ANNUAL REPORT 2024

MVEST ENERGY

Board of directors' report

Key events in 2024

The Draugen production volume was above expectations throughout the entire year thanks to higher oil production from the Hasselmus project and the ramp-up of gas production in Q4.

On Brage, a successful water injector in the Talisker structure and two production wells were drilled, keeping the production level above expectations.

The PDO for the Bestla project was approved in November. The field will be developed through a tie-back to Brage and production start is planned for early 2027.

About M Vest Energy

M Vest Energy is an energy company based in Bergen and was founded in 2015. The company has a solid asset portfolio of partner shares in Draugen, Brage and Ivar Aasen. The portfolio also consists of shares in the infrastructure assets Polarled, Utsira High Gas Pipeline and Edvard Grieg Oil Pipeline. In 2024 the portfolio produced 2,611 boepd. MVE also has activities in development projects, including Bestla and Draugen power from shore.

Our strategy is to optimise and develop the existing portfolio within the frameworks available. Further, the company is actively working to uncover the new opportunities that arise as a result of rapid changes in the sector. M Vest Energy aims at always being ahead of technology development, particularly the utilisation of digital technology.

The company shall conduct its business in a way that minimises footprint on the climate and environment and especially be in the forefront when it comes to reducing emissions to air and water. ESG will be central in the day-to-day operations. In the producing assets we work towards implementing less CO2-intensive sources of energy for the platforms, as power from shore on Draugen. Ivar Aasen is from 2023 powered with electricity from shore.

Financial review

M Vest Energy prepares and presents its accounts in accordance with simplified IFRS. It is the opinion of the board that the annual accounts give a true and fair view of M Vest Energy's assets and liabilities, financial position and results. The board is not aware of any factors that materially affect the assessment of M Vest Energy's financial position as of 31 December 2024, or the result for 2024, other than those presented in the board of directors' report or that otherwise follow from the financial statements.

Total revenues were MNOK 814.0, (785.0 in 2023). Operating profit for the year was MNOK 256.9 (261.9 MNOK in 2023).

The total operating expenses amounted to MNOK 557.1(523.1 MNOK in 2023).

Net finance items amounted to MNOK -82.6 (-113.2 MNOK in 2023). The decrease is due to reduced interest expenses and more favourable net currency exchange effects.

Profit/loss before income tax was MNOK 174.3 (148,7 in 2023). Tax income/expense (+) amounted to MNOK 173.4 (180.7 in 2023), whereof tax payable amounted to MNOK 164.0 (83.4 in 2023).

The effective tax rate of 99.5% (121.5%) deviates from the standard tax rate of 78% mainly due to financial items which are deducted with a lower tax rate.

Net profit/loss was MNOK 0.9 (-32.0 in 2023).

Total assets at year-end amounted to MNOK 1 411.8 (1 386.9 in 2023). The main reason for the changes is depreciations, offset by development projects and investments in producing assets, and an increase in stock and receivables.

The equity by year end was -76.2 MNOK (-77.2 MNOK in 2023).

The interest-bearing debt was MNOK 391.4 in 2024, compared to 391.3 MNOK in 2023.

The company's cash flow from operating activities was MNOK 338.4 (433.9 in 2023). Cash flow from investment activities was negative by NOK 277.1 (275.7 in 2023).

Net cash flow from financing activities was MNOK -65.1 (-132.2 in 2023).

Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year was MNOK 69.0 (43.0 in 2023). At balance sheet date, cash and cash equivalents amounted to MNOK 65.1 (69.0 in 2023), giving a net change for the year of MNOK -3.9 (26.0 in 2023.)

Operational review

MVE participated in production from three fields in 2024, Draugen (7.56%), Brage (4.4424%) and Ivar Aasen (0.8%). Average net production for the year was 2,611 boepd.

Draugen (7,56%)

The Draugen field is located in the southern part of the Norwegian Sea, in an area with water depth of 250 metres. Draugen has produced since 1993 and produce light oil from sandstone reservoirs of Late and Middle Jurassic age. The reservoirs are of excellent quality and lie at 1,600 metres depth. Oil is stored in tanks at the base of the facility and oil is evacuated through a floating loading-buoy from where it is offloaded and exported by tankers. Gas was used for power generation, but from the start of production from Hasselmus from Q4 2023 gas is now both used for power generation and export via Åsgard Transport.

Net production from Draugen was 1,545 (1,101) boepd in 2024. Production efficiency was 90% (83%). Increased production was mainly due to production from Hasselmus that came on stream in Q4 2023.

As a result of a License Extension Program, an application was sent in 2023 to the Norwegian Offshore Directorate and the Norwegian Ocean Industry Authority to extend the Draugen license and lifetime from 2024 to 2040. This reflects the partnership's positive view on Draugen's current and future potential, and the application was approved in March 2024.

Brage (4,4424%)

The Brage field is located in the northern parts of the North Sea with water depts of 140 metres. It is located a few kilometres east of the Oseberg field and started producing in 1993. The production is from different sandstone reservoirs of Jurassic age. The oil is exported through Oseberg Transport System to the Sture terminal, where it is offloaded to tankers. The gas is exported through pipelines to Statpipe.

Net production from Brage was 857 (607) boepd in 2024. Production efficiency was 94% (93%). The increase in production is mainly due to the start of the second Talisker east well, and Fensfjord north.

On Brage new wells are drilled continuously to extend the lifetime of the asset, and the Brage platform has been developed as a fixed integrated production, drilling and accommodation facility. Future development plans include the Kim discovery, drilling of exploration and appraisal wells in the Prince prospect and a producer in the Sognefjord East area. Maturation of Bestla will also add volumes to the field.

Ivar Aasen (0,8%)

The Ivar Aasen field is located at Utsira High in the North Sea, just north of the Edvard Grieg field, and northwest of Johan Sverdrup. The water depth is 110 metres, and oil and gas has been produced since 2016 for several sandstone reservoirs of Jurassic age. The oil and gas are transported to the Edvard Grieg installation for processing, before oil is sent by pipelines to the Sture terminal. The gas is exported to the SAGE pipeline system in the UK.

Net production from Ivar Aasen was 209 (274) boepd in 2024. The decrease was mainly due to a four-week planned maintenance shutdown at SAGE that caused reduced oil production in this period. Production efficiency was 94% (92%).

Preparations for the IOR 2026 campaign is ongoing.

Polarled (5%)

Polarled is a 492 km. gas pipeline starting at the Aasta Hansteen field and ending up at the Nyhamna gas processing facility. The pipeline has been in operation since 2018 and in 2024 Aasta Hansteen and Dvalin shipped gas through the pipeline.

Bestla 4,4424%)

A PDO with the development concept being a two-well tie-back to the Brage field was approved by the Ministry of Energy in November 2024, and first production is expected in the first half of 2027.

Estimated gross recoverable reserves are 24 million boe.

Exploration licenses

The company currently holds ownership in five exploration licenses on the NCS that are being evaluated for their exploration potential.

Going concern and liquidity

Pursuant to §2-2(4) of the Norwegian Accounting Act, the board confirms that conditions for continued operation as a going concern are present for the company, and that the annual financial statements for 2024 have been prepared under this assumption.

The company's equity is lost, and negative by 76 MNOK by the end of 2024. 2024 was the first full year with production from Hasselmus. This, combined with successful wells on Brage boosted production compared to 2023. The producing assets are, together with the interest in Polarled, expected to contribute positively to equity and liquidity going forward. The board considers the financial position and liquidity going forward to be adequate, as the cash balance by year end, combined with operational cash flow from operations and other available sources of financing are expected to be sufficient to finance the company's commitments in 2025. However, as the profit and cash flow from producing fields are highly dependent on oil and natural gas prices there is risk related to a potential drop in oil and gas prices as well as risk related to timing of liftings of oil, that could lead to a need for further liquidity.

In 2022 the company issued bonds of MNOK 400 with the maturity date being 12 December 2025. A process of refinancing the bond loan is initiated, and the board is confident that the loan will be refinanced before the maturity date.

Organisation

At the end of 2024, the company consisted of fifteen people, four women and eleven men. The management team consisted of two men and two women. The sickness absence rate was 1.0% (1%), and no injuries are recorded. The sickness absence rate is considered low. The working environment is perceived as good.

The company strive to provide equal opportunities for all based on qualifications, where gender, ethnicity, sexual orientation or disabilities are not relevant factors. This applies both to existing employees, as well as for potential candidates to vacant positions.

The company operates in an industry where the operations could potentially pollute the external environment. The company works actively together with license partners to reduce any such negative impact on the environment.

Insurance for board members and officers

The company has an insurance policy for the board members and the officers for potential liability to the company and third parties. The board considers the coverage to be reasonable.

Corporate social responsibility

The company's management system has defined processes for procurement, employee rights, employee conduct and anti-corruption practices. Our ability to create sustainable value in the long term, fully depends on our ability to apply high ethical standards in all that we do. This is the basis for a trust-based and binding relationship with the community, our owners, employees, partners, customers and suppliers.

Act relating to enterprises' transparency and work on fundamental human rights and decent working conditions (Transparency Act)

The transparency Act shall promote enterprises' respect for fundamental human rights and decent working conditions in connection with the production of goods and the provision of services and ensure the general public access to information regarding how enterprises address adverse impacts on fundamental human rights and decent working conditions. This act is applicable to M Vest Energy, and the company has published an account of due diligence on www.mvestenergy.no.

Payments to governments

According to Section 2-10 of the Norwegian Accounting Act and Section 55a of the Norwegian Securities Trading Act, companies engaged in activities in the extractive industries must annually disclose payments to governments, by country and by project. The Ministry of Finance has issued a regulation (F20.12.2013 no 1682) stipulating that the reporting obligation only applies to reporting entities above a certain size and to payments above a certain threshold. M Vest Energy interprets the Act and the regulation to mean that only payments made directly by the company to governments are to be reported. M Vest Energy is a nonoperating licensee, and all payments by nonoperators in licenses will be cash calls transferred to the operator. As such, M Vest Energy will only make payments to governments related to income tax. In 2024 KNOK 125,590 was paid.

Financial risk management

a) Liquidity risk and cash management

The company's strategy is at all times to have 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.

Any excess liquidity is utilised to best effect, either to repay/offset borrowings, to reduce interest costs or is invested in low-risk instruments with an acceptable rate of return.

b) Market risk: Interest risk

Interest rate risk is the risk of potential reduction in asset value and profitability arising through adverse variations in interest rates. The company is exposed to interest rate risk, primarily as a consequence of its bond loan that is partially on floating rate terms.

c) Market risk: Exchange rate risk

MVE is exposed to foreign exchange rate risk as revenues are denominated in USD for oil sales and EUR and GBP for gas sales. Operational and development costs are mostly denominated in NOK. MVE manages currency risk by making frequent currency exchanges and utilizing forward contracts. However, fluctuations in exchange rates may negatively affect the financial performance of the company.

The impact on full year post tax result of a 10% movement in any foreign currency exchange rate will not have material effect on the company's financial statements.
As the company's borrowing facilities are NOK-denominated there is no currency risk related to borrowings.

d) 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 relation to:

• Payment of tariff revenues - This risk is considered to be low, given the state-owned nature of Gassco and the financial status of the underlying gas shipper companies as well as creditworthiness of oil companies.
• Obligations due from other third parties, e.g. payment of insurance proceeds - This risk is considered to be low given the financial standing of the financial institutions with which insurance contracts are undertaken, however, periodic monitoring of these institutions' credit worthiness is undertaken.

The company monitors credit risk by periodic assessments of the credit worthiness of its counterparties and considers adequate corrective actions in case of negative developments in credit worthiness.

Climate risk
Change in global temperatures and increased extreme weather are challenges that governments, organisations and individuals worldwide seek to find solutions to. These responses may impact the market the company operates in, and they may impact the investor and financing structures. Other impacts may be from policy changes, change in taxes and costs, or on reputation.
The effects on the financial reports to such changes could be increased asset removal obligations if the time of cessation is shifted nearer in time. Lower expected future revenues, and increased costs, would have negative effects on the fair value of our assets, and could lead to impairment costs. Should changed investor sentiment lead to increased interest rates, this would have a negative effect on our financing costs.

The potential physical climate risks can long term consist of increased extreme weather events that threaten the integrity of our offshore installations. Also increased interruption of crude oil liftings is a potential threat. Currently these risks are managed through design standards and regulatory requirements.

Subsequent events and outlook

In January 2025, the company was awarded participating interests in two new licenses on the NCS by the Ministry of Energy under the Award in Pre-defined Areas (APA) for 2024. PL1266 will be operated by OKEA, with Petoro and MVE as partners. PL 1267 will be operated by DNO with OKEA and MVE as partners.

The board of directors

Lars Moldestad – chairman of the board

25 years management and project experience from Norway and internationally. CEO Petrolia Drilling with operations for Petrobras Brazil, PEMEX in Mexico and Exxon in South Africa. Finance Manager in Odfjell Drilling. Project leader for construction of four jack-ups and three semi jack-up rigs at Jurong Shipyard (today owned by Seadrill and Maersk). Finance manager for DNO during acquisition of UNOCAL. Financial project leader for DNOs UK approval process with Department of Trade and Industry. Numerous board member positions (Bergens Rederiforening, KS Deepsea Bergen, Eurotrans, Neumann and several oil and gas service companies). Participated in the establishment and qualification of M Vest Energy.

Jonny Hesthammer – board member

30 years E&P experience. Solid production and exploration experience from Canada (1yr) and Norway (29yrs). 11 years in Statoil working with production on Gullfaks and redetermination of Statfjord. Strong scientific and commercial track record. Top management experience from, and founder of, several oil companies (Rocksource, Emergy Exploration, Atlantic Petroleum Norge, M Vest Energy). Strong subsurface knowledge with numerous peer-reviewed scientific publications.

Board of directors, Bergen, 30 April 2025

Lars Moldestad Chairman of the board	Jonny Hesthammer Board member

2. FINANCIAL REPORTS

INCOME STATEMENT

PROFIT/LOSS STATEMENT

(Amounts in NOK 1000)	Note	01.01.-31.12. 2024	01.01.-31.12. 2023
Income from Oil & Gas production	4	723,637	718,744
Tariff income	4	90,129	65,435
Other Income	4	209	809
TOTAL INCOME		**813,975**	**784,989**
Production cost	5	212,801	214,683
Changes in over/under lift positions and production inventory	5	(28,705)	37,674
Exploration Expenses	6	23,874	25,982
Payroll expenses	7	52,793	50,987
Depreciation and Impairment	8	276,871	171,536
Other general and administrative cost	9, 10	19,446	22,206
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES		**557,080**	**523,068**
OPERATING PROFIT/LOSS		**256,895**	**261,921**
Finance income	11	**7,561**	**3,267**
Finance expenses	11	**(90,197)**	**(116,480)**
NET FINANCIAL ITEMS		**(82,635)**	**(113,212)**
PROFIT/LOSS BEFORE TAXES		**174,259**	**148,708**
Tax expense (+)/income (-)	12	173,369	180,732
NET PROFIT/LOSS		**890**	**(32,024)**
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive profit/loss		**890**	**(32,024)**

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

BALANCE SHEET - ASSETS

(Amounts in NOK 1000)		01.01.-31.12.	01.01.-31.12.
	Note	**2024**	**2023**
ASSETS			
Intangible assets			
Other intangible assets	13	902	1,525
Tangible fixed assets			
Property, plant and equipment	8	1,121,670	1,143,086
Right-of-use assets	14	4,250	5,439
Financial Assets			
Shares		14,773	11,523
Total non-current assets		**1,141,595**	**1,161,573**
Receivables			
Trade and other receivables	15	125,865	111,365
Tax receivable from exploration refund		**125,865**	**111,365**
Stock from Joint Operations	16	79,163	45,006
Cash and cash equivalents	17	65,127	68,989
Total current assets		**270,155**	**225,360**
TOTAL ASSETS		**1,411,751**	**1,386,933**

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

BALANCE SHEET - EQUITY AND LIABILITIES

(Amounts in NOK 1000)		01.01.-31.12.	01.01.-31.12.
	Note	2024	2023
Equity			
Share capital	18	76	76
Share premium	18	98,137	98,137
Other equity	18	(174,367)	(175,257)
Total equity		**(76,154)**	**(77,044)**
Non-current liabilities			
Deferred tax liabilities	12	183,026	169,341
Asset retirement obligation	8, 19	675,486	670,203
Long term bonds	20	-	385,715
Long term lease debt	14, 21	3,035	4,193
Total non-current liabilities		**861,547**	**1,229,452**
Current liabilities			
Trade, other payables and provisions	22	114,948	138,987
Asset retirement obligations	8, 19	3,172	10,707
Tax payable	12	117,508	83,414
Financial instruments	11	2,003	68
Short term bonds	20	387,342	-
Short term lease debt	14, 21	1,384	1,350
Total current liabilities		**626,357**	**234,525**
Total liabilities		**1,487,904**	**1,463,977**
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**1,411,751**	**1,386,933**

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOW

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOW	(Amounts in NOK 1000)		01.01.-31.12.	01.01.-31.12.
		Note	2024	2023
	Profit/loss before taxes		174,259	148,708
	Depreciation	8,13	272,727	171,536
	Tax refund	12	(125,590)	(36,433)
	Interest expenses and interest on lease debt	11, 14, 20	87,742	97,425
	Changes in accounts payable and receivables	15,16, 22	(70,760)	52,648
	Net cash flow from operating activities		**338,378**	**433,884**
	Investments in shares/bonds		(3,250)	(6,513)
	Payment for removal and decommissioning of oil fields	19	(15,568)	(16,586)
	Capital expenditures	8,13	(258,275)	(252,576)
	Net cash flow from investment activities		**(277,093)**	**(275,676)**
	Interest paid	14, 21	(58,091)	(61,669)
	Buyback of bond loan	20	(5,706)	-
	Repayment of seller's credit	21	-	(69,196)
	Payments on lease debt	14	(1,350)	(1,296)
	Net cash flow from financing activities		**(65,147)**	**(132,161)**
	Net change in cash and cash equivalents		**(3,862)**	**26,048**
	Cash and cash equivalents at start of period	17	**68,989**	**42,989**
	Net currency translation effect		-	(48)
	Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	17	**65,127**	**68,989**

Board of directors, Bergen, 30 April 2025

Lars Moldestad
Chairman of the board

Jonny Hesthammer
Board member

3. NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 1 Corporate Information

M Vest Energy AS (“MVE” or “the company") is a limited liability company incorporated and domiciled in Norway. The company’s registered business address is Edvard Griegs vei 3C, 5059 Bergen, Norway.

M Vest Energy is an oil and gas company involved in exploration, development and production of oil and gas on the Norwegian Continental Shelf (NCS). The producing assets include the Draugen, Brage and Ivar Aasen fields, which are operated by OKEA (Draugen and Brage) and AkerBP (Ivar Aasen). The company also hold working interests in infrastructure assets exporting oil and gas.

The financial statements of MVE for the year ended 31 December 2024 were authorized for issue in accordance with a resolution of the board of directors on 30 April 2024.

Note 2 Significant accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation

M Vest Energy AS’ financial statements have been prepared in accordance with simplified IFRS according to the Norwegian Accounting Act § 3-9, and regulations regarding simplified application of IFRS issued by the Ministry of Finance.

The financial statements reflect all adjustments which are, in the opinion of management, necessary for a fair statement of the financial position, results of operations and cash flows for the dates and periods presented.

The financial statements were authorized for issuance by the Board of Directors and the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) on 30 April 2025. The financial statements will be presented for approval at the Annual General Meeting on 23 May 2025. Until this date the Board of Directors have the authority to amend the financial statements.

2.2 Balance sheet classification

Current assets and current liabilities include items due less than one year from the balance sheet date. Assets and liabilities due more than one year from the balance sheet date are classified as non-current. The current portion of long-term debt is classified as current liabilities.

2.3 Acquisitions

Business combinations, except for transactions between entities under common control, are accounted for using the acquisition method of accounting. The acquired identifiable tangible and intangible assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities are measured at their fair values at the date of the acquisition. Acquisition costs incurred are expensed under Selling, general and administrative expenses. When entering into an arrangement to acquire interests in licenses the company evaluates whether the acquisition should be treated as a business combination or an asset acquisition. The definition of a business combination requires that the assets acquired, and liabilities assumed constitutes a business. If the asset acquired and liabilities assumed do not constitute a business, the transaction is to be accounted for as an asset acquisition. For accounting purpose, the main difference between a business combination and an asset acquisition is that a business acquisition will result in deferred tax liabilities and goodwill that will not arise in an asset acquisition. Management believes that the accounting guidelines are unclear for how to account for acquisitions of interests in licenses that are not within the scope of IFRS 11 and has developed an accounting policy to account for such transactions as asset acquisitions.

2.4 Interest in joint arrangements

According to IFRS 11 a joint arrangement is an arrangement of which two or more parties have joint control. Joint control is the contractually agreed sharing of control of an arrangement, which exists only when decisions about the relevant activities 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 venture is a joint arrangement whereby the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the net assets of the arrangement. The company has evaluated its investment in its joint arrangements and concluded that these investments should be accounted for similar to joint operations, as the company has the right to its share of the respective assets and an obligation for its share of the liabilities.

The Company recognises, in connection with these joint arrangements, its share of the joint operations' individual revenue and expenses, as well as the assets, liabilities and cash flows of the joint operations, on a line-by-line basis with similar items in the company's financial statements.

2.5 Functional currency and presentation currency

The functional and reporting currency of M Vest Energy is Norwegian Kroner. Transactions in foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate on the date of the transaction. Monetary items are translated into Norwegian Kroner using the exchange rate of the balance date. Gains and losses from foreign currency transactions, or translation of monetary assets or liabilities are recognised in the income statement net as a financial item.

2.6 Property, plant, and equipment

Property, plant, and equipment acquired are recorded at historical cost, less accumulated depreciation and impairment charges. The initial cost of an asset comprises its purchase price or construction cost, any costs directly attributable to bringing the asset into operation, the initial estimate of an asset retirement obligation, if any, an exploration cost transferred from intangible assets and, for qualifying assets, borrowing costs.

Expenditure on major maintenance programs or repairs comprises the cost of replacement assets or parts of assets, inspection costs and overhaul costs. Where an asset, or part of an asset, is replaced and it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the company, the expenditure is capitalised. Inspection and overhaul costs associated with regularly scheduled major maintenance programs planned and carried out at recurring intervals exceeding one year are capitalised and amortised over the period to the next scheduled inspection and overhaul. All other maintenance costs are expensed as they are incurred.

Gas transportation assets are depreciated rateably over the useful lives of the assets. Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over its expected useful lives.

Oil and gas producing properties are depreciated individually using the unit-of-production ("UOP") method as proved and probable developed reserves are produced. The rate of depreciation is equal to the ratio of oil and gas production for the period to the estimated remaining proved and probable reserves expected to be recovered at the beginning of the period. Any changes in the reserve estimate that affect unit-of-production calculations are accounted for prospectively over the revised remaining reserves. Oil and gas-producing assets are depreciated on a field level. A field in the course of development would not be amortised until production from that field commences. The company includes undeveloped reserves (proved and probable reserves but not contingent resources) in the denominator, and consequently includes the future development expenditures necessary to bring those reserves into production in the basis for depreciation.

The estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment are reviewed on an annual basis and changes in useful lives are accounted for prospectively. An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the item) is included in other income or operating expenses, respectively, in the period the item is derecognised.

2.7 Exploration costs

Expenses relating to the 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 resources are not discovered, or if recovery of the resources is considered technically or commercially unviable, the costs of exploration wells are expensed.

2.8 Impairment of assets

Property, plant, equipment and other non-current assets are subject to impairment testing when there is an indication that the assets may be impaired. At each reporting date, the company assess whether there is an indication that the assets may be impaired. If any indications exist, an impairment test is conducted where the company estimates the recoverable amount of the asset.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less cost to sell the asset, and present value of future cash flow from use of the asset. If the carrying amount is higher than he recoverable amount, an impairment loss is recognised in the income statement. Prior year impairments are reviewed for potential reversal at each financial reporting date.

2.9 Right-of-use assets

The Company measures the right-of use asset at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of the right-of-use asset comprise:

- The amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability recognised
- Any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, less any incentives received
- Any initial direct costs incurred by the company. An estimate of the costs to be incurred by the company in dismantling and removing the underlying asset, restoring the site on which it is located or restoring the underlying asset to the condition required by the terms and conditions of the lease, unless those costs are incurred to produce inventories.

The company applies the depreciation requirements in IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment in depreciating the right-of-use asset, except that the right-of-use asset is depreciated from the commencement date to the earlier of the lease term and the remaining useful life of the right-of-use asset.

The company applies IAS 36 Impairment of Assets to determine whether the right-of-use asset is impaired and to account for any impairment loss identified.

2.10 Trade receivables

Trade and other receivables are recognized at the initial invoiced amount, less any impairment losses. The invoiced amount is approximately equal to the value derived if the amortized cost method would have been used. Impairment losses are measured at lifetime expected credit losses in accordance with IFRS 9. Credit risk on the trade receivables is evaluated as very low.

2.11 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, current balances with banks and similar institutions, and short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash, are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in fair value and have a maturity of three months or less from the acquisition date.

2.12 Revenue recognition

The company recognises revenue at the point in time when the company's contractual performance obligations has been fulfilled and control is transferred to the customer, which will ordinarily be at the point of delivery when title passes**.** There is no significant judgement applying IFRS 15 'Revenue from contracts with customers' to the company's revenue generating contracts. Revenue is measured at fair value and represents amounts receivable from gas transportation, oil and gas, in line with underlying agreements.

Tariff income from gas transportation is recognised when the contractual obligations are fulfilled, which is when the gas has been transported. The operator, Gassco, invoice the shippers for the tariff revenue on a monthly basis. The cash receipt of tariff revenue is normally within one month after the month of the actual gas transport. Tariff levels are determined by the Norwegian Authorities.

Sales of oil and gas are recognised upon delivery of products and customer acceptance.

Lifting or offtake arrangements for oil and gas produced in the company's jointly owned operations are such that each participant may not receive and sell its precise share of the overall production in each period. The resulting imbalance between cumulative entitlement and cumulative production after permanent differences less stock is under lift or over lift. Under lift and over lift are valued at production cost including depreciation and presented as an adjustment to cost.

2.13 Research and development

Research consists of original, planned studies carried out with a view to achieving new scientific or technical knowledge or understanding, and the associated costs are expensed as incurred. Development consists of the application of information gained through research, or of other knowledge, to a plan or design for the production of new or significantly improved materials, facilities, products, processes, systems or services before commercial production or use commences. Development costs are capitalized when the underlying project is technically feasible.

2.14 Leases

At the inception of a contract, the company assesses whether the contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. The lease liability is recognized at the commencement date and measured at the present value of the remaining lease payments, discounted using the company's incremental borrowing rate at the commencement date. The borrowing rate is derived from the terms of the company's existing credit facilities. RoU assets are depreciated over the lease term as this is ordinarily shorter than the useful life of the assets. The lease term represents the non-cancellable period of the lease, together with periods covered by an option either to extend or to terminate the lease when the company is reasonably certain to exercise this option.

The company applies the exemption for short term leases (12 months or less) and low value leases. As such, related lease payments are not recognized in the balance sheet but expensed or capitalised in line with the accounting treatment for other non-lease expenses.

2.15 Tax

The components of income tax are current and deferred. Tax is recognised in the income statement, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Petroleum taxation

As an exploration and production company, M Vest Energy is subject to the special provisions of the Petroleum Taxation Act. Taxable profits from activities on the Norwegian Continental Shelf are liable to ordinary company tax and special tax.

With effect from 1 January 2022, the Norwegian government changed the Special Petroleum Tax (SPT) system, replacing the rules on depreciation and uplift with immediate expensing of capex (cash flow tax), although the rate of corporate tax and SPT combined remained unchanged at 78 per cent. Corporate tax (22%) is deductible from the special tax base (56%). In order to maintain the overall 78 per cent tax rate, the special tax rate was increased to 71.8 per cent [56% / (1-22%)]. The temporary 2020 rules have been upheld for qualified future investments with immediate deductions plus a 12.4 per cent uplift for special tax.

In addition, the exploration loss refund and cessation loss refund systems have been terminated. Instead, the tax value of new losses (both exploration losses and other losses) in the special tax base is refunded. As part of the transition to the new tax regime, the historical tax value of losses carried forward and unused uplift from 2019 are also refunded.

Current income tax

Current tax is tax that is to be paid or received for the year in question and also includes adjustments in current tax attributable to previous periods. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount payable are those that are enacted or substantially enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred income tax

Deferred tax is calculated using the liability method on temporary differences between the tax base of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date. Deferred tax is a non-cash charge.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences and unused tax credits and unused tax losses carried forward, to the extent that it is probable that a taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and unused tax credits and unused tax losses carried forward can be utilised.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilised. Unrecognized deferred tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profit will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax relating to items recognised directly in equity or other comprehensive income is recognised in equity and not in the income statement.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority/tax regime. Timing differences are taken into account.

2.16 Employee benefits

Pension schemes

The company complies with the requirement to have an occupational pension scheme in accordance with the Norwegian law on required occupational pension ("lov om obligatorisk tjenestepensjon").

The company makes contributions to the pension plan for full-time employees equal to 7% for salary up to 7.1 G and 25.1% between 7.1 and 12 G. The pension premiums are charged to expenses as they are incurred.

2.17 Borrowings and borrowing costs

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 of the facility will be drawn down.

General and specific borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, which are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale, are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale. All other borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

2.18 Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities, other than those recognised at fair value through profit and loss, are initially recognised at fair value less direct transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, interest-bearing liabilities are measured at amortised cost with any difference between cost and redemption being recognised in the statement of income over the expected duration of the loan.

Derivative financial instruments:

Forward foreign exchange contracts are entered into for the purpose of currency exposure hedging. In order to reduce the risk related to exposure to USD/NOK fluctuations, the company has purchased forward contracts where the underlying transaction is to sell USD and buy NOK. These derivative financial instruments are recognised initially at fair value on the date on which the contracts are entered into and are subsequently re-measured at fair value through profit or loss, with any impact recognised in the income statement as a financial item.

2.19 Asset retirement obligations (ARO)

Provisions for ARO costs are recognised when the company has an obligation (legal or constructive) to dismantle and remove a facility or an item of property, plant and equipment and to restore the site on which it is located, and when a reasonable estimate of that liability can be made. The amount recognised is the present value of the estimated future expenditure determined in accordance with local conditions and requirements. Cost is estimated based on current regulations and technology, taking account of relevant risks and uncertainties. The discount rate used in the calculation of the ARO is determined using an estimated risk-free interest-rate, adjusted for risk specific to the liability. Normally, an obligation arises for a new facility, such as an oil and natural gas production or transportation facility, upon construction or installation. An obligation may also crystalize during the period of operation of a facility through a change in legislation or through a decision to terminate operations or may be based on commitments associated with the company's ongoing use of pipeline transport systems, where removal obligations rest with the volume shippers. The provisions for ARO are classified on a separate line in the statement of financial position.

When a provision for ARO costs is recognised, a corresponding increase in the related property, plant and equipment is also recognised. This is subsequently depreciated as part of the costs of the facility or item of property, plant and equipment. Any change in the present value of the estimated expenditure is reflected as an adjustment to the provision and the corresponding item of property, plant and equipment. When a decrease in the ARO provision related to producing asset exceeds the carrying amount of the asset, the excess is recognised as a reduction of depreciation, amortization and net impairment losses in the statement of income. When an asset has reached the end of its useful life, all subsequent changes to the ARO provision are recognised, as they occur in operating expenses in the statement of income.

2.20 Trade payables

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

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

2.21 Cash flow statement

The Statement of Cash Flows is prepared using the indirect method.

2.22 Segment

The company is involved in exploration for, production and transportation of, oil and gas on the Norwegian Continental Shelf, and this is the sole segment identified by the company.

2.23 Critical accounting judgements and the sources of estimation uncertainty

In preparing these interim financial statements, management has made judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expense. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The following critical judgements have been made by the management.

a) Acquisition accounting

Determining whether an acquisition meets the definition of a business combination requires judgement to be applied on a case-by-case basis. Acquisitions are assessed under the relevant IFRS criteria to establish whether the transaction represents a business combination or an asset purchase, and the conclusion may materially affect the financial statements both in the transaction period and in terms of future periods' operating income. The amendments to IFRS 3, effective from 1 January 2020 and implemented by M Vest Energy, provide clarification to the definition of a business, but do not diminish the fact that critical judgements apply when deciding on whether a transaction is a business combination.

b) Proven and probable oil and gas reserves

Proven and probable oil and gas reserves have been estimated on the basis of industry standards. The estimates are based on internal information and information received from the operators. Proven and probable oil and gas reserves consist of the estimated

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

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

c) Asset retirement obligations

The company has obligations to decommission and remove offshore installations at the end of the production period. The costs of these decommissioning and removal activities must be revised, due to changes in current regulations and technology as well as relevant risks and uncertainties. Most of the removal activities will take place many years into the future, and removal technology and costs are constantly changing. The estimates include assumptions of the time required and the day rates for rigs, marine operations, and heavy-lift vessels, which may vary considerably depending on the projected removal complexity. As a result, the initial recognition of the liability and the capitalised cost associated with decommissioning and removal obligations, and the subsequent adjustment of these balance sheet items, require the application of significant discretionary judgement.

b) Infrastructure assets and oil and gas assets

Impairment. Property, plant and equipment and other non-current assets are subject to impairment testing when there is an indication that the asset may be impaired. At each reporting date the company assess whether there is an indication that the assets may be impaired. If any indications exist, an impairment test I performed, i.e. the company estimates the recoverable amount of the asset.

The recoverable amount is the higher of fair value and less expected cost to sell and value in use (present value based on the future use of the asset). If the carrying amount of an asset is higher than the recoverable amount, an impairment loss is recognised in the income statement. The impairment loss is the amount by which the carrying amount of the asset exceeds the recoverable amount.

The value in use is determined by reference to discounted future net cash flows expected to be generated by the asset.

There was no indication of impairments in the periods presented. However, changes to the model estimates as discussed above, in particular changes to forecasted tariff revenues and the weighted average cost of capital, could have a significant impact on such conclusions and the amounts recognised in these and future financial statements.

Depreciation of infrastructure assets. The depreciation recognised in the Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income 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 useful lives. The estimated useful lives are based on contractual periods of the agreements governing the use and operation of the assets and the assets are considered to be consumed linearly over their lives. This is based on current practice on the Norwegian Continental Shelf, together with previous experience and knowledge of the manner in which those assets will be used and retired from use. Changes in the pattern of use or other variations from the pattern of expected use from these estimates would significantly impact such conclusions and the amounts recognised in these financial statements, and future changes may lead to adjustments in the carrying value or estimated lives of the assets.

The infrastructure asset is under a license agreement expiring in 2041. The license agreement may or may not be extended beyond this period. The company has decided to depreciate all of the infrastructure assets on a straight-line basis over the period to 2041. Capitalised expenditures are depreciated over the expected useful life of the assets acquired. Any changes to the expected remaining useful life of the assets would significantly affect depreciation.

2.24 New IFRS standards and standards issued but not yet effective

There has not been any new or amended IFRS standards effective from 2024 with material impact to MVE's accounts. Certain new accounting standards and interpretations are implemented, effective as of 1 January 2024. These standards are not expected to have a material impact on the Company in the current or future reporting periods.

2.25 Going concern and liquidity

Pursuant to §2-2(4) of the Norwegian Accounting Act, the board confirms that conditions for continued operation as a going concern are present for the company, and that the annual financial statements for 2024 have been prepared under this assumption.

The company's equity is lost, and negative by 76 MNOK by the end of 2024. 2024 was the first full year with production from Hasselmus. This, combined with successful wells on Brage boosted production compared to 2023. The producing assets are, together with the interest in Polarled, expected to contribute positively to equity and liquidity going forward. The board considers the financial position and liquidity going forward to be adequate, as the cash balance by year end, combined with operational cash flow from operations and other available sources of financing are expected to be sufficient to finance the company's commitments in 2025. However, as the profit and cash flow from producing fields are highly dependent on oil and natural gas prices there is risk related to a potential drop in oil and gas prices as well as risk related to timing of liftings of oil, that could lead to a need for further liquidity.

In 2022 the company issued bonds of MNOK 400 with the maturity date being 12 December 2025. A process of refinancing the bond loan is initiated, and the board is confident that the loan will be refinanced before the maturity date.

Note 3 Financial risk Management

In order to support the financing of business operations and acquisitions, the company utilises external financing.

The following forms of financing have been obtained:

- Bond financing – funding to finance the acquisition of the company's stake in Draugen, Brage, Ivar Aasen and Polarled
- Seller's credit – to fund asset acquisitions

a) Liquidity risk and cash management

The company's strategy is at all times to have 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.

Any excess liquidity is utilised to best effect, either to repay/offset borrowings, to reduce interest costs or is invested in low-risk instruments with an acceptable rate of return.

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

NOK	Less than a year	Between 1 and 2 years	Between 2 and 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Senior secured bond	-	400,000,000	-	-	**400,000,000**
ARO	3,171,874	-	42,494,460	632,991,494	**678,657,828**
Tax payable	117,507,616				**117,507,616**
Trade and other payables	114,948,038	-	-	-	**114,948,038**
Lease debt	1,384,225	3,035,203	-	-	**4,419,428**
Total at 31 December 2024	**237,011,753**	**403,035,203**	**42,494,460**	**632,991,494**	**1,315,532,911**

b) Market risk: Interest risk

Interest rate risk is the risk of potential reduction in asset value and profitability arising through adverse variations in interest rates. The company is exposed to interest rate risk, primarily as a consequence of its bond loan that is partially on floating rate terms.

c) Market risk: Exchange rate risk

MVE is exposed to foreign exchange rate risk as revenues are denominated in USD for oil sales and EUR and GBP for gas sales. Operational and development costs are mostly denominated in NOK. MVE manages currency risk by making frequent currency exchanges and utilizing forward contracts. However, fluctuations in exchange rates may negatively affect the financial performance of the company.

The impact on full year post tax result of a 10% movement in any foreign currency exchange rate will not have material effect on the company’s financial statements.

As the company’s borrowing facilities are NOK-denominated there is no currency risk related to borrowings.

d) 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 relation to:

• Payment of tariff revenues - This risk is considered to be low, given the state-owned nature of Gassco and the financial status of the underlying gas shipper companies as well as credit worth of oil companies.
• Obligations due from other third parties, e.g. payment of insurance proceeds - This risk is considered to be low given the financial standing of the financial institutions with which insurance contracts are undertaken, however, periodic monitoring of these institutions’ credit worthiness is undertaken.

The company monitors credit risk by periodic assessments of the credit worthiness of its counterparties and considers adequate corrective actions in case of negative developments in credit worthiness

Note 4. Operating income

(amounts in NOK 1000)	2024	2023
Sale of oil	545,337	633,363
Sale of gas	137,727	68,502
Sale of NGL	40,573	16,879
Tariff income	90,129	65,435
Other income	209	809
Total operating income	**813,975**	**784,989**

Oil & Gas production income relates to income from sales of crude oil, gas and related products from the acquired equity in Brage 4.4424%, Draugen 7.56% and Ivar Aasen 0.8% fields. The income is from production for the period 01.01.2024-31.12.2024.

Tariff Income is related to the company's 5% operating interest in the Polarled JV and 1.8138% ownership in UHGP. The operator of Polarled and UHGP, Gassco is responsible for collecting tariff revenue from the shippers.
Other income relates to processing income from EGOP.

Note 5. Production expense and changes in over-/under lift position

Production expenses, excl. DD&A:

Production costs per Barrels of oil equivalents (boe):	**2024**	**2023**
From license billings	174,355	190,590
Over/under lift	-28,705	37,674
Other production costs (insurance, transport)	38,446	24,093
Total production expense	**184,096**	**252,358**

Production costs per Barrels of oil equivalents (boe):	**2024**	**2023**
Production costs (NOK)	184,096	252,358
Production cost for Under lift volumes previous year	-11,977	-49,651
Produced volumes (boe)	955,509	723,125
Production costs per boe (NOK) (1)	**180**	**280**

(1) Barrels of oil equivalents (boe)

Changes in over-/under lift positions:

(Volumes in boe)	**2024**	**2023**
Over-/under lift, opening balance	28,384	123,411
Produced volumes	671,424	614,304
Net sold volumes	616,233	709,330
Over-/under lift, closing balance	**83,575**	**28,384**

Note 6. Exploration Expenses

(amounts in NOK 1000)	2024	2023
Direct seismic costs and field evaluation	2,672	1,633
Geological and geophysical costs	1,604	6,328
Exploration wells	8,979	2,090
Other operating exploration expenses	10,620	15,931
Total exploration expenses	**23,874**	**25,982**

Note 7. Payroll expenses and remuneration

Specification of personnel costs

(amounts in NOK 1000)	2024	2023
Wages and personnel related costs	42,571	41,014
Pension costs	2,128	2,050
Social security tax	7,826	7,548
Other personnel cost	269	375
Total	**52,793**	**50,987**

Pensions

The company complies with the requirement to have an occupational pension scheme in accordance with the Norwegian law on required occupational pension.

The company makes contributions to the pension plan for full-time employees equal to 7% for salary up to 7.1 G and 25.1% between 7.1 and 12 G. The pension premiums are charged to expenses as they are incurred.

Number of employees

(average FTE for the period)	2024	2023
Employees	11.5	12.7
Total	**11.5**	**12.7**

Remuneration for CEO and board of directors
(Amounts in NOK 1000)

2024	Salary	Bonus	Total remuneration	Pension cost	Number of shares	Owning interest
CEO - Jonny Hesthammer	6,800	4,240	11,040	253	6,000	7.9%
2023						
CEO - Jonny Hesthammer	5,522	3,600	9,122	232	6,000	7.9%

Fee to Board of Directors

(amounts in NOK 1000)	2024	2023
Board of Directors	6,660	6,610
Total	**6,660**	**6,610**

In the event notice is given by the Company, the CEO is, in addition to pay during notice period, entitled to pay after termination of employment equal to 6 months' salary as per salary level at the time of notice, to be paid on the first ordinary pay day after the date of resignation.

There are no fixed agreement relating to bonuses. Bonus has been paid in 2024, 2023, 2022, 2021 and 2020. There are no share-based remuneration agreements

Note 8. Property, plant & equipment

Significant accounting policies

Property, plant & equipment are recognized in the statement of financial position at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. The cost price of such assets is the purchase price including expenses directly attributable to the purchase of the asset. Expenses incurred after the asset has been put into use, are charged to the income statement in the period in which they were incurred, except for expenses expected to generate future economic benefits that are recognized as a part of the asset.

(amounts in NOK 1000)	Gas transportation facilities	Oil & Gas production facilities	Office machinery and fixtures	Total
Restated Opening balance 01.01.2024	244,528	1,214,311	693	1,459,532
Acquisitions	0	0	0	0
Additions	-1,004	259,131	0	258,126
Asset retirement obligations	0	-8,841	0	-8,841
Cost as of 31.12.2024	**243,524**	**1,464,601**	**693**	**1,708,817**
Opening balance	-82,090	-233,825	-532	-316,446
Depreciations for the year	-9,131	-261,470	-100	-270,701
Impairments for the year	0	0	0	0
Accumulated depreciation 31.12.2024	**-91,220**	**-495,295**	**-632**	**-587,147**
Book value as of 31.12.2024	**152,303**	**969,306**	**61**	**1,121,670**

Economic useful life				
Depreciation schedule	Linear	Unit of production	3-5 years	

Impairment

With basis in the accounting principle set out in Note 2.8, tangible and intangible assets are tested for impairment / reversal of impairment whenever indicators are identified and at least on an annual basis. Impairment is recognised when the book value of an asset or cash generating unit exceeds the recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of the asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use. The recoverable amount is estimated based on discounted future after tax cash flows. The expected future cash flows are discounted to net present value by applying a discount rate after tax that reflects the weighted average cost of capital (WACC).

Below is an overview of the key assumptions applied in the impairment test as of 31 December 2024:

Year	Oil USD/BOE	Gas USD/BOE	Exchange rates NOK/USD
2025	73.7	106.2	10.5
2026	70.5	87.6	10.5
2027	69.0	70.2	10.5
2028	68.4	62.4	10.5

Other assumptions

For oil and gas reserves future cash flows are calculated based on expected production profiles and estimated proven and probable remaining reserves.

Future capex, opex and abandonment cost are calculated based on the expected production profiles and the best estimate of the related cost. For fair value testing the discount rate applied is 8.0% nominal post tax for producing assets, and 6.0% for infrastructure assets.

Long-term inflation is assumed to be 2.0%.

The valuation of oil and gas properties are naturally uncertain due to the judgmental nature of the underlying estimates. This risk has increased due to the current market conditions with rapid fluctuation in supply and demand of oil and gas causing more volatility in prices.

Impairment testing of fixed assets and right-of-use assets as of 31 December 2024

There was no impairment or reversal of impairment for any of the fixed assets or right-of-use assets in 2024.

Climate risk

As described in the Board of Director's report the company faces certain climate related risks. It is the management's opinion that these risks are greater to long-term projects, and fields with high emissions. In our impairment tests Ivar Aasen and Draugen have an expected lifetime to 2040. Ivar Aasen i powered with cables from shore, and for Draugen a development project for implementing power from shore is sanctioned. On Brage we have expected lifetime to 2035. Book value of Draugen is 729, Brage 161 and Ivar Aasen 24

Note 9. Auditors' remuneration

(Amounts in NOK 1000)	2024	2023
Statutory audit fee	2,002	1,793
Technical services	0	190
Other services	0	250
Total, excl VAT	**2,002**	**2,232**

Note 10. Related party transactions

(Amounts in NOK 1000)

Related party	Relation	2024	2023
Molasset AS	MVE's chair of board is chair of board and owner of Molasset AS	4,322	3,897
Norsk Kjernekraft AS	MVE board member Jonny Hesthammer is chair of board of Norsk Kjernekraft AS. Owners, board members and management of MVE together hold 43% of the shares in Norsk Kjernekraft AS.	0	2,843
Halden Kjernekraft AS	MVE board member Jonny Hesthammer is a member of Halden Kjernekraft AS board. Owners, board members and management of MVE together hold 17% of the shares in Halden Kjernekraft AS.	70	0
Total related party transactions		**4,392**	**6,740**

Note 11. Financial items

Specification of financial items

(amounts in NOK 1000)	2024	2023
Interest Income	4,204	1,098
Currency exchange gain/(loss)	2,556	-17,555
Unrealized currency exchange gain/(loss)	-2,416	361
Other financial income	801	1,809
Interest expense	-2,085	-13,491
Interest expense Bond Loans	-56,167	-53,459
Interest expense ARO liabilities	-22,157	-23,142
Other financial expense	-7,372	-8,833
Total financial items	**-82,635**	**-113,212**

Currency outright contracts

M Vest Energy have entered into currency outright contracts with DNB Markets. MVE have revenues in different currencies, and mainly in USD. The management can, based on evaluation of the market conditions at the time enter into future contracts for sale or purchase of foreign currencies. The purpose of entering into such contracts is to manage exchange rate risk.

Hedge contracts USD/NOK

	2024			**2023**		
(amounts in NOK1000)	Initial value	Value as of 31.12.2024	Unrealized loss per 31.12.2024	Initial value	Value as of 31.12.2023	Unrealized loss per 31.12.2023
USD	5,500	5,500		10,000	10,000	
NOK	60,431	62,434	-2,003	101,016	101,084	-68

Note 12. Tax

Tax for the period NOK '1000	01.01.-31.12	01.01.-31.12
Amounts in NOK '1000	**2024**	**2023**
Current year tax payable/receivable	164,008	83,414
Change in previous year tax payable/receivable	(4,324)	(2,076)
Change in current year deferred tax	13,685	99,394
Tax expense (+)/income (-)	**173,369**	**180,732**

Calculated tax payable (-)/tax receivable (+)	01.01.-31.12	01.01.-31.12
Amounts in NOK '1000	**2024**	**2023**
Tax payable/receivable at beginning of period	(83,414)	(40,261)
Current year tax payable/receivable	(164,008)	(83,414)
Tax paid	46,500	-
Net tax payment/refund	83,414	40,261
Net tax payable (-)/receivable (+)	**(117,508)**	**(83,414)**
Tax payable included as current liability (-)	(117,508)	(83,414)

Specification of deferred tax liability (-)/ asset (+)	01.01.-31.12	01.01.-31.12
Amounts in NOK '1000	**2024**	**2023**
Oil and gas Assets	-705,076	-669,660
Temporay differences ROU assets	132	81
Stock	-2,431	-2,920
ARO	524,348	503,157
Deferred tax liability (-) / tax asset (+)	**-183,027**	**-169,341**

Reconciliation of effective tax rate	01.01.-31.11	01.01.-31.12
(Amounts in NOK 1000)	**2024**	**2023**
Profit/loss before income tax	174,259	148,708
Total expected tax expense 78%	135,929	115,998
Tax effects of:		
Permanent differences	6,978	587
Financial items	34,345	46,926
Onshore items	-	-
Uplift	- 11,728	- 12,810
Other special tax differences	12,169	30,031
Prior period adjustment	- 4,324	
Tax expense (+)/income (-)	**173,369**	**180,732**
Effective income tax rate	**99%**	**122%**

Note 13. Intangible assets

(amounts in NOK 1000)	2024	2023
Opening balance 01.01.2024	3,518	2,828
Additions	149	690
Cost as of 31.12.2024	**3,667**	**3,518**
Opening balance	-1,993	-1,032
Depreciations for the year	-771	-961
Accumulated depreciation 31.12.2024	**-2,764**	**-1,993**
Book value as of 31.12.2024	**902**	**1,525**

Economic useful life Depreciation schedule Linear

Note 14. Right of use assets

(amounts in NOK 1000)	01.01.-31.11	01.01.-31.12
	2024	2023
Opening balance 01.01.	10,176	9,531
Additions	66	645
Carrying amount 31.12.2024	**10,242**	**10,176**
Opening balance	-4,738	-3,628
Depreciations	-1,255	-1,110
Accumulated depreciation 31.12	**-5,992**	**-4,738**
Book value 31.12.2024	**4,250**	**5,439**
Economic useful life	4 years	5 years
Depreciation schedule	Linear	Linear
Specification of lease liabilities		
(amounts in NOK 1000)	**2024**	**2023**
Opening balance	5,543	5,954
Additions	66	645
Interest expenses	161	240
Lease payments	-1,350	-1,296
Carrying amount 31.12.	**4,419**	**5,543**
Due within one year	1,384	1,350
Due within one and five years	3,035	4,193
Due after 5 years	0	0
Total	**4,419**	**5,543**

Assumptions and judgements applicable to new leases
M Vest Energy office lease agreement is recognized at the time of commencement. For this lease, the lease liability has been calculated using a discount rate of 6,19 %, which represent the incremental borrowing rate.

Note 15. Trade and other receivables

(amounts in NOK 1000)	2024	2023
Accounts receivable	7,491	30,630
Prepayments	12,575	12,950
Other receivables, including balances with license partners	105,800	67,785
Total trade and other receivables	**125,865**	**111,365**

Accounts receivable
Relating to sale of Oil and Gas due in Jan 2025.

Prepayments
Relating to prepayment of insurances and fees.

Other receivables
Other receivables include VAT receivable of 1.152K and WC relating to Joint Operations of JV's of 20.503KNOK, Cash calls relating to Joint Operations of 33.695KNOK and Accrued revenue of 45.028kNOK relating to sale of Oil and Gas not yet invoiced by 31.12.24.

Note 16. Stock

(amounts in NOK 1000)	2024	2023
WC Stock from Joint Operations JV	37,218	33,029
Underlift	41,945	11,977
Total	**79,163**	**45,006**

Stock
Relating to stock in connection with Joint interest Operations with license partners

Under lift
Relating to production cost for BOE's stored and not yet sold. See also note 5.

Note 17. Cash and Cash equivalents

Significant accounting policies

Bank deposits, cash and cash equivalents includes all cash and bank deposits.

(amounts in NOK 1000)	2024	2023
Bank deposits, unrestricted	59,498	62,033
Bank deposit, employee taxes, restricted	5,630	6,956
Total cash and cash equivalents	**65,127**	**68,989**

Note 18. Equity

(Amounts in NOK 1000)	Share capital	Share premium	Retained earnings	Total equity
Opening balance 1 January 2024	76	98,137	-175,257	-77,044
Profit/Loss for the period			890	890
Total comprehensive income/loss for the period	**0**	**0**	**890**	**890**
Balance at 31 December 2024	**76**	**98,137**	**-174,367**	**-76,154**

Shareholders	A Shares	B Shares	Total Shares
M Vest AS	14,850	45,750	60,600
Johnny Hesthammer AS	6,000		6,000
Alpha Sigma AS	4,575	0	4,575
Buena Vida AS	4,575	0	4,575
Total	**30,000**	**45,750**	**75,750**

The company has 30,000 A shares and 45,750 B shares, each with a nominal value of NOK 1.

The A shares carry full economic rights and full voting rights. The B shares do not have voting rights in the General Assembly but have otherwise equal rights to the A shares.

Equity changes are found in the Statement of Changes in Equity.

Shares owned by members of the board and CEO
Chair of the board, Lars Moldestad, owns 20% of the shares in M Vest AS through Molasset AS. CEO and member of the board, Jonny Hesthammer, owns 90% of the shares in Jonny Hesthammer AS.

Note 19. Asset retirement obligation

(amounts in NOK 1000)	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Asset retirement obligations at start of period	**680,910**	**736,053**
New or increased provision through asset acqusitions	-	-
Changes in provision	49,502	-55,497
Effects of change in discount rate	-58,343	-6,202
Unwind of discount (financial expense)	22,157	23,142
Actual asset retirement cost during the year	-15,568	-16,586
Asset retirement at 31 December 2024	**678,658**	**680,910**

Assumptions and sensitivity

The year-end calculations assume an inflation rate of 2 % and a nominal interest rate of 3.856 %.

3.2MNOK is reported as short-term liability, expected to be incurred in 2025.

Asset retirement obligation presented in the financial statement of 2024 relates to equity in Brage, Draugen and Ivar Aasen fields.

Note 20. Bonds

(amounts in NOK 1000)	Maturity	2024	2023
FRN senior secured bonds (22/25)	Dec-25	387,342	385,715
Total Bonds		**387,341**	**385,714**

The bond of 400 MNOK issued in 2022 . The bond covers the acquisition of assets from Neptune, The bond matures in full December 2025.

Interest is paid on a quarterly basis. The interest rate consists of a reference rate (NIBOR) plus a margin of 9.25%. The working interests in infrastructure and production assets are pledged as security for the bond issue. Book value of pledged assets is MNOK 1,120

The financial covenants comprise of:
(i) Minimum liquidity of 5% of outstanding Financial Indebtedness
(ii) Net leverage ratio of maximum 2.5.

Note 21. Interest bearing debt

(amounts in NOK 1000)	2024	2023
Long term Lease debt	2,634	4,193
Short term Lease debt	1,384	1,350
Total	**4,019**	**5,543**

Note 22. Trade, other payables, and provisions

Significant accounting policies

Other current liabilities are mainly related to services received, for which payment is due within the next twelve months. These liabilities are measured at nominal amounts.

(amounts in NOK 1000)	2024	2023
Accounts payable	11,406	30,307
Accrued public charges and indirect taxes	7,694	9,503
Payroll liabilities	4,020	3,676
Accrued interest	2,939	2,975
Other provisions	3,133	2,323
Share of other current liabilities in licenses	84,493	90,204
Overlift	1,263	
Total	**114,948**	**138,987**

Overlift
Relating to production cost for BOE's sold but where cost have not been booked.
See also note 5.

Share of oher current liabilities in licenses
Current liabilities in licenses relate to Accounts payable of 37.440KNOK and Accruals of 47.054KNOK in JV operations.

Note 23. Reserves (unaudited)

1000 Boe	Bestla	Brage	Draugen	Ivar Aasen	Total reserves
Opening balance 1 January		612	5,280	411	6,302
Acquisitions / Divestments		0	0	0	0
Production		-314	-565	-76	-956
Extensions and discoveries	1,059				1,059
New Developments / IOR		242	0		242
Revisions		-26	364	-9	329
Reserves at 31 December 2024	**1,059**	**513**	**5,078**	**326**	**6,976**

Note 24. Ownership in Joint Operations

As at 31.12.2024, the company was partner in the following licenses:

Field	License	Ownership	Operator
Brage Unit	053B, 055/B/D/E/FS, 185	4.4424%	OKEA ASA
Draugen	093/B/C/D,158,176	7.5600%	OKEA ASA
Ivar Aasen Unit	001B,242,338 BS	0.8000%	Aker BP ASA
	PL457 BS	5.293%	Aker BP ASA
	PL740 Bestla	4.4424%	OKEA ASA
	PL 1187	10.00%	OKEA ASA
	PL 1223	7.56%	OKEA ASA

Note 25. Events after the reporting period

In January 2025, the company was awarded participating interests in two new licenses on the NCS by the Ministry of Energy under the Award in Pre-defined Areas (APA) for 2024.

PL1266 will be operated by OKEA, with Petoro and MVE as partners. PL1267 will be operated by SVAL Energi (DNO ASA) with OKEA and MVE as partners.

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To the General Meeting of M Vest Energy AS

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR`S REPORT

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of M Vest Energy AS (the Company), which comprise statement of financial position as at 31 December 2024, income statement, statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion

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

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company as required by relevant laws and regulations in Norway and the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of International 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 information in the Board of Directors' report. The purpose is to consider if there is material inconsistency between the information in the Board of Directors' report and the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or the information in the Board of Directors' report otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Based on our knowledge obtained in the audit, in our opinion 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 for the report on payments to governments.

Responsibilities of management for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with simplified application of international accounting standards according to section 3-9 of the Norwegian Accounting Act, 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 the 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, 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 fair presentation.

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

Oslo, 30 April 2025
Deloitte AS

Lars Atle Lauvsnes
State Authorised Public Accountant
(This document is signed electronically)

Independent auditor`s report

Name	Date
Lauvsnes, Lars Atle	**2025-04-30**

Identification

bankID Lauvsnes, Lars Atle