner operated emissions in material Scope 3 categories (e.g. steel, concrete, chemicals, fuel for marine and logistics activities etc) will be included when operator data on Scope 3 emissions is available. Work is ongoing in industry forums to mature and facilitate sharing of data.

4. Energy consumption and production

Energy consumption relating to Sval oil and gas activities in Norway according to equity share of operated and partner-operated activities, equivalent of Scope 2 GHG accounting.

Energy consumption and mix (equity share, offshore hubs, location based)	ESRS		2024	2023	2022
(1) Fuel consumption from coal and coal products	E1-5, 38a	MWh	0	0	-
(2) Fuel consumption from crude oil and petroleum products	E1-5, 38b	MWh	23 831	23 382	-
(3) Fuel consumption from natural gas	E1-5, 38c	MWh	812 991	801 688[2)]	-
(4) Fuel consumption from other fossil sources	E1-5, 38d	MWh	-	-	-
(5) Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity, heat, steam, and cooling from fossil sources	E1-5, 38e	MWh	2 702	3 503	-
(6) Total fossil energy consumption (sum 1-5)	**E1-5, 37a**	**MWh**	**839 525**	**828 573**	**-**
Share of fossil sources in total energy consumption	E1-5, AR 34	%	89%	89%	-
(7) Consumption from nuclear sources (NVE factor el)	E1-5, 37b	MWh	1 827	1 674	-
Share of nuclear sources in total energy consumption	E1-5, AR 34	%	0.2%	0.2%	-
(8) Fuel consumption from renewable sources, including biomass (also comprising industrial and municipal waste of biologic origin, biogas, renewable Hydrogen etc)	E1-5, 37ci	MWh	0	0	-
(9) Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity, heat, steam, and cooling from renewable sources	E1-5, 37cii	MWh	96 622	98 170	66 808
(10) The consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy	E1-5, 37ciii	MWh	0	0	-
(11) Total renewable energy consumption (sum 8-10)	**E1-5, 37c**	**MWh**	**96 622**	**98 170**	**66 808**
Share of renewable sources in total energy consumption	E1-5, AR 34	%	10%	11%	-
Total energy consumption (sum 6 + 7 + 11)		**MWh**	**938 018**	**928 418**	**66 808**

Energy production and mix	ESRS		2024	2023	2022
(1) Renewable energy production	E1-5, 39	MWh	166 766	156 308	92 262
(2) Non-renewable energy production (gas)[1)]	E1-5, 39	MWh	17 379 266	15 583 525	-
(3) Non-renewable energy production (oil)[1)]	E1-5, 39	MWh	21 127 597	24 717 399	-
Total energy production (sum 1, 2, 3)		**MWh**	**38 673 629**	**40 457 233**	**-**
Share of renewables in total energy production			**0.4%**	**0.4%**	**-**

1) Estimated energy from oil and gas sales volumes, not considering actual end-use of products.
2) Fuel consumption from fuel gas for 2023 updated due to error in source data for several fields.

5. GRI Index

Statement of use: Sval Energi has reported the information cited in this GRI content index for the period 1 January 2024 to 31 December 2024 with reference to the GRI Standards.

GRI Standard Title	Disclosure	Disclosure description	Annual report section, Main chapter	Sub-chapter	Page #
GRI 2: General Disclosures 2021	2-1	Organisational details	Section I, This is Sval, Board of Directors Report Section II, General Information, Social Information	**This is Sval** **Board of Directors Report** **General** - Basis for preparation **Social** - Own workforce metrics and targets	4 6 13 40
	2-2	Entities included in the organisation's sustainability reporting	Section I, Board of Directors Report Section II, General Information	**Board of Director's report 2024** **General information** - Basis for preparation	6 13
	2-3	Reporting period, frequency and contact point	Section II, General Information	**General information** - Basis for preparation	13
	2-5	External assurance	Section II, General Information, Appendix	**General information** - Risk management and internal controls over sustainability reporting **Appendix 9** Independent auditor's report	15 71
	2-6	Activities, value chain, and other business relationships	Section I, Board of Directors Report Section II, General Information	**Board of Director's Report** **General information** - Strategy, business model and value chain	6 16
	2-7	Employees	Section II, Social Information	**Social information** - Own workforce metrics and targets	40
	2-8	Workers who are not employees	Section II, Social Information	**Social information** - Own workforce metrics and targets	40
	2-9	Governance structure and composition	Section II, General Information	**General information** - The role of the administrative, management and supervisory bodies	14
	2-12	Role of the highest governance body in overseeing the management of impacts	Section II, General Information	**General information** - The role of the administrative, management and supervisory bodies	14
	2-13	Delegation of responsibility for managing impacts	Section II, General Information	**General information** - The role of the administrative, management and supervisory bodies	14
	2-14	Role of the highest governance body in sustainability reporting	Section II, General Information	**General information** - The role of the administrative, management and supervisory bodies	14
	2-22	Statement on sustainable development strategy	Section II, General Information	**General information** - Strategy	16
	2-23	Policy commitments	Section II, Environment, Social, Governance Information	**Environment information** - Policies related to climate change mitigation, Policies related to pollution **Social information** - Policies related to own workforce and workers in the value chain **Governance information** - Policies relating to business ethics and corporate culture	27 30 36, 45 52-53

GRI Standard Title	Disclosure	Disclosure description	Annual report section, Main chapter	Sub-chapter	Page #
	2-24	Embedding policy commitments	Section II, Environment, Social, Governance Information	**Environment information** - Actions and resources in relation to climate change policies, Actions and resources related to pollution **Social information** - Own workforce - impact, risk and opportunity management, Human rights and decent working conditions **Governance information** - Corporate culture and ethical business practices	27-28 31 36-39 46-47 50-53
	2-25	Processes to remediate negative impacts	Section II, Social Information	**Social information** - Processes to remediate negative impacts and channels for own workers to raise concerns	38
	2-26	Mechanisms for seeking advice and raising concerns	Section II, Social Information	**Social information** - Processes to remediate negative impacts and channels for own workers to raise concerns	38
	2-27	Compliance with laws and regulations	Section II, Governance Information	**Governance information** - Governance impacts, risks and opportunities	49
	2-29	Approach to stakeholder engagement	Section II, General Information	**General information** - Interests and views of stakeholders	17
	2-30	Collective bargaining agreements	Section II, Social Information	**Social information** - Adequate wages, collective bargaining coverage and social dialogue	41
GRI 3: Material Topics 2021	3-1	Process to determine material topics	Section II, General Information	**General information** - Description of the processes to identify and assess material impacts, risks and opportunities **General information** - Interests and views of stakeholders	20-21
	3-2	List of material topics	Section II, General Information	**General information** - Material impacts, risks and opportunities and their interaction with strategy and business model	18
Topic 11.1 GHG emissions / GRI 302: Energy					
GRI 3: Material Topics 2021	3-3	Management of material topics	Section II, Environmental Information	**Environment information** - Climate change IRO management	27-28
11.1.2	302-1	Energy consumption within the organisation	Section II, Environmental Information	**Environment information** - Climate change metrics and targets **Appendix 4** - Energy consumption and production	28 61
11.1.5	305-1	Direct (Scope 1) GHG emissions	Section II, Environmental Information	**Environment information** - Climate change metrics and targets **Appendix 2** - GHG summary sheet	29 59
11.1.6	305-2	Energy indirect (Scope 2) GHG Emissions	Section II, Environmental Information	**Environment information** - Climate change metrics and targets **Appendix 2** - GHG summary sheet	29 59
11.1.7	305-3	Other indirect (Scope 3) GHG Emissions	Section II, Environmental Information	**Environment information** - Climate change metrics and targets **Appendix 2** - GHG summary sheet	29 59
11.1.8	305-4	GHG emissions intensity	Section II, Environmental Information	**Environment information** - Climate change metrics and targets **Appendix 2** - GHG summary sheet	29 59
Topic 11.2. Climate Adaption, resilience and transition / GRI 201: Economic Performance 2016					
11.2.1	3-3	Management of material topics	Section II, Environmental Information	**Environment information** - Climate change IRO management	27
11.2.2	201-2	Financial implications and other risks and opportunities due to climate change	Section II, Environmental Information	**Environment information** – Climate change strategy, Material IROs and their interaction with strategy and business model	23

GRI Standard Title	Disclosure	Disclosure description	Annual report section, Main chapter	Sub-chapter	Page #
11.2.3	305-5	Reduction of GHG emissions	Section II, Environmental Information	**Environment information** - Climate change, Actions and resources in relation to climate change policies	27-28
Topic 11.3 Air emissions / GRI 305: Emissions 2016					
11.3.1	3-3	Management of material topics	Section II, Environmental Information	**Environment information** – Pollution, all sub-sections	30-31
11.3.2	305-7	Nitrogen oxides (NOx), sulfur oxides (SOx) and other significant air emissions	Section II, Appendix	**Appendix 1** – Environmental, social and governance metrics	55
Topic 11.4 Biodiversity / GRI 304: Biodiversity 2016					
11.4.1	3-3	Management of material topics	Section II, Environmental Information	**Environment information** - Biodiversity and ecosystems, IRO's related to biodiversity and ecosystems, IRO management, Targets related to biodiversity and ecosystems **Environment information** - Pollution, Policies related to pollution	32-33 30-31
11.4.3	304-2	Significant impacts of activities, products and services on biodiversity	Section II, Environmental Information	**Environment information** - Biodiversity and ecosystems, IRO's related to biodiversity and ecosystems	32-33
Topic 11.8 Asset integrity and critical incident management / GRI 306: Effluents and Waste 2016					
11.8.1	3.3	Management of material topics	Section II, Environmental Information	**Environment information** - Pollution, IROs related to pollution, Policies related to pollution, Action and resources related to pollution, Metrics and targets related to pollution	30-31
11.8.2	306-3	Significant spills	Section II, Environmental Information	**Environment information** - Pollution, Metrics and targets related to pollution	30-31
Topic 11.9 Occupational health and safety / GRI 403: Occupational Health and safety 2018					
11.9.1	3.3	Management of material topics	Section II, Social Information	**Social information** - Social impacts, risks and opportunities **Own workforce** - impact, risk and opportunity management	35 36-39
11.9.2	403-1	Occupational health and safety management system	Section II, Social Information	**Social information** - Management of occupational health and safety **Governance information** - Management of corporate culture	36 50-52
11.9.3	403-2	Hazard identification, risk assessment, and incident investigation	Section II, General Information, Social Information	**General information** - Impact, risk and opportunity management **Social information** - Management of occupational health and safety	20 36
11.9.4	403-3	Occupational health services	Section II, Social Information	**Social information** - Management of occupational health and safety, Adequate wages, collective bargaining coverage and social dialogue	36, 41
11.9.5	403-4	Worker participation, consultation, and communication on occupational health and safety	Section II, Social Information	**Social information** - Processes for engaging with own workers and workers' representatives about impacts, Management of occupational health and safety	37-38 36
11.9.6	403-5	Worker training on occupational health and safety	Section II, Social Information	**Social information** – Management of occupational health and safety	36
11.9.7	403-6	Promotion of worker health	Section II, Social Information	**Social information** - Management of occupational health and safety, Adequate wages, collective bargaining coverage and social dialogue	36, 41

GRI Standard Title	Disclosure	Disclosure description	Annual report section, Main chapter	Sub-chapter	Page #
11.9.8	403-7	Prevention and mitigation of occupational health and safety impacts directly linked by business relationships	Section II, Social Information	**Social information** - Management of occupational health and safety	36
11.9.9	403-8	Workers covered by an occupational health and safety management system	Section II, Social Information, Appendix	**Social information** - Management of occupational health and safety, Adequate wages, collective bargaining coverage and social dialogue **Appendix 1** - Environmental, social and governance metrics	36, 41 57
11.9.10	403-9	Work-related injuries	Section II, Social Information	**Social information** - Health and safety metrics for own workforce **Appendix 1** - Environmental, social and governance metrics	43 57
Topic 11.10 Employment practices / GRI 401: Employment 2016 / GRI 404: Training and Education 2016					
11.10.1	3.3	Management of material topics	Section II, Social Information	**Social information** - Own workforce - impact, risk and opportunity management, Management of diversity and inclusion, Training and skills development metrics	36-39 43
11.10.2	401-1	New employee hires and employee turnover	Section II, Social Information	**Social information** - Own workforce - metrics and targets	40
11.10.7	404-2	Programs for upgrading employee skills and transition assistance programs	Section II, Social Information	**Social information** - Training and skills development metrics	
Topic 11.11 Non-discrimination and equal opportunity / GRI 405: Diversity and Equal Opportunities 2016 / GRI 406 Incidents of discrimination and corrective actions taken					
11.11.1	3.3	Management of material topics	Section II, General Information, Social Information	**General information** - Material IRO's and interaction with strategy and business model **Social** - Own workforce -impact, risk and opportunity management	18 36-37
11.11.5	405-1	Diversity of governance bodies and employees	Section II, General Information, Social Information, Appendix	**General information** - The role of the administrative, management and supervisory bodies **Social information** - Characteristics of Sval employees, Own workforce - metrics and targets **Appendix 1** - Environmental, social and governance metrics	14 40 56
11.11.6	405-2	Ratio of basic salary and remuneration of women to men	Section II, Social Information	**Social information** – Pay gap and total compensation	44
11.11.7	406-1	Incidents of discrimination and corrective actions taken	Section II, Governance Information, Appendix	**Social information** - Processes to remediate negative impacts and channels to raise concerns **Governance information** - Management of corporate culture **Appendix 1** - Environmental, social and governance metrics	38
Topic 11.12 Forced Labor and modern slavery / GRI 414: Supplier Social Assessment 2016					
11.12.1	3.3	Management of material topics	Section II, Social Information	**Social information** – Workers in the value chain - human rights and decent working conditions	45-47
11.12.2	414-1	New suppliers that were screened using social criteria	Section II, Social Information	**Social information** – Workers in the value chain - human rights and decent working conditions	46, 57
Topic 11.13 Freedom of association and collective bargaining / GRI 407: Freedom of Association and Collective Bargaining 2016					
11.13.1	3.3	Management of material topics	Section II, Social Information, Appendix	**General information** - Material IRO's and interaction with strategy and business model **Social information** - Collective bargaining coverage and social dialogue, Actions on material IROs relating to on own workforce, Processes for engaging with own workers and workers' representatives about impacts **Appendix 1** - Environmental, social and governance metrics	18

GRI Standard Title	Disclosure	Disclosure description	Annual report section, Main chapter	Sub-chapter	Page #
11.13.2	407-1	Operations and suppliers in which the right to freedom of association and collective bargaining may be at risk	Section II, Social Information	**Social information** – Workers in the value chain - human rights and decent working conditions	46
Topic 11.14 Economic Impacts / GRI 201 Economic Performance 2016 / GRI 203: Indirect Economic Impacts 2016					
11.14.1	3.3	Management of material topics	Section II, General	**General information** - Material IRO's and interaction with strategy and business model **Financial Statements**	18 73
11.14.2	201-1	Direct economic value generated and distributed	Section III, Financial Statements	**Financial Statements**	73
Topic 11.15 Local Communities / GRI 413: Local communities 2016					
11.15.2	413-1	Operations with local community engagement, impact assessments, and development programs	Section II, General, Environment, Social, Governance Information	**General information** - Interests and views of stakeholders **Social information** – Actions on material IROs relating to own workforce, Processes for engaging with own workers and workers' representatives **Environment information** - Policies related to pollution, Biodiversity and ecosystems	17 38-39, 37 30-31, 32
Topic 11.19 Anti-competitive behavior / GRI 206: Anti-competitive behavior 2016					
11.19.1	3.3	Management of material topics	Section II, Governance Information	**Governance information** – Corporate culture and ethical business practices	50-52
Topic 11.20 Anti-corruption / GRI 205: Anti-corruption 2016					
11.20.1	3.3	Management of material topics	Section II, Governance Information	**Governance information** – Corporate culture and ethical business practices	50-52
11.20.2	205-1	Operations assessed for risks related to corruption	Section II, Governance Information	**Governance information** – Corporate culture and ethical business practices	51-52
11.20.3	205-2	Communication and training about anti-corruption policies and procedures	Section II, Governance Information	**Governance information** – Corporate culture and ethical business practices	50-52
11.20.4	205-3	Confirmed incidents of corruption and actions taken	Section II, Governance Information	**Governance information** – Corporate culture and ethical business practices Appendix - ESG metrics **Appendix 1** - Environmental, social and governance metrics	51-52 58
Topic 11.21 Payments to governments / GRI 201: Economic Performance 2016 / GRI 207: Tax 2019					
11.21.1	3.3	Management of material topics	Section I Board of Directors report Section II General Information, Governance Information, Appendix	**Board of Directors report** **General Information** - Material IRO's and interaction with strategy and business model **Governance Information** - Corporate culture and ethical business practices **Appendix 1** - Environmental, social and governance metrics	9 18 50-52 58
11.21.2	201-1	Direct economic value generated and distributed	Section III Financial Statements	**Financial Statements**	73
11.21.5	207-2	Tax governance, control, and risk management	Section I Board of Directors report Section II General Information Section III Financial Statements	**Board of Directors report** - Financial risk **General information** - Impact, Risk and Opportunity management **Financial Statements** - Note 13	9-10 20-21 91

6. TCFD Index

	Annual report section, main chapter	Sub-chapter	Page #
Governance			
a) Describe the board's oversight of climate-related risks and opportunities	Section II, General Information	Governance Impact, risk and opportunity management	14 20
	Section II, Environmental Information	Climate change strategy	23
b) Describe management's role in assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities	Section II, General Information	Governance Impact, risk and opportunity management	14 20
	Section II, Environmental Information	Climate change strategy	23
Strategy			
a) Describe the climate-related risks and opportunities the organisation has identified over the short, medium, and long term	Section II, Environmental Information	Climate change, Material IROs and their interaction with strategy and business model	23-25
b) Describe the impact of climate-related risks and opportunities on the organisation's business, strategy, and financial planning	Section II, Environmental Information	Climate change, Material IROs and their interaction with strategy and business model	23-25
c) Describe the resilience of the organisation's strategy, taking into consideration different climate-related scenarios, including a 2° C or lower scenario	Section II, Environmental Information	Climate change, Material IROs and their interaction with strategy and business model	25-26

	Annual report section, main chapter	Sub-chapter	Page #
Risk Management			
a) Describe the organisation's process for identifying and assessing climate-related risks	Section II, General Information	Impact, risk and opportunity management	20-21
b) Describe the organisation's processes for managing climate-related risks	Section II, General Information	Impact, risk and opportunity management	20-21
	Section II, Environmental Information	Climate change, Climate change IRO management	27-29
c) Describe how processes for identifying, assessing, and managing climate- related risks are integrated into the organisation's overall risk management	Section II, General Information	Impact, risk and opportunity management	20-21
	Section II, Environmental Information	Climate change, Climate change strategy	23
Metrics and targets			
a) Describe the metrics used by the organisation to assess climate-related risks and opportunities in line with its strategy and risk management process	Section II, Environmental Information	Climate change metrics and targets	28-29
b) Describe Scope 1, Scope 2, and, if appropriate, Scope 3 greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, and the related risks	Section II, Environmental Information	Climate change metrics and targets	28-29
	Section II Appendix	Appendix 2 GHG summary sheet	59
c) Describe the targets used by the organisation to manage climate-related risks and opportunities and performance against targets	Section II, Environmental Information	Climate change metrics and targets	28-29

7. Equality and anti-discrimination index

With reference to: Arbeidsgivers aktivitetsplikt, jfr.§ 26 Lov om Likestilling

Description of requirement	Annual report section, main chapter	Sub-chapter	Page #
Governance			
Part 1: Part 1 – Current state for gender equality			
Gender balance in the company (number of women and men)	Section II, Social Information	Characteristics of Sval's employees Management of diversity and inclusion	40 36-37
Temporary employees (number and/or percentage of all employees)	Section II, Social Information	Characteristics of Sval's employees Characteristics of non-employee workers in Sval's own workforce	40 40
Part-time employees (number and/or percentage of all employees)	Section II, Social Information	Characteristics of Sval's employees Characteristics of non-employee workers in Sval's own workforce	40 40
Parental leave taken (average number of weeks)	Section II, Social Information	Work-life balance metrics	43-44
Wage differences between women and men overall (women's share in Norwegian kroner and/or percentage)	Section II, Social Information	Pay gap and total compensation	44
Wage differences between women and men at different job levels/groups (Norwegian kroner and/or percentage)	Section II, Social Information	Pay gap and total compensation	44
Gender distribution at different job levels/groups (number and/or percentage of positions/jobs)	Section II, Social Information	Pay gap and total compensation	44
Involuntary part-time among women and men (number and/or percentage of all employees)	Section II, Social Information	Characteristics of Sval's employees	40
Part 2: How the company work with equality and against discrimination			
How the work on equality and discrimination is embedded in plans or governing documents	Section II, Social Information	Policies related to own workforce and workers in the value chain Management of diversity and inclusion	36 36-37
How the equality work is structured: - Who participates - In which forums - How often do they meet	Section II, Social Information	Management of diversity and inclusion Actions on material IROs relating to own workforce Training and skills development metrics	36-37 38-39 43
Processes for identification of risks, obstacles, causes, and measures	Section II, Social Information	Processes for engaging with own workers and workers' representatives Process to remediate negative impacts and channels to raise concerns	37-38 38
The main equality and discrimination challenges in Sval business	Section II, Social Information	Social impacts, risks and opportunities Management of diversity and inclusion	35 36-37
The results of the work and the measures implemented	Section II, Social Information	Process to remediate negative impacts and channels to raise concerns	38
Plans for further work and measures	Section II, Social Information	Process to remediate negative impacts and channels to raise concerns	38

8. Definitions and abbreviations

TERM	DEFINITION
APS	Announced pledges scenario
ARP	Equality and anti-discrimination index (Aktivitets- og redegjørelsesplikten)
ARSC	Audit, risk and sustainability committee - sub-committee of the board
BAT	Best available technology
BEP	Best environmental practice
BMS	Business management system
Boe	Barrel of oil equivalent
CCS	Carbon capture and storage
CEO	Chief executive officer
CFO	Chief financial officer
CH_4	Methane
CO_2	Carbon dioxide
CO_2e	CO_2 equivalents. It is a measurement of the global warming potential in any greenhouse gas to the equivalent amount of CO_2 emissions
CSRD	The European corporate sustainability reporting directive
DMA	Double materiality assessment
ELT	Executive leadership team
Energy consumption	Equity share of energy consumed by operated and partner operated assets, including fuel gas and diesel consumption, power supplied from shore, and electricity consumed at office locations
Equity share	Under the equity share approach, we account for emissions from operated and non-operated assets, according to our share of equity in the assets
ERA Acute	The ERA Acute methodology is the new industry standard environmental risk assessment (ERA) method on NCS
ERM	Enterprise risk management
ESG	Refers to sustainability as topics sorted into environmental, social and governance areas

TERM	DEFINITION
ESRS	European sustainability reporting standard
EU ETS	European Union Emissions Trading System. The ETS is a market mechanism that gives CO_2 a price and creates incentives to reduce emissions in the most cost-effective manner
GDPR	General data protection regulation
GHG	Greenhouse gases
GHG intensity	Emissions of greenhouse gases (in kg CO_2e) per barrel of oil equivalent produced
GRI	Global reporting initiative
Havtil	Havindustritilsynet. English: Norwegian Ocean Industry Authority
Hazardous waste	Waste that possesses any of the characteristics contained in annex II of the Basel Convention, or that is considered to be hazardous by national legislation
HiPO	High Potential
HR	Human relations
HSE	Health, safety and environment
HSEQ	Health, safety, environment and quality
Human rights due diligence	Due diligence with respect to fundamental human rights and decent working conditions, as required by the Transparency Act with reference to the OECD Guidelines
IAS	Investments in Associates; IAS 28 requires an investor to account for its investment in associates using the equity method
IDD	Integrity due diligence
IEA	International Energy Agency
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
IRO	Impact, risk and opportunity
JIP	Join industry project

TERM	DEFINITION
KonKraft	A collaboration arena for Offshore Norge, the Federation of Norwegian Industries (NI), the Norwegian Shipowners Association (RF), the Confederation of Norwegian Enterprise (NHO) and the Norwegian Confederation of Trade Unions (LO), together with two LO members – the United Federation of Trade Unions and the Norwegian Union of Industry and Energy Workers (Industry Energy)
KPI	Key performance indicator
LNG	Liquified natural gas
LTI	Lost time injury. A personal injury which results in the person being unfit for work the day after the injury
MLK	Metsälamminkangas wind farm
NCS	Norwegian continental shelf
NEA	Norwegian Environmental Agency
Net zero	Net zero refers to the balance between anthropogenic GHG emissions and carbon offsets
NGL	Natural gas liquid
nmVOC	Non-methane volatile organic compounds
NORSOK Z-013	A NORSOK standard that describes major accident risk assessment and emergency preparedness assessments for offshore and onshore facilities for production of oil and gas
NOx	Nitrogen oxides
NPV	Net present value
NZE	Net zero scenario
OECD	The organisation for economic co-operation and development
Operational control	Under the operational control approach, we account for 100 percent of the emissions or discharges from operations over which we have full authority to introduce and implement our operating policies
Produced water	Produced water is a by-product in the oil and gas well-stream, containing oil residues and other organic compounds
Protected areas	Areas where no industrial activity, or only limited activity, is permitted

TERM	DEFINITION
Scope 1	Direct emissions from owned or controlled sources. In Sval these sources are defined as activities under the Petroleum act, including partner and own operated offshore processing hubs and drilling activities
Scope 2	Indirect emissions from the generation of purchased energy. It can be measured as location-based or market-based. Location-based scope 2 emissions are emissions calculated based on the average emissions intensity of a local power grid. Market-based scope 2 emissions are emissions calculated based on a specific purchase contract or agreement for energy. Sval uses the annual NVE factors for this purpose
Scope 3	Indirect emissions (not included in scope 2) that occur in the value chain of the company, including both upstream and downstream emissions
SDG	The United Nations sustainable development goals
Sensitive areas	Particularly valuable and sensitive areas ("Særlige verdifulle og sårbare områder" – SVO) identified on the Norwegian continental shelf
Serious Injury	A personal injury which is categorised as serious in accordance with the management regulations, Section 31, as enforced by the Norwegian Ocean Industry Authority
SIF	Serious Incident Frequency. The number of serious incidents per million work hours
SOx	Sulphur oxides
STEPS	Stated pledges scenario
TCFD	Taskforce for climate-related financial disclosures
The Transparency Act	Norwegian act relating to enterprises' transparency and work on fundamental human rights and decent working conditions.
TRIF	Total Recordable Injury Frequency: The number of recordable injuries (lost time + medical treatment) per million work hours
UN Global Compact	The United Nations Global Compact is a non-binding United Nations pact to get businesses and firms worldwide to adopt sustainable and socially responsible policies, and to report on their implementation
WEC	Work environment committee

9. Independent auditor's report

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To the Management of Sval Energi AS

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S LIMITED ASSURANCE REPORT ON SVAL ENERGI'S SUSTAINABILITY REPORTING FOR 2024

We have performed a limited assurance engagement for the Management of Sval Energi on selected Environmental, Social and Governance ("ESG") information (the "Selected Information") within the Sustainability Report for the reporting period ended 31 December 2024.

Our limited assurance conclusion

Based on our procedures described in this report, and evidence we have obtained, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the Selected Information for the year ended 31 December 2024, as described below, has not been prepared, in all material respects, with reference to the Applicable Criteria.

Scope of our work

Sval Energi has engaged us to provide independent Limited assurance with reference to International Standard on Assurance Engagements 3000 (Revised) Assurance Engagements Other than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information ("ISAE 3000 (Revised), issued by the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board ("IAASB") and our agreed terms of engagement.

The Selected Information in scope of our engagement, as presented in the Sustainability Report for the year ended 31 December 2024 is as follows:

Selected Information	Applicable Criteria
GRI Index 2024	Reporting with reference to GRI Standards, published by the Global Reporting Initiative (globalreporting.org).

In relation to the Selected Information, as listed in the above table, the Selected Information needs to be read and understood together with the Applicable Criteria.

Inherent limitations of the Selected Information

We obtained limited assurance over the preparation of the Selected Information with reference to the Applicable Criteria. Inherent limitations exist in all assurance engagements.

Any internal control structure, no matter how effective, cannot eliminate the possibility that fraud, errors or irregularities may occur and remain undetected and because we use selective testing in our engagement, we cannot guarantee that errors or irregularities, if present, will be detected.

Management's responsibilities

The Management are responsible for:

Selecting and establishing the Applicable Criteria.

Preparing, measuring, presenting and reporting the Selected Information with reference to the Applicable Criteria.

Designing, implementing, and maintaining internal processes and controls over information relevant to the preparation of the Selected Information to ensure that they are free from material misstatement, including whether due to fraud or error.

Our responsibilities

We are responsible for:

Planning and performing procedures to obtain sufficient appropriate evidence in order to express an independent limited assurance conclusion on the Selected Information.

Communicating matters that may be relevant to the Selected Information to the appropriate party including identified or suspected non-compliance with laws and regulations, fraud or suspected fraud, and bias in the preparation of the Selected Information.

Reporting our conclusion in the form of an independent limited Assurance Report to the Management.

Our independence and quality management

We are independent of the company as required by laws and regulations and the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of International Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) (IESBA Code), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance to these requirements.

We apply the International Standard on Quality Management (ISQM) 1, Quality Management for Firms that Perform Audits or Reviews of Financial Statements, or Other Assurance or Related Services Engagements, and accordingly, maintain a comprehensive system of quality control including documented policies and procedures regarding compliance with ethical requirements, professional standards and applicable legal and regulatory requirements.

Key procedures

We are required to plan and perform our work to address the areas where we have identified that a material misstatement of the description of activities undertaken in respect of the Selected Information is likely to arise. The procedures we performed were based on our professional judgment and included, among others, an assessment of the appropriateness of the Applicable Criteria. In carrying out our Limited assurance engagement on the description of activities undertaken in respect of the Selected Information, we performed the following procedures:

Through inquiries of relevant personnel, we have obtained an understanding of the Company, its environment, processes and information systems relevant to the preparation of the Selected Information sufficient to identify areas where material misstatement in the Selected Information is likely to arise, providing a basis for designing and performing procedures to respond to address these areas and to obtain limited assurance to support a conclusion.

Through inquiries of relevant personnel, we have obtained an understanding of the internal processes relevant to the Selected Information and data used in preparing the Selected Information, the methodology for gathering qualitative information, and the process for preparing and reporting the Selected Information.

Performed procedures on a sample basis to assess whether the Selected Information has been collected and reported with reference to the Applicable Criteria, including comparing to source documentation.

The procedures performed in a limited assurance engagement vary in nature and timing from, and are less in extent than for, a reasonable assurance engagement. Consequently, the level of assurance obtained in a limited assurance engagement is substantially lower than the assurance that would have been obtained had a reasonable assurance engagement been performed.

Stavanger, 10th April 2025
Deloitte AS

Bård Frøyland
State Authorised Public Accountant

Section III:

Financial Statements

Income Statement

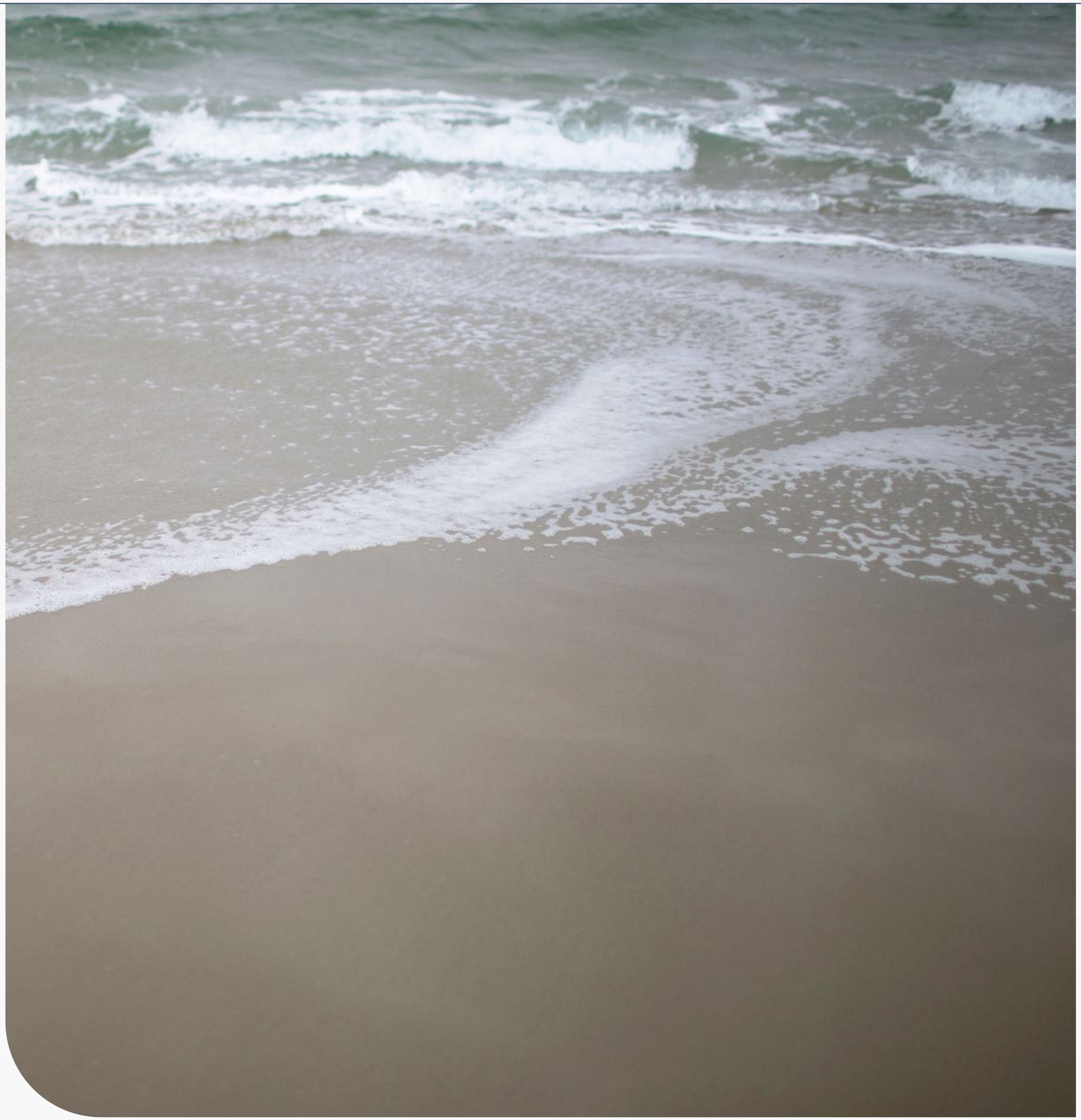
USD thousand	Note	2024	2023
Revenue from contracts with customers		1 731 970	1 986 747
Other operating income		72 194	51 720
Total income	6	**1 804 164**	**2 038 467**
Production costs	7	(346 438)	(344 928)
Exploration expenses	8	(50 878)	(21 549)
Depreciation and impairment	14, 15, 16, 17	(636 606)	(468 501)
Loss from liquidation of subsidiary	18	-	(32 541)
Other operating expenses	9 - 11, 29	(21 992)	(46 818)
Total operating expenses		**(1 055 914)**	**(914 338)**
Operating profit		**748 249**	**1 124 130**
Interest income	12, 29	24 134	21 964
Other financial income	12	81 962	158 721
Interest expenses	12	(131 662)	(130 107)
Other financial expenses	12	(60 270)	(104 568)
Net financial items		**(85 836)**	**(53 991)**
Share of loss associated company	19	(3 763)	-
Profit before taxes		**658 650**	**1 070 139**
Income tax expense	13	(640 085)	(917 567)
Profit for the year		**18 565**	**152 572**

Statement of Comprehensive Income

USD thousand	Note	2024	2023
Profit for the year		**18 565**	**152 572**
Items that may be reclassified to profit/(loss)			
Net (loss)/gain commodity hedging	25	(32 551)	9 101
Foreign currency translation reserve	19	(22)	-
Other comprehensive income, net of tax		**(32 572)**	**9 101**
Total comprehensive (loss)/income		**(14 007)**	**161 673**

Statement of Financial Position

USD thousand	Note	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
ASSETS			
Intangible assets			
Goodwill	14, 17	275 394	286 394
Capitalised exploration expenditures	14	16 022	4 619
Tangible assets			
Property, plant, and equipment	15, 17, 32	2 637 851	3 208 104
Right-of-use assets	16	31 290	36 649
Financial assets			
Investment in subsidiary	18	53 749	53 749
Investment in associate	19	277	-
Other assets, non-current	30	11 556	12 772
Total non-current assets		**3 026 138**	**3 602 287**
Current assets			
Inventories	20	11 330	16 981
Accounts receivable	30	4 421	3 897
Derivatives, current	25, 30	3 076	70 989
Borrowings to shareholders and related parties	29	43 533	119 901
Other receivables, current	21, 29, 30	415 925	489 889
Cash and cash equivalents	22, 30	146 134	162 198
Total current assets		**624 420**	**863 854**
Total assets		**3 650 558**	**4 466 142**



USD thousand	Note	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
EQUITY			
Share capital	23	470	470
Share premium		399 265	434 134
Retained earnings		18 565	44 092
Hedge reserve		(23 449)	9 101
Foreign currency translation reserve		(211 483)	(211 461)
Total equity		**183 368**	**276 335**
LIABILITIES			
Non-current liabilities			
Deferred tax	13	854 630	979 215
Bank borrowings, non-current	24, 30	574 102	792 139
Decommissioning provisions, non-current	26	707 166	817 004
Lease liabilities, non-current	27, 30	16 103	22 832
Other liabilities, non-current	26	12 962	11 696
Total non-current liabilities		**2 164 963**	**2 622 886**
Current liabilities			
Accounts payable	28, 30	3 886	11 644
Taxes payable	13	461 088	734 180
Derivatives, current	25, 30	43 739	22 037
Decommissioning provisions, current	26	19 770	37 747
Lease liabilities, current	27, 30	13 122	14 152
Other liabilities, current	28, 30	760 623	747 161
Total current liabilities		**1 302 227**	**1 566 921**
Total liabilities		**3 467 190**	**4 189 807**
Total equity and liabilities		**3 650 558**	**4 466 142**

Stavanger, 10 April 2025
The Board of Directors and the CEO of Sval Energi AS
Signed electronically

Einar Gjelsvik Chair	**Grethe Kristin Moen** Board member	**Timothy Dodson** Board member
Kristin Gjertsen Board member	**John Nicholas Knight** Board member	**Halvor Engebretsen** Chief Executive Officer

Statement of Changes in Equity

Accounting policy
Dividend distributions and group contributions to the Company's shareholder are recognised as a liability in the Company's Financial Statements in the period when the dividends are approved by the Company's shareholder.

			Other equity			
USD thousand	**Share capital**	**Share premium**	**Retained earnings**	**Hedge reserve**	**Foreign currency translation reserve**	**Total equity**
Balance at 1 January 2023	**470**	**434 134**	**41 519**	**-**	**(211 461)**	**264 662**
Profit for the year	-	-	152 572	-	-	152 572
Comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	9 101	-	9 101
Dividend[1)]	-	-	(150 000)	-	-	(150 000)
Balance at 31 December 2023	**470**	**434 134**	**44 092**	**9 101**	**(211 461)**	**276 335**
Profit for the year	-	-	18 565	-	-	18 565
Comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	(32 551)	(22)	(32 572)
Dividend[2)]	-	(34 868)	(44 092)	-	-	(78 960)
Balance at 31 December 2024	**470**	**399 265**	**18 565**	**(23 449)**	**(211 483)**	**183 368**

[1)] Sval Energi AS paid a dividend of USD 150 000 thousand to the shareholder Sval Energi Holding AS in October 2023.
[2)] Sval Energi AS paid a dividend of USD 42 000 thousand in May 2024 and distributed a dividend of USD 36 960 thousand in December 2024 to the shareholder Sval Energi Holding AS.

Statement of Cash Flows

Accounting policy
The Statement of Cash Flow is prepared using the indirect method.

USD thousand	Note	2024	2023
Cash flow from operating activities			
Profit before income tax		658 650	1 070 139
Adjusted for:			
Net financial items	12	85 836	53 991
Depreciation and impairment	15, 16, 17	636 606	467 963
Expensed capitalised dry wells	8, 14	35 870	4 907
Gain disposal of licences	6	(43 794)	(14 114)
Loss from liquidation of subsidiaries	18	-	32 541
Share of loss associated company	19	3 763	-
Increase/(decrease) decommissioning provision	26	(10 248)	3 954
Taxes paid	13	(894 571)	(1 402 572)
Taxes refunded	13	10	1 409
Tax indemnity refund		29 088	-
Cost of commodity hedge in OCI	25	-	(1 376)
Changes in inventories, accounts payable and accounts receivable		64 179	349 722
Net cash from operating activities		**565 390**	**566 564**

USD thousand	Note	2024	2023
Cash flow from investing activities			
Payment for decommissioning of oil and gas fields	26	(37 027)	(28 106)
Disbursement on investment in capitalised exploration expenditures	14	(47 273)	(8 896)
Disbursement on investment in fixed assets	15, 16	(288 213)	(302 656)
Asset acquisition payments[1]		(3 186)	(66 964)
Consideration paid in business combination		-	(39 647)
Capital investment in associate	19	(4 061)	-
Proceeds from sale of assets[2]		117 492	14 346
Net cash from investing activities		**(262 268)**	**(431 923)**

[1] Asset acquisition is mainly related to contingent consideration from the acquisition from Equinor in 2022.
[2] Proceeds of USD 117 492 thousand in 2024 is related to the divestment of Halten East to Equinor in December 2024.

USD thousand	Note	2024	2023
Cash flow from financing activities			
Repayment from loan to shareholder and related parties	29	-	(106 700)
Proceeds from loan to shareholders and related parties		115 823	106 700
Repayment of borrowings to shareholders and related parties		(42 872)	(2 066)
Dividend paid	29	(67 000)	(150 000)
Dividend received		-	431
Proceeds from bank borrowings	24, 30	247 378	125 412
Repayment of bank borrowings	24, 30	(462 797)	(364 390)
Interest paid	12	(104 036)	(100 249)
Interest received		13 763	13 345
Repayment of lease liabilities	27	(13 621)	(8 947)
Settlement of foreign currency swap	25	9 889	(4 473)
Other financing payments	12	(10 104)	(3 758)
Net cash from financing activities		**(313 578)**	**(494 695)**
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents		**(10 456)**	**(360 053)**
Effect of foreign exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents		(5 607)	(2 572)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	22	162 198	524 823
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year		**146 134**	**162 198**

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year

Note 1. General information

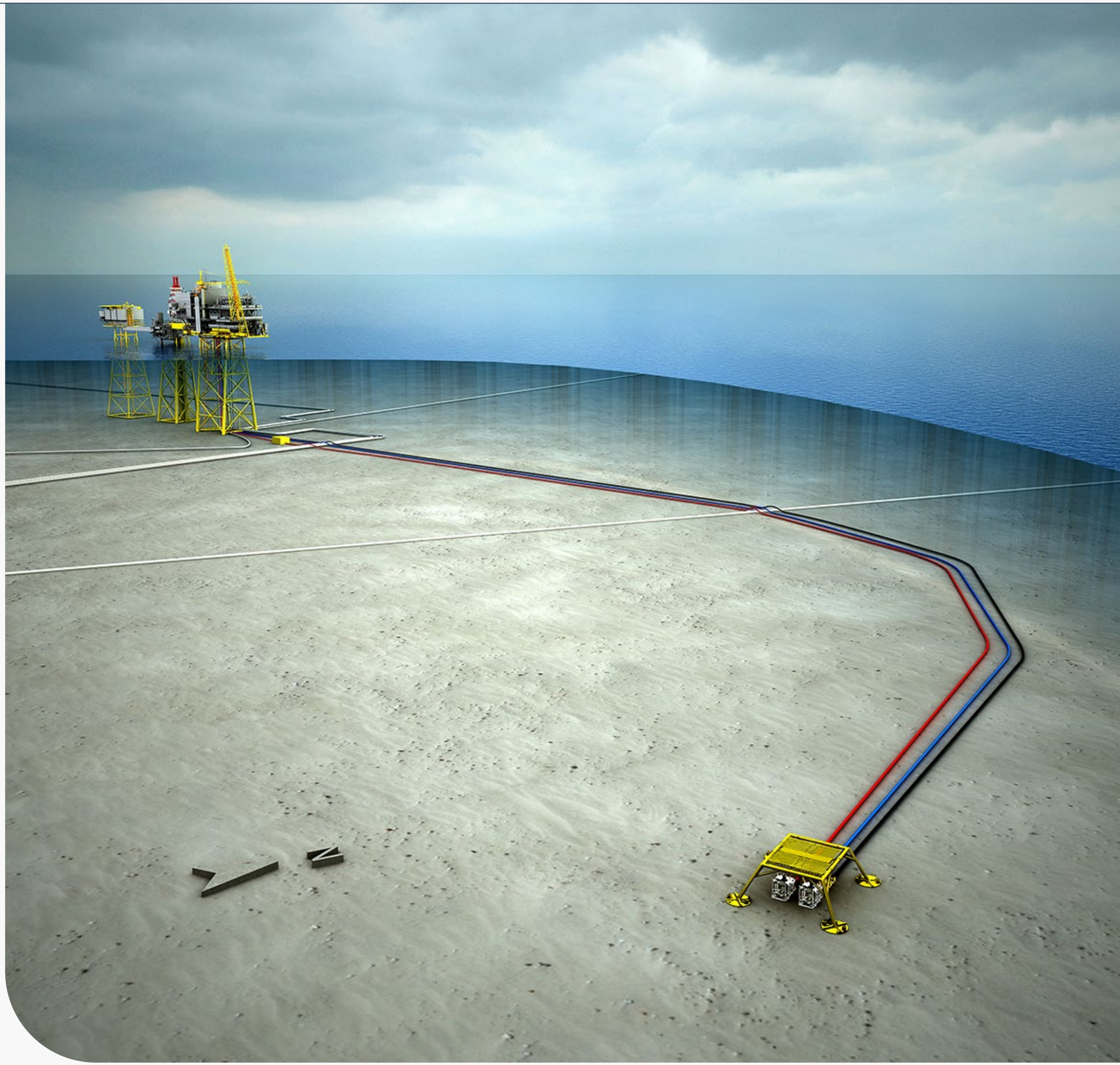
Sval Energi AS (Sval or the Company) is an exploration and production (E&P) company with a diverse range of production, development and exploration assets located on the NCS.

In 2024, Sval operated the Oda field and held partnerships in fifteen other producing assets, achieving a total production of 23.5 million barrels of oil equivalent. The year also saw production start from two new field developments projects: Eldfisk North and Hanz. Additionally, Sval is a partner in three ongoing development projects: Symra, Maria Phase II, and Dvalin North, while the ownership share in the Halten East development project was divested.

Alongside its oil and gas activities, Sval holds a 50 percent ownership in the Metsälamminkangas onshore wind farm in Finland, which produced around 335 GWh of renewable power in 2024.

The Company's corporate headquarter is located in Stavanger, with business address Veritasveien 29, 4007 Stavanger.

The Financial Statements were authorised for issue by the Annual General Meeting on 11 April 2025.



Note 2. Summary of IFRS accounting policies

Note 2.1 Basis of preparation

The Financial Statements for the twelve months period ended 31 December 2024 have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and adopted by the European Union, and Norwegian disclosure requirements listed in the Norwegian Accounting Act effective on 31 December 2024.

The Financial Statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis with some exception that have been measured at fair value. These exceptions are specifically disclosed in the accounting policies section in relevant notes.

All amounts are in United States Dollar (USD) and have been rounded to the nearest thousand unless otherwise stated. As a result of rounding adjustments, the figures in one or more rows or columns included in the Financial Statements and notes may not add up to the total of that row or column.

The preparation of Financial Statements in conformity with IFRS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgement in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the Financial Statements are disclosed in note 3.

The Financial Statements have been prepared under the assumption of going concern.

The consolidated Financial Statements for the Group is presented by Sval Energi Holding AS, which is located in Stavanger, Norway.

Note 2.2 Functional currency and presentation currency

The presentation currency in the Financial Statements is USD. Functional currency in Sval is also USD as most revenue and financing are in USD and represents the primary economic environment in which the Company operates.

Transactions in currencies other than the Company's functional currency are recognised at the foreign exchange rate from Norges Bank prevailing at the date of the transaction. At the end of each reporting period, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are revalued into USD at the foreign exchange rates prevailing at that date.

When preparing the Financial Statements, the Financial Statements of associates with functional currencies other than the presentation currency USD are translated into USD, and the foreign exchange differences are recognised separately in the Statement of Comprehensive Income within other comprehensive income (OCI). The cumulative amount of such translation differences relating to a company is reclassified to the Income Statement and reflected as a part of the gain or loss on disposal of that company.

Note 2.3 Material accounting policy

Changes in accounting policies and disclosures
There have been no changes or new material accounting policies during 2024.

Material accounting policy information
Most of the material accounting policies are disclosed in relevant notes. The following material accounting policy information applies to the Company's 2024 Financial Statements, including all comparative figures.

Investments in joint operations
The Company has interests in licences on the NCS. IFRS 11 Joint Arrangements define a joint arrangement as an arrangement where two or more parties have joint control. Joint control is the contractually agreed sharing of control over an arrangement which exists only when the decisions about the relevant activities (being those that significantly affect the returns of the arrangement) require the unanimous consent of the parties sharing control. Joint arrangements in accordance with IFRS 11 can be either joint operations or joint ventures, depending on the contractual rights and obligations of each investor.

A joint operation is a type of joint arrangement whereby the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the assets and obligations for the liabilities relating to the arrangement. The Company has evaluated its joint arrangement investments in upstream assets, and it is the Company's assessment that no individual partner has control over the assets alone. It has also been assessed that no parties have joint control because several combinations of participants could achieve majority voting and the investment is therefore out of scope for IFRS 11. For investments that are not deemed to be joint operations as there is no joint control (pursuant to the definition of IFRS 11), the Company recognises its share of each joint operation's individual revenue and expenses, as well as the assets, liabilities and cash flows on a line-by-line basis with similar items in the Financial Statements in accordance with applicable IFRSs. As this is very similar to how to account for joint operations according to IFRS 11, these investments are referred to as joint operations in these Financial Statements.

Derivative financial instruments
To hedge the Company's commodity price risks for future oil and gas production volumes (cash flow hedge) the Company uses derivative financial instruments such as Brent Crude put options and Gas TTF and NBP Collars. In addition, to manage exposures related to fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates, the Company enters into currency forward contracts. These derivative financial instruments are initially recognised at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and subsequently re-measured at fair value.

The financial instruments are measured using market inputs such as observable forward curves and time to maturity. The Company has designated these financial instruments as cash flow hedges relating to expected future production and sales of oil and gas and applied hedge accounting. The effective portion of the gain or loss on the hedging instrument is recognised in other comprehensive income (OCI) and the "Other equity - Hedge reserve" in equity, while any ineffective portion is recognised immediately in profit or loss. Amounts accumulated in the hedge reserve is reclassified to profit or loss when the hedged transaction is exercised/expired.

For derivative financial instruments that do not meet the criteria for hedge accounting, the subsequently remeasured fair value amount is recognised through profit and loss.

Option premiums paid are treated as cost of hedging and presented in other operating expenses, while the potential intrinsic value (in-the-money value) on commodity hedging exercised are presented in gains on cash flow hedges in other operating income. Since option premiums are paid at exercise or expiry, they are presented as current liabilities in the Balance Sheet until payment.

Sale of assets
Sale of assets on the NCS are carried out on an after-tax basis according to the petroleum tax act §10. When entering into sale and purchase agreements of assets, the parties agree on an effective date for the takeover of the net cash flow (usually 1 January).

In the interim period between the effective date and the completion of the sale (completion date), the seller will include revenues and expenditures relating to its sold share of the licence in its Financial Statements. In accordance with the sale and purchase agreement, there is a settlement with the seller of the net cash flows from the asset in the period from the effective date to the completion date (pro & contra settlement). The pro & contra settlement will result in an adjustment to the seller's gains/losses and is deemed to be part of the cash settlement in the transaction. A gain or loss related to an after-tax-based sale of assets includes the release of tax liabilities previously recognised related to the assets. The after-tax gain or loss for the seller is recognised in other operating income.

Note 2.4 Adoption of new IFRS Accounting Standards, amendments to IFRS Accounting Standards and IFRIC Interpretations

Sval has not early adopted any standard, interpretation or amendment that has been issued but is not yet effective.

New and amended IFRS Accounting Standards that are effective for the current year:

Amendments to IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows and IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures titled Supplier Finance Arrangements
The Company has adopted the amendments to IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows and IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures titled Supplier Finance Arrangements for the first time in the current year.

The amendments add a disclosure objective to IAS 7 stating that a company is required to disclose information about its supplier finance arrangements that enable users of Financial Statements to assess the effects of those arrangements on the Company's liabilities and cash flows. In addition, IFRS 7 is amended to add supplier finance arrangements as an example within the requirements to disclose information about a company's exposure to concentration of liquidity risk.

The amendments contain specific transition provisions for the first annual reporting period in which the Company applies the amendments. Under the transitional provisions a company is not required to disclose:

- Comparative information for any reporting periods presented before the beginning of the annual reporting period in which the Company first applies those amendments
- The information otherwise required by IAS 7:44H(b)(ii)–(iii) as at the beginning of the annual reporting period in which the Company first applies those amendments

In the current year, the Company has applied a number of amendments to IFRS Accounting Standards issued by the IASB that are mandatorily effective for an accounting period that begins on or after 1 January 2024. Their adoption has not had any material impact on the disclosures or on the amounts reported in these Financial Statements.

Amendments to IAS 1 Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current

The Company has adopted the amendments to IAS 1, published in January 2020, for the first time in the current year. The amendments affect only the presentation of liabilities as current or non-current in the Statement of Financial Position and not the amount or timing of recognition of any asset, liability, income or expense, or the information disclosed about those items. The amendments clarify that the classification of liabilities as current or non-current is based on rights that are in existence at the end of the reporting period, specify that classification is unaffected by expectations about whether a company will exercise its right to defer settlement of a liability, explain that rights are in existence if covenants are complied with at the end of the reporting period, and introduce a definition of "settlement" to make clear that settlement refers to the transfer to the counterparty of cash, equity instruments, other assets or services.

Amendments to IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements - Non-current Liabilities with Covenants

The Company has adopted the amendments to IAS 1, published in November 2022, for the first time in the current year. The amendments specify that only covenants that a company is required to comply with on or before the end of the reporting period affect the Company's right to defer settlement of a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting date (and therefore must be considered in assessing the classification of the liability as current or non-current). Such covenants affect whether the right exists at the end of the reporting period, even if compliance with the covenant is assessed only after the reporting date (e.g. a covenant based on the Company's financial position at the reporting date that is assessed for compliance only after the reporting date). The IASB also specifies that the right to defer settlement of a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting date is not affected if a company only has to comply with a covenant after the reporting period. However, if the company's right to defer settlement of a liability is subject to the company complying with covenants within twelve months after the reporting period, a company discloses information that enables users of Financial Statements to understand the risk of the liabilities becoming repayable within twelve months after the reporting period. This would include information about the covenants (including the nature of the covenants and when the company is required to comply with them), the carrying amount of related liabilities and facts and circumstances, if any, that indicate that the company may have difficulties complying with the covenants.

Amendments to IFRS 16 Leases - Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback

The Company has adopted the amendments to IFRS 16 for the first time in the current year. The amendments to IFRS 16 add subsequent measurement requirements for sale and leaseback transactions that satisfy the requirements in IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers to be accounted for as a sale. The amendments require the seller-lessee to determine "lease payments" or "revised lease payments" such that the seller-lessee does not recognise a gain or loss that relates to the right of use retained by the seller-lessee, after the commencement date. The amendments do not affect the gain or loss recognised by the seller-lessee relating to the partial or full termination of a lease. Without these new requirements, a seller-lessee may have recognised a gain on the right of use it retains solely because of a remeasurement of the lease liability (for example, following a lease modification or change in the lease term) applying the general requirements in IFRS 16. This could have been particularly the case in a leaseback that includes variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or rate. As part of the amendments, the IASB amended an illustrative example in IFRS 16 and added a new example to illustrate the subsequent measurement of a right-of-use asset and lease liability in a sale and leaseback transaction with variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or rate. The illustrative examples also clarify that the liability that arises from a sale and leaseback transaction that qualifies as a sale applying IFRS 15 is a lease liability. A seller-lessee applies the amendments retrospectively in accordance with IAS 8 to sale and leaseback transactions entered into after the date of initial application, which is defined as the beginning of the annual reporting period in which the Company first applied IFRS 16.

New and revised IFRS Accounting Standards in issue but not yet effective:

At the date of authorisation of these Financial Statements, the Company has not applied the following new and revised IFRS Accounting Standards that have been issued but are not yet effective:

- IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosures in Financial Statements
- IFRS 19 Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures
- Amendments to IAS 21 Lack of Exchangeability

The Directors do not expect that the adoption of the standards listed above will have a material impact on the Financial Statements of the Company in future periods, except if indicated below.

IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosures in Financial Statements replaces IAS 1, carrying forward many of the requirements in IAS 1 unchanged and complementing them with new requirements. In addition, some IAS 1 paragraphs have been moved to IAS 8 and IFRS 7. Furthermore, the IASB has made minor amendments to IAS 7 and IAS 33 Earnings per share.

IFRS 18 introduces new requirements to:

- Present specified categories and defined subtotals in the Income Statement
- Provide disclosures on management-defined performance measures (MPMs) in the notes to the Financial Statements
- Improve aggregation and disaggregation

A company is required to apply IFRS 18 for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027, with earlier application permitted. The amendments to IAS 7 and IAS 33, as well as the revised IAS 8 and IFRS 7, become effective when a company applies IFRS 18.
IFRS 18 requires retrospective application with specific transition provisions. The Directors of the Company anticipate that the application of these amendments may have an impact on the Financial Statements in future periods.

Note 3. Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of Financial Statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expenses, and the accompanying disclosures. Estimates and assumptions are continuously evaluated and are based on management's experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods.

Management has identified the following areas were critical judgements, estimates and assumptions are required:

a) Impairment and depreciation

Impairment

The Company assesses each asset or Cash Generated Unit (CGU) in each reporting period to determine whether any indication of impairment exists. If an indicator of impairment is identified, a formal estimate of the recoverable amount is made, which is considered to be the higher of the fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. These assessments require the use of estimates and assumptions, such as future income levels, licence periods, discount rates, operating costs, future capital requirements, decommissioning costs etc. These estimates and assumptions are subject to risk and uncertainty. Therefore, changes in circumstances may impact these projections, potentially affecting the recoverable amount of assets and/or CGUs.

Depreciation

The depreciation recognised in the Income Statement depends on the estimated useful lives of the assets, the usage pattern of the assets within individual periods and residual values at the end of their useful lives. The estimated useful lives for the oil and gas production assets depend on the remaining reserves related to the assets. The assets are considered consumed according to the production from the related reserves using a unit-of-production depreciation method. This method is based on current practice on the NCS, along with previous experience and knowledge of how those assets will be used and retired from use. Changes in the pattern of use, or other variations from the pattern of expected use of these estimates, would significantly impact such conclusions and the amounts recognised in these Financial Statements. Future changes may lead to adjustments in the carrying value or estimated lives of the assets.

b) Decommissioning liability and related decommissioning asset

Decommissioning costs will be incurred by the Company at the end of the operating life of its interests in upstream assets. The estimated cost of decommissioning at the end of the producing lives of oil and gas fields is reviewed annually and is based on reserves, price levels and technology at the balance sheet date. The ultimate decommissioning costs are uncertain and depend on the production life of the respective field, amongst others. The level of provision held is also sensitive to the discount rate used to discount the estimated decommissioning costs.

For upstream assets, the decommissioning cost will be covered by the Company based on its interests in the underlying assets. A decommissioning asset is recognised concurrently with the liability recognition. Such assets are classified together with the underlying asset and are depreciated accordingly. Therefore, significant estimates and assumptions are made in determining the provision for decommissioning liabilities and assets. As a result, there could be significant adjustments to the provisions established which would affect future financial results.

The provision at the reporting date represents the Company's best estimate of the present value of the future decommissioning costs required.

c) Taxation provisions

The Company's current tax provision relates to management's assessment of the amount of tax payable on open tax positions where the liabilities remain to be agreed with the Norwegian Oil Taxation Office. Uncertain tax items for which a provision is made, relate principally to the interpretation of tax legislation regarding arrangements entered by the Company or arrangements inherited following acquisitions. Due to the uncertainty associated with such tax items, there is a possibility that the final outcome may differ upon the conclusion of open tax matters at a future date.

d) Capitalised exploration expenditures
The Company practices the successful effort method, meaning that expenses related to drilling of exploration wells are temporarily recognised in the Statement of Financial Position as capitalised exploration expenditures, pending an evaluation of potential oil and gas discoveries. If oil and gas resources are not discovered, or if the recovery of the resources is considered technically unviable or commercially unfeasible, the capitalised exploration expenditures are expensed. Judgments as to whether this capitalised exploration expenditure should remain capitalised or be expensed at the reporting date, may have a significant impact on the operating result for the period.

Note 4. Segment information

Sval`s business is entirely related to exploration for and production of petroleum on the NCS.

For management purposes, the Company has through the reporting period 2024 and 2023 been organised as one business unit with one operating segment and the internal reporting has been structured in the same manner.

Note 5. Climate-related risk

Climate-related risk assessment is described in the sustainability section of the annual report and may have a significant impact on financial reporting. Climate-related risks can be divided into two main categories:

- Transitional: Risks related to the transition to a lower-carbon economy
- Physical: Risks related to the physical impacts of climate change

Reference to section 2 in the Sustainability Statement of the annual report.

Note 6. Income

Accounting policies
Revenue, defined as revenue from contracts with customers according to IFRS 15, is recognised when control of the goods or services are transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. Recognition of petroleum revenues is based on actual sold volumes to customers (sales method). Differences between the production sold and Sval's entitled share of production result in an underlift or overlift position. Underlift position and physical stock of crude oil are measured at net realisable value using an observable year-end oil market price (fair value) and presented as other receivables, current. Overlift positions are measured at fair value and presented in other liabilities, current. Changes in over-/underlift balances are presented as an adjustment to production costs.

USD thousand	2024	2023
Revenue from contracts with customers		
Crude oil sales	1 087 183	1 320 118
Gas sales	587 014	617 244
NGL sales	56 443	46 705
Tariff income	1 330	2 680
Total revenue from contracts with customers	**1 731 970**	**1 986 747**
Other operating income		
Other income	6 490	5 511
Gain on commodity derivatives[1]	21 831	8 236
Gain on disposal of licences[2]	43 794	14 652
Contingent consideration from acquisition of licences	79	23 321
Total other operating income	**72 194**	**51 720**
Total income	**1 804 164**	**2 038 467**

[1] See note 25 for further information about commodity derivatives.
[2] Gain in 2024 originates from the sale of the entire interest in the Halten East licence (post tax amount). In 2023, gain mostly relates to sale of PL211CS Dvalin North.

Sales in thousand boe	2024	2023
Sales of crude oil	13 205	15 486
Sales of gas	9 055	8 179
Sales of NGL	1 198	1 027
Total sales in thousand boe	**23 458**	**24 692**

Revenue from crude oil, gas and NGL split by geographic area (by place of delivery) in 2024:

USD thousand	Crude oil	Gas	NGL	Total
UK	103 212	174 104	49 227	326 543
Norway	983 970	412 909	6 982	1 403 861
Switzerland	-	2	234	236
Total revenue from crude oil, gas and NGL	**1 087 183**	**587 014**	**56 443**	**1 730 640**

Revenue from crude oil, gas and NGL split by geographic area (by place of delivery) in 2023:

USD thousand	Crude oil	Gas	NGL	Total
UK	780 839	492 802	39 471	1 313 112
Singapore	753	-	-	753
Norway	538 270	98 709	6 227	643 206
Switzerland	257	-	1 007	1 264
Germany	-	25 733	-	25 733
Total revenue from crude oil, gas and NGL	**1 320 118**	**617 244**	**46 705**	**1 984 067**

Note 7. Production costs

USD thousand	2024	2023
Cost of operation[1]	183 457	178 525
Transportation	142 152	131 438
Production cost based on produced volumes	**325 609**	**309 962**
Change in over-/(underlift)	(2 945)	28 268
Commodity price hedging[2]	23 774	6 698
Production cost based on sold volumes	**346 438**	**344 928**

[1] 2024 includes USD 32 341 thousand allocated from salary and other operating expenses (2023: USD 34 342 thousand) for operated and non-operated activity, refer to note 9 and note 11.
[2] See note 25 for further information about commodity derivatives.

	2024	2023
Produced volumes (million boe)	23.5	24.2
Production cost per boe produced (USD)	14	13

Note 8. Exploration expenses

USD thousand	2024	2023
Seismic	2 216	4 149
Area fee	1 934	1 544
Dry well expenses[1]	35 979	4 907
Other exploration expenses	10 750	10 949
Total exploration expenses	**50 878**	**21 549**

[1] In 2024, the Ametyst/Muscovit prospects (USD 19 052 thousand) drilled were concluded as a non-commercial discovery, and the Mimung/Kvernbitt prospects (USD 16 894 thousand) drilled were concluded as dry wells. In 2023, the majority of the write-off was related to the dry well in the Sara prospect

Note 9. Salaries and personnel expenses

USD thousand	2024	2023
Payroll expense	24 069	30 446
Bonus	5 070	6 340
Social security contribution	6 557	7 110
Pensions	2 630	2 800
Other personnel expenses	2 807	1 779
Allocated to production cost (operated and non-operated activity)[1]	(22 315)	(20 949)
Total payroll expenses	**18 818**	**27 527**

[1] Refer to note 7.

Key management remuneration

USD thousand	Salary and bonus	Pension contribution	Other remuneration	Total
Key management remuneration 2024	631	56	4	691
Key management remuneration 2023	459	52	3	514

Number of employees
As of 31 December 2024, the total numbers of employees were 135 (31 December 2023: 144). At year-end, Sval employed 48 women and 87 men.

Policy statement concerning salaries and other remuneration of Chief Executive Officer (CEO) and Executive Leadership Team (ELT)
The Board has established guidelines for salaries and other remuneration to the CEO and ELT. The CEO and ELT receive a basic salary, reviewed annually and participate in the general arrangements applicable to all the Company's employees for defined contribution pension plans, and other payments in kind such as internet connection at home and mobile telephone subscription shown below as "Other remuneration". The CEO has, and some of the previous ELT members had, a termination clause that allow for termination payments if the Company requests them to resign as a result of events outside of their control. In addition, there is an alternative bonus scheme which is determined by the Company's performance on a predefined set of key performance indicators. CEO and ELT remuneration, and compensation to the Board of Directors, are included in other operating expenses.

The specification above details the actual amount of compensation paid to the CEO during the calendar year. 2024 is comprised of Sigurd Nikolai Lyngø (from 1 January 2024 to 15 August 2024) and Halvor Engebretsen (from 15 August 2024 onwards).
This compensation is classified under "Other operating expenses" in the Income Statement.

Pensions
The Company has a defined contribution pension plan for its employees, which satisfies the statutory requirements in Norwegian law on required occupational pension ("Lov om obligatorisk tjenestepensjon").

Compensation to the Board of Directors

The Board of Directors received the following remuneration:

Name (amounts in USD)	Role	Director's fee 2024	Director's fee 2023
Einar Gjelsvik[1)]	Chair	27 924	28 396
Kristin Gjertsen	Board member	27 924	28 396
Timothy Dodson	Board member	27 924	28 396
Grethe Kristin Moen	Board member	6 283	-
John Knight[2)]	Board member	23 270	28 396
Martin Bachmann	Previous Chair	29 278	45 278
Kristin Færøvik	Previous Board member	16 755	28 396
Total		**159 358**	**187 260**

[1)] The compensation in 2024 is covering the period from 1 January to 31 October. From 1 November 2024 the Director's fee for the Chair of the Board has been replaced with a consultancy agreement with Sval Energi Group AS.
[2)] Compensation to board member invoiced via HitecVision Advisory AS.

In addition, the following companies owned by board members and previous board members have received payments:

- TwoB Consulting GmbH: 2024 USD 243 thousand (2023: USD 262 thousand)
- Dodson Consulting, 2024 USD 46 thousand (2023: USD 36 thousand)
- Valle Colline Energia AS: 2024 USD 45 thousand (2023: USD 24 thousand)
- Fiona IV: 2024 USD 22 thousand (2023: USD 0 thousand)

Note 10. Auditor's remuneration

USD thousand (exclusive VAT)	2024	2023
Statutory audit	248	237
Other assurance services	-	79
Other services	17	15
Total auditor remuneration (paid)	**265**	**331**

Note 11. Other operating expenses

USD thousand	2024	2023
Decommissioning estimate update[1]	(10 248)	3 954
Insurance premium	123	522
Consultants	4 546	8 209
Fees for legal services/financing assistance	5 375	6 876
Information technology expenses	9 633	9 097
Other operating expenses	3 770	4 027
Allocated to production cost (operated and non-operated activity)[2]	(10 026)	(13 394)
Total other operating expenses	**3 174**	**19 291**

[1] Refer to note 26 for additional information on decommissioning provisions.
[2] Refer to note 7 production cost.

Note 12. Finance income and costs

USD thousand	2024	2023
Interest income from loan to companies in the same group (note 29)	9 931	8 610
Other interest income	14 203	13 354
Total interest income	**24 134**	**21 964**
Change in fair value of currency forward derivatives	-	36 310
Realised gain on currency forward derivatives	17 458	30 231
Group contribution received	-	2 007
Net foreign exchange gain	64 504	90 173
Total other financial income	**81 962**	**158 721**
Interest expense on bank loans	(69 053)	(79 726)
Capitalised interest costs, development projects	16 880	16 560
Interest on lease liabilities	(1 557)	(1 557)
Amortised finance cost	(4 779)	(4 010)
Accretion expenses	(33 499)	(28 667)
Other interest expenses	(39 653)	(32 706)
Total interest expenses	**(131 662)**	**(130 107)**
Change in fair value of currency forward derivatives	(48 953)	(66 099)
Realised loss on currency forward derivatives	(7 570)	(34 704)
Other financial expenses	(3 748)	(3 765)
Total other financial expenses	**(60 270)**	**(104 568)**
Net financial items	**(85 836)**	**(53 991)**

Note 13. Income tax

Accounting policies

Tax consists of tax payable and changes in deferred tax. Deferred tax/tax benefits are calculated on the basis of the differences between book value and tax basis values of assets and liabilities, with the exception of temporary differences on acquisition of licences that are defined as asset purchases.

Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

Deferred income tax is recognised, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the Financial Statements. Deferred tax is measured using the expected tax rate when the tax benefit is realised or the tax liability is met, based on tax rates and tax regulations that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. Deferred income tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

Tax payable and deferred tax is recognised directly against equity or other comprehensive income insofar as the tax items are related to equity transactions or items of other comprehensive income.

Deferred tax and tax benefits are presented net, where netting is legally permitted and the deferred tax benefit and liability are related to the same tax subject and are payable to the same tax authorities.

Functional currency

The Company's functional currency is USD, while it is a statutory requirement to calculate the current tax based on NOK functional currency. This may impact the effective tax rate when the exchange rate between NOK and USD fluctuates. The revaluation of tax receivable and payable is presented as foreign exchange gain/loss, while the impact on deferred tax from revaluation of tax balances is presented as tax expense/income.

Petroleum taxation

As an oil and gas company in Norway, Sval is subject to the special provisions of the Petroleum Taxation Act. Taxable profits from activities on the NCS are liable to ordinary company tax and special tax. The overall tax rate for activities according to the Petroleum Taxation Act is 78 percent.

The ordinary company tax is 22 percent. In addition, the Company is subject to a special petroleum tax of 71.8 percent. The special petroleum tax is a cash-based tax and companies can make immediate deductions for expenses incurred. In addition, the corporate tax (22 percent) is deductible in the special tax base (71.8 percent) in order to maintain the overall tax rate of 78 percent.

Tax loss

Corporate tax losses are carried forward without time limitations for companies subject to special tax. Special petroleum tax losses are reimbursed by the state in the following year as part of the ordinary tax assessment. The tax position can be transferred on realisation of the Company or merger.

Base Erosion and Profit Shifting

Pillar Two legislation has been enacted or substantively enacted in certain jurisdictions in which the Company operates. The legislation was effective for the Company's financial year beginning 1 January 2024. The Company has performed an assessment of the Company's potential exposure to Pillar Two income taxes. This assessment is based on the most recent information available regarding the financial performance of the Company. Based on the assessment performed, the Pillar Two effective tax rates in all jurisdictions in which the Company operates are above 15 percent and management is not currently aware of any circumstances under which this might change. Therefore, the Company does not expect a material exposure to Pillar Two top-up taxes.

Income tax recognised in the Income Statement

USD thousand	2024	2023
Current taxes for the year	619 347	809 564
Current taxes for prior year and change in uncertain tax provisions (UTP)	37 783	2 492
Current tax expense	**657 130**	**812 056**
Deferred tax liabilities recognised in the period	85 869	188 689
Deferred tax (technical goodwill)	(70 266)	(83 178)
Deferred tax for prior year	(32 648)	-
Deferred tax (income)/expense	**(17 045)**	**105 511**
Income tax expense	**640 085**	**917 567**
Effective tax rate in %	97%	86%
Tax expense in commodity derivatives used for hedging	(9 181)	2 567
Tax expense in total comprehensive income	**630 904**	**920 134**

Reconciliation of income tax expense

USD thousand	Tax rate	2024	2023
78% tax rate on profit before tax	78%	513 774	834 708
Tax effect of uplift	71.8%	(12 046)	(13 706)
Permanent difference DD&A	78%	228 878	171 692
Permanent difference contingent consideration	78%	(61)	(18 191)
Permanent difference post-tax consideration	78%	(48 394)	(13 091)
Foreign currency translation of monetary items other than NOK	78%	(61 561)	9 399
Foreign currency translation of monetary items other than USD	78%	(50 316)	(46 138)
Tax effect of financial items and onshore 22% tax rate	56%	124 589	54 968
Currency movements of tax balances	78%	13 375	16 163
Deferred tax (technical goodwill)	78%	(70 266)	(83 178)
Prior period adjustments and change in estimate of UTP	78%	2 113	4 941
Income tax expense		**640 085**	**917 567**

Tax balances are in NOK and converted to USD using the period end currency rate. When the NOK weakens against USD, the tax rate increases as there is less remaining tax depreciation measured in USD. In accordance with statutory requirements, the calculation of current tax is required to be based on NOK functional currency. This may impact the effective tax rate as the Company`s functional currency is USD.

Deferred tax liabilities/(asset)

USD thousand	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Property, plant, and equipment	1 052 824	1 141 524
Decommissioning provisions	(577 150)	(675 636)
Commodity and currency forward hedging	(8 946)	10 770
Lease liabilities	(20 833)	(27 578)
Amortised finance cost	3 011	2 792
Other receivable/payable	(34 645)	(29 702)
EUR and USD loan revaluation	-	2 832
Deferred tax (technical goodwill)[1]	440 369	554 213
Total deferred tax liabilities[2]	**854 630**	**979 215**

[1] Remaining deferred tax arose from the acquisition of Spirit Energy in 2022, with contra in technical goodwill at acquisition date.
[2] The deferred tax liability has decreased by USD 124 585 thousand compared to a deferred tax income of USD 17 045 thousand recognised in the Income Statement. The difference of USD 107 540 thousand relates to deferred taxes recognised directly in other comprehensive income of (USD 9 181 thousand) and disposal of Halten East (USD 98 359 thousand) included in gain from disposal in the Income Statement.

Taxes (receivable)/payable

USD thousand	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Taxes payable 1 January	**734 180**	**1 395 773**
Current taxes for the year	619 324	809 564
Net taxes paid in the period	(894 559)	(1 401 163)
Prior year adjustments and change in estimate of UTP	43 803	(1 671)
Foreign currency effect	(68 757)	(68 019)
Disposal of licence	27 096	-
Current tax recognised directly in OCI	-	(303)
Total taxes payable[1]	**461 088**	**734 180**

[1] Taxes payable include an UTP of USD 109 207 thousand (2023: USD 146 112 thousand) mainly from acquisitions in previous years. Under the relevant share/asset purchase agreements, the sellers have provided a tax indemnity to the Company in respect of certain historical tax matters that are transferred to the Company as per regulations in the Petroleum Taxation Act. The Company has recognised a tax indemnity receivable presented under other receivables, current of USD 109 197 thousand (2023: USD 145 787 thousand).

Note 14. Intangible assets

Accounting policies

The Company applies the successful efforts method when accounting for exploration and evaluation expenditure. Exploration and evaluation expenditure associated with an exploration well are capitalised initially as intangible assets. Certain expenditures such as geological and geophysical exploration costs are expensed. If the prospects are subsequently determined to be successful on completion of evaluation, the relevant expenditure, including licence acquisition costs, is transferred to property, plant, and equipment. If the prospects are subsequently determined to be unsuccessful on completion of evaluation, the associated costs are expensed in the period in which that determination is made within operating expenses in the Income Statement.

Goodwill is initially measured at cost, being the excess of the aggregate of the consideration transferred, the amount recognised for any non-controlling interest, and the acquisition date fair value of any previously held interest (aggregate consideration transferred), over the fair value of the identifiable net assets acquired and liabilities assumed. If the fair value of the identifiable net assets acquired is in excess of the aggregate consideration transferred (bargain purchase), before recognising a gain, the Company reassesses whether it has correctly identified all of the assets acquired and all of the liabilities assumed and reviews the procedures used to measure the amounts to be recognised at the acquisition date. If the assessment still results in an excess of the fair value of net assets acquired over the aggregate consideration transferred, then the gain is recognised in the Income Statement.

After initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is not depreciated, but the Company test for impairment when there are indications of impairment and at least annually. For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the Company's CGUs that are expected to benefit from the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the acquiree are assigned to those units. Goodwill impairments cannot be reversed later if impairment indicators are no longer present.

Where goodwill forms part of a CGU and part of the operation in that unit is disposed of, the goodwill associated with the disposed operation is included in the carrying amount of the operation when determining the gain or loss on disposal. Goodwill disposed of in these circumstances is measured based on the relative values of the disposed operation and the portion of the CGU retained.

USD thousand	**Goodwill**	**Capitalised exploration wells**	**Other intangible assets**	**Total**
Cost at 1 January 2023	**286 394**	**798**	**246**	**287 438**
Additions	-	9 452	72	9 524
Dry well write-off[1)]	-	(4 907)	-	(4 907)
Depreciation	-	-	(318)	(318)
Divestment of licences	-	(752)	-	(752)
Reclassification	-	28	-	28
Cost at 31 December 2023	**286 394**	**4 619**	**-**	**291 013**
Additions	-	47 273	-	47 273
Dry well write-off[2)]	-	(35 870)	-	(35 870)
Divestment of licences[3)]	(11 000)	-	-	(11 000)
Cost at 31 December 2024	**275 394**	**16 022**	**-**	**291 416**

[1)] The Sara prospect was concluded as a dry well in 2023, with the majority of the dry-well write-off associated with this well.
[2)] In 2024, the majority of dry-well write-off is related to the Ametyst/Muscovit prospects (USD 19 052 thousand) which were concluded as a non-commercial discovery, and the Mimung/Kvernbitt prospects (USD 16 894 thousand) which were concluded as dry wells.
[3)] Halten East was divested to Equinor in December 2024.

Intangible assets related to exploration are measured according to the successful efforts method and are not depreciated.

Other intangible assets with limited financial life are depreciated on a straight-line basis over five years.

Note 15. Property, plant, and equipment

Accounting policies

All field development costs are capitalised as property, plant, and equipment. The development phase commences when the licence partners have decided the concept selection.

Property, plant, and equipment are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items. Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

Depreciation is recognised rateably over the useful lives of the assets. The Company's oil and gas assets are depreciated using the unit of production method based on Sval´s proven and probable reserves (2P) from production start-up. Onshore assets are depreciated over the assets' estimated useful life according to the straight-line method. Repairs and maintenance cost are charged to the Income Statement during the financial reporting period in which they are incurred.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised as other operating income or operating expenses in the Income Statement.

Ownership interests in assets shared by other owners (undivided interests) are accounted for by analogy to IAS 16 Property, plant, and equipment.

Assets subject to depreciation are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable, refer to note 17.

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the production of qualifying assets in the development phase are capitalised as part of the asset`s acquisition cost. Other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred. Qualifying assets are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale.

USD thousand	Assets under development	Production assets	Other property, plant, and equipment	Total
Cost 1 January 2023	**356 507**	**3 189 406**	**8 592**	**3 554 505**
Additions	104 469	197 950	166	302 585
Capitalised interest	16 560	-	-	16 560
Estimate change asset retirement cost	7 618	69 113	-	76 731
Divestment of licences	(2 694)	-	-	(2 694)
Reclassification[1]	(243 555)	243 527	-	(28)
Cost at 31 December 2023	**238 904**	**3 699 996**	**8 758**	**3 947 657**
Depreciation				
Accumulated at 1 January 2023	**2 848**	**274 267**	**3 353**	**280 469**
Depreciation	-	457 022	1 964	458 987
Write-down	76	23	-	99
Accumulated at 31 December 2023	**2 924**	**731 313**	**5 317**	**739 554**
Book value at 31 December 2023	**235 980**	**2 968 683**	**3 441**	**3 208 104**

[1] Transfer from assets under development to production assets is mainly related to production start on Fenja in April 2023 (USD 126 059 thousand) and Dvalin in February 2023 (USD 117 468 thousand). In addition, there was a reclassification of USD 28 thousand (refer to note 14).

USD thousand	Assets under development	Production assets	Other property, plant, and equipment	Total
Cost 1 January 2024	**238 904**	**3 699 996**	**8 758**	**3 947 657**
Additions	99 829	188 292	92	288 213
Capitalised interest	16 880	-	-	16 880
Estimate change asset retirement cost	(160)	(110 618)	-	(110 778)
Divestment of licence[2]	(141 049)	-	-	(141 049)
Reclassification[3]	(101 762)	101 762	-	-
Cost at 31 December 2024	**112 642**	**3 879 431**	**8 849**	**4 000 923**
Depreciation and impairment				
Accumulated at 1 January 2024	**2 924**	**731 313**	**5 317**	**739 554**
Depreciation	-	492 828	1 891	494 718
Impairment[4]	-	128 800	-	128 800
Accumulated at 31 December 2024	**2 924**	**1 352 940**	**7 208**	**1 363 072**
Book value at 31 December 2024	**109 718**	**2 526 491**	**1 642**	**2 637 851**

[2] Divestment of Halten East to Equinor in December 2024.
[3] Transfer from assets under development to production assets is all related to production start on Hanz in April 2024.
[4] Impairment of Martin Linge, see note 17 for further information.

Depreciation of production assets is calculated using the unit of production method. For other assets, depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives.

All the property, plant, and equipment are pledged as collateral for the bank borrowings, non-current.

Note 16. Right-of-use assets

In 2024, the Company entered into a new lease agreement for the rental of an office building at Ruseløkkeveien 14 in Oslo. The Company also has a lease agreement for the rental of the Company's office building at Veritasveien 29 in Stavanger. As a non-operating partner in the Martin Linge oil and gas field, Sval has two leases, one for FSO Hanne Knutsen and the other for the drilling rig Askepott. The lease liability disclosed represents Sval's share only.

USD thousand	Offices	Vessel/Rig	Total
Cost at 1 January 2023	**16 206**	**27 305**	**43 511**
New and extended leasing contract	-	6 316	6 316
Annual index regulation	874	-	874
Cost at 31 December 2023	**17 080**	**33 621**	**50 701**
Accumulated depreciation at 1 January 2023	**3 804**	**1 689**	**5 493**
Depreciation	1 409	7 151	8 560
Accumulated depreciation at 31 December 2023	**5 213**	**8 840**	**14 052**
Net book value at 31 December 2023	**11 867**	**24 782**	**36 649**
Cost at 1 January 2024[1)]	**17 080**	**33 621**	**50 701**
New and extended leasing contract	685	6 576	7 261
Annual index regulation	467	-	467
Cost at 31 December 2024	**18 232**	**40 198**	**58 430**
Accumulated depreciation at 1 January 2024[1)]	**5 213**	**8 840**	**14 052**
Depreciation	1 599	11 488	13 087
Accumulated depreciation at 31 December 2024	**6 812**	**20 328**	**27 140**
Net book value at 31 December 2024	**11 420**	**19 870**	**31 290**

[1)] Cost at 1 January 2024 adjusted from Financial Statements 2023 with USD 75 thousand related to offices and USD 660 thousand related to vessel/Rig. As a result of the adjusted numbers, accumulated depreciation at 1 January 2024 have been adjusted accordingly.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated linearly over the lifetime of the related lease contract. Refer to note 27 for more information related to lease liabilities.

Note 17. Impairment

Accounting policies

Periodically the Company reviews whether its non-financial assets have suffered any impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An asset is written down to its recoverable amount when the recoverable amount is lower than the carrying value of the asset. The recoverable amounts of the non-financial assets have been determined based on the highest of fair value less cost to sell and value-in-use calculations. The recoverable amount calculations are based on contractual cash flows and estimates of future cash flows over the useful lives of the assets. The recoverable amount is the present value of the future cash flows expected to be derived from an asset or cash-generating unit. The impairment testing has been performed in accordance with the fair value method (level 3 in fair value hierarchy) and based on discounted cash flows. When estimating value in use and fair value less costs of disposal, expected future cash flows are discounted to the net present value applying a discount rate after tax that reflects the current market valuation of the time value of money and risks specific to the asset or CGU. The discount rate is derived from a weighted average cost of capital (WACC) determination. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (CGUs). For oil and gas assets, this is typically the field or licence level. Calculation of the recoverable amount requires use of estimates. At year-end, Sval reviews for indicators of impairment such as material change in price or fundamental change in another assumption.

Prior year impairments are reviewed for possible reversal at each financial reporting date.

Exploration assets

Sval's policy for exploration assets is to perform review of the carrying amount annually. The cost of unsuccessful exploration activity is expensed as it is incurred. At year-end 2024 the book value of exploration assets was USD 16 022 thousand, consisting mainly of the Ringhorne North prospect (PL 956) and Cerisa prospect (PL 636).

Oil and gas assets

Impairment review is done on CGU level, and any potential write-backs are considered on a case-by-case basis. To ensure that there are no material unadjusted amounts on a portfolio basis, amounts are aggregated and reconsidered at the end of the process. Based on the current market situation the management has done an impairment assessment as of 31 December 2024.

Oil, gas and NGL prices

In the impairment assessment, the Company used average of a selection of market price quotes for 2025 and 2026, inflated annually by 2 percent thereafter.

Nominal price forecast	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
Oil price (USD/bbl)	74	76	77	79	80
Gas price (p/therm)	97	88	90	92	94
NGL price (USD/bbl)	44	46	46	47	48

Currency rates

Currency rates used in calculations:

EUR/NOK	11.77
GBP/NOK	14.11
USD/NOK	10.91

Weighted average cost of capital (WACC) and risk-free rate
Sval's approach to valuation of E&P assets is by applying a discount rate of 8 percent. The methodology is based on a management adjusted generic WACC calculation. For the WACC calculation a risk-free rate of 3.8 percent is applied.

Leverage ratio
Sval assume future financing with 50 percent debt and 50 percent equity. The main source of future debt is assumed to be reserve based lending (RBL) financing. The current cost of RBL financing is Secured Overnight Financing Rate (SOFR) plus a margin of 3.45 percent. Corporate tax rate is 22 percent, and only a minor part of the finance cost is subject to deduction in the special tax. This upside is not included in the calculation.

Conclusion
Based on the assumptions above, USD 128 800 thousand in impairment of the Martin Linge asset was recognised in 2024, with an offset to changes in deferred taxes of USD 37 830 thousand. The main reason for the impairment was a significant drop in the forward prices for gas. There was no impairment for any of the other fixed assets in 2024.

In 2023 there was no impairment for any of the fixed assets.

Goodwill
The acquisition of Spirit in May 2022 was considered as a business combination and all of the goodwill balance as of 31 December 2024 relates to this acquisition. The carrying value of aggregate goodwill is USD 275 394 thousand as of 31 December 2024, reduced with USD 11 000 thousand in 2024 due to the divestment of Halten East.

The impairment assessment for 2024 confirmed that net present value exceeds the net book value, resulting in no recorded impairment of goodwill as of 31 December 2024. There was also no impairment of goodwill as of 31 December 2023.

Note 18. Investment in subsidiaries

Investment in Sval Renewables AS (numbers in thousand):

Year	Country of incorporation	Number of shares owned	Ownership	Net book value of investment	Equity as of 31.12	Profit for the period ending 31.12
2024	Norway	30	100%	USD 53 749	NOK 449 264	NOK 14 016
2023	Norway	30	100%	USD 53 749	NOK 526 373	NOK 2 122

The Company's investment in Sval Renewables AS holds a 50 percent interest in a wind farm in Finland through its fully owned subsidiary.

Sval acquired all issued and outstanding shares from Suncor Energy (International) Holdings B.V. (Suncor) 30 September 2022. Following the completion of the SPA, Suncor changed its name to Sval SENAS AS (Sval SENAS). Sval SENAS was liquidated in November 2023 with consequently a loss of USD 32 541 thousand.

Note 19. Investment in associate

Accounting policy
Associates are recognised using the equity method.

The associated company, Trudvang CCS ANS, corporate headquarter is located in Stavanger, and the business address is Veritasveien 29, 4007 Stavanger.

Entity	Country	Industry	Ownership interest
Trudvang CCS ANS	Norway	Carbon Capture and Storage	40%

Investment in associate company as of 31 December 2024:

Investment in associate company (USD thousand)	31.12.2024
Book value 1 January	**-**
Share of loss	(3 763)
Paid-in capital	4 062
Foreign currency translation reserve (presented in OCI)	(22)
Book value 31 December	**277**

In 2024, Sval signed an agreement with INPEX Idemitsu Norge AS and Vår Energi CCS AS to divest its entire share in the Company Trudvang CCS ANS. The divestment was completed 28 February 2025. Due to immateriality, the investment in Trudvang CCS ANS is not presented as held for sale as of 31 December 2024.

Note 20. Inventories

Accounting policies
Capital spare parts and drilling and well equipment are measured at the average cost price of the inventory items and presented as inventories. Consumables are charged to the Income Statement.

USD thousand	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Capital spare parts	12 653	12 756
Drilling and well equipment	8 699	11 080
Provision for obsolete stock	(10 022)	(6 855)
Total inventories	**11 330**	**16 981**

Note 21. Other receivables, current

USD thousand	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Accrued income	213 305	262 678
Share of other current receivables in joint operations	42 318	25 054
Tax indemnity from acquisitions[1]	109 197	145 787
Underlift of hydrocarbons	47 141	54 464
Prepayments	3 154	1 690
Accrued interest	429	-
Other receivables	380	217
Total other receivables, current	**415 925**	**489 889**

[1] Mainly related to the acquisition of Spirit. See note 13 for further information related to income tax.

Note 22. Cash and cash equivalents

USD thousand	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Bank deposit, unrestricted	144 534	160 196
Restricted bank deposit, employee taxes[1]	1 600	2 002
Total cash and cash equivalents	**146 134**	**162 198**

[1] For each salary payment, the Company must deduct taxes (advanced deduction) in employees' salaries and deposit the amount in to designated bank account. The Company has established a separate bank account to ensure compliance with Norwegian payroll tax law.

Note 23. Share capital and other reserves

Accounting policies
Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Transaction costs directly related to an equity transaction are recognised directly in equity after deducting tax expenses.

Capital management
The primary objective of the Company's treasury management policy is to ensure that the Company complies with externally imposed capital requirements and healthy capital ratios to support its business and to maximise shareholder value.

The Company manages its capital structure and adjusts it according to changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of its activities. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the amount of dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue capital securities. No changes have been made to the objectives, policies, and processes from the previous years.

	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Shareholder	Sval Energi Holding AS	Sval Energi Holding AS
Ownership	100%	100%
Share capital (USD equivalent)	469 723	469 723
Number of shares	21 637 312	21 637 312
Nominal value of each share in NOK	0.14	0.14

The Company has only a single class of shares and all shares carry a single voting right.

Note 24. External borrowings

Accounting policies

Borrowings are recognised initially at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently carried at amortised cost; any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption value is recognised in the Income Statement over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method.

Fees paid on the establishment of loan facilities are recognised as transaction costs of the loan to the extent that it is probable that some or all the facility will be drawn down. Prepaid financing fees are deferred until the draw-down occurs. If there no longer is evidence that the facility will be drawn down, deferred fees are expensed.

The external financing agreement decreased with USD 295 million during 2024, from USD 1 325 million to USD 1 030 million.

As of 31 December 2024, the external debt consists of one bank facility:

Facility	Type	Limit (USD million)
Revolving facility	Bank facility	1 030

As of year-end 2024 and 2023, the Company had the following outstanding under the external debt facility:

		Nominal amount thousand		
External borrowing facility	Currency	2024	2023	Maturity
Revolving facility - Upstream tranche	USD	536 288	804 831	31 December 2029
Revolving facility - Wind tranche	EUR	49 572	-	31 December 2029

The facility is multi-currency and carries a floating interest rate plus a margin of 3.45 percent. Debt can be drawn in either USD, NOK, EUR or GBP, with the respective floating interest rates being SOFR, NIBOR, EURIBOR and SONIA.

A commitment fee is calculated as a percentage on the undrawn, non-cancelled amount of commitments under the revolving facility. All borrowings under the agreements are secured by the Company's assets.

The revolving credit facility agreement contains the following financial covenants:

Covenant	Trigger event
Net debt to EBITDAX ratio	3.0 and above
12 months liquidity	Below 0

The 12 months liquidity and the net debt to EBITDAX ratio is tested on a semi-annual basis. Any additional financial indebtedness must comply with the requirements in the financing agreements. The book value of the 2024 and 2023 year-end balances on external borrowings are assumed to be equal to the fair value of the balances.

Bank borrowings, non-current (USD thousand)	Book value 31.12.2024	Book value 31.12.2023
Bank borrowings principal amount unamortised	587 788	804 831
Financing fees and establishment costs	(13 686)	(12 692)
Total bank borrowings, non-current	**574 102**	**792 139**

The Company's shares in Sval Renewables AS and any receivables under the intragroup loan provided to Sval Renewables AS have been pledged in favour of DNB Bank ASA in its capacity as Security Agent under the Company's secured revolving financing facility.

The Company has no other undrawn borrowing facilities, nor any bank borrowings, curent.

Note 25. Derivatives

Commodity price risk has been hedged using oil put options which protect against a drop in prices while leaving the Company exposed to the full upside. Additionally, gas collars have been used to protect against a drop in price but with cap on the upside. Foreign exchange risk has been mitigated with various foreign exchange forwards where USD, EUR or NOK has been sold and NOK or USD bought at fixed forward rates. All hedging has been conducted with hedging banks within Sval's bank syndicate.

Commodity derivatives
The commodity derivates held by the Company at the balance sheet date are listed in the table below. Commodity derivatives are classified as hedge accounting and the changes in fair value are recognised as other comprehensive income.

Hedging instruments	Maturity	Volume
Brent crude oil put options	1Q 2025 - 2Q 2025	1 098 000
Gas collar (MWh)	1Q 2025	692 000
Gas collar (therms)	1Q 2025	8 160 000
Gas collar (MWh)	2Q 2025 - 3Q 2025	1 378 000
Gas collar (therms)	2Q 2025 - 3Q 2025	21 010 000
Gas collar (MWh)	4Q 2025 - 1Q 2026	1 200 000
Gas collar (therms)	4Q 2025 - 1Q 2026	20 713 000
Gas collar (MWh)	2Q 2026 - 3Q 2026	768 000
Gas collar (therms)	2Q 2026 - 3Q 2026	13 494 000
Gas collar (MWh)	4Q 2026	384 000
Gas collar (therms)	4Q 2026	6 747 000

Commodity derivatives assets

USD thousand	2024	2023
Value at 1 January	**34 680**	**7 762**
New commodity hedges	25 141	20 853
Change in fair value - realised hedge cost (hedge reserve)	(23 598)	(1 376)
Change in fair value - realised hedge cost (production cost)	(458)	(5 723)
Change in fair value - unrealised (hedge reserve)	(32 126)	13 045
Foreign currency effect	(765)	120
Value at 31 December	**2 874**	**34 680**

As of year-end 2024, the fair value of outstanding oil puts and gas collars amounted to USD 2 874 thousand. The effective portion of unrealised gains and losses are recognised in OCI, while any ineffective portion is recognised in profit for the year. For 2024 no inefficiency was measured for the commodity hedges.

Note that the cost price (hedge cost agreed at the inception of the agreements) for the various commodity derivatives is paid at the time of exercise or expiration, and this deferred payment is presented as current liabilities (refer to table below).

Outstanding commodity derivatives agreements at 31 December 2024 are due to expire in 2025 and 2026. The full intrinsic value of the options/collars, if any, at the time of expiry has been presented as other operating income, USD 21 831 thousand in 2024 (2023: USD 8 236 thousand). For old options/collars (entered in 2022), where hedge accounting is not applied, the potential intrinsic value is netted with hedge premium cost paid and presented as other operating income. For commodity derivatives agreements applied under hedge accounting, the premiums paid are presented as cost of hedge in the OCI and recycled to production cost in the Income Statement in the period in which the hedged revenue is realised. For old agreements, not applied under hedge accounting, the premium is recognised as production cost.

Commodity derivatives – deferred premiums

USD thousand	2024	2023
Value at 1 January	**21 817**	**10 045**
Settlement	(24 963)	(9 449)
New commodity hedges	25 141	20 853
Change in fair value - unrealised (hedge reserve)	9 605	-
Foreign currency effect	(927)	368
Value at 31 December	**30 673**	**21 817**

Change in hedge reserve

USD thousand	2024	2023
Value at 1 January	**11 669**	**-**
Realised cost of hedge (production cost)	23 598	(1 376)
Change in fair value in the period	(65 329)	13 045
Value at 31 December	**(30 063)**	**11 669**

As of 31 December 2024, the after-tax hedge balance is USD (23 449) thousand (31 December 2023: USD 9 101 thousand).

Currency forward contracts

At the balance sheet date, the Company holds currency forward contracts that are accounted for at fair value through other finance income or financial expense in the Income Statement. Hedge accounting is not applied for currency forward contracts.

USD thousand	2024	2023
Fair value at 1 January	**36 090**	**65 879**
Realised value in the period	9 889	(4 473)
Change in fair value in the period - unrealised	(58 841)	(25 316)
Fair value at 31 December	**(12 863)**	**36 090**

USD thousand	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Derivatives, current assets	202	36 310
Derivatives, current liabilities	(13 065)	(220)
Total currency forward	**(12 863)**	**36 090**

The currency forward contracts at 31 December 2024 consists of several contracts, mostly related to sale of USD and the acquisition of NOK, with settlement dates from January to November 2025.

Note 26. Decommissioning provisions

Accounting policies

The Company has an obligation to decommission and remove assets in licences which the Company holds an interest. Provision for decommissioning is made for the net present value of the estimated cost of decommissioning gas and oil production facilities at the end of the producing lives, based on price levels and current technology at the balance sheet date. The removal activities are many years into the future and technology and costs are constantly changing. The estimates include several assumptions such as the time required for operations, methods and costs relating to the removal, discount rate etc. As a result, the initial recognition of the provision and the capitalised cost associated with decommissioning and removal obligations, and the subsequent adjustment of these balance sheet items, involve the application of significant judgement. When the provision is initially recognised, the present value of the estimated costs is capitalised by increasing the carrying amount of the related tangible oil and gas asset and depreciated over the useful life of the asset (by the application of the unit of production method). Changes in the estimated timing or cost of decommissioning are dealt with prospectively by recording an adjustment to the provision and a corresponding adjustment to assets. For end-of-life assets without remaining production change in decommissioning estimates are recognised as a change in decommission provision with contra in other operating expenses in the Income Statement. The periodic unwinding of the discount is recognised in the Income Statement as financial expense. The discount rate used when calculating the net present value of the decommissioning provision is a risk-free rate without the addition of a credit risk element.

USD thousand	2024	2023
Total provisions as of 1 January	**854 750**	**769 541**
Change in estimate and new provisions	(121 855)	85 196
Payments for decommissioning	(36 996)	(28 082)
Accretion expense	33 039	28 096
Disposal of licence	(2 002)	-
Total provisions as of 31 December	**726 936**	**854 750**

The calculation per 31 December 2024 assumes an inflation rate of 3.2 percent (2023: 3.0 percent) and a risk-free discount rate of 4.7 percent (2023: 4.0 percent).

Payment for decommissioning in 2024 is mainly related to Martin Linge (USD 23 365 thousand). For 2023 payment for decommissioning is mainly related to Vale (USD 9 212 thousand), Nova (USD 8 298 thousand), Heimdal (USD 5 001 thousand) and Martin Linge (USD 3 446 thousand).

For end-of-life assets without remaining production a change in decommissioning estimates of USD 11 077 thousand (2023: USD 8 466 thousand) has been recognised as a change in decommission provision with contra in other operating expenses in the Income Statement.

(USD thousand) Breakdown of the decommissioning provisions to non-current and current liabilities	2024	2023
Decommissioning provisions, non-current	707 166	817 004
Decommissioning provisions, current	19 770	37 747
Total decommissioning provisions	**726 936**	**854 750**

Provisions by decommissioning period (USD thousand)	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
2023 - 2030	161 760	286 857
2031 - 2040	272 595	238 471
2041 - 2060	292 581	329 422
Total provisions	**726 936**	**854 750**

Upon retirement of pipelines the costs of decommissioning will be recharged to the users (shippers) of the pipelines. The Company's decommissioning provision as a shipper is presented as other liabilities, non-current and estimated based on the net present value of the estimated future retirement costs of accumulated shipped volumes. At 31 December 2024 the retirement obligation is USD 12 962 thousand (2023: USD 11 696 thousand). Change in estimates is recognised as an increase in decommission provision of USD 829 thousand (2023: USD 4 512 thousand) with contra in other operating expenses in the Income Statement.

Note 27. Lease liabilities

USD thousand	2024	2023
Total liabilities as of 1 January	**36 984**	**38 326**
New and extended lease liabilities	7 261	5 512
Annual index adjustment	467	760
Payments of lease liabilities	(13 621)	(8 947)
Interest expense on lease liabilities	1 558	1 611
Foreign currency effect	(3 424)	(280)
Total liabilities as of 31 December	**29 225**	**36 984**

Breakdown of lease liabilities to current and non-current (USD thousand)	2024	2023
Lease liabilities, non-current	16 103	22 832
Lease liabilities, current	13 122	14 152
Total liabilities as of 31 December	**29 225**	**36 984**

Nominal lease liabilities maturity breakdown (USD thousand)	2024	2023
Within one year	13 122	14 152
One to five years	15 013	20 973
After five years	3 831	5 810
Total nominal lease liabilities	**31 966**	**40 935**

Refer to note 16 for additional information related to right-of-use assets.

Note 28. Accounts payable and other liabilities, current

Accounting policies

Accounts payables are obligations to pay for goods or services acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. They are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less (or within the normal operating cycle of the business if longer). If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

Accounts payables are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Accounts payable

After the due date (approximately 30 days) most suppliers charge interest on the outstanding balance at various interest rates. Accounts payable are reconciled monthly.

The Company has financial risk management policies in place to ensure that all payables are paid within the agreed terms of payment and prior to the due date.

Other liabilities, current

USD thousand	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Share of other current liabilities in joint operations (note 32)	93 978	87 604
Overlift of hydrocarbons	94 955	105 223
Contingent consideration[1]	-	3 264
Accrued employee costs, public charges and indirect taxes	22 687	17 458
Accrued expenses	13 666	13 352
Prepayment[2]	513 335	517 969
Accrued interest	6 956	2 291
Deferred income	15 046	-
Total other liabilities, current	**760 623**	**747 161**

[1] Contingent consideration of USD 3 264 thousand as of December 2023 relates to the 2022 acquisition of working interests in the Greater Ekofisk Area and Martin Linge Unit from Equinor. This was settled in 2024.
[2] Prepayments are sale of receivables and prepayment arrangements linked to Sval's offtake agreements on oil and gas of USD 513 335 thousand per 31 December 2024 (31 December 2023: USD 517 969 thousand).

Note 29. Related parties

Related parties' transactions were as follows:

USD thousand	Type of transaction	2024	2023
Sval Energi Holding AS	Interest income	7 882	8 406
Sval Energi Holding AS	Administrational services	173	102
Sval Renewables AS	Interest income	2 049	-
Sval Renewables AS	Administrational services	175	177
Sval Wind Farm Oy	Administrational services	44	41
Sval Energi Group AS	Consultancy services	135	-

Sval Energi Holding AS, Sval Renewables and Sval Wind Farm Oy has no employees, and all administrative services are performed by Sval Energi AS.

Reference is made to the Statement of changes in Equity for dividend to Sval Energi Holding AS in 2024 of USD 78 960 thousand (2023: USD 150 000 thousand). In 2024, USD 67 000 thousand of the dividend is paid to Sval Energi Holding AS, while USD 11 960 thousand of the dividend increased the intercompany loan receivable to Sval Energi Holding AS

Related party (USD thousand)	Receivable/(liability)	2024	2023
Sval Renewables AS	Current receivable	113	-
Sval Wind Farm Oy	Current receivable	12	12
Sval Energi Holding AS	Intercompany loan	-	119 901
Sval Renewables AS	Intercompany loan	43 533	-

The Company's receivable as of 31 December 2023 of USD 233 thousand with related party HE Investering AS, which is owned by the CEO, was settled in December 2024.

Note 30. Financial instruments

Note 30.1 Capital structure

In support of the desired capital structure and targeted debt-equity ratio, the Company utilises external financing (third party debt financing) to support business operations.

Additional or alternative financing will be secured in line with objectives and guidelines set forth by the Board of Directors, with due consideration to financing costs, repayment terms and the ability to satisfy lender covenant requirements.

Categories of financial assets and financial liabilities

The Company has the following financial assets and liabilities as at 31 December 2024:

USD thousand	Fair value through profit and loss	Fair value through OCI	Amortised cost	Total
Assets				
Other assets, non-current	-	-	4 517	4 517
Accounts receivables	-	-	4 421	4 421
Other receivables, current[1]	47 141	-	365 630	412 771
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	146 134	146 134
Derivatives - Commodity	-	2 874	-	2 874
Derivatives – Currency forward	202	-	-	202
Total financial assets	**47 343**	**2 874**	**520 702**	**570 919**

USD thousand	Fair value through profit and loss	Fair value through OCI	Amortised cost	Total
Liabilities				
Bank borrowings	-	-	574 102	574 102
Accounts payable	-	-	3 886	3 886
Other liabilities, current[1]	94 955	-	665 668	760 623
Derivatives – Commodity	-	30 673	-	30 673
Derivatives – Currency forward	13 065	-	-	13 065
Total financial liabilities	**108 020**	**30 673**	**1 243 656**	**1 382 349**

[1] Fair value through profit and loss for other receivables, current and other liabilities, current relates to over/-underlift. Prepayments, as referenced in note 28, are not included in other receivables, current, as they do not meet the definition of financial instruments.

Note 30.2 Financial risk

Overriding principles
The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for defining the Company's risk profile and for ensuring that appropriate risk management and governance are exercised. As a guiding principle, the Company's strategy is to meet its stated objectives without exposing itself to material financial risk. Furthermore, the Company will not actively seek to increase profitability by increasing its financial exposure but will instead ensure that financial risks are managed within acceptable thresholds.

a) Liquidity risk and cash management
The Company's strategy is to ensure access to sufficient liquidity to meet anticipated cash needs through detailed liquidity forecasts and utilisation of available free-cash resources or available credit line headroom, with an acceptable liquidity margin as set out by the Company's Board.

The table to the right show the Company's non-derivative financial liabilities and net-settled derivative financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period between the balance sheet date and the contractual maturity dates.

The amounts disclosed in the table below are the financial liabilities contractual undiscounted cash flows at 31 December 2024:

USD thousand	Less than 1 year	Between 1 and 2 years	Between 2 and 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Bank borrowings	-	-	587 788	-	587 788
Accounts payable	3 886	-	-	-	3 886
Lease liabilities	13 122	11 842	4 756	2 246	31 966
Other liabilities, current	760 623	-	-	-	760 623
Derivatives – Commodity	26 293	4 380	-	-	30 673
Derivatives – Currency forward	13 065	-	-	-	13 065
Total at 31 December 2024	**816 989**	**16 222**	**592 544**	**2 246**	**1 428 001**

The amounts disclosed in the table below are the financial liabilities contractual undiscounted cash flows at 31 December 2023:

USD thousand	Less than 1 year	Between 1 and 2 years	Between 2 and 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Bank borrowings	-	-	804 831	-	804 831
Accounts payable	11 644	-	-	-	11 644
Lease liabilities	14 152	17 572	5 101	4 109	40 935
Other liabilities, current	747 161	-	-	-	747 161
Derivatives – Commodity	21 817	-	-	-	21 817
Derivatives – Currency forward	220	-	-	-	220
Total at 31 December 2023	**794 994**	**17 572**	**809 932**	**4 109**	**1 626 607**

b) Market risk

Commodity price risk

Sval generates its income from the sale of petroleum products and is therefore exposed to both oil and gas price fluctuations.
The Company monitors its commodity exposure and considers the use of derivatives to reduce this risk.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk of potential reduction in asset value and profitability due to adverse variations in interest rates. The Company is exposed to interest rate risk, primarily due to its third-party bank borrowings, which are offered on floating rate terms. The Company monitors its interest rate exposure and considers the use of interest rate derivatives to reduce its interest rate risk and protect its liquidity position.

Foreign exchange rate risk

Crude oil revenues are denominated in USD, while gas revenues are denominated in EUR and GBP, depending on whether the gas is sold to the European continent or to the United Kingdom. Some revenues, such as resale of transportation capacity, are denominated in NOK. The majority of the Company's costs, including tax payments, are denominated in NOK, although there is some USD exposure related to ongoing development projects, as well as some costs incurred in EUR and GBP.

At the balance sheet date, the Company's main non-current financing is in USD. Rapid and significant fluctuations in USD against NOK, GBP and EUR may affect the Company's liquidity adversely. The foreign exchange exposure is actively monitored and hedged using financial derivatives, primarily foreign exchange forward contracts.

c) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of potential loss arising when a counterparty is unable to fulfil its obligations. The Company has assessed that it is exposed to credit risk in the following areas:

- Payment of petroleum revenues: This risk is considered low given the solid financial status of the customers.
- Obligations of counterparties in relation to settlements due under derivative contracts: This risk is considered low given the credit rating of the financial institutions with which derivative contracts have been placed.
- Obligations due from other third parties, e.g. payment of insurance proceeds: This risk is considered low given the financial standing of the financial institutions with which insurance contracts are undertaken.
- Decommissioning receivable: As the credit ratings of large corporate counterparties to the receivable are high, the credit risk for the Company is considered low.
- Cash deposits: The risk is considered low given the credit rating of the banks in the Company's bank syndicate.

The Company monitor credit risk by periodically assessing the credit worthiness of its counterparties and consider adequate corrective actions in case of negative developments in credit worthiness.

d) Fair value estimation

The Company analyses financial instruments carried at fair value by valuation method. The different levels have been defined as follows:

- Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1).
- Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices) (Level 2).
- Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (i.e. unobservable inputs) (Level 3).

In 2024 and 2023, the Company only had financial instruments in levels 2 and 3.

Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities

The table details changes in Sval's liabilities arising from financing activities, including both cash and non-cash changes. Liabilities arising from financing activities are those for which cash flows were, or future cash flows will be, classified in the Statement of Cash Flows as cash flows from financing activities.

			Non-cash changes				
USD thousand	**01.01.2024**	**Cash flow**	**Foreign exchange movement**	**Fair value changes**	**New leases/ hedges**	**Other**	**31.12.2024**
Bank borrowings, non-current[1)]	792 139	(221 192)	(1 624)	-	-	4 779	574 102
Lease liabilities	36 984	(13 621)	(3 424)	-	685	8 601	29 225
Cash flow hedging - Commodity	21 817	(25 196)	(694)	9 605	25 141	-	30 673
Cash flow hedging - Currency forward	220	7 570	-	5 276	-	-	13 065
Total	**851 160**	**(252 439)**	**(5 742)**	**14 881**	**25 826**	**13 380**	**647 065**

[1] New bank borrowings of USD 247 378 thousand, repayment of bank borrowings of USD 462 797 thousand and arrangement fee of USD 5 773 thousand.

			Non-cash changes				
USD thousand	**01.01.2023**	**Cash flow**	**Foreign exchange movement**	**Fair value changes**	**New leases/ hedges**	**Other**	**31.12.2023**
Bank borrowings, non-current[1)]	1 027 699	(239 878)	-	-	-	4 318	792 139
Lease liabilities	38 326	(8 947)	(280)	-	5 512	2 372	36 984
Cash flow hedging - Commodity	10 048	(8 073)	368	-	20 853	(1 376)	21 817
Cash flow hedging - Currency forward	-	34 704	-	(34 485)	-	-	220
Total	**1 076 073**	**(222 194)**	**88**	**(34 485)**	**26 365**	**5 314**	**851 160**

[1] New bank borrowings of USD 125 412 thousand, repayment of bank borrowings of USD 364 390 thousand and arrangement fee of USD 900 thousand.

Note 31. Commitments and contingencies

The Company's operations are related to managing its interests across a wide portfolio of exploration, development and production licences.

Committed future obligations

The Company is required to participate in the approved work programs for the licences, which also includes obligations to participate in exploration wells. Total drilling commitments as of 31 December 2024 are 2 wells over 2025 with an estimated cost of USD 26 million. The Company has also commitments related to gas transportation, with estimated cost of USD 119 million (2023: USD 150 million).

Planned investments

The numbers disclosed in the table below, represents the Company's share of capital and operational expenditures from its participation in operated and non-operated exploration, development, and production projects, as well as corporate activities. The main development projects for the Company are Symra, Maria Phase II, and Dvalin North. The estimates include cost and time for discretionary projects and therefore do not necessarily represent a committed liability. The table below excludes contracts reported as lease, as disclosed in note 27.

USD thousand	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Within one year	196 319	239 264
One to five years	229 853	351 177
After five years	13 056	16 080
Total other commitments	**439 228**	**606 522**

Decommissioning security payment

A security payment for the decommissioning of Martin Linge and the Greater Ekofisk Area, amounting to USD 54 million is payable to Equinor in 2026, with repayment scheduled for when the decommissioning activities are completed at each field, respectively. No liability is recognised for future payment in the Statement of Financial Position as of 31 December 2024.

Guarantee

The Company has replacement DSAs for USD 35 million in favour of Equinor and Centrica, issued as part of Sval's purchase of Spirit in 2022 for future decommissioning cost on Skirne, Kvitebjørn, Heimdal, Kvitebjørn Oil Pipeline and Vale. The Company has also issued financial guarantees under a business DSA in favour of Centrica and SWM Gasbeteilgungs GmbH of USD 8 million and has provided total guarantees of USD 40 million in favour of Gassco for future transportation of natural gas. Additionally, the Company has provided total guarantees of USD 12 million to TotalEnergies, the operator of the Harald platform, which hosts the Trym subsea tie-back. These guarantees cover Trym's share of Harald decommissioning costs and six months of tariff payment obligations.

The Company's shares in Sval Renewables AS and any receivables under the intragroup loan provided to Sval Renewables AS have been pledged in favour of DNB Bank ASA in its capacity as Security Agent under the Company's secured revolving financing facility.

Note 32. Interests in joint operations

Fields	Share	Operator	Concession period expires
Duva	10.00%	Vår Energi AS	2044
Dvalin	10.00%	Harbour Energy Norge AS	2041
Dvalin North	10.00%	Harbour Energy Norge AS	2032
Edvard Greig Oil Pipeline (EGOP)	4.9269%	Equinor Energy AS	2029
Ekofisk	7.6040%	ConocoPhilips Skandinavia AS	2048
Eldfisk	7.6040%	ConocoPhilips Skandinavia AS	2048
Embla	7.6040%	ConocoPhilips Skandinavia AS	2048
Fenja	17.50%	Vår Energi ASA	2039
Hanz	15.00%	Aker BP ASA	2036
Heimdal	28.798%	Equinor Energy AS	2024
Ivar Aasen	12.32%	Aker BP ASA	2036
Kvitebjørn Oil Pipeline (KOR)	19.00%	Equinor Energy AS	2031
Kvitebjørn	19.00%	Equinor Energy AS	2031
Maria	20.00%	Harbour Energy Norge AS	2036
Martin Linge	19.00%	Equinor Energy AS	2027
Nova	45.00%	Harbour Energy Norge AS	2041
Oda	70.00%	Sval Energi AS	2036
Symra	20.00%	Aker BP ASA	2030
Tor	6.6392%	ConocoPhilips Skandinavia AS	2048
Trym	50.00%	DNO Norge AS	2027
Utsira High Gas Pipeline (UHGP)	7.3904%	Gassco AS	2029
Vale	50.00%	Sval Energi AS	2023*
Vega Sør	25.00%	Harbour Energy Norge AS	2035
Vega Unit	5.50%	Harbour Energy Norge AS	2035

Fields	Share	Operator	Concession period expires
PL 001B	15.00%	Aker BP ASA	2036
PL 018ES	15.00%	A/S Norske Shell	2025
PL 043BS	19.00%	Equinor Energy AS	2027
PL 043FS	19.00%	Equinor Energy AS	2028
PL 242	15.00%	Aker BP ASA	2036
PL 249	50.00%	Sval Energi AS	2023*
PL 375	20.00%	Equinor Energy AS	2041
PL 378	12.12%	Harbour Energy Norge AS	2041
PL 418B	45.00%	Harbour Energy Norge AS	2041
PL 586B	17.50%	Vår Energi ASA	2023
PL 636B/C	10.00%	Vår Energi ASA	2044
PL 956	15.00%	Vår Energi ASA	2028
PL 1113	30.00%	Harbour Energy Norge AS	2030
PL 1121	30.00%	Equinor Energy AS	2028
PL 1138	30.00%	Harbour Energy Norge AS	2028
PL 1158	20.00%	Aker BP ASA	2030
PL 1225S	20.00%	Harbour Energy Norge AS	2031

* The concession period for extraction licences 036 and 249 expired on 1 October 2023. The deadline for final disposal is set to the end of 2028.

Note 33. Proved and probable reserves (unaudited)

Proved and probable reserves (mmboe)	**2024**	**2023**
Proved and probable reserves as of 1 January	196	220
Disposal of licences	(11)	-
Revisions and other changes	(10)	-
Production	(24)	(24)
Proved and probable reserves as of 31 December[1)]	**151**	**196**

[1)] Reserves in the table as of 31 December 2024 and 2023 are in accordance with reserves in the Competent Person`s Report (CPR) provided by an external independent consultancy applying the standard petroleum engineering techniques. Sval`s reserves as of 31 December 2024 and as of 31 December 2023 are broadly in-line with the CPR.

Note 34. Subsequent events

Accounting policies

New information on the Company's financial position at the end of the reporting period which becomes known after the reporting period, is recorded in the Financial Statements. Events after the reporting period that do not affect the Company's financial position at the end of the reporting period, but which will affect the Company's financial position in the future are disclosed if significant.

Sval has agreed to transfer the Oda operatorship to Aker BP, while retaining the 70 percent ownership stake. Aker BP assumed operatorship of Oda on 1 February 2025.

The Company has been rewarded seven new exploration licences on the NCS in the Awards in Predefined Areas (APA), of which two as operator and five as partner.

Reorganisation and downsizing of the Company was announced in January 2025 and was carried out on a voluntary basis. The new organisation went live in February 2025.

Sval signed in 2024 an agreement with INPEX Idemitsu Norge AS and Vår Energi CCS AS to divest its entire share in the Trudvang CCS ANS company. The divestment was completed 28 February 2025.

On 7 March 2025, it was announced that DNO ASA had reached agreement to acquire 100 percent of the shares in Sval Energi Group AS from HitecVision. Sval Renewables AS and it's ownership in the MLK wind farm will be carved out prior to closing and is not part of the transaction. The effective date of the transaction is 1 January 2025, with expected completion mid-year 2025, subject to customary regulatory approvals from the Norwegian Ministry of Energy, the Norwegian Ministry of Finance and competition authorities.

Auditor's Report

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To the General Meeting of Sval Energi AS

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Sval Energi AS (the Company), which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 December 2024, statement of profit and loss, statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity, statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information.

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 IFRS Accounting Standards as adopted by the EU.

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. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the information in the Board of Directors' report.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the Board of Directors' report. The purpose is to consider if there is material inconsistency between the Board of Directors' report and the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or whether the Board of Directors' report otherwise appears to be materially misstated. We are required to report if there is a material misstatement in the Board of Directors' report. 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.

Our statement that the Board of Directors' report contains the information required by applicable law does not cover the sustainability report, for which a separate assurance report is issued.

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 IFRS Accounting Standards as adopted by the EU, 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 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.

Stavanger, 10 April 2025
Deloitte AS

Ommund Skailand
State Authorised Public Accountant

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