

MERGER PLAN

MERGER PLAN

FOR MERGER BETWEEN

BLUENORD ASA
(AS TRANSFERRING COMPANY)

AND

VÅR ENERGI 1 AS
(AS ACQUIRING COMPANY)

WITH CONSIDERATION IN CASH PAID BY AND SHARES ISSUED BY

VÅR ENERGI ASA

20 July 2026

IMPORTANT INFORMATION:

This is an unofficial office translation only. In case of any discrepancy or inconsistency between this translated merger plan and the merger plan in Norwegian language the Norwegian language version shall at all times prevail.

1. MERGER PARTIES AND ISSUER OF CONSIDERATION SHARES

- 1.1 The transferor company: BlueNord ASA (**BlueNord**)
Enterprise Registration No.: 987989297
Business municipality: Oslo
Address: Nedre Vollgate 3
- 1.2 The acquiring company: Vår Energi 1 AS (**Vår MergeCo**)
Enterprise Registration No.: 937707231
Business municipality: Sandnes
Address: Vestre Svanholmen 1, 4313 Sandnes
- 1.3 The issuer of consideration shares: Vår Energi ASA (**Vår**)
Enterprise Registration No.: 919160675
Business municipality: Sandnes, Norway
Address: Vestre Svanholmen 1, 4313 Sandnes

BlueNord and Vår MergeCo, each a Party and together the Parties.

2. MAIN FEATURES OF THE MERGER

- 2.1 Vår and BlueNord are Norwegian public limited companies listed on Euronext Oslo Børs.
- 2.2 Vår MergeCo is a newly incorporated and wholly owned subsidiary of Vår, without any agreements, assets or liabilities other than pursuant to this merger plan and the merger agreement entered into by the Parties and Vår at the date hereof (the **Merger Agreement**).
- 2.3 The board of directors of the Parties and Vår have agreed to propose that BlueNord be merged into Vår MergeCo as a triangular merger pursuant to Section 13-2 (2) of the Norwegian Public Limited Companies Act (the **Public Companies Act**). Upon completion of the merger: (i) all assets, rights and obligations of BlueNord will be transferred to Vår MergeCo in accordance with the principle of continuity; (ii) the shareholders of BlueNord will receive consideration in the form of cash from Vår and newly issued ordinary Class A shares in Vår as further regulated herein; and (iii) BlueNord will be dissolved.
- 2.4 The Vår shares will remain listed on Euronext Oslo Børs following completion of the merger.
- 2.5 The rationale for the proposed merger is to combine the businesses of Vår and BlueNord, making Vår the largest independent producer of oil and gas in Europe. The transaction adds high-quality, long-life assets on the Danish Continental Shelf with stable long-term production and limited near-term investments, supporting resilient cash generation and strengthening Vår' long-term dividend capacity. The combination increases scale, portfolio

diversification and access to key European gas infrastructure, reinforcing Vår' position as a reliable and secure supplier of energy to Europe.

3. MERGER CONTRIBUTION

On the Effective Date (as defined in Clause 9.1), all assets, rights and obligations of BlueNord will in their entirety be transferred to Vår MergeCo in accordance with the principle of continuity. At the same time, BlueNord will be dissolved.

4. MERGER CONSIDERATION

4.1 As merger consideration, each shareholder of BlueNord shall receive, for each share held in BlueNord as at the Effective Date:

(a) 9.7153 newly issued ordinary (Class A) shares in Vår, amounting to an aggregate of 248,392,422 ordinary shares in Vår (the **Merger Shares**); and

(b) a cash payment of NOK 76.83, to be paid by Vår, amounting to an aggregate cash consideration of NOK 1,964,328,129.66 (the **Cash Consideration**).

4.2 Vår shall issue the Merger Shares through a share capital increase as specified in Clause 5. The Merger Shares are deemed subscribed for by way of the general meeting of BlueNord approving this merger plan, cf. Section 13-3 (3) of the Public Companies Act.

4.3 On the Effective Date, the subscription amount for the Merger Shares shall be settled by Vår MergeCo issuing a receivable to Vår pursuant to Section 13-2 (2) second sentence of the Public Companies Act (the **Merger Receivable**). The par value of the Merger Receivable shall be NOK 12,657,621,896.76, corresponding to the fair market value of the equity contributed to Vår MergeCo in connection with the merger, being the sum of (i) the total number of Merger Shares multiplied by the closing price of Vår ordinary shares on Euronext Oslo Børs on 17 July 2026 of NOK 44.40, less the Vår Q2 2026 dividend of NOK 1.35 per share, and (ii) the Cash Consideration of NOK 1,964,328,129.66. The Merger Receivable shall be subordinated to Vår MergeCo's other creditors.

4.4 Fractions of Merger Shares will not be allotted. The number of Merger Shares allotted to each shareholder shall be rounded down to the nearest whole number. Excess Merger Shares resulting from such rounding shall be issued to and sold by SB1 Markets AS as receiving agent, with the sales proceeds paid to Vår.

4.5 Delivery of the Cash Consideration and the Merger Shares shall be ensured by Vår at the Effective Date through the facilities of Euronext Securities Oslo (the **VPS**) as further set out herein.

4.6 Delivery of Merger Shares to BlueNord shareholders outside the European Economic Area shall be made in accordance with applicable securities laws. The Parties and Vår agree that the merger shall be carried out in a manner that does not trigger registration requirements in the U.S. or other jurisdictions outside the European Economic Area, and acknowledge that such restrictions may result in a market sale of the relevant Merger Shares and transfer of the net proceeds to the affected shareholders.

5. SHARE CAPITAL INCREASE IN VÅR

5.1 On the same date as the general meeting of BlueNord approves this merger plan, Vår shall, pursuant to the authorisation granted by the annual general meeting of Vår on 29 May 2026, adopt the following resolution to increase its share capital to issue the Merger Shares with effect from the Effective Date as defined in Clause 9.1:

1. The share capital in Vår is increased by NOK 39,742,787.52 by the issuance of 248,392,422 ordinary (Class A) shares each with a nominal value of NOK 0.16.
2. The ordinary shares are issued to the shareholders of BlueNord as stated in BlueNord's shareholder register in the VPS 2 trading days after the merger has been completed, in accordance with the normal settlement cycle in the VPS (T+2), and shall be deemed to have been subscribed for by way of the general meeting of BlueNord approving the merger plan dated 20 July 2026 for the merger between BlueNord and Vår MergeCo. Merger shares which are excess due to rounding down due to fractional shares shall be issued to SB1 Markets AS as receiving agent which will sell the shares and give the sales proceeds to Vår.
3. The subscription price is NOK 50.958164484 per share, such that the total subscription amount is NOK 12,657,621,896.76.
4. The subscription amount is settled by Vår MergeCo issuing to Vår a receivable upon completion of the merger, see Section 13-2 (2) second sentence of the Public Companies Act. The par value of the receivable is NOK 12,657,621,896.10, which corresponds to the fair market value of the equity contributed to Vår MergeCo in connection with the merger.
5. Reference is made to the expert statement on the contribution in kind.
6. The new ordinary shares shall qualify for dividends from the date of registration of the share capital increase in the Norwegian Register of Business Enterprises. From the same time, Section 5 of the Articles of Association shall be amended to reflect the new share capital and the new number of shares.
7. The expenses associated with the share capital increase are estimated to be NOK 200,000.
8. Completion of this resolution is conditional upon the merger between BlueNord and Vår MergeCo becoming effective.

5.2 The Articles of Association for Vår after the Effective Date are included in [Appendix 3.2](#).

6. DIVIDENDS IN BLUENORD AND VÅR

6.1 The Parties and Vår acknowledge that BlueNord has, prior to the date of this merger plan, announced a dividend distribution of NOK 1,708,400,438 based on BlueNord's Q2 2026 profits. This dividend shall be distributed by BlueNord to its shareholders in accordance with the press release dated 9 July 2026.

6.2 Other than the announced dividend in Clause 6.1, BlueNord may not declare and distribute any further dividends prior to the Effective Date.

6.3 In the period between the date of this merger plan and the Effective Date, Vår may declare and distribute additional dividends to its shareholders subject only to the restriction set out in Clause 6.4 and an obligation to compensate the BlueNord shareholders being entitled to Merger Shares in respect of dividends resolved by Vår after the extraordinary general meeting of BlueNord approving the merger as set out herein. Such compensation shall at the Effective Date be paid in cash to each BlueNord shareholder entitled to Merger Shares in an amount equal to:

- (a) The number of Merger Shares each BlueNord shareholder receives as compensation in the merger,
- (b) Multiplied by the aggregate amount dividend Vår has resolved per Vår share after the date of the BlueNord extraordinary general meeting approving the merger, and where the ex-date is prior to or on the Effective Date, provided that there shall be no obligation on Vår to compensate for the dividend based on Vår' Q2 2026 profits announced on 21 July 2026 in the aggregate amount of USD 350,000,000.

6.4 The aggregate amount of the Cash Consideration and dividend compensation pursuant to Clause 6.3 may not exceed the NOK value of 20% of the par value of the Merger Receivable.

7. SETTLEMENT OF INCENTIVE AGREEMENTS IN BLUENORD

7.1 BlueNord has incentive schemes for 2023 to 2026 and an agreement approved by board of directors of BlueNord 12 June 2026 (collectively the **Incentive Agreements**), pursuant to which employees in BlueNord or its subsidiaries (the **Participants**) have been granted performance shares and restricted share units (together the **RSUs**). The Incentive Agreements provide that upon a change of control (as defined therein, that includes this merger), the RSUs shall be settled by a cash payment to the Participants.

7.2 The Participants are entitled to cash settlement of an aggregate of 275,338 RSUs (the **Eligible RSUs**), excluding:

- (a) any RSUs awarded to any Participant that is not a Good Leaver (as defined in the Incentive Agreements) and that has resigned, given or received a notice of termination prior to the Effective Date; and
- (b) any RSUs that have been forfeited or settled in full prior to the Effective Date.

7.3 The Eligible RSUs shall be settled in cash and paid by BlueNord to each Participant one trading day prior to the Effective Date. The cash amount payable per Eligible RSU shall be equal to the sum of:

- (a) NOK 295.9617 in respect of Eligible RSUs awarded under the 2023, 2024 and 2025 LTI Programmes, and NOK 145.8300 in respect of Eligible RSUs awarded under the 2026 LTI Programme (in each case, compensation for distributions on the BlueNord shares); and
- (b) the volume weighted average price of the BlueNord share on Euronext Oslo Børs for the five consecutive trading days ending on the trading day falling three trading days prior to the Effective Date.

8. IMPLEMENTATION FOR TAX PURPOSES

The merger is implemented with full tax continuity pursuant to Chapter 11 of the Norwegian Tax Act (the Tax Act) and in accordance with Chapter 13 of the Public Companies Act.

9. EFFECTIVE DATE

9.1 The effective date of the merger for company law purposes is the date on which it is registered as having been completed in the Register of Business Enterprises (the **Effective Date**).

9.2 As from the Effective Date, transactions in BlueNord shall for accounting purposes be deemed to have been made for Vår MergeCo's account, pursuant to the Public Companies Act Section 13-6 (1) no. 2.

9.3 The following effects of the merger will enter into force on the Effective Date:

- (a) BlueNord is dissolved;
- (b) BlueNord's assets, rights and obligations are transferred to Vår MergeCo;
- (c) the Merger Receivable is issued by Vår MergeCo to Vår;
- (d) the share capital of Vår is increased and the Merger Shares are issued to the shareholders of BlueNord;
- (e) the Cash Consideration and dividend compensation pursuant to Clause 6.3 are paid to BlueNord shareholders; and
- (f) the merger is completed with continuity for tax purposes pursuant to Chapter 11 of the Tax Act.

9.4 Vår and Vår MergeCo will convert the Merger Receivable into equity in Vår MergeCo on the Effective Date.

10. CONDITIONS PRECEDENT TO COMPLETION OF THE MERGER

10.1 Completion of the merger is conditional on the following conditions being met, or waived (in whole or in part) as provided for in Clause 10.4:

- (a) The six weeks creditor notification period pursuant to Section 13-15 of the Public Companies Act having expired without any objections from the creditors, or if any objection has been made within this notification period, the creditor having received adequate security or the court having rejected the demand for security pursuant to Section 13-16 of the Public Companies Act;
- (b) Approval by the Danish Ministry of Climate, Energy and Utilities pursuant to section 29 of the Danish Subsoil Act of the indirect transfer of (i) the 36.8% interest held by BlueNord Energy Denmark A/S in the Dansk Undergrunds Consortium (**DUC**) under the Sole Concession (the **DUC Interest**), (ii) the 36.8% interest held by BlueNord Energy 8/06 Denmark A/S in the license 8/06 (area B) (the **Bo South Interest**), (iii) the 10% interest held by BlueNord Gas Denmark A/S and BlueNord Energy 8/06 Denmark A/S respectively in licenses 7/86 and 1/90 (the **Lulita Interest**), (iv) the 80% interest held by CarbonCuts A/S in license C2024/02 (the **Rødby Interest**), (v) the 36.8% interest

held by BlueNord Pipeline Denmark APS in the Tyra West-F3-FB natural gas pipeline and (vi) any interest held by BlueNord Pipeline Denmark ApS in the by-pass natural gas pipeline to Dan F (if such consent is required under applicable law), as contemplated by the merger in each case on conditions acceptable to Vår MergeCo, Vår and BlueNord to the extent conditions are imposed on BlueNord's shareholders, in their respective sole discretion;

- (c) Approval of the merger without conditions or on conditions acceptable to Vår MergeCo and Vår in their sole discretion by the European Commission pursuant to the EU Merger Regulation (Regulation (EC) 139/2004) (or any applicable waiting periods having expired without any investigation or proceeding having been initiated by the Relevant Authority (as defined below));
- (d) Approval of the merger without conditions or on conditions acceptable to Vår MergeCo and Vår in their sole discretion, by the European Commission pursuant to the Foreign Subsidies Regulation (Regulation (EU) 2022/2560);
- (e) Approval without conditions or on conditions acceptable to Vår MergeCo and Vår in their sole discretion by the Danish Business Authority pursuant to the Danish Investment Screening Act (*lov om screening af visse udenlandske direkte investeringer m.v. i Danmark*) and relevant Dutch authorities with powers to review foreign direct investments in the Netherlands under the Vifo Act (*Wet veiligheidsstoets investeringen, fusies en overnames*) and the Dutch Energy Act (*Energiewet*) in respect of the monitoring and/or enforcement of any Foreign Direct Investment regulations (including as encompassed by Regulation (EU) 2019/452 as later amended or replaced) or, in each case, it otherwise being established that no such authorisation is required or that the relevant authority has no power to prohibit, unwind or impose conditions on the merger;
- (f) Consent to the indirect transfer of the DUC Interest, the Bo South Interest and the Rødby Interest, respectively, from the parties to (i) the DUC joint operating agreement dated 6 July 2012 (the DUC JOA), (ii) the Bo South joint operating agreement dated 18 February 2014 (the Bo South JOA) and (iii) the Rødby joint operating agreement dated 20 June 2024 (the Rødby JOA) in accordance with Section 10.1.1(d), cf. Section 10.2 of the DUC JOA and the Bo South JOA, respectively, and Section 10.1(d), cf. Section 10.2 of the Rødby JOA, in each case on conditions acceptable to Vår MergeCo and Vår in their sole discretion;
- (g) No pre-emptive rights pursuant to Section 10.2, cf. Section 10.4, of each of the DUC JOA, the Bo South JOA and the Rødby JOA, respectively, having been exercised so as to entitle any party to any of the said JOAs to fully or partly acquire the DUC Interest and/or the Bo South Interest currently held by BlueNord Energy Denmark A/S and/or the Rødby Interest currently held by CarbonCuts A/S, and all relevant time periods applicable for the valid and enforceable exercise of any such right having irrevocably lapsed, provided that this Clause 10.1(g) shall not prevent or otherwise affect the rights of any such party under the applicable joint operating agreement;
- (h) Consent (whether given in writing or deemed to have been given pursuant to the terms of the relevant agreement) from Shell Energy Europe Limited under the gas sales agreement dated 29 June 2018 and Shell International Trading and Shipping Company

Limited under the oil sales agreement dated 14 February 2017 approving the transactions and change of control contemplated by the merger and waiver of termination rights without conditions or on conditions acceptable to Vår MergeCo and Vår in their sole discretion;

- (i) No material breach of any covenant or other obligation in this merger plan having occurred, provided that (a) each Party may only invoke this condition in respect of a breach by the other Party or any entity in the other Party's group, and (b) only if such breach has not been remedied within a period of five days after written notification thereof has been received by the breaching Party (but always within the Effective Date); and
 - (j) No material breach of the warranties given by the Parties or by Vår, as set out in the Bring Down Letter (as defined in the Merger Agreement) as at the date of the Bring Down Letter, having occurred, provided that (a) each Party may only invoke this condition in respect of a breach of the warranties given by the other Party, and (b) with respect of BlueNord, also in respect of a breach of the warranties given by Vår.
- 10.2 Each Party and Vår shall use its best commercial efforts to satisfy, or procure the satisfaction of, the conditions set out in Clause 10.1 for which it is responsible pursuant to Clause 11 in a timely manner. Without limiting the generality of the foregoing, Vår shall take all steps necessary to obtain the approvals and consents required under Clause 10.1, in each case in accordance with Clause 11 in respect of the Relevant Authorities, and BlueNord shall initiate and lead the engagement with the relevant contracting parties in cooperation with Vår taking all steps reasonably necessary to support and facilitate the obtaining of the required consents from such parties on a timely basis. In the event that any creditor objects to the merger, each Party and Vår shall use its best commercial efforts to promptly resolve any such objection raised by its creditors, including by providing satisfactory (*Norwegian: betryggende*) security or by procuring the withdrawal of the objection, so as not to delay or prevent completion of the merger.
- 10.3 Each Party and Vår shall promptly notify the other parties if it becomes aware of any matter that may render any condition set out in Clause 10.1 incapable of satisfaction.
- 10.4 Any waiver of the conditions precedent set out in Clause 10.1(a) through (e), in whole or in part, shall require the prior written agreement of both Parties. Vår MergeCo and Vår may waive the condition precedent in Clause 10.1(f), (g) and (h) in their sole discretion as well as any of the conditions precedent set out in Clause 10.1(i) and (j) to the extent that the relevant condition precedent has not been satisfied as a result of a breach by BlueNord. BlueNord may waive any of the conditions precedent set out in Clause 10.1(i) and (j) to the extent that the relevant condition precedent has not been satisfied as a result of a breach by Vår or Vår MergeCo. Any such waiver shall have the effect that the relevant condition shall cease to constitute a condition precedent for completion of the merger.
- 10.5 Each Party shall confirm to the other Party once the conditions precedent in Clause 10.1 have been satisfied or waived, following which the conditions precedent shall cease to apply and the merger plan be deemed unconditional. The Parties shall submit a filing for registration of the completion of the merger with the Register of Business Enterprises within five business days after all conditions precedent set out in Clause 10.1 have been satisfied

or waived, or by such other date as the Parties may agree. Prior to this, the merger may not be registered in the Register of Business Enterprises.

11. REGULATORY FILINGS AND CONSENTS

- 11.1 Vår shall be responsible for preparing and making, in cooperation with BlueNord and its advisors (and jointly with BlueNord where joint filings are required (if any)), all necessary notifications to the Relevant Authorities in order to satisfy the Notification Condition. As part of this, Vår shall submit to the Relevant Authorities draft notifications, or where Vår deems appropriate formal notifications, as soon as practically possible (and where a draft notification has been submitted, a formal notification shall be submitted to the Relevant Authority as soon as practically possible thereafter). By **Notification Condition** is understood the conditions included in Clause 10.1(b), (c), (d) and (e). **Relevant Authorities** shall be Danish Ministry of Climate, Energy and Utilities, European Commission, Danish Business Authority, Relevant Dutch authorities (under the Vifo Act and the Dutch Energy Act).
- 11.2 In any jurisdiction where both Vår and BlueNord are required to submit joint or separate notifications, the parties shall share responsibility for preparing the joint notification or each be responsible for the preparation of their notification, as the case may be.
- 11.3 Vår and BlueNord shall use their best commercial efforts to cooperate with each other to determine the approach towards filings, consents, permits, authorizations, waivers or approvals pursuant to this merger plan. Vår (and where relevant BlueNord), shall make all such required or advisable filings in a timely fashion, as agreed by the parties, and shall accordingly seek all consents, permits, authorizations or approvals as regulated in this merger plan; and respond at the earliest time reasonably possible to any requirements for information or documentary material made by any Relevant Authority under applicable law, subject always to Clause 11.7 being complied with.
- 11.4 Any notification or other written communication intended to be submitted by Vår to a Relevant Authority and which is not merely administrative in nature shall be provided to BlueNord for review and comments in a timely manner prior to submission, subject where necessary or advisable to appropriate confidentiality obligations to limit disclosure to outside lawyers and consultants. Vår shall take into reasonable (in Vår' view) consideration any comments made by BlueNord. The same shall apply for any notification or written communication intended to be submitted by BlueNord (if any).
- 11.5 Each of Vår and BlueNord shall (unless deemed impractical in that party's reasonable view) give the other party reasonable advance notice of, and, to the extent permitted by the applicable Relevant Authority, allow the other to attend any meeting or any other communication with a Relevant Authority with respect to any filing contemplated hereby.
- 11.6 Correspondence, filings, and communications received from any Relevant Authority (including summaries of oral communications with any Relevant Authority) shall be provided to the other Party upon receipt. Vår and BlueNord agree to provide one another promptly with final copies of any submissions provided to any Relevant Authority and any substantive communication with any Relevant Authority, subject where necessary or advisable to appropriate confidentiality obligations to limit disclosure to outside counsel and agreed-upon consultants.

- 11.7 Each of Vår and BlueNord shall promptly furnish the other party, subject in appropriate cases to confidentiality obligations to limit disclosure to outside counsel and agreed-upon consultants, with such information, documentation and assistance as the other party may reasonably request as necessary or useful in connection with their preparation of necessary filings, registrations or submissions of information to any Relevant Authority, including, without limitation, any filings necessary or appropriate under the provisions of antitrust laws.
- 11.8 BlueNord shall be responsible for initiating the consent and pre-emption right processes contemplated under the conditions precedent set out in Clause 10.1 (f), (g) and (h). Upon request from BlueNord, Vår shall (i) actively contribute to and participate in meetings with the relevant third parties, (ii) provide BlueNord with all information reasonably required to facilitate the obtaining of such consents or complete such pre-emption processes, and (iii) cooperate with BlueNord in the allocation of values to each license interest as required under the pre-emption rights provisions of the DUC JOA and the Bo South JOA. Any notification, agreement or other written communication intended to be submitted by BlueNord in respect of the pre-emption process and which is not merely administrative in nature shall be provided to Vår MergeCo and Vår for review and comments in a timely manner prior to submission, and Vår MergeCo and Vår shall respond promptly to any such communication. BlueNord shall take into reasonable (in BlueNord's view) consideration any comments made by Vår MergeCo and / or Vår. The same shall apply for any notification or written communication intended to be submitted by Vår MergeCo or Vår (if any). BlueNord shall keep Vår informed of all material developments in the consent and pre-emption right processes and shall not agree to any conditions or undertakings imposed on Vår, Vår MergeCo or their affiliates in connection therewith without the prior written consent of Vår MergeCo and Vår.

12. CONDUCT OF BUSINESS AND COVENANTS

- 12.1 Until the Effective Date or termination of this merger plan in accordance with its terms, and except as otherwise assumed or provided for in this merger plan and the Merger Agreement, each Party and Vår shall (and shall ensure that all entities in their respective group shall):
- (a) in all material respects conduct its business in the ordinary course consistent with past practice, materially in accordance with applicable laws, regulations and decisions of competent governmental and regulatory authorities, and seek to preserve material relationships and goodwill with customers, suppliers and other third parties, in compliance with their respective obligations under this merger plan and the Merger Agreement;
 - (b) not, subject as otherwise envisaged or permitted in this merger plan, take any action which might reasonably be expected to be prejudicial to the successful completion of the merger or which it knows or ought to have known would be expected to have the effect of preventing any of the conditions precedent from being fulfilled or resulting in a material delay to the expected timetable for the merger;
 - (c) comply in all material respects with the applicable regulatory and exchange requirements with respect to public disclosures, including timely publication of quarterly and annual results, inside information and other material matters;
 - (d) as regards BlueNord:

- (i) not agree to any change to the existing security arrangements relating to BlueNord's current licenses and assets (unless required from relevant beneficiaries in accordance with the terms of existing security arrangements, licenses and related agreements) and shall maintain such arrangements in full force and effect;
- (ii) except as required under existing legislative or contractual regulations, BlueNord shall not agree to amend existing or execute any new arrangement in relation to its or its affiliates' licenses and assets which would or may result in material new or additional costs or liability exposure for Vår or any Vår affiliate (including Vår MergeCo) or the BlueNord group, in connection with or following completion of the merger, without the prior written consent of Vår MergeCo and Vår, provided that the foregoing shall not restrict (A) for the avoidance of doubt, decisions required to be taken by BlueNord or its affiliates as operator or non-operator under its license and JOA obligations, (B) final investment decisions on projects and work programmes in the ordinary course or business provided further that Vår first have been consulted and the aggregate budgeted costs and expenses are within the limits set out in (C), or (C) expenditures and liability exposure not exceeding NOK 1,000 million individually or NOK 3,000 million in aggregate;
- (iii) not undertake any asset or license acquisitions or disposals (including by way of sale or acquisitions of shares in a subsidiary), including acquisitions or disposals of any material assets (or enter into binding agreements for such acquisitions or disposals) outside the ordinary course consistent with past practice, except for relinquishments required by license or JOA terms or regulatory obligations;
- (iv) not, and not allow any member of its group to, merge or consolidate with any other corporation, enter into any reorganisations, corporate restructuring, liquidation, dissolution or change in any manner the rights of its capital stock or the character of its business, except for the ongoing dissolution of Noreco Olie- og Gasudvinding Danmark B.V., Holland, Dansk Filial (company reg. no. (CVR) 87 19 77 19) and any of the foregoing actions made as a part of an ordinary internal reorganisation involving wholly owned subsidiaries or branches, which does not materially change the group structure or create any material tax exposure or loss of any tax benefits;
- (v) not incur financial indebtedness in excess of NOK 50 million in aggregate, other than refinancing of existing debt or in the ordinary course of business consistent with past practice (including drawdowns under existing credit facilities), or indebtedness required under the terms of any license, joint operating agreement or regulatory obligation, or hedging instruments entered into in the ordinary course of business;
- (vi) not declare or distribute any dividend or make any other distribution to its shareholders including by way of buy back of treasury shares, other than as set out in Clause 6 ;
- (vii) not make, propose or pass any resolution to:

- (A) amend or modify its articles of association or change its share capital or number of shares or its fully diluted share capital, or
 - (B) issue any financial instrument or grant any other rights giving a right to subscribe for or purchase shares or reduce or increase the number of shares held in treasury other than, the settlement of the RSUs as mentioned in Clause 7;
 - (viii) not make or agree to any change of any material agreement or arrangement with any related parties, including any director, shareholder or management member or any related party to such;
 - (ix) not make or agree to any material change of the terms of employment of any member of executive management, unless as part of the annual remuneration adjustments and provided that such adjustments are in the ordinary course and consistent with past practice;
 - (x) not adopt, agree or amend any provisions or rights of executive management or other employees and company representatives, relating to severance payments and change of control benefits to the extent resulting in any material obligations or liabilities as a result of or following the merger;
 - (xi) not adopt or implement any new, or amend any existing, employee benefit, incentive, bonus or profit-sharing scheme (including without limitation any scheme having share purchase, share unit or share option provisions) that would or are likely to result in a material obligation triggered by the merger or redundancies post-merger;
 - (xii) not, unless otherwise permitted under this merger plan or the Merger Agreement, take any action to, request or agree any amendment under the BlueNord group financing arrangements;
 - (xiii) not settle or agree to defer the settlement of any claims made against BlueNord or its affiliates arising after the date of this merger plan and the Merger Agreement individually in excess of USD 1 million and USD 5 million in aggregate;
 - (xiv) maintain and renew, and not amend, the existing insurance coverage of BlueNord and its affiliates other than in the ordinary course of business and except for routine market adjustments or in response to insurer-driven changes (or otherwise in an immaterial way that does not materially reduce or limit existing coverage);
 - (xv) maintain and operate its assets in all material respects in accordance with good industry practices, public or contractual requirements and in the ordinary course of business consistent with past practices; and
- (e) as regards Vår,
- (i) not take any action aimed towards a de-listing of its shares from the Euronext Oslo Børs;

- (ii) not materially amend, vary or revoke the dividend policy approved in connection with the merger;
 - (iii) take or cause to be taken all actions necessary to comply with BlueNord and its subsidiaries' obligations in connection with closing of the merger; or
 - (iv) in connection with any issuance of shares or financial instruments where existing Vår shareholders shall have pre-emption rights (Norwegian: fortrinnsrett) pursuant to Sections 10-4, 11-4, 11-11 and 11-13 of the Public Companies Act (but not for other direct issuances), Vår shall ensure that any such issuance shall be carried out so that shareholders of BlueNord have participation rights on equal terms as if they were shareholders of Vår; and
- (f) not to agree or enter into any commitment to do any of the foregoing, or make public its intention to do any of the foregoing,

in each case except (A) subject to having first notified and discussed the relevant issue with the other party, as required by applicable law, regulation or order of any competent governmental or regulatory authority, (B) subject to having first notified and discussed the relevant issue with the other party, any action reasonably necessary to avert or mitigate an emergency, disaster or event that would reasonably be expected to have a material adverse effect on the relevant Party's or Vår' business, assets or operations, (C) matters that have been disclosed to and have been agreed to by the other Party prior to the date of this merger plan, or (D) with the prior written consent of the other Party, not to be unreasonably withheld or delayed. To the extent a Party has not provided or withheld its consent within seven business days, the other Party shall be deemed to have provided its prior written consent for the purposes of this provision.

- 12.2 Each of the Parties and Vår shall promptly notify the other parties if it becomes aware of any breach of its obligations under this Clause 12 or the warranties provided by it in the Bring-Down Letter (as defined in the Merger Agreement).
- 13. TERMS FOR EXERCISING RIGHTS AS SHAREHOLDER, RIGHT TO DISTRIBUTIONS AND LISTING OF THE MERGER SHARES**
- 13.1 Shareholders of BlueNord as at the time that the merger is registered as completed in the Register of Business Enterprises (as determined by reference to BlueNord's shareholder register in VPS two trading days after the Effective Date, in accordance with the normal settlement cycle in VPS (T+2)) shall from such time be entitled to exercise their rights as shareholders in Vår with respect to the Merger Shares, including the right to dividends and other distributions thereon. Such shareholders shall immediately be recorded in the shareholder register of Vår.
- 13.2 The Merger Shares shall be admitted to trading on Euronext Oslo Børs immediately after the merger has been completed, together with and on the same ISIN NO as Vår' other ordinary shares.
- 14. SPECIAL RIGHTS**
- 14.1 No shareholders have any special rights in BlueNord. BlueNord has not issued any subscription rights as mentioned in Sections 11-1, 11-10 or 11-12 of the Public Companies Act.

14.2 No special rights or benefits will be given to any member of the board of directors of BlueNord, Vår MergeCo or Vår.

14.3 The CEO of BlueNord will as a consequence of the merger receive cash payments as a result of the settlement of the RSUs and Incentive Agreements as set forth in Clause 7.

15. REPORT ON THE MERGER AND STATEMENT ON THE MERGER PLAN

15.1 Reports on the merger

15.1.1 The board of directors of each of Vår MergeCo and BlueNord have prepared a report on the merger and the effects it will have on the relevant company in accordance with the Public Companies Act Section 13-9.

15.1.2 The reports are included in [Appendix 1.3](#) and [Appendix 2.3](#).

15.2 Expert statement regarding the merger plan and the share capital increase

15.2.1 The board of directors of BlueNord has commissioned an expert statement regarding the merger plan from Ernst & Young AS, Enterprise Registration No. 976 389 387 (EY), in accordance with the Public Companies Act Sections 13-10 (1) and (2) and 2-6 (2). The expert statement is included in [Appendix 2.4](#).

15.2.2 The board of directors of Vår MergeCo has commissioned an expert statement regarding the merger plan from EY in accordance with the Public Companies Act Sections 13-10 (1) and (2) and 2-6 (2). The expert statement is included in [Appendix 1.4](#).

15.2.3 The board of directors of Vår has commissioned an expert statement regarding share contribution in the form of the Merger Receivable from EY in accordance with the Public Companies Act Sections 10-2 (3) and 2-6 (1) and (2).

16. ACCOUNTS AND ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION

16.1 The annual accounts and annual report with auditor's report for the last three years and the latest half year interim report, cf. the Norwegian Securities Trading Act Section 5-6, for BlueNord are enclosed in [Appendix 2.2](#). Current Articles of Association of BlueNord are included in [Appendix 2.1](#).

16.2 Vår MergeCo was established in 2026. Accordingly, annual accounts, directors' report and auditor's report for Vår MergeCo have not been prepared. Current Articles of Association of Vår MergeCo are included in [Appendix 1.1](#). The incorporation document is included in [Appendix 1.2](#).

17. EMPLOYEES

BlueNord intends to hold information/consultation meeting(s) with the respective employee representative in the BlueNord group.

18. AMENDMENTS AND WAIVERS

The board of directors of the Parties and Vår are jointly authorised to make minor amendments, by written agreement between the Parties, to the merger plan without having to present such amendments to the general meeting and to approve any amendment necessary to register the merger and the capital increase in Vår with the Register of Business

Enterprises. Further, the board of directors of each Party are authorised to grant any waiver or approval pursuant to this merger plan as regulated herein.

19. BINDING EFFECT AND TERMINATION

- 19.1 This merger plan shall become binding on the Parties upon approval by the general meetings of each of BlueNord and Vår MergeCo in accordance with the Public Companies Act.
- 19.2 This merger plan may be terminated by either Party if the conditions set out in Clause 10.1 have not been fulfilled or waived by 23:59 (CEST on 1 June 2027) or (i) such later date as the Parties mutually shall agree, or (ii) such earlier date as it is evident that the conditions set out in Clause 10.1 will not be fulfilled or waived.
- 19.3 In the event that the merger plan is validly terminated pursuant to this Clause 19, written notice thereof shall be given to the other Party, specifying the provisions hereof pursuant to which such valid termination is made and describing the basis therefor in reasonable detail.
- 19.4 If the merger is not completed, each Party and Vår shall cover its own costs related to the process of negotiating and preparing for the merger (save however that this shall not prevent any claim for breach of contract, where applicable).

20. DISPUTES

- 20.1 This merger plan is governed by and construed in accordance with Norwegian law without giving effect to any choice or conflict of law provision or rule (whether of Norway or any other jurisdiction) that would cause the application of the laws of any jurisdiction other than Norway.
- 20.2 Any dispute, controversy or claim arising out of or in connection with this merger plan, including any dispute regarding its existence or validity, shall be resolved in accordance with the provisions of the Norwegian Arbitration Act dated 14 May 2004, no. 25.
- 20.3 Arbitration proceedings shall be deemed to have commenced by a notice of arbitration to the other Party. The place of arbitration shall be Oslo (Norway) and the arbitration proceedings shall unless otherwise agreed by the Parties be conducted in the English language. The arbitration awards and proceedings shall be confidential.
- 20.4 The Parties shall seek to agree on the composition of the arbitral tribunal which shall be composed of three arbitrators. If no such agreement can be reached within three weeks from the notice of arbitration the Parties shall nominate one arbitrator each, and the president of the arbitral tribunal shall be appointed by mutual agreement between the two arbitrators so nominated. In the event of any failure to nominate an arbitrator, the Chief District Court Judge of the Oslo District Court shall make the nomination in accordance with the provisions in the Norwegian Arbitration Act.

APPENDICES TO THE MERGER PLAN

1. VÅR ENERGI 1 AS, THE TRANSFEREE COMPANY

- 1.1 Current Articles of Association of Vår Energi 1 AS
- 1.2 The incorporation document of Vår Energi 1 AS
- 1.3 Report on the merger from the boards of directors of Vår Energi 1 AS
- 1.4 Expert statement commissioned by Vår Energi 1 AS with respect to the merger plan

2. BLUENORD ASA, THE TRANSFEROR COMPANY

- 2.1 Current Articles of Association of BlueNord ASA
- 2.2 Annual accounts, directors' report and auditor's report for BlueNord ASA for 2023, 2024 and 2025
- 2.3 Report on the merger from the board of directors of BlueNord ASA
- 2.4 Expert statement commissioned by BlueNord ASA with respect to the merger plan

3. VÅR ENERGI ASA, THE ISSUER OF CONSIDERATION SHARES

- 3.1 Current Articles of Association of Vår Energi ASA
- 3.2 New Articles of Association of Vår Energi ASA

CURRENT ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION OF VÅR ENERGI 1 AS

VEDTEKTER

VÅR ENERGI 1 AS

Org.nr. 937 707 231

Fastsatt 10.07.2026

- § 1 Selskapets navn skal være Vår Energi 1 AS.
- § 2 Selskapets virksomhet skal være å eie, erverve, forvalte og avhende aksjer, andeler og andre eierandeler i selskaper og sammenslutninger, samt å drive annen virksomhet som står i forbindelse hermed, herunder å yte finansiering og administrative tjenester til selskaper innenfor samme konsern.
- § 3 Selskapets aksjekapital skal være NOK 30 000 fordelt på 3 000 ordinære aksjer á NOK 10.
- § 4 For øvrig henvises til den enhver tid gjeldende aksjelovgivning.

INCORPORATION DOCUMENT OF VÅR ENERGI 1 AS

Stiftelsesdokument

Selskapets navn er: **NFH 260467 AS**
Dato for stiftelse: 28.04.2026

Stiftere

Følgende stiftere besluttet å stifte aksjeselskap og tegnet seg for aksjer:

Navn: NORWEGIAN VENTURES AS
Adresse: Tjuvholmen allé 1, 0252 OSLO
Organisasjonsnummer: 927 075 792
Antall aksjer: 3 000
Betaling per aksje: kr 10,00
Representert ved fullmektig: KRISTIAN BREKKE DJUVE
Fødselsnummer: 18088833798

Aksjekapital/Aksjer

Aksjekapital:	kr 30 000,00
Aksjenes pålydende:	kr 10,00
Antall aksjer:	3 000
Aksjeinnskudd:	kr 30 000,00

Frist for innbetaling av aksjeinnskuddet er satt til 28.05.2026

Stiftelsesutgifter

Selskapet skal dekke utgiftene ved stiftelsen.

Registreringsgebyr Brønnøysundregistrene:	kr 6 825,00
Sum stiftelsesutgifter:	kr 6 825,00

Selskapets vedtekter

Stifterne har fastsatt vedtekter for selskapet. Vedlagte vedtekter er en del av stiftelsesdokumentet.

Valg av styre

Som selskapets styre er valgt:

Styrets leder:

KRISTIAN BREKKE DJUVE

Revisjon

Årsregnskapet skal ikke revideres. Selskapet oppfyller vilkårene i aksjeloven § 7-6 først og andre ledd til å unnlate revisjon.

Stiftelsesdokumentet er elektronisk signert av:

NORWEGIAN VENTURES AS

Dato: 28.04.2026

Representert ved fullmektig: KRISTIAN BREKKE DJUVE

Selskapets vedtekter

Vedtektsdato: 28.04.2026

1. Selskapets navn er NFH 260467 AS
2. Selskapets virksomhet: Selskapets formål er bedriftsrådgivning og det som står i naturlig forbindelse med dette.
3. Aksjekapitalen er kr 30 000,00
4. Aksjenes pålydende er kr 10,00

REPORT ON MERGER FROM THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF VÅR ENERGI 1 AS

RAPPORT OM FUSJON

FRA STYRENE I VÅR ENERGI ASA OG VÅR ENERGI 1 AS

1. FUSJONEN

1.1 Innledning

I forbindelse med forslag om fusjon av BlueNord ASA (**BlueNord**) og Vår Energi 1 AS (**Vår MergeCo**) hvor Vår MergeCo ved fusjonen skal overta samtlige eiendeler, rettigheter og forpliktelser i BlueNord mot utstedelse av vederlagsaksjer i Vår Energi ASA (**Vår Energi**) og tilleggsvederlag i kontanter som nærmere regulert i fusjonsplan datert 20. juli 2026 (**Fusjonsplanen**), har styrene i Vår MergeCo og Vår Energi utarbeidet denne felles rapporten i henhold til allmennaksjeloven § 13-9 (**asal**.)

BlueNord, Vår Energi og Vår MergeCo er i det følgende i fellesskap omtalt som **Selskapene**.

1.2 Formål med fusjonen og dens betydning for Selskapene

Selskapenes styre har inngått Fusjonsplanen som regulerer den planlagte fusjonen der BlueNord fusjonerer inn i et heleid datterselskap av Vår Energi (Vår MergeCo).

Begrunnelsen for den foreslåtte fusjonen er å slå sammen virksomhetene til Vår Energi og BlueNord, noe som gjør Vår Energi til den største uavhengige produsenten av olje og gass i Europa. Transaksjonen legger til høykvalitets, langsiktige eiendeler på den danske kontinentalsokkel med stabil langsiktig produksjon og begrensede kortsiktige investeringer, som støtter robust kontantgenerering og styrker Vår Energi's langsiktige utbyttekapasitet. Kombinasjonen øker skala, porteføljedyversifisering og tilgang til viktig europeisk gassinfrastruktur, og styrker Vår Energi's posisjon som en pålitelig og sikker energileverandør til Europa.

Fusjonen gjennomføres som en konsernfusjon etter asal. § 13-2 (2). Selskapet som utsteder vederlagsaksjer og betaler øvrig fusjonsvederlag mv., er Vår Energi, som er

REPORT ON MERGER¹

FROM THE BOARDS OF VÅR ENERGI ASA AND VÅR ENERGI 1 AS

1. THE MERGER

1.1 Introduction

In connection with a proposed merger of BlueNord ASA (**BlueNord**) with Vår Energi 1 AS (**Vår MergeCo**), where Vår MergeCo acquires all assets, rights and obligations of BlueNord against the issuance of consideration shares in Vår Energi ASA (**Vår Energi**) and additional cash consideration as regulated in a merger plan dated 20 July 2026 (the **Merger Plan**), the boards of directors of Vår MergeCo and Vår Energi have prepared this joint report in accordance with the Norwegian Public Limited Liability Companies Act section 13-9 (the **Companies Act**).

BlueNord, Vår Energi and Vår MergeCo are in the following collectively refer to as the **Companies**.

1.2 Reason for the mergers and its implications for the Companies

The Companies' boards of directors have entered into the Merger Plan to regulate the proposed merger where BlueNord is to be merged into a wholly owned subsidiary of Vår Energi (Vår MergeCo).

The rationale for the proposed merger is combine the businesses of Vår Energi and BlueNord, making Vår Energi the largest independent producer of oil and gas in Europe. The transaction adds high-quality, long-life assets on the Danish Continental Shelf with stable long-term production and limited near-term investments, supporting resilient cash generation and strengthening Vår Energi's long-term dividend capacity. The combination increases scale, portfolio diversification and access to key European gas infrastructure, reinforcing Vår Energi's position as a reliable and secure supplier of energy to Europe.

The merger will be conducted as a triangular merger in accordance with the Companies Act section 13-2 (2). The company issuing consideration shares and paying further

¹ Unofficial translation – in case of discrepancies, the Norwegian version shall prevail



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morselskapet til Vår MergeCo som er det overtakende selskapet.

Ved gjennomføring av fusjonen vil eiendelene, rettighetene og forpliktelsene til BlueNord i sin helhet bli overført til Vår MergeCo i henhold til kontinuitetsprinsippet, mens aksjonærene i BlueNord vil motta fusjonsvederlaget, herunder i form av aksjer i Vår Energi. BlueNord vil bli oppløst ved gjennomføring av fusjonen. Vår Energi viderefører sin notering på Euronext Oslo Børs, og fusjonsaksjene som utstedes av Vår Energi i forbindelse med fusjonen vil være tatt opp til handel på Euronext Oslo Børs.

Fusjonen vil bli registrert og tre i kraft utenfor åpningstiden for handel på Oslo Børs.

1.3 Lovregulering mv.

Fusjonen gjennomføres etter bestemmelsene i asal. kapittel 13. Fusjonen vil bli gjennomført som en såkalt trekantfusjon etter fordringsmodellen, jf. den særskilte bestemmelsen i asal. § 13-2 andre ledd.

Fusjonen gjennomføres regnskapsmessig som en transaksjon i tråd med regnskapslovens regler.

Fusjonen gjennomføres med skattemessig kontinuitet etter reglene i skatteloven kapittel 11.

Fusjonen vil ikke anses som en skattemessig realisasjon for norske aksjonærer. For utenlandske aksjonærer reguleres den skattemessige behandlingen av de respektive lands skatteregler. I enkelte jurisdiksjoner kan det være at fusjonen anses som en skattemessig transaksjon. Alle aksjonærer oppfordres til å konsultere med skatteeksperter i sine respektive jurisdiksjoner.

1.4 Praktisk gjennomføring av fusjonen

Fusjonsplanen skal meldes og kunngjøres i Foretaksregisteret og gjøres tilgjengelig sammen med øvrige saksdokumenter for aksjonærene på henholdsvis BlueNord's og Vår Energi's hjemmesider.

Fusjonen og Fusjonsplanen skal behandles og godkjennes av generalforsamlinger i BlueNord og Vår MergeCo. I tillegg må styret i Vår Energi vedta en kapitalforhøyelse for å utstede Fusjonsaksjene (som definert under), i henhold til fullmakt gitt i ordinær generalforsamling i Vår Energi i 2026. Fusjonen vil bli behandlet på ekstraordinære generalforsamlinger i henholdsvis BlueNord og Vår

consideration in the merger is Vår Energi, the parent company of Vår MergeCo which is the acquiring company.

Upon completion of the merger, the assets, rights and obligations of BlueNord will in their entirety be transferred to Vår MergeCo in accordance with the principle of continuity, while the shareholders of BlueNord will receive the merger consideration, including in the form of shares in Vår Energi. BlueNord will be dissolved upon completion of the merger. Vår Energi will continue its listing on Euronext Oslo Børs, and the shares issued by Vår Energi in the merger will be admitted to trading on Euronext Oslo Børs.

The merger will be registered and enter into force outside the trade hours of Oslo Stock Exchange.

1.3 Legal regulations etc.

The merger shall be carried out in accordance with the Companies Act chapter 13 and as a triangular merger applying the receivable model, cf. the Companies Act section 13-2 second paragraph.

The merger is carried out as a transaction for accounting purposes in accordance with the rules set out in the Norwegian Accounting Act.

The merger is implemented with full tax continuity pursuant to Chapter 11 of the Tax Act.

The merger will not be regarded as a tax realization for Norwegian shareholders. For foreign shareholders, the tax treatment is regulated by their respective countries' tax legislation. In certain jurisdictions the merger may be regarded as tax transaction. All shareholders are encouraged to consult tax advisors in their respective jurisdictions.

1.4 Practical handling of the merger

The Merger Plan shall be submitted to and published by the Norwegian Register of Business Enterprises. Additionally, it shall be made available, along with other case documents, for the shareholders on BlueNord's and Vår Energi's respective websites.

The merger and the Merger Plan will thereafter be considered and approved by the general meetings of BlueNord and Vår MergeCo. In addition, the board of directors of Vår Energi must approve the required share capital increase in order to issue the Merger Shares (as defined below) pursuant to authorization granted by the 2026 annual general meeting in Vår Energi. The merger



MergeCo på samme dag, forventet å finne sted i Q3 2026. For at fusjonen skal godkjennes må den vedtas med minst to tredeler av de avgitte stemmer på generalforsamlingene.

Etter at Fusjonsplanen er godkjent av generalforsamlingene vil fusjonsbeslutningen bli meldt til Foretaksregisteret av begge de fusjonerende selskaper.

Foretaksregisteret vil deretter kunngjøre fusjonsbeslutningene og med det varsle selskapenes kreditorer om at innsigelse mot fusjonen må meldes til selskapet innen seks uker fra kunngjøringen i Brønnøysundregistrenes elektroniske kunngjøringspublikasjon. I denne seks ukers kreditorvarselperioden vil kreditorene til de fusjonerende selskapene kunne komme med innsigelser mot fusjonen.

Etter utløpet av nevnte seksukers-frist vil gjennomføringen av fusjonen bli meldt til Foretaksregisteret når betingelsene for gjennomføring av fusjonen er oppfylt eller frafalt. På tidspunktet for registreringen av gjennomføringen av fusjonen i Foretaksregisteret vil BlueNord oppløses og Vår Energi vil utstede Fusjonsaksjene til aksjonærene i BlueNord.

1.5 Betingelser for gjennomføring av fusjonen

Gjennomføring av fusjonen er betinget av:

- (i) Godkjenning av Fusjonsplanen av ekstraordinære generalforsamlinger i Vår MergeCo og BlueNord (og, hvis påkrevd, Vår Energi).
- (ii) Kreditorfristen på seks uker iht. asal. § 13-15 har utløpt uten innsigelser fra kreditorer, eller dersom innsigelser fra kreditorer har blitt fremmet i løpet av kreditorfristperioden har kreditor som har fremmet innsigelser enten mottatt tilstrekkelig sikkerhet eller tingretten har avslått kravet om sikkerhet etter asal. § 13-16.
- (iii) Slike godkjenninger og samtykker fra relevante myndigheter og tredjeparter, samt fravær av utøvelse av forkjøpsretter, som nærmere beskrevet i punkt 10.1 i Fusjonsplanen.
- (iv) Vår Energi og BlueNord har ikke vesentlig brutt noen av deres forpliktelser i Fusjonsplanen eller i fusjonsavtalen inngått mellom Vår Energi og BlueNord, og det har ikke forekommet noe

shall be handled in extraordinary general meetings of BlueNord and Vår MergeCo on the same day, expected during Q3 2026. The merger must be approved with at least two thirds of the votes cast at the general meetings.

After the Merger Plan is approved by the general meetings, the merger resolution will be submitted to the Norwegian Register of Business Enterprises by both merging companies.

The Norwegian Register of Business Enterprises will thereafter announce the merger resolutions and thereby notifying the companies' creditors that any objections to the merger must be served to the company within six weeks from the announcement in the Norwegian Register of Business Enterprises' electronic announcement platform. During the six weeks' creditor notice period, the creditors of the merging companies may raise objections to the merger.

Following the end of this six weeks period and when the conditions are fulfilled or waived, the completion of the merger will be submitted to the Register of Business Enterprises. At the time of registration of completion of the merger in the Norwegian Register of Business Enterprises, BlueNord will be dissolved and Vår Energi will issue the Merger Shares to the shareholders of BlueNord.

1.5 Conditions for completion of the merger

Completion of the merger is conditional upon:

- (i) Approval of the Merger Plan by extraordinary general meetings of Vår MergeCo BlueNord (and, if required, Vår Energi).
- (ii) The six weeks creditor notification period pursuant to Section 13-15 of the Companies Act having expired without any objections from the creditors, or if any objection has been made within this notification period, the creditor having received adequate security or the court having rejected the demand for security pursuant to Section 13-16 of the Companies Act.
- (iii) Such approvals and consents from relevant authorities and third parties, as well as absence of pre-emption rights exercise, as further described in section 10.1 of the Merger Plan.
- (iv) Vår Energi and BlueNord have not materially breached any of its obligations or covenants included in the Merger Plan or in the merger agreement entered into between Vår Energi and



vesentlig brudd på garantier gitt av Vår Energi eller BlueNord avgitt i henhold til Fusjonsplanen.

2. FASTSETTELSE AV FUSJONSVEDERLAGET

Fusjonsvederlaget til aksjonærene i BlueNord består av Fusjonsaksjene i Vår Energi som utstedes ved kapitalforhøyelse i Vår Energi samt kontantvederlag.

Aksjonærene i BlueNord skal som vederlag for fusjonen motta, for hver aksje de eier i BlueNord, (i) 9,7153 ordinære aksjer (A-aksjer) i Vår Energi (**Fusjonsaksjene**), og (ii) NOK 76.83 (**Kontantvederlaget**).

Bytteforholdet er fremforhandlet av Selskapenes styrer og ledelse i samråd med Selskapenes respektive finansielle rådgivere, dvs. mellom uavhengige parter, og er således fastsatt på markedsmessige vilkår. Det har ikke vært særlige vanskeligheter ved fastsettelsen av fusjonsvederlaget.

Vår Energi vil utstede Fusjonsaksjene gjennom en økning av aksjekapitalen som spesifisert i Fusjonsplanen. Fusjonsaksjene vil anses å være tegnet ved at generalforsamlingen i BlueNord godkjenner Fusjonsplanen, jf. asal. § 13-3 (3).

Ved gjennomføring av fusjonen skal tegningsbeløpet for Fusjonsaksjene gjøres opp ved at Vår MergeCo utsteder en fordring til Vår Energi, i henhold til asal. § 13-2 (2) annet punktum (**Fusjonsfordringen**). Pålydende verdi av Fusjonsfordringen skal være NOK 12 657 621 896,10, som tilsvarende virkelig verdi av egenkapitalen tilført Vår MergeCo i forbindelse med fusjonen. Fordringen skal stå tilbake for Vår MergeCos øvrige kreditorer. Vår Energi og Vår MergeCo skal konvertere Fusjonsfordringen til egenkapital i Vår MergeCo på gjennomføringsdatoen for Fusjonen.

Brøkdelsaksjer vil ikke bli tildelt. For hver aksjonær vil antallet Fusjonsaksjer bli rundet ned til nærmeste hele tall. Overskytende utstedte Fusjonsaksjer, som følge av avrunding ikke vil bli tildelt, vil bli utstedt til og solgt av SP1 Markets AS. Salgsinntektene vil bli gitt til Vår Energi.

Vederlagsaksjene gir rettigheter i Vår Energi fra tidspunktet for den selskapsrettslige ikrafttredelse av fusjonen.

BlueNord, and no material breach of warranties given by Vår Energi or BlueNord pursuant to the Merger Plan having occurred.

2. DETERMINATION OF THE MERGER CONSIDERATION

The merger consideration to the shareholders of BlueNord will consist of Merger Shares in Vår Energi that will be issued in the capital increase and a cash consideration.

The shareholders of BlueNord shall as consideration for the merger for each share they own in BlueNord receive (i) 9.7153 ordinary (class A) shares in Vår Energi (the **Merger Shares**), and (ii) NOK 76.83 (the **Cash Consideration**).

The exchange rate is determined through negotiations between the Companies boards of directors and management with the advice from the Companies' respective financial advisors, i.e. between unrelated parties, and is thereby in accordance with market terms. There have not been any particular difficulties in the determination of the merger consideration.

Vår Energi will issue the Merger Shares through an increase of its share capital as specified in the Merger Plan. The Merger Shares will be deemed subscribed for by way of the general meeting of BlueNord approving the Merger Plan, cf. section 13-3 (3) of the Companies Act.

Upon completion of the merger, the subscription amount for the Merger Shares shall be settled by Vår MergeCo issuing a receivable to Vår Energi, pursuant to Section 13-2 (2) second sentence of the Companies Act (the **Merger Receivable**). The par value of the Merger Receivable shall be NOK 12,657,621,896.10, which corresponds to the fair market value of the equity contributed to Vår MergeCo in connection with the merger. The receivable shall be subordinated to Vår MergeCo's other creditors. Vår Energi and Vår MergeCo will convert the Merger Receivable into equity in Vår MergeCo on the effective date of the Merger.

Fractions of Merger Shares will not be allotted. For each shareholder the amount of Merger Shares will be rounded down to the nearest whole number. Excess Merger Shares issued, which as a result of rounding will not be allotted, will be issued to and sold by SP1 Markets AS. The sales proceeds will be given to Vår Energi.

The consideration shares give rights in Vår Energi from the time of the entry into force from a corporate perspective.



skattemessige behandlingen av de respektive lands skatteregier. I enkelte land kan det være at fusjonen anses som en skattemessig transaksjon. Alle utenlandske aksjonærer oppfordres til å konsultere med skatteeksperter i sine respektive jurisdiksjoner.

Den del av fusjonsvederlaget som utbetales kontant er ikke omfattet av det generelle skattefritaket som gjelder for fusjoner o.l. som gjennomføres til kontinuitet. Kontantvederlag beskattes etter de alminnelige reglene i skattelovgivningen.

Skatlegging av slikt vederlag kan, alt etter forholdene, skje som uttak, utbytte eller aksjegevinst. Siden det i dette tilfellet ikke finner sted noen endringer i eierforholdet mellom aksjonærene (utover minimale justeringer som følge av brøkdelsaksjer) og kontantutdelingene er ment å stille aksjonærene i BlueNord som om de var aksjonærer Vår Energi på tidspunktet utbyttet ble besluttet utdelt, bør utdelingene klassifiseres som utbytteutdelinger.

Utbytte til norske selskapsaksjonærer blir gjenstand for skatt på 0,66 %, mens utbytte til norske personlige aksjonærer blir gjenstand for skatt på 37,84 %.

Utbytte til utenlandske aksjonærer er i utgangspunktet gjenstand for norsk kildeskatt på 25 %, men kildeskatten kan være redusert eller bortfalt i henhold til anvendelig skatteavtale. Utbytte utdelt til for aksjeselskaper og tilsvarende selskaper hjemmehørende innenfor EU/EØS er i utgangspunktet fritatt fra norsk kildeskatt. Utenlandske aksjonærer bes konsultere sine egne skatterådgivere.

regulated by their respective countries' tax legislation. In some countries the merger may be regarded as tax transaction. All foreign shareholders are encouraged to consult tax advisors in their respective jurisdictions.

Such part of the consideration as is paid in cash is not covered by the general tax exemption that applies to mergers etc. that are completed in accordance with principles of continuity. Cash considerations are taxed in accordance with the ordinary tax rules.

Taxation of such consideration may, dependent on the facts and circumstances, be deemed as withdrawals, dividends or capital gains. As no changes are made to the ownership percentages between the shareholders (besides minimal adjustments to avoid fractional shares) and the cash consideration is intended to leave the shareholders in BlueNord as if they were shareholders in Vår Energi at the time the dividends were resolved distributed, the cash consideration should be classified as dividends.

Dividends to Norwegian corporate shareholders are subject to Norwegian tax at a rate of 0.66%. Dividends to Norwegian individual shareholders are subject to Norwegian tax at a rate of 37.84%.

Dividends to shareholders being non-tax resident in Norway are as a starting point subject to Norwegian withholding tax at a rate of 25%, but the withholding tax may be reduced or dropped pursuant to applicable tax treaty. Dividends to limited liability companies and similar corporations tax resident within the EU/EEA area is as a starting point exempt from Norwegian withholding tax. Shareholders being non-tax resident in Norway are encouraged to consult tax advisors in their respective jurisdictions.

[signatureside følger/signature page follows]



EXPERT STATEMENT COMMISSIONED BY VÅR ENERGI 1 AS WITH RESPECT TO THE
MERGER PLAN



**Shape the future
with confidence**

Statsautoriserte revisorer
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Medlemmer av Den norske Revisorforening

To the Shareholders' Meeting of Vår Energi 1 AS

REPORT ON THE MERGER PLAN IN VÅR ENERGI 1 AS

As independent experts and on instructions from the Board of Directors of Vår Energi 1 AS, we report on the merger plan dated 20 July 2026 between Vår Energi 1 AS and BlueNord ASA in accordance with the Norwegian Public Limited Liability Companies Act section 13-10 (1) and (2) and 2-6 (2). In the merger, Vår Energi 1 AS take over all assets and assumed liabilities in BlueNord ASA against a compensation in shares in Vår Energi ASA. The shareholders in BlueNord ASA receive as compensation 9.7153 (Class A) shares in Vår Energi ASA and a cash consideration of NOK 76.83 for each share in BlueNord ASA.

The rationale for the proposed merger is to combine the businesses of Vår Energi ASA and BlueNord ASA, making Vår Energi ASA the largest independent producer of oil and gas in Europe. The transaction adds high-quality, long-life assets on the Danish Continental Shelf with stable long-term production and limited near-term investments, supporting resilient cash generation and strengthening Vår Energi ASA' long-term dividend capacity. The combination increases scale, portfolio diversification and access to key European gas infrastructure, reinforcing Vitus' position as a reliable and secure supplier of energy to Europe.

The Board of Directors' responsibility

The board of each company is responsible for the information on which the report is based and the performed valuations.

The independent experts' responsibility

Our responsibility is to prepare a report on the merger plan and give an opinion on the compensation.

The remaining report is divided into three parts. The first part is a presentation of information in accordance with the requirements set by the Norwegian Public Limited Liability Companies Act section 13-10 second par. and section 2-6 first paragraph, sent.1 to 4. The second part gives an account of the procedures that have been applied to determine the consideration to the shareholders in the target company. The third part is our opinion on the compensation.

Part 1: Information about the assets

Vår Energi 1 AS take over all assets, rights and assumed liabilities in BlueNord ASA. Assets, rights and assumed liabilities are reflected in BlueNord ASA Second quarter and Half Year Report 2026, which was approved by the Board of Directors on 8 July 2026.

Completion of the merger is subject to a two-third majority in an extraordinary general meeting in BlueNord ASA, customary regulatory/partner approvals, creditor notice period and no exercise of pre-emption rights.

Part 2: Method(s) to determine the consideration

The exchange ratio has been determined based on negotiations between the Boards of Directors of BlueNord ASA and Vår Energi ASA, which is considered unrelated parties. Both companies have been advised by their respective financial advisers, which have assessed the exchange ratio to be fair/reasonable. The primary valuation method applied is the discounted cashflow method which is supported by public companies analysis on similar companies operating in the North Sea and transaction analysis on recent comparable transactions.



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Based on the closing price of Vår Energi ASA on the Oslo Stock Exchange on 17 July 2026 and the negotiated exchange ratio, the consideration represents a value of NOK 495.07 per share in BlueNord ASA. The parties have agreed to use a share price of NOK 44.40 per (Class A) share in Vår Energi ASA (NOK 43.05 adjusted for dividend). Fractional shares will not be issued. For each shareholder, the number of shares allocated will be rounded down to the nearest whole share.

As merger consideration, the shareholders of BlueNord ASA will receive 9.7153 (Class A) shares in Vår Energi ASA and cash consideration of NOK 76.83 for each share they hold in BlueNord ASA. This means that the shareholders of BlueNord ASA will hold an aggregate ownership interest of approximately 9.05 % in Vår ASA. In addition, the shareholders of BlueNord ASA will receive a total cash payment of NOK 1964 328 129,10 as part of the settlement.

Furthermore, the cash consideration shall be increased by an amount equal to the NOK equivalent of any dividend resolved by Vår Energi ASA after the dividend to be announced on 21 July 2026 and for which the ex-date occurs prior to the Effective Date (as defined in the Merger Plan). The aggregate amount of the cash Consideration and dividend compensation may not exceed the NOK value of 20% of the par value of the Merger Receivable (as defined in the Merger Plan). No particular difficulties have arisen in determining the consideration to be paid to the shareholders of BlueNord ASA.

Part 3: The independent expert's report

We conducted our review and issue our statement in accordance with the Norwegian standard SA 3802-1 "The auditor's statements and reports pursuant to Norwegian company legislation". The standard requires that we plan and perform our review to obtain reasonable assurance for the fact that assets and liabilities to be taken over by the Company have a value at least equivalent to the agreed compensation and to report on the compensation to the shareholders in BlueNord ASA. The work includes a review of the valuation of the contribution and the compensation, including the valuation principles and existence, rights and obligations. We have also assessed the valuation methods applied and the assumptions constituting the basis for the valuation.

We believe that the evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the assets, rights and assumed liabilities to be taken over by Vår Energi 1 AS subject to completion of the merger, have a value at least equaling to NOK 12 657 621 896.76 which is equal to i) the notional amount of the receivable issued by Vår Energi 1 AS to Vår Energi ASA at completion of the merger and ii) the agreed consideration from Vår Energi ASA through issuance of in shares in Vår Energi ASA at a nominal value of NOK 39 742 787.52 and a premium of NOK 12 617 879 109.24.

We believe that the consideration to the shareholders in BlueNord ASA consisting of 9.7153 (Class A) shares in Vår Energi ASA and cash consideration of 76.83 for each share they hold in BlueNord ASA is reasonable and fair, based on the valuation as at 20 July 2026 of the companies as described above.

Oslo, 21 July 2026
Ernst & Young AS

Jon-Michael Grefsrød
State Authorised Public Accountant

This is a translation of the original official Norwegian document and is provided for information purposes only.

CURRENT ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION OF BLUENORD ASA

UNOFFICIAL OFFICE TRANSLATION – IN CASE
OF DISCREPANCIES THE NORWEGIAN VERSION
SHALL PREVAIL:

Vedtekter



BlueNord ASA
(org.nr. 987 989 297)
(Endret 20. november 2025)

Articles of association



BlueNord ASA
(reg.no. 987 989 297)
(Amended 20 November 2025)

§ 1

Foretaksnavn

Selskapets foretaksnavn er BlueNord ASA.

Selskapet er et allmennaksjeselskap.

§ 1

Company name

The company's name is BlueNord ASA.

The company is a public limited company.

§ 2

Forretningskontor

Selskapets forretningskontor er i Oslo kommune.

§ 2

Registered office

The registered office of the company is in the municipality of Oslo.

§ 3

Selskapets formål

Selskapets virksomhet er direkte og indirekte eierskap og deltakelse i selskaper og virksomheter innenfor leting, produksjon og salg av olje og gass, og andre aktiviteter som står i forbindelse med dette, samt ved aksjetegning eller på annen måte å delta i slik eller annen virksomhet alene eller i samarbeid med andre foretagender og interesser.

§ 3

The object of the Company

The object of the company is direct and indirect ownership and participation in companies and enterprises within exploration, production, and sale related to oil and gas, and other activities related hereto, and, by subscribing for shares or by other means, to participate in corresponding businesses or other business, alone or in cooperation with other enterprises and interests.

§ 4

Aksjekapital

Aksjekapitalen er NOK 12 783 601 fordelt på 25 567 202 aksjer, hver pålydende 0,50.

Aksjene er registrert i Euronext Securities Oslo.

§ 4

Share Capital

The share capital is NOK 12,783,601 divided into 25,567,202 shares, each with a nominal value of NOK 0.50.

The shares are registered in Euronext Securities Oslo.

§ 5

Styret

Styret består av 3 til 7 medlemmer.

§ 6

Valgkomité

Selskapet skal ha en valgkomité som består av tre medlemmer som velges av generalforsamlingen. Medlemmene velges for en periode på to år. Generalforsamlingen fastsetter godtgjørelsen til valgkomiteen.

Valgkomiteen foreslår kandidater til styre og valgkomiteen og honorarer for medlemmene av disse organer.

Generalforsamlingen kan fastsette instruks for valgkomiteen.

§ 7

Generalforsamling

På den ordinære generalforsamlingen skal følgende saker behandles og avgjøres:

1. godkjenning av årsregnskapet og årsberetningen, herunder utdeling av utbytte; og
2. andre saker som etter loven eller vedtektene hører under generalforsamlingen.

Styret kan bestemme at aksjeeierne skal kunne avgi sin stemme skriftlig, herunder ved bruk av elektronisk kommunikasjon i en periode før generalforsamlingen, jf. allmennaksjeloven § 5-8b. Slik stemme kan avgis tidligst etter mottagelse av innkalling til generalforsamlingen og må være mottatt av selskapet senest to virkedager før generalforsamlingen skal avholdes.

§ 8

Informasjon til aksjeeierne i forbindelse med generalforsamling

Når dokumenter som gjelder saker som skal behandles på generalforsamlingen, er gjort tilgjengelige for aksjeeierne på selskapets internettsider, gjelder ikke lovens krav om at dokumentene skal sendes til aksjeeierne. Dette gjelder også dokumenter som etter lov skal inntas i eller vedlegges innkallingen til generalforsamlingen.

§ 5

The Board of Directors

The Board of Directors shall have from 3 to 7 members.

§ 6

Nomination committee

The company shall have a nomination committee consisting of three members to be elected by the general meeting. The members shall be elected for a period of two years. The General Meeting determines the remuneration to the nomination committee.

The nomination committee propose candidates for members of the board and the nomination committee and remuneration to the members of these bodies.

The general meeting may decide on guidelines for the nomination committee.

§ 7

Annual General Meeting

The Annual General Meeting shall deal with the following:

1. Approval to the annual accounts and annual report including distribution of dividend; and
2. such other matters as, according to law, fall within the duties of the General Meeting.

The Board can decide that the shareholders shall be able to cast votes in writing, including by electronic communication, in a period prior to the General Meeting, cf. the Public Limited Liability Companies Act § 5-8b. Such voting can only be made after receipt of the notice of the General Meeting and must be received by the company no later than two working days prior to the General Meeting.

§ 8

Distribution of documents to the shareholders

When documents which concern matters that are to be dealt with in the general meeting have been made accessible for the shareholders on the company's web-pages, the requirement of mailing the documents to the shareholders does not apply. This also applies to documents which, according to law, shall be included in or enclosed to the calling notice for the general meeting. A shareholder can, however, request that documents which concern matters that

En aksjeeier kan likevel kreve å få tilsendt dokumenter som gjelder saker som skal behandles på generalforsamlingen.

are to be dealt with in the general meeting are sent to the shareholder. The company cannot claim any compensation for sending the documents to the shareholders.

ANNUAL ACCOUNTS, DIRECTORS' REPORT AND AUDITOR'S REPORT FOR BLUENORD
ASA FOR 2023, 2024 AND 2025



BlueNord ASA

Second Quarter and Half Year Report 2026

Highlights of the Quarter

Compared to first quarter 2026

Total Revenue

\$277m

-13%

EBITDA

\$147m

-27%

Cash flow from operating activities before tax

\$251m

60%

Total liquidity (cash and undrawn facilities)

\$546m

19%

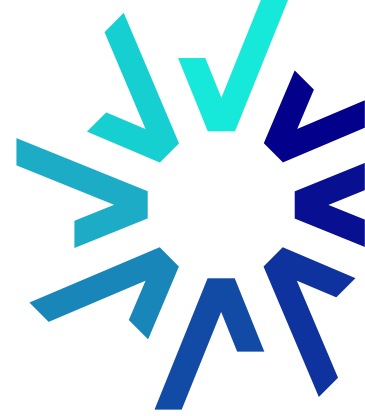
"The second quarter of 2026 demonstrates the resilience of BlueNord's business, with record net operating cashflow and a record declared distribution delivered in a period of significant market volatility.

The planned Tyra shutdown was completed with the full work scope successfully executed, and the field is now producing at record rates, providing strong momentum into a second half in which we expect higher operational efficiency and further production growth.

While oil prices rose sharply before giving back much of their earlier gains, gas prices have remained consistently high, and with gas now representing a substantial share of our production, the Company was well positioned to capture this strength. Our forward outlook is similarly well protected. The hedge portfolio we strengthened during the first quarter covers the majority of expected volumes through to the end of 2026, protecting the cashflow that underpins our distributions while retaining exposure to further upside.

During the quarter we also completed the refinancing of BNOR16, reducing our cost of borrowing and providing additional flexibility ahead of the new distribution policy we intend to communicate later this year. As operational performance strengthens into the second half, our priority remains unchanged: converting this into cash and returning it to our shareholders."

Euan Shirlaw, Chief Executive Officer



Contents

01	Summary of the Quarter	4
	Financial Review	5
	Operational Review	8
	Report for the First Half 2026	11
	Responsibility Statement	13
02	Condensed Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income	15
	Condensed Consolidated Statement of Financial Position	16
	Condensed Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity	17
	Condensed Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows	18
03	Notes	19
	Note 1: Accounting principles	20
	Note 2: Income	21
	Note 3: Production expenses	22
	Note 4: Financial income and expenses	23
	Note 5: Tax	24
	Note 6: Earnings per share	27
	Note 7: Intangible assets	28
	Note 8: Property, plant and equipment	29
	Note 9: Trade receivables and other current assets	30
	Note 10: Inventories	30
	Note 11: Restricted cash, bank deposits, cash and cash equivalents	30
	Note 12: Hybrid capital	31
	Note 13: Borrowings	32
	Note 14: Trade payables and other current liabilities	33
	Note 15: Financial instruments	34
	Note 16: Asset retirement obligations	37
Note 17: Subsequent events	37	
04	Alternative performance measures	39
	Appendix	41
	Information about BlueNord	42

Introduction



01



Second Quarter 2026 Summary

Planned maintenance, and temporary shutdowns:

- Total production of 37.2 mboepd, net in the second quarter.
- The quarter was characterised by planned maintenance campaigns on Tyra and Gorm, including full field shutdowns. The campaigns were completed and production has restarted; however, the duration was slightly longer than expected, resulting in Q2 production at the low end of expectations. The work improved the technical foundation for more stable production and addressed several operational constraints, as proven by the strong production rates achieved at the end of the quarter and to the date of this report.

Strong financial position:

- Total revenues of USD 276.8 million in the second quarter, compared to USD 317.6 million in the previous quarter. Primarily driven by lower oil and gas sales volumes, partly offset by increased commodity prices.
- EBITDA of USD 146.8 million in the second quarter compared to USD 201.3 million in the previous quarter.
- Cash conversion remained strong. Cash flow from operating activities before tax was USD 250.6 million and net cash flow from operating activities was USD 249.2 million compared to USD 156.8 million and USD 140.9 million in the prior quarter.
- In May, the company successfully issued BNOR18, a 5-year senior unsecured bond of USD 400 million with maturity in 2031 and bond terms that support the company strategy. The transaction was multiple times oversubscribed, reflecting strong investor demand. Net proceeds were primarily used to refinance the BNOR16 USD 300 million senior unsecured bond.
- Available liquidity of USD 545.7 million with cash of USD 209.7 million and undrawn RBL capacity of USD 336.0 million.

Continuing significant shareholder distributions:

- Second quarter cash dividend declared of USD 174 million, represents 70% of net cash flow from operating activities.
- USD 606 million distributed to shareholders to date, split USD 556 million cash and USD 50 million share buy-backs.

Corporate:

- Christian Brækken elected as Board members for a period of two years at the AGM on 18 May 2026.

Financial and operational summary	Unit	Q2 2026	Q1 2026	Restated Q2 2025 ²	YTD 2026	Restated YTD 2025 ²
Total revenue	USDm	276.8	317.6	282.1	594.4	508.7
EBITDA¹	USDm	146.8	201.3	133.3	348.0	212.8
Adj. EBITDA¹	USDm	148.4	202.9	145.3	351.2	236.9
Result before tax	USDm	62.2	(1.8)	7.8	60.4	5.5
Net result for the period	USDm	19.1	(9.3)	18.6	9.7	37.2
Cash flow from operating activities before tax ¹	USDm	250.6	156.8	71.2	407.4	141.1
Net Cash flow from operating activities ¹	USDm	249.2	140.9	69.6	390.1	124.5
Investments in oil and gas assets	USDm	11.0	(2.3)	14.4	8.7	28.6
Reserve-based lending facility, drawn	USDm	725.0	800.0	880.0	725.0	880.0
Net interest-bearing debt ¹	USDm	915.3	990.4	1,063.4	915.3	1,063.4
Oil production	mboepd	21.2	24.4	22.8	22.8	20.6
Gas production	mboepd	16.1	18.7	15.0	17.4	13.2
Total production	mboepd	37.2	43.1	37.8	40.1	33.8
Realised Oil price	USD/boe	101.3	86.0	70.4	93.0	72.1
+/- Effect of hedges	USD/boe	(21.5)	(7.2)	2.3	(13.8)	1.1
Effective Oil price	USD/boe	79.8	78.8	72.7	79.3	73.2
Realised Gas price	EUR/MWh	43.8	39.1	30.1	41.3	34.4
+/- Effect of hedges and penalties	EUR/MWh	(5.4)	(1.2)	2.9	(3.2)	0.9
Effective Gas price	EUR/MWh	38.4	37.9	33.0	38.2	35.3

1) See the description of 'Alternative performance measures' at the end of this report for definitions.

2) Total revenue restated as penalties and gas purchases are moved to Production expenses, see note 2 in Q4 2025 report for more information.



Financial Review

Selected data from consolidated statement of comprehensive income

USD million	Q2 2026	Q1 2026	Restated Q2 2025 ¹	YTD 2026	Restated YTD 2025 ¹
Total revenue	276.8	317.6	282.1	594.4	508.7
EBITDA	146.8	201.3	133.3	348.0	212.8
EBIT	79.1	122.3	68.6	201.3	104.0
Result before tax	62.2	(1.8)	7.8	60.4	5.5
Net result for the period	19.1	(9.3)	18.6	9.7	37.2
Earnings per share	0.4	(0.7)	0.7	(0.3)	1.4

1) Total revenue restated as penalties and gas purchases are moved to Production expenses, see note 2 in Q4 2025 report for more information.

Total revenues of USD 276.8 million in the second quarter, mainly from oil and gas sales from the Danish Underground Consortium (DUC) fields. Revenue decreased from USD 317.6 million in the previous quarter, mainly driven by lower oil and gas volumes as a result primarily of planned shutdowns in the quarter. This was partly offset by higher realised commodity prices. Oil liftings decreased by 15.2% and gas sales volumes decreased by 9.8% compared to prior quarter. Realised oil price increased by 1.2% and realised gas price increased by 1.2%.

Production expenses directly attributable to the lifting and transport of the Company's oil and gas production amounted to USD 99.3 million in the second quarter, equating to USD 29.3 per boe. This compares with USD 87.5 million, or USD 22.6 per boe, in the previous quarter. The increase in cost is due in large part to maintenance work in connection with the planned shutdown. Lifting cost per boe at USD 20.3 per boe, up from USD 15.0 per boe in the previous quarter, reflecting both higher costs and lower volumes which are also down in large part due to the shutdown. Normalised lifting cost of USD 15 per boe when adjusting for the additional circa USD 6 million for the planned shutdown and reflecting a normalised production level. When adjusted for gas purchases and fees, penalties, concept studies, insurance and changes in stock and oil inventory, total production expenses amounted to USD 116.6 million compared to USD 106.4 million in the previous quarter.

Operating result before depreciation, amortisation and impairment (EBITDA) in the second quarter was a profit of USD 146.8 million, compared to USD 201.3 million in previous quarter. The decrease was driven by lower revenues and higher production expenses.

Net financial items amounted to an expense of USD 16.9 million for the second quarter, compared to an expense of USD 124.0 million in the previous quarter. The current quarter was impacted by a USD 33.8 million expense related to the extinguishment of the senior unsecured bond following the redemption of BNOR16 in May. This was more than offset by a non-cash unrealised gain on derivatives (primarily swaptions) of USD 61.5 million, reflecting a part reversal of the mark-to-market loss on commodity contracts recognised in the first quarter. The first quarter non-cash unrealised loss on derivatives was USD 84.4 million. Significant mark-to-market movements continue to be recognised from heightened volatility in commodity markets year to date. Mark-to-market on derivatives that do not qualify for hedge accounting are recognised in net financial items.

Income tax amounted to a net expense of USD 43.1 million in the second quarter, compared to a net expense of USD 7.6 million in the previous quarter. The change is primarily due to the underlying operating result, offset by the posting of USD 12.2 million prior year tax income, as well as a small reversal of the currency adjustment on the value of tax losses carried forward in DKK. The currency adjustment amounted to USD (1.2) million in the current quarter, compared to USD 7.1 million in previous quarter. In accordance with IFRS, tax loss carried forward are remeasured using the period-end exchange rate. Current income tax amounted to an expense of USD 2.9 million, while deferred tax movements resulted in an expense of USD 52.3 million. This corresponds to a statutory tax rate of 64% on result before tax from hydrocarbon activities, adjusted for investment uplift, interest restriction and currency adjustment on tax losses carried forward in DKK. The effective tax rate was 0% on result before tax in Norway and UK and 22% tax on result before tax on ordinary income in Denmark.

Net result for the second quarter was a profit of USD 19.1 million, compared to a loss of USD 9.3 million in the previous quarter.

Selected data from the consolidated statement of financial position

USD million	30.06.2026	31.03.2026	31.12.2025	30.06.2025
Total non-current assets	2,935.7	3,139.3	2,955.4	2,877.6
Total current assets	371.7	365.3	398.9	651.2
Total assets	3,307.4	3,504.6	3,354.3	3,528.7
Total equity	467.2	453.6	767.9	764.4
Interest bearing debt	1,073.3	1,051.1	1,068.9	1,475.1
Asset retirement obligations (current and non-current)	1,374.3	1,360.7	1,349.3	1,153.8
Derivative Instruments, liabilities	154.4	468.9	2.0	41.0
Total current liabilities (excluding convertible bond loan, bond loan and current asset retirement obligations)	329.6	449.5	166.5	121.2

1) Revised based on post balance sheet event adjustments; see 2025 Annual Report notes 14 and 30 for further details.

Total non-current assets amounted to USD 2,935.7 million at the end of the second quarter, compared to USD 3,139.3 million in the previous quarter. The decrease was primarily driven by a lower deferred tax asset due to the change in unrealised loss position on the oil and gas hedges posted under other comprehensive income, in addition to depreciation.

Total non-current assets consist of property, plant and equipment USD 2.4 billion, intangible assets USD 130.3 million, deferred tax asset USD 303.2 million, derivatives mainly related to oil and gas hedges and EUA swaptions USD 14.0 million and USD 68.7 million in restricted cash related to security for the Nini/Cecilie abandonment costs.

Total current assets amounted to USD 371.7 million at the end of the second quarter, compared to USD 365.3 million at the end of the previous quarter. The increase primarily reflects a higher cash balance, partly offset by decreased trade receivables, prepayments and fair value of derivative instruments reflecting mark-to-market changes on oil and gas commodity hedges.

Total current assets consist of USD 209.7 million cash, USD 66.5 million stock and oil inventory, USD 67.8 million trade receivables, mainly related to oil and gas revenue, USD 13.6 million derivatives related to oil and gas hedges, USD 9.9 million prepayments mainly related to insurance and USD 4.2 million other receivables mainly related to hedge settlements with banks.

Total equity amounted to USD 467.2 million at the end of the second quarter, compared to USD 453.6 million at the end of the previous quarter. The increase was mainly due to positive fair value adjustments on hedges recognised in other comprehensive income, in addition to positive net result. Partly offset by a USD 100 million dividend payment.

Interest-bearing debt amounted to USD 1,073.3 million at the end of the second quarter, compared to USD 1,051.1 million at the end of the previous quarter. In May the Company issued a USD 400 million senior unsecured bond loan (BNOR18) with a book value of USD 394.4 million, while the USD 300 million senior unsecured bond loan (BNOR16) was redeemed. BlueNord's USD 1.4 billion RBL facility was drawn at USD 725.0 million as of 30 June 2026, with a book value of USD 678.8 million, following a repayment of USD 75 million during the quarter.

Asset retirement obligations (current and non-current) amounted to USD 1,374.3 million at the end of the second quarter, compared to USD 1,360.7 million at the end of the previous quarter. The increase is primarily due to accretion expense for the period. Of the total liability, USD 1,301.2 million relates to the DUC assets.

Total current liabilities (excluding convertible bond loan, bond loan and current asset retirement obligation) amounted to USD 329.6 million at the end of second quarter, compared to USD 449.5 million in the previous quarter. The decrease is mainly driven by lower derivatives reflecting changes in fair value during the quarter. This was partly offset by an increase in taxes payable mainly due to the recognition of uncertain tax positions for prior years.

Total current liabilities consist of USD 120.4 million taxes payable, USD 93.3 million current derivatives related to oil and gas price hedges and USD 115.9 million trade payables and other current liabilities.

Selected data from the consolidated statement of cash flows

USD million	Q2 2026	Q1 2026	Q2 2025	YTD 2026	YTD 2025
Cash flow from operating activities before tax	250.6	156.8	71.2	407.4	141.1
Net cash flow from operating activities	249.2	140.9	69.6	390.1	124.5
Cash flow used in investing activities	(11.4)	1.9	(15.5)	(9.4)	128.4
Cash flow from financing activities	(137.7)	(175.9)	(20.0)	(313.7)	(55.1)
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	100.1	(33.2)	34.2	67.0	197.7
Cash and cash equivalents	209.7	109.6	448.3	209.7	448.3

Net cash flow from operating activities amounted to USD 249.2 million for the second quarter, compared to USD 140.9 million for the previous quarter. Operating cash flow increased, primarily driven by a reduction in trade receivables and increase in trade payables. Further the previous quarter included a tax payment of USD 15.9 million.

Working capital movements had a positive impact of USD 109.8 million during the quarter, compared with a negative impact of USD 44.8 million in the previous quarter. This reflects lower trade receivables related to oil and gas sales, as well as a reduction in prepayments and under-lift, in addition to higher liabilities to the operator and public duties payable. This was partly offset by lower other current liabilities.

Excluding changes in working capital, net cash flow from operating activities was a cash inflow of USD 139.4 million for the second quarter, compared to a cash inflow of USD 185.6 million in the previous quarter.

Cash flow used in investing activities resulted in an outflow of USD 11.4 million for the quarter, compared to an inflow of USD 1.9 million for the previous quarter. The outflow in the current quarter was primarily due to capital expenditures of USD 3.1 million for the Gorm lifetime extension project, USD 4.7 million on minor projects on Tyra and USD 3.2 million to minor projects on Dan and Halfdan.

Cash flow from financing activities amounted to an outflow of USD 137.7 million in the second quarter of 2026, compared to an outflow of USD 175.9 million in the previous quarter. Cash outflows comprised primarily USD 100.0 million cash dividends and USD 16.1 million in interest and fees. In addition, the outflow reflects the net impact of the refinancing during the quarter, including the issuance of BNOR18, the extinguishment of BNOR16, which also included a rollover settlement and part repayment of the RBL of USD 75 million.

Net change in cash and cash equivalents amounted to positive USD 100.1 million at the end of the quarter compared to negative USD 33.2 million for the previous quarter. Cash and cash equivalents were in total USD 209.7 million at the end of second quarter 2026.

Financial Risk Mitigation

The Company actively seeks to reduce exposure to the risk of fluctuating commodity prices, in addition to interest rate and foreign exchange risk as required, through the establishment of hedging arrangements. To achieve this, BlueNord has executed a hedging policy in the market and entered into forward contracts. More details on BlueNord's hedging policy can be found in note 19.4 and further detail on BlueNord's financial risk management is outlined in note 2 to the financial statements in the 2025 Annual Report which is available at www.bluenord.com/reports-and-presentations/.

The table below summarises the quantity of volume hedged and average hedged price at the end of the second quarter.

	Volume hedged oil (boe)	Average hedged price (\$/bbl)	Volume hedged gas (MWh)	Average hedged price (EUR/MWh)
2026	4,140,000	75.7	6,540,000	39.3
2027	5,100,000	73.0	8,272,500	33.3
2028	3,300,000	73.0	2,955,000	29.8



Operational Review

Production

Key figures	Unit	Q2 2026 ¹	Q1 2026	Q2 2025	YTD 2026 ¹	YTD 2025
Dan hub	mboepd	5.4	6.4	6.1	5.9	6.3
Gorm hub	mboepd	3.1	4.3	4.3	3.7	3.7
Halfdan hub	mboepd	9.4	9.5	10.6	9.4	10.9
Tyra hub	mboepd	19.3	22.9	16.8	21.1	12.9
Total production	mboepd	37.2	43.1	37.8	40.1	33.8
Over/(under)-lift	mboepd	0.4	1.3	2.4	0.8	-0.5
Net sales	mboepd	37.6	44.3	40.2	40.9	33.3
Oil sales	mboepd	21.5	25.7	24.8	23.6	19.9
Gas sales	mboepd	16.1	18.7	15.4	17.4	13.4
Operational efficiency²	%	75.3 %	84.2 %	71.6 %	79.9 %	69.1 %

Note: The subtotals and totals in the table may not equal the sum of the amounts shown due to rounding.

1) Includes estimated production and operating efficiency for the last days in June, will be updated with actuals in Q3 2026.

2) Operational efficiency is calculated as: delivered production / (delivered production + planned shortfalls + unplanned shortfalls).

Average production in Q2 2026 was 37.2 mboepd of which 19.3 mboepd was from the Tyra hub and 17.9 mboepd was from the base assets (Dan, Gorm and Halfdan hubs). Production from the base assets was within the quarterly guidance range of 18–20 mboepd, while Tyra production was below the guidance range of 21–26 mboepd. The quarter was characterised by planned maintenance campaigns on Tyra and Gorm, including full field shutdowns. The campaigns were completed and production has restarted; however, the duration was slightly longer than expected, resulting in Q2 production at the low end of expectations.

Dan hub: production from the Dan field was stable throughout the quarter and in line with expectations. The Kraka field has been shut in since late March due to an external leak on the production manifold. Inspection has confirmed that the manifold requires replacement, and production is expected to resume in mid-August when a new manifold can be installed. Average daily production losses related to the Kraka shut in are approximately 0.6 mboepd.

Gorm hub production in April exceeded expectations, with operational efficiency of 92%. A planned full field shut-down for maintenance was carried out between 7–21 May. Following restart, production has been impacted by compressor issues, resulting in average production losses of approximately 1 mboepd. During the shutdown, a power cut at Gorm caused a full DUC shutdown on 14 May, affecting production across all hubs.

Halfdan hub delivered stable production throughout the quarter, with operational efficiency exceeding 90%.

Tyra hub was successfully ramped up during Q1 2026 resulting in a strong April production with operational efficiency of 93%. In May, production was below expectations due to several one-off events, all of which have been resolved:

- The full DUC shutdown on 14 May due to a power cut at Gorm
- Wax-related issues connected to the first pigging of the pipeline between Valdemar B and Tyra East since restart
- A methanol line leak at the Roar satellite, resulting in a 14-day shutdown of Roar

In June, Tyra was shut in for planned maintenance. During these campaigns, several measures were implemented to increase and stabilise production. At Harald, recent production constraints at the HEMJ well were addressed by replacing the choke and re-routing the production which is expected to reduce impact on Trym well testing and increase potential by up to 5%. At Tyra, the scope focused on resolving issues related to IP and LP compressor VSDs and the control system. The planned shutdown duration was four days but was extended to seven days due to restart complications. By the end of June, production had been ramped back to levels exceeding those prior to the shutdown.

Operational adjustments are ongoing to support full utilisation of well capacity. Initiatives include optimisation of produced water treatment at Valdemar B and refinement of operating procedures to manage slugging in certain Tyra South East wells.

The Operator continues to focus on process stability, reliability and utilisation of available well potential to support sustained production levels.

Health, Safety and the Environment

BlueNord will conduct its business operation in full compliance with all applicable national legislation in the countries where it is operating. The Company is committed to carry out its activities in a responsible manner to protect people and the environment. Our fundamentals of HSEQ and safe business practice are an integral part of BlueNord's operations and business performance.

BlueNord puts emphasis on its employees performing company activities in line with the principles of business integrity and with respect for people and the environment.

At BlueNord we work actively to reduce our carbon footprint while contributing to energy security. BlueNord is currently assessing further emissions reduction initiatives for its currently producing assets and for future activities. We monitor and validate environmental data, acting as an informed partner to the operator by providing robust oversight and constructive challenge. We are deepening our analysis to improve transparency on environmental performance and using these insights to embed environmental considerations more consistently into decision-making.

CarbonCuts is a key element of our business. Under the EU's Net-Zero Industry Act (NZIA), oil and gas producers are required to contribute to the EU-wide goal of achieving an annual CO₂ injection capacity of 50 Mt by 2030. Since 2024 CarbonCuts has been a wholly owned subsidiary of the BlueNord Group and currently the Ruby Project is the major focus of activities. In June 2024, CarbonCuts was awarded an exploration licence in Rødby. In early 2025 CarbonCuts conducted a 3D seismic survey covering 220 km². This was followed by a re-entry in an old oil and gas exploration well from 1953. Planning of exploration activities for 2026 and conducting various technical and ecological studies continue to prepare for later stages of the project. Since the beginning, CarbonCuts has pursued and gained solid stakeholder support. Securing and sustaining public acceptance is of utmost importance and CarbonCuts continues to actively engage with stakeholders, including local communities, regulatory authorities and industry partners, seeking input and feedback to inform decisions and operations.

For more information on the Company's work, including the work of the ESG Committee, please see the Sustainability section page 26 - 49 and Audit Committee Report on page 61 in the 2025 Annual Report available on www.bluenord.com/reports-and-presentations/.

Risks and uncertainties

The material known risks and uncertainties faced by BlueNord are described in detail in the section headed 'Risk Management Framework' on page 16-23 of the 2025 Annual Report which is available at www.bluenord.com/reports-and-presentations/. These have not changed materially since publication. There are several risks and uncertainties that could have a material impact on BlueNord's performance and financial position.

Key headline risks relate to the following:

- Oil and gas production and reserves
- Market risks including, commodity prices, foreign currency exposure, interest rate risk, covenant compliances and available funding
- Financial liabilities including future capital requirements and insurance risk
- Cyber security
- Third-party risk/non-operator
- Politics, regulations and compliance
- Climate risk

Governance and organisation

The number of employees was 57 (equivalent to 53.7 FTE's) at the end of the second quarter, of which 23 employees are related to CarbonCuts.

The governance of BlueNord ASA is described in detail in the section headed 'Governance report' on page 52 - 69 of the 2025 Annual Report which is available at www.bluenord.com/reports-and-presentations/.

Outlook

BlueNord entered 2026 with a significantly strengthened operational and financial platform. Price volatility has been considerable, prompting management to more regularly evaluate the market in order to manage fluctuations in commodity prices. The Company will continue to monitor global as well as local political and economic conditions that may affect future results. BlueNord remains well positioned going forward to navigate global events and potentially unforeseen challenges as well as any future oil- and gas price volatility through business and IT continuity plans, price hedging arrangements and proactive steps taken by the operator of the DUC.

Activity to progress value additive organic DUC investment projects also continues, and the company will seek to sanction projects when they are sufficiently matured. BlueNord ASA believes economic investments in these projects will help to replace produced reserves and provide strong financial returns benefitting the Company's shareholders.

Production

The Operator continues to focus on process stability, reliability and unlocking the full well potential to further drive sustained production growth at Tyra. The planned shutdown in June 2026 will deliver key reliability upgrades to the control system and VSDs of the IP/LP compressors to enhance the operational stability. Tyra production has increased from the fourth quarter 2025 to the first quarter 2026, and efforts in the second quarter are expected to further increase production output during the second half of 2026 when Tyra achieves more consistent output with fewer unplanned interruptions.

Base assets are expected to deliver stable contributions, with scheduled maintenance on Dan, Gorm, and Halfdan ensuring integrity and high operational efficiency. Although these programmes will create periodic shortfalls, they are essential for long-term reliability. WROM work is ongoing on Gorm and will continue throughout 2026.

There remains a focus on stable operations and reservoir management, optimising current well performance, and preparing for 2027 drilling activity.

Tyra has enhanced BlueNord's production significantly, and the Company expects direct field operating expenditure to be at USD 13 per boe when Tyra is producing with stability and at full capacity.

The production guidance for the remainder of 2026 is shown below:

Guidance 2026	Unit	Base	Tyra	Total
Q3	mboepd	17.0-19.0	25.0-30.0	42.0-49.0
Q4	mboepd	18.0-20.0	24.0-29.0	42.0-49.0

Capital expenditure

Capital expenditure for 2026 is expected to be in the range of USD 40-50 million.

Looking ahead, for 2027 to 2030, capital expenditure is forecast to be in the range of USD 100-150 million per year, including maintenance and development capex.

Distributions

BlueNord's policy is to distribute 50-70% of net cash flow from operating activities in shareholder returns for 2024-26. Our policy is to aim for maintaining a meaningful returns profile from 2027 onwards.



Report for First Half 2026

Key figures	Unit	YTD 2026	Restated YTD 2025 ¹
Total production	mboepd	40.1	33.8
Effective Oil price	USD/boe	79.3	73.2
Effective Gas price	EUR/MWh	38.2	35.3
Total revenue	USDm	594.4	508.7
EBITDA	USDm	348.0	212.8
Net result for the period	USDm	9.7	37.2
Net cash flow from operating activities	USDm	390.1	124.5
Total liquidity	USDm	545.7	718.3
Net interest-bearing debt	USDm	915.3	1,063.4

1) Total revenue restated as penalties and gas purchases are moved to Production expenses, see note 2 in Q4 2025 report for more information.

Net production of 40.1 mboepd in the first half of 2026, is within the range of BlueNord's quarterly guidance for the base assets. Production from the Tyra hub is slightly below the quarterly guidance due to slightly longer duration on the planned maintenance campaigns. This compares to 33.8 mboepd for the same period in 2025. Main reason for the increased production over 2025 is due to Tyra.

Effective Oil price of 79.3 USD/boe for the first half of 2026 compared to 73.2 USD/boe for the same period last year. The increase is related to a combination of full spot prices exposure and moderate exposure due to hedges.

Effective Gas price of 38.2 EUR/MWh for the first half of 2026 compared to 35.3 EUR/MWh for the same period last year. The increase is related to a combination of full spot prices exposure and moderate exposure due to hedges.

During the first six months of 2026, the company reported **consolidated revenues** of USD 594.4 million compared to USD 508.7 million for the same period last year. Higher comparable revenue is a function of increased production volumes mainly from the Tyra hub, in addition to increased realised oil and gas prices.

Production cost for oil and gas sold is USD 186.7 million in the first half of 2026 compared to USD 193.4 million for the same period last year. The decrease compared to last year was mainly driven by lower well workovers activity on Dan and Halfdan fields.

When adjusted for gas purchases and fees, penalties, concept studies, insurance and changes in stock and oil inventory, total production expenses amounted to USD 222.9 million, compared to USD 271.3 million in the first half of 2025. The further reduction mainly reflects lower gas purchases and fees and penalties related to Tyra production, driven by a more stable production performance during the first half of 2026. The change in inventory movements partially offset this increase, as the first half of 2026 included a charge related to changes in oil inventories, whereas the corresponding period in 2025 benefited from a reduction in oil inventory cost.

Operating result before depreciation, amortisation and impairment (EBITDA) amounts to USD 348.0 million for the first half of 2026 compared to USD 212.8 million for the same period last year.

Net financial items amounted to an expense of USD 140.9 million for the first half of 2026 compared to USD an expense of 98.5 million for the same period last year. The main driver for this increase is related to a USD 39.6 million positive change in fair value of embedded derivatives of the convertible bond loan BNOR15 in the first half of 2025, while first half of 2026 included non-cash unrealised losses on derivatives (primarily swaptions) of USD 22.9 million, driven by significant mark-to-

market movements caused by heightened volatility in commodity markets during first half of 2026. Mark-to-market on derivatives that do not qualify for hedge accounting are recognised in net financial items. First half of 2026 included the extinguishment of the senior unsecured bond following the redemption of BNOR16 in May, amounted to USD 33.8 million, while first half of 2025 included a USD 35.7 million expense associated with the extinguishment of the convertible bond loan due to the redemption of BNOR15 being agreed in June 2025.

Income tax expense of USD 50.7 million in the first half of 2026 compared to income tax benefit of USD 31.7 million in the first half of 2025. The difference mainly relates to the increase in underlying taxable result in 2026 compared to 2025 and that 2025 was heavily impacted by the deferred tax income from FX adjustment of tax losses carried forward in DKK.

Net result for the first half year 2026 is USD 9.7 million compared to USD 37.2 million for the first half year 2025.

Net cash flow from operating activities amounts to USD 390.1 million in the first half of 2026 compared to USD 124.5 million in the same period last year. Reflecting higher revenue and lower operating expenses, in addition to a positive contribution from working capital. Excluding changes in working capital, net cash flow from operating activities amounts to USD 342.9 million in the first half of 2026, significantly up from USD 199.5 million in the same period last year. This increase is mainly related to higher sales from the Tyra hub, favourable commodity prices and lower workover cost. Working capital contributed positively by USD 46.9 million in first half of 2026, compared to a negative contribution of USD 75.1 million in the same period last year.

Total liquidity of USD 545.7 million at the end of the first half of 2026 with cash on balance sheet of USD 209.7 million and undrawn RBL capacity of USD 336 million.

As of 30 June 2026, the company had **net interest-bearing debt** of USD 915.3 million.

Key figures	Unit	30.06.2026	31.12.2025
Total asset	USDm	3,307.4	3,354.3
Total equity	USDm	467.2	767.9
Total liability	USDm	2,840.2	2,586.4

Total assets of USD 3,307.4 million at the end of the first half of 2026, compared to USD 3,354.3 million at year end 2025. Main reason for the decline is related to depreciation and a decrease in fair value of derivative instruments reflecting mark-to-market changes on oil and gas commodity hedges. Partly offset by higher deferred tax asset due to the significant unrealised losses on oil and gas hedges, which temporarily increased tax losses carried forward, in addition to a higher cash balance.

Total equity of USD 467.2 million at the end of the first half of 2026, compared to USD 767.8 million at year end 2025. Main reason for the decline is related to USD 233 million dividend payments (including USD 18 million related to the hybrid bond) in addition to negative fair value adjustments on hedges recognised in other comprehensive income due to commodity price volatility. Partly offset by positive net result.

Total liability of USD 2,840.2 million at the end of the first half of 2026, compared to USD 2,586.4 million at year end .2025. The increase is mainly driven by higher derivatives reflecting changes in fair value during the first half year. In May the Company issued a USD 400 million senior unsecured bond loan (BNOR18) with a book value of USD 394.4 million, while the USD 300 million senior unsecured bond loan (BNOR16) was redeemed. BNOR 16 had a book value of USD 305.5 million at year end 2025. Further tax payables increased due to the recognition of uncertain tax positions for prior years. The increase in total liability is partly offset by the RBL repayment of USD 75 million in May. BlueNord's USD 1.4 billion RBL facility was drawn at USD 725.0 million as of 30 June 2026, with a book value of USD 678.8 million. At year end 2025 the book value of the RBL was USD 763.5 million.

Responsibility Statement

Today, the Board of Directors and the Chief Executive Officer reviewed and approved the BlueNord ASA condensed consolidated financial statements as of 30 June 2026.

To the best of our knowledge, we confirm that:

- the BlueNord ASA condensed consolidated financial statements as at and for the six months ended 30 June 2026 have been prepared in accordance with IAS 34 Interim Financial Reporting as adopted by the European Union (EU), and that
- the report has been prepared in accordance with applicable financial reporting standards, and that
- the information presented in the financial statements gives a true and fair review of the company and the Group's assets, liabilities, financial position and results for the period viewed, and that
- the report, gives a true and fair view of the development, performance, financial position, principal risks, uncertainties and material related party transactions of the Group.

Oslo, 8 July 2026.

Glen Ole Rødland
Chair of the Board

Peter Coleman
Board Member

Kristin Færøvik
Board Member

Elisabeth Proust
Board Member

Jann Brown
Board Member

Christian Bækken
Board Member

Euan Shirlaw
Chief Executive Officer

Financial Statements



02

Condensed Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income

USD million	Note	Q2 2026	Q1 2026	Restated Q2 2025 ²	YTD 2026	Restated YTD 2025 ²
Revenue	2	276.8	317.6	282.1	594.4	508.7
Total income		276.8	317.6	282.1	594.4	508.7
Production expenses	3	(116.6)	(106.4)	(137.3)	(222.9)	(271.3)
Exploration and evaluation expenses		(3.8)	(2.8)	(2.6)	(6.6)	(9.3)
Personnel expenses		(4.1)	(2.8)	(5.2)	(6.9)	(8.2)
Other operating expenses		(5.6)	(4.3)	(3.7)	(9.9)	(7.0)
Total operating expenses		(130.1)	(116.3)	(148.8)	(246.4)	(295.8)
Operating result before depreciation, amortisation and impairment (EBITDA)		146.8	201.3	133.3	348.0	212.8
Depreciation/amortisation/impairment	7, 8	(67.7)	(79.0)	(64.7)	(146.7)	(108.9)
Net operating result (EBIT)		79.1	122.3	68.6	201.3	104.0
Financial income	4	2.5	2.6	35.0	5.0	55.3
Financial expenses	4	(19.4)	(126.6)	(95.9)	(146.0)	(153.8)
Net financial items		(16.9)	(124.0)	(60.8)	(140.9)	(98.5)
Result before tax (EBT)		62.2	(1.8)	7.8	60.4	5.5
Income tax benefit/(expense)	5	(43.1)	(7.6)	10.8	(50.7)	31.7
Net result for the period¹		19.1	(9.3)	18.6	9.7	37.2

Other comprehensive income:

Items that are or may be subsequently reclassified to profit or loss:

Realised cash flow hedge revenue	15	72.7	(11.3)	(11.5)	61.3	(5.7)
Related tax - realised cash flow hedge	5, 15	(46.5)	7.3	7.4	(39.3)	3.6
Changes in fair value cash flow hedge revenue	15	188.0	(463.7)	23.8	(275.7)	80.1
Changes in fair value cash flow hedge EUA	15	-	-	0.1	-	0.1
Related tax - changes in fair value cash flow hedge	5, 15	(120.3)	296.8	(15.3)	176.4	(51.4)
Currency translation adjustment		0.5	(1.2)	2.5	(0.8)	4.1
Total other comprehensive income/(loss)		94.3	(172.3)	7.0	(78.0)	31.0
Total comprehensive income/(loss)¹		113.4	(181.6)	25.6	(68.2)	68.2

Basic earnings/(loss) USD per share ¹	6	0.4	(0.7)	0.7	(0.3)	1.4
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1) Each quarter in 2026, an amount of USD 9.0 million has been allocated to hybrid bond owners, reflecting the discretionary coupon for the period. In Q1 2026 nothing was allocated to hybrid bond owners, this is corrected in Q2 2026. Allocations to hybrid bondholders are determined on a period-by-period basis. For earnings per share purposes, the amount allocated to hybrid bondholders has been deducted from profit attributable to ordinary shareholders in accordance with IAS 33. See note 12 for further details.

2) Comparative total revenue and production expenses have been restated due to a reclassification of penalties and gas purchases, with no impact on net result. Further details are disclosed in Note 2 of the Group's Q4 2025 report.

Condensed Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

USD million	Note	30.06.2026	31.03.2026	31.12.2025	30.06.2025
Non-current assets					
Intangible assets	7	130.3	132.7	135.5	140.6
Deferred tax assets	5	303.2	463.2	166.4	156.4
Property, plant and equipment	8	2,418.3	2,472.4	2,550.9	2,499.7
Right of use assets		1.2	1.4	1.5	1.2
Restricted bank deposits	11, 15	68.7	68.2	69.7	67.9
Derivative instruments	15	14.0	1.5	31.4	11.8
Total non-current assets		2,935.7	3,139.3	2,955.4	2,877.6
Current assets					
Derivative instruments	15	13.6	18.3	81.0	30.7
Tax receivables	5	-	-	-	6.1
Trade receivables and other current assets	9	81.9	171.9	107.3	103.8
Inventories	10	66.5	65.5	67.8	62.2
Restricted cash and bank deposits	11, 15	-	-	0.1	0.0
Cash and cash equivalents	11	209.7	109.6	142.7	448.3
Total current assets		371.7	365.3	398.9	651.2
Total assets		3,307.4	3,504.6	3,354.3	3,528.7
Equity					
Share capital		1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7
Other equity	12	465.6	452.0	766.3	762.7
Total equity		467.2	453.6	767.9	764.4
Non-current liabilities					
Asset retirement obligations	16	1,355.0	1,348.4	1,344.0	1,143.6
Bond loan	13, 15	394.4	298.9	305.5	304.5
Reserve-based lending facility	13, 15	678.8	752.2	763.5	838.9
Derivative instruments	15	61.1	188.0	0.1	13.6
Other non-current liabilities		1.8	1.8	1.7	0.6
Total non-current liabilities		2,491.2	2,589.2	2,414.7	2,301.2
Current liabilities					
Redemption of convertible bond loan	13, 15	-	-	-	331.7
Asset retirement obligations	16	19.3	12.3	5.3	10.2
Tax payable	5	120.4	56.3	71.8	-
Derivative instruments	15	93.3	280.9	1.9	27.5
Trade payables and other current liabilities	14	115.9	112.3	92.7	93.8
Total current liabilities		349.0	461.8	171.7	463.1
Total liabilities		2,840.2	3,051.0	2,586.4	2,764.3
Total equity and liabilities		3,307.4	3,504.6	3,354.3	3,528.7

Condensed Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

USD million	Share capital	Share premium fund	Hybrid capital	Currency translation reserve	Cash flow hedge reserve	Other equity	Total equity
2025							
Equity as of 01.01.2025	1.7	787.2	-	(1.0)	(26.3)	(65.9)	695.6
Net result for the period						37.2	37.2
Other comprehensive income							
Realised cash flow hedge revenue	-	-	-	-	(5.7)	-	(5.7)
Related tax - realised cash flow hedge	-	-	-	-	3.6	-	3.6
Changes in fair value cash flow hedge revenue	-	-	-	-	80.1	-	80.1
Changes in fair value cash flow hedge EUA	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	0.1
Related tax - changes in fair value cash flow hedge	-	-	-	-	(51.4)	-	(51.4)
Currency translation adjustments	-	-	-	4.1	-	-	4.1
Total other comprehensive income	-	-	-	4.1	26.9	-	31.0
Share-based incentive programme	-	-	-	-	-	0.6	0.6
Total transactions with owners for the period	-	-	-	-	-	0.6	0.6
Equity as of 30.06.2025	1.7	787.2	-	3.1	0.5	(28.1)	764.4
2026							
Equity as of 01.01.2026	1.6	446.2	302.8	4.2	36.6	(23.4)	767.9
Net result for the period ¹	-	-	18.0	-	-	(8.3)	9.7
Other comprehensive income							
Realised cash flow hedge revenue	-	-	-	-	61.3	-	61.3
Related tax - realised cash flow hedge	-	-	-	-	(39.3)	-	(39.3)
Changes in fair value cash flow hedge revenue	-	-	-	-	(275.7)	-	(275.7)
Related tax - changes in fair value cash flow hedge	-	-	-	-	176.4	-	176.4
Currency translation adjustments	-	-	-	(0.8)	-	-	(0.8)
Total other comprehensive loss	-	-	-	(0.8)	(77.2)	-	(78.0)
Dividend paid	-	(215.0)	(18.0)	-	-	-	(233.0)
Share-based incentive programme	-	-	-	-	-	0.6	0.6
Total transactions with owners for the period	-	(215.0)	(18.0)	-	-	0.6	(232.4)
Equity as of 30.06.2026	1.6	231.2	302.8	3.4	(40.5)	(31.1)	467.2

1) Each quarter in 2026, an amount of USD 9.0 million has been allocated to hybrid bond owners, reflecting the discretionary coupon for the period. In Q1 2026 nothing was allocated to hybrid bond owners, this is corrected in Q2 2026. Allocations to hybrid bondholders are determined on a period-by-period basis. For earnings per share purposes, the amount allocated to hybrid bondholders has been deducted from profit attributable to ordinary shareholders in accordance with IAS 33. See note 12 for further details.

Condensed Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

USD million	Note	Q2 2026	Q1 2026	Q2 2025	YTD 2026	YTD 2025
Cash flows from operating activities						
Net result for the period		19.1	(9.3)	18.6	9.7	37.2
Adjustments for:						
Income tax (benefit)/expense	5	43.1	7.6	(10.8)	50.7	(31.7)
Net financial items	4	16.9	124.0	60.8	140.9	98.5
Depreciation/impairment	8	67.7	79.0	64.7	146.7	108.9
Share-based payments expenses		0.3	0.3	0.0	0.6	0.6
Interest received ²	4	1.1	0.6	2.3	1.7	4.1
Other financial items paid		(7.3)	(0.6)	(0.7)	(7.9)	(1.4)
Changes in:						
Trade receivable	9	83.9	(73.8)	(44.5)	10.1	(60.7)
Trade payables	14	19.2	20.2	(28.3)	39.4	0.1
Inventories and spare parts	10	(1.0)	2.3	2.6	1.3	(6.4)
Prepayments	9	5.0	4.3	5.1	9.3	(4.2)
Over/(under)-lift	9	1.5	5.0	1.2	6.5	(4.6)
Other current balance sheet items ³		1.2	(2.7)	0.2	(1.4)	0.7
Cash flow from operating activities before tax		250.6	156.8	71.2	407.4	141.1
Tax paid		(1.4)	(15.9)	(1.6)	(17.3)	(16.6)
Net cash flow from operating activities		249.2	140.9	69.6	390.1	124.5
Cash flows from investing activities						
Investment in oil and gas assets	8	(11.0)	2.3	(14.4)	(8.7)	(28.6)
Investment in other assets		(0.0)	(0.0)	-	(0.0)	-
Payments for decommissioning of oil and gas fields		(0.4)	(0.4)	(1.0)	(0.8)	(1.4)
Changes in restricted cash accounts		-	-	-	-	158.4
Net cash flow from/(used in) investing activities		(11.4)	1.9	(15.5)	(9.4)	128.4
Cash flows from financing activities						
Dividend paid		(100.0)	(115.0)	-	(215.0)	-
Dividend paid to hybrid bond holders		-	(18.0)	-	(18.0)	-
Drawdown long-term liability	13	300.3	-	-	300.3	-
Repayment long-term liability	13	(321.7)	-	-	(321.7)	-
Interests and fees external loan		(16.1)	(42.8)	(19.8)	(58.9)	(54.9)
Lease payments		(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.1)	(0.4)	(0.3)
Net cash flow from/(used in) financing activities		(137.7)	(175.9)	(20.0)	(313.7)	(55.1)
Net change in cash and cash equivalents		100.1	(33.2)	34.2	67.0	197.7
Cash and cash equivalents at the start of the period		109.6	142.7	414.1	142.7	250.6
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the period		209.7	109.6	448.3	209.7	448.3

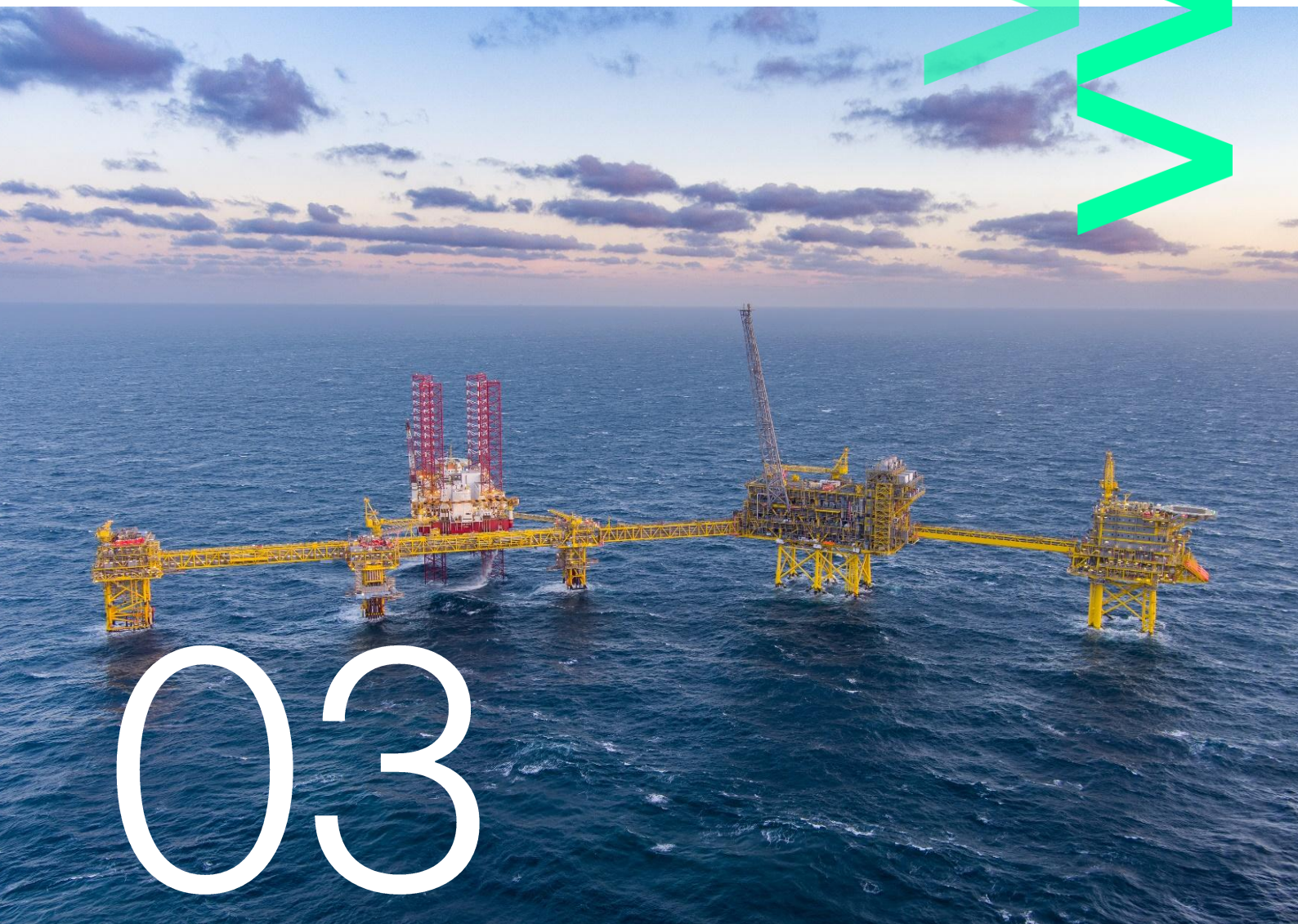
¹ Excluding interest received from cash call security account as these interests are added to the cash call security account, hence not available cash.

² Mainly currency adjustments balance sheet items.

Notes



03



Notes

1 Accounting principles

BlueNord ASA ('BlueNord', 'the Company' or 'the Group') is a public limited liability company registered in Norway, with headquarters in Oslo (Nedre Vollgate 3, 0158 Oslo). The Company has subsidiaries in Norway, Denmark, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom. The Company is listed on the Oslo Stock Exchange.

Basis for preparation

The interim condensed consolidated financial statements (the interim financial statements) as at, and for the period ended 30 June 2026 comprise of BlueNord ASA (BlueNord) and its subsidiaries. These interim financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IAS 34 Interim Financial Reporting as adopted by the EU. The interim financial statements do not include all the information and disclosures required to represent a complete set of financial statements, and these interim financial statements should be read in conjunction with the annual financial statements. The interim financial statements are unaudited. The subtotals and totals in some of the tables may not equal the sum of the amounts shown due to rounding. These interim financial statements were authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 8 July 2026.

Going concern

The Board of Directors confirms that the interim financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. The financial solidity and the Company's cash and working capital position are considered satisfactory in regards of the planned activity level for the next 12 months.

Reference to summary of significant accounting policies

These interim financial statements have been prepared using the same accounting principles as those applied in the annual financial statements for 2025. For the full summary of significant accounting policies, reference is made to the annual financial statements for 2025.

Critical accounting estimates and judgements

Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. The significant judgements made in applying the Group's accounting policies and the key sources of estimation uncertainty were the same as those described in the last annual financial statements.

2 Income

USD million	Q2 2026	Q1 2026	Restated Q2 2025 ¹	YTD 2026	Restated YTD 2025 ¹
Sales of oil	156.3	182.1	163.7	338.4	263.8
Sales of gas and NGL	118.2	133.6	111.6	251.8	237.3
Tariff income	2.3	2.0	6.7	4.3	7.5
Total revenue	276.8	317.6	282.1	594.4	508.7
Other income	-	-	-	-	-
Total income	276.8	317.6	282.1	594.4	508.7
Sales volumes					
Production of oil (mmbbl)	1.9	2.2	2.1	4.1	3.7
Over/(under)-lift (mmbbl)	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	-0.1
Sales of oil (mmbbl)	2.0	2.3	2.3	4.3	3.6
Production of gas (mmboe)	1.5	1.7	1.4	3.2	2.4
Purchase of gas (mmboe)	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.7
Sales of gas (mmboe)	1.6	1.7	1.6	3.3	3.1
Effective prices					
Effective oil price USD/bbl	79.8	78.8	72.7	79.3	73.2
Effective gas price USD/boe	76.0	77.4	71.2	76.7	76.0
Effective gas price EUR/MWh	38.4	37.9	33.0	38.2	35.3

1) Comparative figures restated as penalties and gas purchases previously deducted from revenue were reclassified to production expenses. No impact on net result. Further details are disclosed in Note 2 of the Group's Q4 2025 report.

During the second quarter, all of BlueNord's settlement of price hedges that were put in place with financial institutions in the market matched the physical sale of oil and gas and were recognised as revenue.

3 Production expenses

USD million	Q2 2026	Q1 2026	Restated Q2 2025 ¹	YTD 2026	Restated YTD 2025 ¹
Direct field opex	(66.8)	(55.4)	(74.4)	(122.2)	(137.7)
Tariff and transportation expenses	(22.8)	(22.9)	(23.1)	(45.7)	(42.1)
Environmental costs	(7.7)	(6.6)	(4.7)	(14.3)	(9.6)
Production general and administrative	(1.9)	(2.7)	(2.1)	(4.6)	(4.0)
Field operating cost	(99.3)	(87.5)	(104.3)	(186.8)	(193.4)
Total produced volumes (mmboe)	3.4	3.9	3.4	7.3	6.1
Field operating cost per boe	(29.3)	(22.6)	(30.3)	(25.7)	(31.6)
Adjustments for:					
Gas purchases and fees ¹	(10.3)	(5.1)	(13.4)	(15.4)	(59.0)
Penalties ¹	(3.3)	(1.7)	(8.5)	(5.0)	(18.3)
Concept studies	0.0	(0.0)	(0.1)	0.0	(0.2)
Change in inventory position	1.5	(1.4)	(3.5)	0.0	7.2
Change in (over)/under-lift of oil and NGL	(1.5)	(5.0)	(1.2)	(6.5)	4.6
Insurance & other	(2.7)	(4.5)	(5.7)	(7.3)	(11.2)
Stock scrap	(1.0)	(1.1)	(0.7)	(2.0)	(0.9)
Production expenses	(116.6)	(106.4)	(137.3)	(222.9)	(271.3)

1) Comparative figures restated as penalties and gas purchases previously deducted from revenue were reclassified to production expenses. No impact on net result. Further details are disclosed in Note 2 of the Group's Q4 2025 report.

Field operating cost for the second quarter, directly attributable to BlueNord's oil and gas production, totalled USD 99.3 million. This compares with USD 87.5 million in the previous quarter and the increase is mainly due to maintenance work in connection with the planned shutdowns.

The field operating cost equates to USD 29.3 per boe produced during the second quarter, compared to USD 22.6 per boe in the previous quarter. Lifting cost per boe came to USD 20.3, higher than the prior quarter at USD 15.0. The increase is due to the above mentioned increased opex together with reduced production as due in large part to the planned shutdown. Normalised lifting cost of USD 15 per boe when adjusting for the additional circa USD 6 million for the shutdown and reflecting a normalised production level.

Field operating cost amounted to USD 186.7 million in the first half of 2026 compared to USD 193.4 million for the same period last year. The decrease compared to last year was mainly driven by lower well workovers activity on Dan and Halfdan fields.

When adjusted for gas purchases and fees, penalties, concept studies, insurance and changes in stock and oil inventory, total production expenses amounted to USD 222.9 million, compared to USD 271.3 million in the first half of 2025. The further reduction mainly reflects lower gas purchases and fees and penalties related to Tyra production, driven by a more stable production performance during the first half of 2026. The change in inventory movements partially offset this increase, as the first half of 2026 included a charge related to changes in oil inventories, whereas the corresponding period in 2025 benefited from a reduction in oil inventory cost.

The field operating cost equates to USD 25.7 per boe produced during the first half of 2026 compared to USD 31.6 per boe in the same period last year. Lifting cost per boe came to USD 17.5, lower than the prior half year at USD 23.1, adjusting for well workovers this amounts to USD 19.4 and USD 17.7 respectively. The decrease is due to the above mentioned decreased opex together with increased production.

4 Financial income and expenses

Financial income

USD million	Q2 2026	Q1 2026	Q2 2025	YTD 2026	YTD 2025
Total interest income	1.1	0.6	2.3	1.7	5.3
Change in fair value of embedded derivatives ¹	-	-	26.2	-	39.6
Change in value adjustment amortised cost RBL	-	2.8	-	2.8	-
Foreign exchange gains	1.4	(0.8)	6.5	0.6	10.4
Other financial income	-	0.0	-	0.0	-
Total other financial income	1.4	2.0	32.7	3.4	50.0

Financial expenses

USD million	Q2 2026	Q1 2026	Q2 2025	YTD 2026	YTD 2025
Interest expenses current liabilities	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.2)
Interest expense from bond loans	(8.3)	(7.7)	(16.5)	(16.0)	(32.7)
Interest expense from bank debt	(17.4)	(19.7)	(20.9)	(37.1)	(43.4)
Total interest expenses	(25.7)	(27.4)	(37.4)	(53.1)	(76.3)
Utilisation of derivatives, ineffective part	(6.6)	-	-	(6.6)	-
Unrealised gain/(loss) derivatives	61.5	(84.4)	-	(22.9)	-
Accretion expense related to asset retirement obligations	(13.4)	(13.4)	(13.3)	(26.9)	(26.5)
Extinguishment of bond loans	(33.8)	-	(35.7)	(33.8)	(35.7)
Foreign exchange losses	(0.6)	(0.7)	(8.9)	(1.3)	(14.0)
Other financial expenses	(0.7)	(0.7)	(0.6)	(1.3)	(1.3)
Total other financial expenses	6.3	(99.2)	(58.5)	(92.9)	(77.5)
Net financial items	(16.9)	(124.0)	(60.8)	(140.9)	(98.5)

- 1) Fair value adjustment of embedded derivatives of BNOR15 convertible bonds. In June 2025, the convertible bond BNOR15 was extinguished, including the derecognition of the associated embedded derivative. The bond was fully redeemed on 1 August 2025.

5 Tax

Tax rates

Producers of oil and gas on the Danish continental shelf are subject to the hydrocarbon tax regime governed by the Danish Hydrocarbon Tax Act (kulbrinteskatteloven) under which, income derived from the sale of oil and gas is taxed at an elevated 64%. Any income deriving from other activities than first-time sales of hydrocarbons is taxed at the ordinary corporate income rate of currently 22%. The 64% effective tax rate is derived from the sum of a special corporate tax of 25% applicable to upstream oil and gas activities (Chapter 2) and a special hydrocarbon tax of 52% levied on profits from the exploration and extraction of oil and gas (Chapter 3A), in which the 25% tax is deductible in the hydrocarbon tax calculation. When calculating the 52% tax, the Company is allowed to deduct an uplift (i.e. increased depreciation basis for tax purposes) of 30% of the investments in property, plant and equipment over a period of six years. Through an agreement from 2017, licence holders on the Danish continental shelf have had the possibility of applying temporary new rules whereby the Company will have the possibility of increased uplift by 9% and accelerated depreciation during the period from 2017 to 2025. At the same time, an additional tax was introduced which will materialise from 2022 through 2037 if average Brent the oil price for the year exceeds USD 75.0 (2017 prices inflated by 2 pct. per year). The accumulated additional tax in the years 2022 through 2037 cannot exceed the benefit received in previous years related to the increased uplift and accelerated depreciation. The additional tax is accounted for in the year the oil price exceeds the thresholds

Tax expense

USD million

Income tax in profit/loss (Danish corporate income tax and hydrocarbon tax)	Q2 2026	Q1 2026	Q2 2025	YTD 2026	YTD 2025
Current tax	(2.9)	(0.3)	(11.6)	(3.2)	(11.9)
Current tax, prior year	(47.0)	-	-	(47.0)	-
Current tax	(49.9)	(0.3)	(11.6)	(50.2)	(11.9)
Deferred tax	(52.3)	(7.2)	22.4	(59.6)	43.6
Deferred tax, prior year	59.2	-	-	59.2	-
Deferred tax	6.8	(7.2)	22.4	(0.4)	43.6
Tax (expense)/ income	(43.1)	(7.6)	10.8	(50.7)	31.7

Income tax in profit/loss is solely derived from the Group's activities on the Danish continental shelf, of which the major part is subject to the elevated 64% hydrocarbon tax.

Tax (expense)/income related to OCI

Cash flow hedges	(166.8)	304.0	(8.0)	137.2	(47.7)
Tax (expense)/income related to OCI	(166.8)	304.0	(8.0)	137.2	(47.7)

The main driver of the movement in deferred tax in the current quarter is the revaluation of tax losses denominated in DKK. IFRS requires the balance to be revalued based on the period end exchange rate. Prior year adjustments on current and deferred tax relate to potential or actual adjustments of hydrocarbon tax returns for earlier years.

Income tax on OCI is related to the derivatives designated in cash flow hedges. To the extent derivatives are associated with the sale of oil and gas, result from cash flow hedges is subject to 64% hydrocarbon tax.

	Hydrocarbon tax 64%		Corporate tax 22%		
Reconciliation of nominal to actual tax rate:	Q2 2026		Q2 2026		In total
Result before tax	85.9		(23.8)		62.2
Expected tax on profit before tax	55.0	64%	(5.2)	22%	49.8
Tax effect of:					
Prior year adjustment	(20.5)	-24%	8.3	-35%	(12.2)
Currency changes to tax losses carried forward in DKK ¹	(1.2)	-1%	-	0%	(1.2)
Investment uplift on capex projects ²	(4.8)	-6%	-	0%	(4.8)
Interest limitation	3.8	4%	-	0%	3.8
No recognition of tax assets in Norway and UK	-	0%	7.8	-33%	7.8
Tax expense (income) in profit/loss	32.2	38%	10.9	-46%	43.1

	YTD 2026		YTD 2026		In total
Result before tax	82.4		(22.0)		60.4
Expected tax on profit before tax	52.7	64%	(4.8)	22%	47.9
Tax effect of:					
Prior year adjustment	(20.5)	-25%	8.3	-38%	(12.2)
Currency changes to tax losses carried forward in DKK ¹	5.8	7%	-	0%	5.8
Investment uplift on capex projects ²	(13.3)	-16%	-	0%	(13.3)
Interest limitation	15.1	18%	-	0%	15.1
No recognition of tax assets in Norway and UK	-	0%	7.3	-33%	7.3
Tax expense (income) in profit/loss	39.9	48%	10.8	-49%	50.7

	Q2 2026		Q2 2026		In total
OCI before tax	260.7		0.5		261.1
Expected tax on OCI before tax	(166.8)	64%	(0.1)	22%	(166.9)
Tax effect of:					
Non-taxable currency translation adjustment	-		0.1		0.1
Tax in OCI	(166.8)	64%	-	22%	(166.8)

	YTD 2026		YTD 2026		In total
OCI before tax	(214.3)		(0.8)		(215.1)
Expected tax on OCI before tax	137.2	64%	0.2	22%	137.3
Tax effect of:					
Non-taxable currency translation adjustment	-		(0.2)		(0.2)
Tax in OCI	137.2	64%	0.0	22%	137.2

1) Impact of changes in USD/DKK exchange rate on loss carried forward as the tax losses are carried forward in DKK.

2) The tax cost in the hydrocarbon tax regime is positively impacted by the 39% investment uplift on the Tyra Redevelopment project.

Current income tax receivables/(payables)	30.06.2026	31.03.2026	31.12.2025	30.06.2025
Corporate tax 22% (Denmark)	(19.8)	(0.1)	0.2	0.5
Hydrocarbon tax (Denmark)	(0.5)	(35.0)	(50.9)	14.2
Hydrocarbon tax for prior years (Denmark)	(100.1)	(21.1)	(21.1)	(8.6)
Tax receivables/(payables)	(120.4)	(56.3)	(71.8)	6.1

Current income taxes for current and prior periods are measured at the amount that is expected to be paid to or be refunded from the tax authorities, as at the balance sheet date. Due to the complexity in the legislative framework and the limited amount of guidance from relevant case law, the measurement of taxable profits within the oil and gas industry is associated with some degree of uncertainty. Uncertain tax liabilities are recognised with the probable value if their probability is more likely than not. Tax payables of USD 120.6 million, which includes USD 13.5 million payable for 2025 and 2026, USD 47.1 for prior years and 59.9 million in provision for uncertain tax positions. The decrease in current year payables compared to Q1 2026 is due to a prepayment made for 2026 and unrealised losses on oil and gas hedges as well as adjustment for 2025 tax.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is measured at the amount that is expected to result in taxes due to temporary differences and the value of tax losses.

The recognised deferred tax asset is allocated to the following balance sheet items, all pertaining to the Group's activities on the Danish continental shelf:

USD million		Effect recognised in P&L	Effect recognised in OCI	
Deferred tax and deferred tax asset	31.03.2026			30.06.2026
Property, plant and equipment	992.0	6.5		998.6
Intangible assets, licences	18.9	(21.7)		(2.8)
Inventories and receivables	23.7	5.4		29.1
Asset retirement obligation (ARO)	(805.1)	(16.1)		(821.2)
Other assets and liabilities	(6.9)	(0.2)		(7.1)
Tax loss carryforward, corporate tax (22%)	-	-	-	-
Tax loss carryforward, chapter 2 tax (25%)	(0.2)	113.1	(118.8)	(5.8)
Tax loss carryforward, chapter 3a tax (52%)	(389.0)	(86.6)	(18.4)	(494.0)
Deferred tax asset, net	(166.4)	0.4	(137.2)	(303.2)

6 Earnings per share

Earnings per share are calculated by dividing the profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the parent company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue during the period.

USD million	Q2 2026	Q1 2026	Q2 2025	YTD 2026	YTD 2025
Net result for the period	19.1	(9.3)	18.6	9.7	37.2
Preference dividends on hybrid capital	(9.0)	(9.0)	-	(17.0)	-
Profit (loss) from operations attributable to ordinary shareholders	10.1	(18.3)	18.6	(7.3)	37.2
Profit (loss) from operations basis for fully diluted shareholders	10.1	(18.3)	18.6	(7.3)	37.2
Number of shares outstanding at the beginning of the period	25,567,202	25,567,202	26,498,640	25,567,202	26,498,640
Number of shares outstanding at the end of the period	25,567,202	25,567,202	26,498,640	25,567,202	26,498,640
Weighted average number of shares (basic)	25,567,202	25,567,202	26,498,640	25,567,202	26,498,640
Adjustment for potential LTI shares	65,130	-	-	65,130	-
Weighted average number of shares (diluted)	25,632,332	25,567,202	26,498,640	25,632,332	26,498,640
Earnings per share in USD	0.4	(0.7)	0.7	(0.3)	1.4
Earnings per share in USD diluted	0.4	(0.7)	0.7	(0.3)	1.4

7 Intangible assets

USD million	Capitalised exploration expenditures	Licence	Total
Book value 31.12.25	1.9	133.5	135.5
Acquisition costs 31.12.25	1.9	186.0	187.9
Acquisition costs 31.03.26	1.9	186.0	187.9
Depreciation and write-downs 31.12.25	-	(52.5)	(52.5)
Depreciation/write-down/amortisation	-	(2.7)	(2.7)
Depreciation and write-downs 31.03.26	-	(55.2)	(55.2)
Book value 31.03.26	1.9	130.8	132.7
Acquisition costs 31.03.26	1.9	186.0	187.9
Acquisition costs 30.06.26	1.9	186.0	187.9
Depreciation and write-downs 31.03.26	-	(55.2)	(55.2)
Depreciation/write-down/amortisation	-	(2.4)	(2.4)
Depreciation and write-downs 30.06.26	-	(57.6)	(57.6)
Book value 30.06.26	1.9	128.4	130.3

8 Property, plant and equipment

USD million	Asset under construction	Production facilities	Other assets	Total
Book value 31.12.25	48.3	2,499.2	3.4	2,550.9
Acquisition costs 31.12.25	48.3	3,352.1	5.5	3,405.9
Additions	1.0	(3.3)	0.0	(2.3)
Currency translation adjustment	-	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.1)
Acquisition costs 31.03.26	49.3	3,348.7	5.4	3,403.4
Depreciation and write-downs 31.12.25	-	(852.8)	(2.1)	(854.9)
Depreciation	-	(70.5)	(0.1)	(70.5)
Depreciation of capitalized borrowing cost	-	(5.6)	-	(5.6)
Currency translation adjustment	-	0.0	0.0	0.0
Depreciation and write-downs 31.03.26	-	(928.9)	(2.1)	(931.0)
Book value 31.03.26	49.3	2,419.8	3.3	2,472.4
Acquisition costs 31.03.26	49.3	3,348.7	5.4	3,403.4
Moved from AUC to production facilities	(1.3)	1.3	-	-
Additions	3.2	7.8	0.0	11.0
Currency translation adjustment	-	0.0	0.0	0.0
Acquisition costs 30.06.26	51.2	3,357.8	5.5	3,414.5
Depreciation and write-downs 31.03.26	-	(928.9)	(2.1)	(931.0)
Depreciation	-	(60.3)	(0.0)	(60.4)
Depreciation of capitalized borrowing cost	-	(4.8)	-	(4.8)
Currency translation adjustment	-	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Depreciation and write-downs 30.06.26	-	(994.0)	(2.2)	(996.2)
Book value 30.06.26	51.2	2,363.8	3.3	2,418.3

The Group identifies two cash-generating units (CGU), the DUC assets as a whole and the CarbonCuts business unit. The Group has not identified any impairment triggers in second quarter or half year 2026 related to property, plant and equipment. See note 12 Impairments in the Annual Report 2025 for the accounting policies related to impairment of non-financial assets.

9 Trade receivables and other current assets

USD million	30.06.2026	31.03.2026	31.12.2025	30.06.2025
Trade receivables	67.8	155.2	60.9	88.5
Under-lift of oil/NGL	-	1.1	6.1	-
Prepayments	9.9	14.9	19.1	13.6
Other receivables	4.2	0.7	21.2	1.7
Total trade receivables and other current receivables	81.9	171.9	107.3	103.8

10 Inventories

USD million	30.06.2026	31.03.2026	31.12.2025	30.06.2025
Product inventory, oil	22.4	20.9	22.3	20.9
Other stock (spares & consumables)	44.1	44.6	45.5	41.3
Total inventories	66.5	65.5	67.8	62.2

11 Restricted bank accounts, cash and cash equivalents

USD million	30.06.2026	31.03.2026	31.12.2025	30.06.2025
Non-current assets				
Restricted bank deposits pledged as security for abandonment obligation related to Nini/Cecilie	68.7	68.2	69.7	67.9
Total non-current restricted bank deposits	68.7	68.2	69.7	67.9
Current assets				
Unrestricted cash and cash equivalents	209.7	109.6	142.7	448.3
Restricted bank deposits ¹⁾	-	-	0.1	0.0
Total current cash and cash equivalents	209.7	109.6	142.8	448.4
Total bank deposits	278.4	177.7	212.5	516.3

1) Tax Withholding Account.

12 Hybrid capital

In July 2025 the Company successfully issued a new USD 300 million subordinated callable hybrid bond with maturity in July 2085. The hybrid bond carries a fixed interest rate of 12.0% per annum, payable semi-annually. The BNOR17 will have the first call at 100% of its nominal value and a coupon step-up of 5 percentage points after 4.5 years, resulting in a new fixed rate of 17%. BlueNord has the right to defer coupon payments indefinitely, even after principal repayment, but must pay any deferred coupons before declaring ordinary dividends.

Due to the long maturity and the right to defer coupon payments, the hybrid bond is classified as a compound financial instrument, with the equity component representing nearly the entire value. The liability component is calculated as the present value of the maturity payment in 2085, and because the debt component is immaterial, fees are allocated entirely to equity. Coupon payments, when made, will be recognised as a deduction from equity, similar to ordinary dividends, with the related income tax effect recognised as a reduction of income tax expense in profit or loss. The unwind of the discounting effect of the liability component will be expensed as interest (accretion).

The hybrid bond replaced the convertible bond BNOR15, preserving the Group's financial flexibility and eliminating the potential equity dilution associated with BNOR15's mandatory conversion.

Maturity	2085
Type	Subordinated
Financial classification	Equity (99.7%)
Notional amount	USD 300 million
Issued	10.07.2025
Maturing	10.07.2085
Quoting in	Oslo
First redemption at par	10.01.2030
Coupon	12% fixed rate
Coupon step-up from 10.01.2030	5% fixed rate
Deferral of interest payment	Optional

USD million	Equity	Debt	Total
Balance as of 31.12.25	302.8	1.0	303.8
Profit allocated to Hybrid owners	18.0	-	18.0
Accretion	-	0.0	0.0
Interest paid classified as dividend	(18.0)	-	(18.0)
Balance as of 30.06.26	302.8	1.0	303.8

In 2025, USD 17.0 million was allocated to hybrid bond owners of the profit, reflecting the period from issuance on 10 July 2025 to 31 December 2025. A semi-annual hybrid coupon of USD 18.0 million was paid in January 2026. The difference between the amount allocated of the profit and the cash payment relates to the period from 1 to 10 January 2026 and has been recognised directly in equity.

For each quarter in 2026, an amount of USD 9.0 million has been allocated to hybrid bond owners, reflecting the discretionary coupon for the period. In Q1 2026 nothing was allocated to hybrid bond owners, this is corrected in Q2 2026. Accordingly, the equity component of the hybrid capital changed only as a result of the coupon payment and the allocation made in the second and first quarter, while the liability component increased due to the accretion of the discount recognised as interest expense.

13 Borrowings

USD million	30.06.2026		31.03.2026		31.12.2025		30.06.2025	
	Principal amount	Book value	Principal amount	Book value	Principal amount	Book value	Principal amount	Book value
BNOR16 senior unsecured bond ¹	-	-	300.0	298.9	300.0	305.5	300.0	304.5
BNOR18 senior unsecured bond ²	400.0	394.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total non-current bonds	400.0	394.4	300.0	298.9	300.0	305.5	300.0	304.5
Reserve-based lending facility ³	725.0	678.8	800.0	752.2	800.0	763.5	880.0	838.9
Total non-current debt	725.0	678.8	800.0	752.2	800.0	763.5	880.0	838.9
Redemption of BNOR15 convertible bond ⁴⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	256.9	331.7
Total current debt	-	-	-	-	-	-	256.9	331.7
Total borrowings	1,125.0	1,073.3	1,100.0	1,051.1	1,100.0	1,068.9	1,436.9	1,475.1

Note: Book values reported on the basis of amortised cost for BNOR18, BNOR16, the reserve-based lending facility and the convertible bond loan element of BNOR15 (redeemed July 2025).

- 1) The Company issued a senior unsecured bond of USD 300 million on 2 July 2024, with a maturity in July 2029. The bond carries an interest rate of 9.5% per annum, payable semi-annually. The BNOR16 bond was used to redeem the BNOR14 bond and for general corporate purposes. In May 2026, the Company exercised the call option to redeem all outstanding bonds in accordance with the Bond Terms. The BNOR16 bond was repaid at a price equal to the Make Whole Amount, corresponding to 108.69889% of the nominal amount plus accrued interest. The record date was 20 May 2026 and the settlement date was 22 May 2026. Upon redemption, the bond was derecognised in accordance with IFRS 9 Financial Instruments. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability at the redemption date and the consideration paid, including the make-whole premium and accrued interest, was recognised in finance costs in the statement of profit or loss. Following the redemption, the Company has no outstanding balance related to the BNOR16 bond at the end of the reporting period.
- 2) In May 2026, the Company issued BNOR18, a 5-year senior unsecured bond of USD 400 million, with maturity in May 2031. The bond carries an interest rate of 7.875% per annum, payable semi-annually. The net proceeds from the bond issue were used to redeem the BNOR16 bond and to repay USD 75 million of the outstanding drawings under the reserve-based lending facility, with the remaining proceeds used for general corporate purposes. The bond is recognised at amortised cost using the effective interest method in accordance with IFRS 9.
- 3) The Company has a reserve-based lending ("RBL") facility with a total commitment of USD 1.4 billion. The facility comprises USD 1.15 billion for loan drawdowns and USD 250 million for letters of credit issuance. Interest is accrued on the drawn loan amount at an interest rate equal to SOFR plus a margin of 4.0% per annum. In February 2026, the facility's maturity was extended from December 2029 to December 2031. Amortisation will begin in December 2028, and there is an accordion option up to USD 400 million. The interest margin remains unchanged. During the second quarter of 2026, the Company repaid USD 75 million of the outstanding loan drawdowns, using net proceeds from the BNOR18 bond issue. As at 30 June 2026, outstanding loan drawdowns amounted to USD 725 million and outstanding letters of credit amounted to USD 200 million.
- 4) The Company issued a convertible bond loan of USD 207.6 million in December 2022, with a five-year tenor and a conversion to equity or cash settlement after three years (31 December 2025). BNOR15 is made up of a transfer from BNOR13 of USD 151.4 million plus additional compensation bonds of USD 56.2 million. The bondholders were granted a right to convert the bond into new shares in the Company by way of set-off against the claim on the Company. The bond carried an interest rate of 8% per annum on a payment-in-kind basis, with an alternative option for the Company to pay cash interest at 6% per annum, payable semi-annually. The conversion price of USD 51.4307 per share. In June 2025, the Company entered into a repurchase agreement with the BNOR15 bondholders where the Company irrevocably undertook to repurchase BNOR15. The convertible bond was extinguished, along with the associated embedded derivative. The bond was fully redeemed on 1 August 2025.

**Payment structure (USD million)
at 30.06.2026**

Year	BNOR18¹	Reserve-based lending facility²	Total
Interest rate	7.875%	SOFR	
2026	15.8	33.7	49.5
2027	31.5	66.9	98.4
2028	31.5	69.8	101.3
2029	31.5	134.6	166.1
2030	31.5	378.1	409.6
2031	415.8	351.0	766.8
Total	557.5	1,034.2	1,591.7

1) BNOR18 carries an interest rate of 7.875% per annum, payable semi-annually.

2) RBL interest payments include drawn, undrawn and letter of credit utilisation fees. There are no active interest rate hedges to date.

14 Trade payables and other current liabilities

USD million	30.06.2026	31.03.2026	31.12.2025	30.06.2025
Trade payable	0.7	1.6	14.8	0.9
Liabilities to operator	42.3	33.2	19.9	37.6
Over-lift of oil/NGL	0.4	-	-	1.7
Accrued interest	0.2	0.2	0.5	1.6
Salary accruals	1.9	3.8	3.1	1.6
Public duties payable	17.0	10.8	18.7	8.8
Other current liabilities	53.5	62.9	35.7	41.5
Total trade payables and other current liabilities	115.9	112.3	92.7	93.8

15 Financial instruments

15.1 Fair value hierarchy

The table below analyses financial instruments carried at fair value, by valuation method.

The different levels have been defined as follows:

Level 1 Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2 Inputs other than quoted prices included within level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.

Level 3 Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data.

On 30.06.2026

USD million	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
– Derivative instruments price hedge	-	14.2	-	14.2
– Derivative instruments EUA	-	2.9	-	2.9
Hedging instruments at fair value				
– Derivative instruments price hedge	-	10.5	-	10.5
Total assets	-	27.6	-	27.6
Liabilities				
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss				
– Derivative instruments price hedge	-	31.3	-	31.3
– Derivative instruments EUA	-	0.0	-	0.0
Hedging instruments at fair value				
– Derivative instruments price hedge	-	123.1	-	123.1
Total liabilities	-	154.4	-	154.4

15.2 Financial instruments by category

On 30.06.2026 USD million	Financial instruments at amortised cost	Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	Hedging instruments at fair value	Total
Assets				
Derivative instruments EUA	-	2.9	-	2.9
Derivative instruments price hedge	-	14.2	10.5	24.6
Trade receivables and other current assets	81.9	-	-	81.9
Restricted bank deposits	68.7	-	-	68.7
Cash and cash equivalents	209.7	-	-	209.7
Total assets	360.3	17.1	10.5	387.8
Liabilities				
Derivative instruments EUA	-	0.0	-	0.0
Derivative instruments price hedge	-	31.3	123.1	154.4
Subordinated hybrid bond loan	1.0	-	-	1.0
Senior unsecured bond loan	394.4	-	-	394.4
Reserve-based lending facility	678.8	-	-	678.8
Trade payables and other current liabilities	115.9	-	-	115.9
Total liabilities	1,190.2	31.3	123.1	1,344.6

15.3 Financial instruments – fair values

Set out below is a comparison of the carrying amounts and fair value of financial instruments on 30 Jun 2026:

USD million	Total amount outstanding ¹	Carrying Amount	Fair Value
Financial assets			
Derivative instruments EUA		2.9	2.9
Derivative instruments price hedge		24.6	24.6
Trade receivables and other current assets		81.9	81.9
Restricted bank deposits		68.7	68.7
Cash and cash equivalents		209.7	209.7
Total		387.8	387.8
Financial liabilities			
Derivative instruments EUA		0.0	0.0
Derivative instruments price hedge		154.4	154.4
Subordinated hybrid bond loan ²		1.0	1.0
Senior unsecured bond loan	400.0	394.4	400.0
Reserve-based lending facility	725.0	678.8	725.0
Trade payables and other current liabilities		115.9	115.9
Total	1,125.0	1,344.6	1,396.4

1) Total amount outstanding on the bonds and under the RBL facility.

2) BNOR 17 is classified as a compound financial instrument with equity and debt components, please see note 12 Hybrid Capital for more information.

The RBL facility is measured at amortised cost. Transaction costs are deducted from the amount initially recognised and are expensed over the period during which the debt is outstanding under the effective interest method. The capital outstanding is USD 800 million as per Q2 2026.

15.4 Hedging

The Group actively seeks to reduce the market-related risks it is exposed to including, (i) commodity prices, (ii) market-linked floating interest rates and (iii) foreign exchange rates.

The Company has a rolling hedge requirement under its newly refinanced RBL facility based on a minimum level of production corresponding to the RBL's production forecast. The requirement is for the following volumes and time periods: (i) Oil: Year 1 at 50% and Year 2 at 40%; (ii) Gas: Season 1 at 50%, Season 2 at 50%, Season 3 at 40% and Season 4 at 20% (seasons being the ensuing six-month seasons, with a season being October to March or April to September). Currently all the Company's commodity price hedging arrangements are a combination of fixed-price and option-based derivative instruments.

No foreign exchange and interest hedges in place at the quarter end. The Company will continue to assess the need for these hedging considerations as part of its ongoing financial risk management strategy. As part of the Company's compliance obligations under the EU Emissions Trading System (EU ETS), the Company is required to purchase EU Allowances (EUAs) to cover its carbon emissions. In line with its risk management policy, the Company has also entered into EUA-related derivative instruments, to hedge a portion of its expected future EUA purchase requirements.

In Q1 2026, the Group entered into additional derivative financial instruments above the RBL minimum requirement. These were executed to take advantage of favourable market conditions and to protect against price decreases. As certain instruments do not qualify for hedge accounting, they are measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Hedge accounting is applied to the Company's hedging arrangements when eligibility criteria are met. To the extent more than 100% of the market-related risk is hedged, the portion above 100% is considered ineffective, and the value adjustment

is treated as a financial item in the Income Statement. In Q2 2026, all of the Company's arrangements in relation to commodity prices were effective. Time value related to commodity hedging arrangements is considered insignificant and generally the valuation of the instruments does not take into consideration the time value.

	Maturity						Total
As of 30 June 2026	Less than 1 month	1 to 3 months	3 to 6 months	6 to 9 months	9 to 12 months	More than 12 months	
Commodity forward sales contracts oil:							
Notional quantity (in mbbbl)		360.0	360.0	135.0	135.0	270.0	1,260.0
Notional amount (in USD million per bbl)		25.3	25.3	8.4	8.4	17.0	84.5
Average hedged sales price (in USD per bbl)		70.3	70.3	62.5	62.5	62.9	67.0
Commodity forward sales contracts gas:							
Notional quantity (in mMWh)		1,350.0	1,365.0	1,365.0	1,331.3	3,821.3	9,232.5
Notional amount (in EUR million per MWh)		43.6	47.2	47.2	39.3	110.9	288.2
Average hedged sales price (in EUR per MWh)		32.3	34.6	34.6	29.5	29.0	31.2
Commodity zero cost collar contracts oil:							
Notional quantity (in mbbbl) ¹		1,110.0	1,110.0	1,185.0	1,185.0	5,490.0	10,080.0
Average hedged price - floor (in USD per bbl)		64.8	64.8	64.5	64.5	64.8	64.7
Average hedged price - ceiling (in USD per bbl)		74.9	74.9	74.9	74.9	73.7	74.2
Commodity collar contracts gas:							
Notional quantity (in mMWh)		1,005.0	1,020.0	1,020.0	645.0	3,045.0	6,735.0
Average hedged price - floor (in EUR per MWh)		34.5	31.1	31.1	27.9	26.3	29.1
Average hedged price - ceiling (in EUR per MWh)		47.0	44.2	44.2	34.8	33.6	38.9
Oil commodity put contracts:							
Notional quantity (in mbbbl)		600.0	600.0				1,200.0
Notional amount (in USD million per bbl)		42.5	42.5				85.1
Average hedged sales price (in USD per bbl)		70.9	70.9				70.9
Gas commodity put contracts:							
Notional quantity (in mMWh)		900.0	900.0				1,800.0
Notional amount (in EUR million per MWh)		33.9	34.4				68.3
Average hedged sales price (in EUR per MWh)		37.6	38.3				37.9

1) Of which 1,710 mbbbl oil and 1,800 mMWh for gas do not qualify for hedge accounting and are therefore measured at fair value through profit or loss. Swaptions and short puts are not included in the table.

16 Asset retirement obligations

USD million	2026 Q2	2026 Q1	2025 01.01.-31.12.
Provisions as of beginning of period	1,360.7	1,349.3	1,122.1
Provisions and change of estimates	0.6	(1.5)	178.3
Accretion expense	13.4	13.4	53.0
Incurred removal cost	(0.4)	(0.4)	(4.5)
Currency translation adjustment	0.0	(0.1)	0.3
Total provisions made for asset retirement obligations	1,374.3	1,360.7	1,349.3
Breakdown of short-term and long-term asset retirement obligations			
Short-term	19.3	12.3	5.3
Long-term	1,355.0	1,348.4	1,344.0
Total provisions for asset retirement obligations	1,374.3	1,360.7	1,349.3

The balance as per 30 June 2026 is USD 1,301.2 million for DUC, USD 68.7 million for Nini/Cecilie, USD 1.6 million for Lulita (non-DUC share) and USD 2.8 million for Tyra F-3 pipeline.

Provisions for asset retirement obligations represent the future expected costs to decommission and remove equipment and production facilities. These estimates are calculated in compliance with the Petroleum Activities Act and applicable international regulations and guidelines.

The calculations incorporate an assumed inflation rate of 2.0% and a nominal pre-tax risk-free discount rate of 4.2%. The abandonment estimates are based on the annual decommissioning cost forecast and budget under the DUC partnership.

These projections remain subject to uncertainties, including fluctuations in commodity prices, developments in CO₂ emissions costs, and assessments of field recovery potential.

17 Subsequent events

The Company has not identified any events with significant accounting impacts that have occurred between the end of the reporting period and the date of this report.

Information



04



Alternative Performance Measures

BlueNord chooses to disclose Alternative Performance Measures as part of its financial reporting as a supplement to the financial statements prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards. This information is provided as a useful supplemental information to investors, security analysts and other stakeholders to provide an enhanced insight into the financial development of BlueNord's business operations and to improve comparability between periods.

EBITDA Earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation, depletion, amortisation and impairments. EBITDA assists in comparing performance on a consistent basis without regard to depreciation and amortisation, which can vary significantly depending on accounting methods or non-operating factors and provides a more complete and comprehensive analysis of our operating performance relative to other companies.

Adjusted EBITDA (Adj. EBITDA) is EBITDA modified to exclude non-recurring events and transactions not directly related to the operational results for the period. This includes, but is not limited to, restructuring costs, fair value adjustments related to the share-options programme, and non-payment insurance costs associated with the DUC acquisition.

USD million	Q2 2026	Q1 2026	Q2 2025	YTD 2026	YTD 2025
EBITDA	146.8	201.3	133.3	348.0	212.8
Extraordinary gas penalties ¹	-	-	8.9	-	19.4
Non-payment insurance	1.6	1.6	1.5	3.2	3.0
Restructuring cost ²	-	-	1.6	-	1.6
Adj. EBITDA	148.4	202.9	145.3	351.2	236.9

1) Upstream and downstream gas penalties related to Tyra start-up. From 2026 this is not included as extraordinary cost.

Cash flow from operating activities before tax is defined as Net Cash flow from operating activities excluding tax payments.

USD million	Q2 2026	Q1 2026	Q2 2025	YTD 2026	YTD 2025
Cash flow from operating activities before tax	250.6	156.8	71.2	407.4	141.1
Tax (paid)/received	(1.4)	(15.9)	(1.6)	(17.3)	(16.6)
Net cash flow from operating activities	249.2	140.9	69.6	390.1	124.5

Interest-bearing debt defined as the book value of the current and non-current interest-bearing debt.

USD million	30.06.2026	31.03.2026	31.12.2025	30.06.2025
Redemption of convertible bond loan	-	-	-	(331.7)
Senior unsecured bond loan	(394.4)	(298.9)	(305.5)	(304.5)
Reserve-based lending facility	(678.8)	(752.2)	(763.5)	(838.9)
Interest-bearing debt	(1,073.3)	(1,051.1)	(1,068.9)	(1,475.1)

Alternative Performance Measures

Net interest-bearing debt is defined by BlueNord as cash and cash equivalents reduced by current and non-current interest-bearing debt. The RBL facility and bond loans are included in the calculation with the total amount outstanding and not the amortised cost including transaction cost. **Net interest-bearing debt as per debt covenant** is defined by BlueNord as net interest-bearing debt adjusted for convertible bond loans and letters of credit issued.

USD million	30.06.2026	31.03.2026	31.12.2025	30.06.2025
Cash and cash equivalents	209.7	109.6	142.7	448.3
Redemption of convertible bond loan	-	-	-	(331.7)
Senior unsecured bond loan	(400.0)	(300.0)	(300.0)	(300.0)
Reserve-based lending facility	(725.0)	(800.0)	(800.0)	(880.0)
Net interest-bearing debt	(915.3)	(990.4)	(957.3)	(1,063.4)
Adjustment for convertible bond loans	-	-	-	331.7
Include issued letters of credit	(200.0)	(200.0)	(200.0)	(200.0)
Net interest-bearing debt as per debt covenant	(1,115.3)	(1,190.4)	(1,157.3)	(931.7)

Appendix

Dan hub

Key figures	Unit	Q2 2026 ¹	Q1 2026	Q2 2025	YTD 2026 ¹	YTD 2025
Dan	mboepd	5.4	5.6	5.5	5.5	5.9
Kraka	mboepd	0.0	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.5
Operational efficiency ²	%	81.1 %	87.5 %	79.5 %	84.4 %	79.5 %

Gorm hub

Key figures	Unit	Q2 2026 ¹	Q1 2026	Q2 2025	YTD 2026 ¹	YTD 2025
Gorm	mboepd	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.9	0.5
Rolf	mboepd	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Skjold	mboepd	2.1	3.2	3.6	2.6	3.1
Operational efficiency ²	%	66.0 %	86.7 %	83.4 %	76.6 %	68.0 %

Halfdan hub

Key figures	Unit	Q2 2026 ¹	Q1 2026	Q2 2025	YTD 2026 ¹	YTD 2025
Halfdan	mboepd	9.4	9.5	10.6	9.4	10.9
Operational efficiency ²	%	91.7 %	93.7 %	92.7 %	92.7 %	90.5 %

Tyra hub

Key figures	Unit	Q2 2026 ¹	Q1 2026	Q2 2025	YTD 2026 ¹	YTD 2025
Tyra	mboepd	8.5	9.8	5.0	9.2	3.6
Harald	mboepd	6.2	7.2	7.2	6.7	5.8
Roar	mboepd	1.0	1.3	1.2	1.1	0.9
Valdemar	mboepd	3.5	4.7	3.4	4.1	2.4
Operational efficiency ²	%	66.9 %	79.7 %	58.7 %	79.2 %	54.1 %

1) Includes estimated production and operating efficiency for the last days in June, will be updated with actuals in Q3 2026.

2) Operational efficiency is calculated as: delivered production / (delivered production + planned shortfalls + unplanned shortfalls).

Information about BlueNord

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Financial Calendar

28 October 2026	Q3 2026 Report
17 February 2027	Q4 2026 Report
22 April 2027	Annual Report 2026

Board of Directors

Glen Ole Rødland	Chair of the Board
Peter Coleman	
Kristin Færøvik	
Elisabeth Proust	
Jann Brown	
Christian Bækken	

Management

Euan Shirlaw	Chief Executive Officer
Jacqueline Lindmark Boye	Chief Financial Officer
Miriam Jager Lykke	Chief Operating Officer
Cathrine Torgersen	Chief Corporate Affairs Officer

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Annual Reports

Annual reports for BlueNord are available on www.bluenord.com

Quarterly publications

Quarterly reports and supplementary information for investors and analysts are available on www.bluenord.com. The publications can be ordered by e-mailing cathrine.torgersen@bluenord.com.

News Releases

In order to receive news releases from BlueNord, please register on www.bluenord.com or e-mail cathrine.torgersen@bluenord.com.



Annual Report and Accounts 2023

Strategic Report
1-52

Governance Report
53-71

Financial Report
72-154

Introduction

BlueNord is providing Europe with the energy it needs today, tomorrow, and in the net-zero future

BlueNord is a strategically important European oil and gas company, specialising in the production and development of resources that support the energy transition towards net zero.

While creating value for stakeholders, BlueNord helps to deliver the energy security that millions of people depend on in today's changing world.



Strategic Report 1-52

Highlights of the Year	1
Chair's Statement	3
Completion of Tyra II	4
Our Business at a Glance	6
Chief Executive Officer Statement	9
Business Model	12
Our Strategy	13
Distribution Policy	14
Strategy in Action	15
Operational Review	21
Financial Review	23
Sustainability Report	25
Risk Management	44
Principal Risks and Uncertainties	45

Governance Report 53-71

Chair's Introduction	54
Leadership	55
Corporate Governance Report	57
Board Activities	62
Audit Committee Report	63
Remuneration Committee Report	64
ESG Committee Report	65
Nomination Committee Report	68
Directors' Report	67
Reporting of Payments to Governments	71

Financial Report 72-154

Consolidated Statements	73
Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income	73
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position	74
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity	76
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows	77
Notes	78
Statutory Accounts	122
Income Statement	122
Balance Sheet	123
Cash Flow	125
Notes	126
Independent Auditor's Report	137
Statement of Compliance	140
Alternative Performance Measures	141
Supplementary oil and gas information (unaudited)	142
Appendices	143
Information about BlueNord	155

2nd largest

Oil and gas producer in Denmark



Strategic Report

Governance Report

Financial Report



In this report

Strategic Report	
1-52	
Highlights of the Year	1
Chair's Statement	3
Completion of Tyra II	4
Our Business at a Glance	8
Chief Executive Officer Statement	9
Business Model	12
Our Strategy	13
Distribution Policy	14
Strategy in Action	15
Operational Review	21
Financial Review	23
Sustainability Report	25
Risk Management	44
Principal Risks and Uncertainties	45

Governance Report	
53-71	

Financial Report	
72-154	

Highlights of the Year

2023 has positioned us well to deliver on our plans for 2024 and beyond, bringing broader value for all our stakeholders

REVENUE

\$795m

EBITDA

\$421m

OPERATING CASH FLOW

\$250m

TOTAL LIQUIDITY
(CASH AND UNDRAWN FACILITIES)

\$317m

Read more on page 23 and 24



> The new Tyra facilities were safely restarted on the 21st March 2024 with ramp-up to maximum capacity under way.

Read more on page 4

> Excellent results from well optimisation activities has decreased the production decline in the DUC fields.

Read more on page 16

> Reserves replacement of 135% year end 2023.

Read more on page 7

> Elimination of routine flaring.

Read more on page 18

> Excellent safety performance, with second lowest incident frequency since 2009 despite very high activity level.

Read more on page 5





Strategic Report

Chair's Statement	3
Completion of Tyra II	4
Our Business at a Glance	6
Chief Executive Officer Statement	9
Business Model	12
Our Strategy	13
Distribution Policy	14
Strategy in Action	16
Operational Review	21
Financial Review	23
Sustainability Report	25
Risk Management	44
Principal Risks and Uncertainties	45

In this report

Strategic Report	1-52
Highlights of the Year	1
Chair's Statement	3
Completion of Tyra II	4
Our Business at a Glance	5
Chief Executive Officer Statement	6
Business Model	12
Our Strategy	13
Distribution Policy	14
Strategy in Action	15
Operational Review	21
Financial Review	23
Sustainability Report	25
Risk Management	44
Principal Risks and Uncertainties	45

Governance Report	53-71
-------------------	-------

Financial Report	72-154
------------------	--------

Chair's Statement

Solid foundations for shareholder value creation

BlueNord is well on its way to delivering its ambition of becoming a leading independent European energy producer. This is on the back of a further successful year in 2023 and the restart of Tyra in March 2024.



Riulf Rustad
Executive Chair

BlueNord continues to prove its ability to deliver its ambition of becoming a leading independent European energy producer. This is on the back of a further successful year in 2023 and with the recently announced first gas from Tyra II. This places BlueNord in an increasingly strong position, as a significant contributor to regional EU energy security and a major supplier of gas, being the fuel of choice for transition, as the world pivots to a greener future.

This position has been achieved through a strong and consistent focus on capital discipline, based around maximising the DUC opportunity. With production set to more than double, and with Tyra II having been brought back on stream, our approach to enhance value for our stakeholders remains firm. The Company has set out a clear path to continue to deliver from the DUC assets, thereby maximising capital efficiency and allowing it to become a significant dividend paying company for its shareholders.

Energy security and access to economically competitive sources of gas remains of key importance in Europe. It comes on the back of continued uncertainty across many parts of the world, impacting trade and regional economic performance, which is set to continue in 2024. The need to have access to secure, safe and cost-effective sources of energy is central to economic success and the standard of living across the region. It underpins business, transport and the region's economic competitiveness, in an era where supply lines are being disrupted, interest rates remain high and economic performance impacted.

BlueNord continued to perform in 2023, representing another year of delivering against results. This is reflected in its production and financial performance, which was again at the top end of estimations, with EBITDA for the year of USD 421 million and production of 24.9 mboepd.

As a result of its now growing track record, BlueNord is in an enviable position, with strong foundations to continue to deliver in the year ahead and beyond. Capital discipline and the ongoing efficient use of capital remains the basis on which the Company will be managed. Every decision will be assessed against this basis, which has served us well in getting us to where we are today.

Today, with Tyra II back on stream, BlueNord is set to be able to start paying dividends in Q3 2024. The Company's assets, combined with the clear plans set out for the future of the business, means it is well placed to offer shareholders meaningful returns, and BlueNord intends to distribute 50 – 70% of its net operational cashflow in the period 2024 – 2026.

That position also means the Company remains well placed to meet its responsibilities to the environment and the success of the region in which it operates. With the ongoing increase in gas production from Tyra, Denmark will be energy self-sufficient and a net exporter of gas to the wider EU region. This represents a milestone for the country: helping people's needs and supporting the ongoing growth of the economy. A further local, reliable source of gas for the region is also in line with the EU's ambition to reach net-zero. In addition to being a source of transitional energy, localised gas offers a much lower relative carbon footprint to the alternatives, such as imported LNG,

which has increased in Europe, post sanctions being imposed on Russian supplies.

The reweighting of the Company's production from liquids to gas, will also greatly reduce BlueNord's own emissions intensity, in line with its ambitions. This is alongside continuing to evaluate the opportunity for carbon storage through its CCS subsidiary, CarbonCuts, which recently submitted its license application for its onshore CO₂ storage project in Denmark, Project Ruby.

Once again, on behalf of the Board and shareholders, I would like to take the opportunity to thank the operational and management teams for their hard work and commitment to the success of the business. It is through their dedication to the Company and the skill they bring to the business that we are in such a strong position today.

As the Board looks ahead to the rest of the year and beyond, we do so again with greater confidence. BlueNord is set to continue to outperform and I look forward to supporting the team in the year ahead as further progress is made and milestones delivered.

Riulf Rustad
Executive Chair



In this report

Strategic Report	
1-52	
Highlights of the Year	1
Chair's Statement	3
Completion of Tyra II	4
Our Business at a Glance	6
Chief Executive Officer Statement	9
Business Model	12
Our Strategy	13
Distribution Policy	14
Strategy in Action	15
Operational Review	21
Financial Review	23
Sustainability Report	25
Risk Management	44
Principal Risks and Uncertainties	45

Governance Report	
53-71	

Financial Report	
72-154	

Completion of Tyra II

A landmark achievement as Tyra II comes online

Ensuring sustainable energy security with the redevelopment of Tyra.

On the 21st of March 2024, the first gas was processed and exported to Nybro in Denmark from the brand-new Tyra II facilities. This remarkable feat of engineering is Denmark's largest infrastructure project to date and represents a gross investment of around 27 billion Danish Kroner, or close to 4 billion USD spent since the field development studies commenced in 2013.

BlueNord is proud to have participated in the delivery of Tyra II, and we congratulate everyone involved in this landmark achievement, in particular the Operator TotalEnergies and our partner Nordsøfonden.

Tyra II will be a vital part of Europe's energy supply for many years to come, providing much-needed energy towards a net-zero future.

See **Our Strategy** on page 17 to find out more



Strategic Pillar
Deliver Tyra II

271mmboe	35,000	1,200
2P based on YE23 ERCE	Weight of 8 new topsides	Offshore staff contributed during construction
30%	225 km	95%
Emission reduction compared with the former facility	distance from the Danish Jutland Coast	Recycling and reuse of the old Tyra facilities



In this report

Strategic Report	
1-52	
Highlights of the Year	1
Chair's Statement	3
Completion of Tyra II	4
Our Business at a Glance	6
Chief Executive Officer Statement	9
Business Model	12
Our Strategy	13
Distribution Policy	14
Strategy in Action	15
Operational Review	21
Financial Review	23
Sustainability Report	25
Risk Management	44
Principal Risks and Uncertainties	45

Governance Report
53-71

Financial Report
72-154

Completion of Tyra II continued

A significant investment

BlueNord has invested over one billion USD in the Tyra redevelopment project, which will produce enough energy to power the equivalent of 1.5 million homes, making Tyra, and Denmark, a key gas producer for the EU.

The new Tyra facilities are expected to produce at 30% lower emissions compared with the former facilities. With Tyra on stream, our focus on maturation of new opportunities will enable us to develop existing DUC discoveries and infill well targets to ensure that the Tyra facilities are efficiently utilised for many years to come. The DUC is set to deliver gas with a significantly lower CO₂ footprint than what LNG import can offer until Denmark and Europe can secure its energy supply from renewable sources.



Dawn Jamieson
Lead Operations Engineer, BlueNord

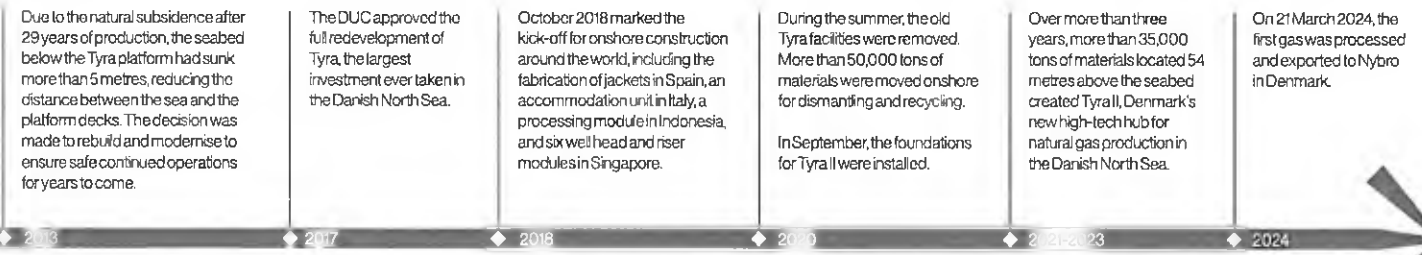
Delivering success for Tyra II

Dawn has been instrumental in the success of the Tyra redevelopment project. Originally recruited as Operations Engineer, then moving into the role of Tyra Project Manager, she has been dedicated to the project since she joined BlueNord in 2022.

Her role involved contributing to Safety awareness among the BlueNord team, based on her own expertise and frequent offshore visits. Her work to nominate the Tyra health, safety and environment ('HSE') team for the Danske Offshore Safety award resulted in the Tyra team being shortlisted.

As a result of her work on Tyra, Dawn has become a Fellow in Engineering with the Society of Operations Engineers. This is the highest honour which can be bestowed upon an engineer and is recognition for her contributions and accomplishments in the field of start-up of new process plants.

The Tyra II timeline



In this report

Strategic Report	1-52
Highlights of the Year	1
Chair's Statement	3
Completion of Tyra II	4
Our Business at a Glance	6
Chief Executive Officer Statement	9
Business Model	12
Our Strategy	13
Distribution Policy	14
Strategy in Action	15
Operational Review	21
Financial Review	23
Sustainability Report	25
Risk Management	44
Principal Risks and Uncertainties	45

Governance Report
53-71

Financial Report
72-154

Our Business at a Glance

BlueNord operates in the Danish North Sea with a 36.8 percent non-operated working interest in the DUC.

The DUC comprises of 15 fields, four export pipelines and significant infrastructure. Oil and gas is being produced from four operational hubs. It accounts for nearly 90 percent of the oil and gas that is produced in the area. The four export pipelines secure exports from the hubs to the Danish mainland and the international market.

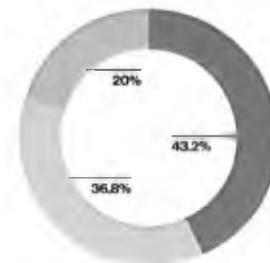
You can find out more about the history of the DUC by visiting bluenord.com/ourassets

2nd largest
Oil and gas producer
in Denmark

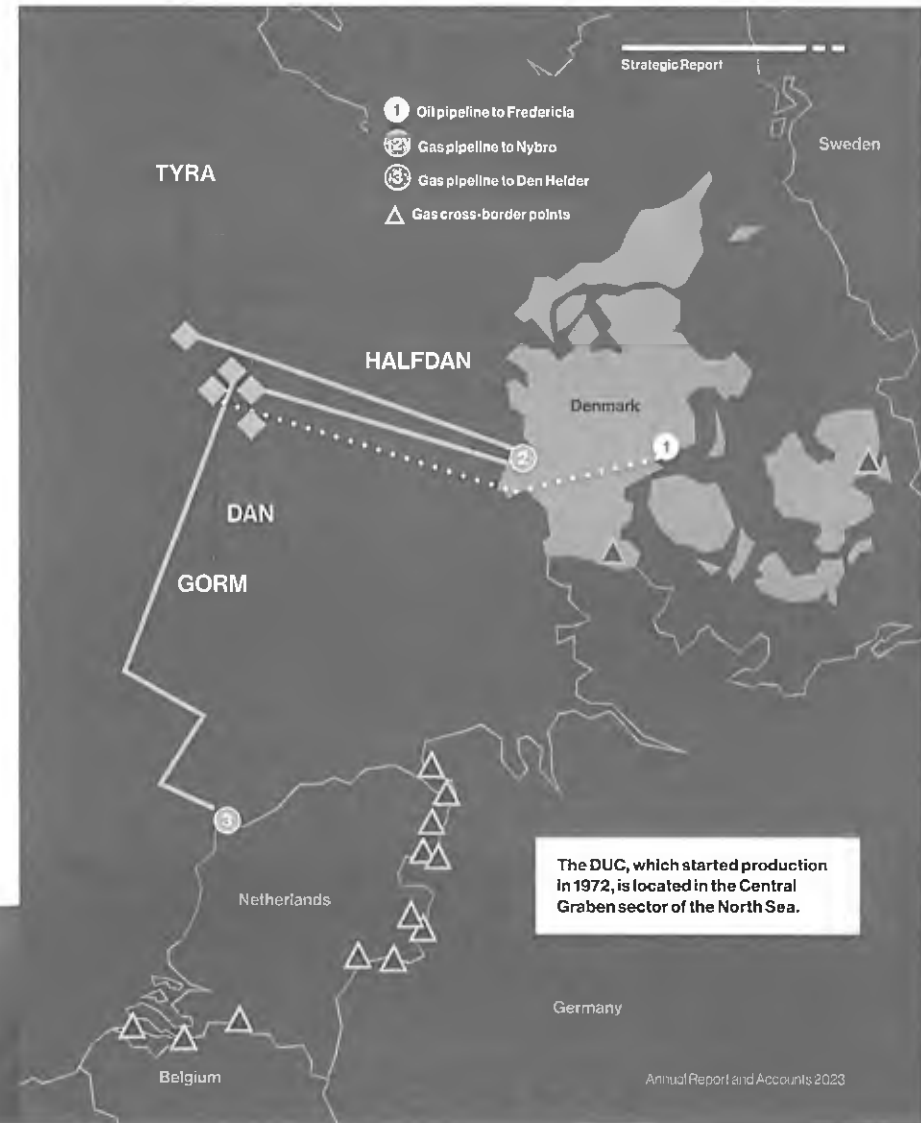


Successful restart of
production on Tyra

DUC ownership



- TotalEnergies (Operator) 43.2%
- BlueNord (Partner) 36.8%
- Nordsetfonden (Partner) 20%



In this report

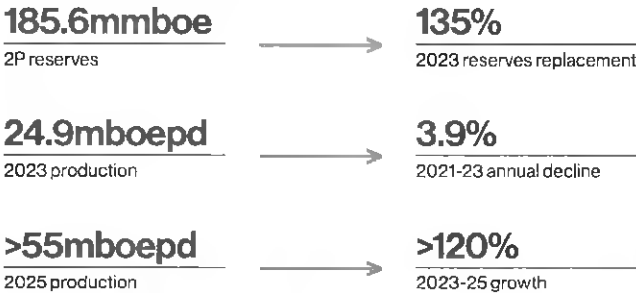
Strategic Report	
1-52	
Highlights of the Year	1
Chair's Statement	3
Completion of Tyra II	4
Our Business at a Glance	8
Chief Executive Officer Statement	9
Business Model	12
Our Strategy	13
Distribution Policy	14
Strategy in Action	15
Operational Review	21
Financial Review	23
Sustainability Report	25
Risk Management	44
Principal Risks and Uncertainties	45

Governance Report	
53-71	

Financial Report	
72-154	

Our Business at a Glance continued

DUC represents c.90 percent of Danish oil and gas production with a low decline-rate on base production and significant near-term growth.



7 BlueNord



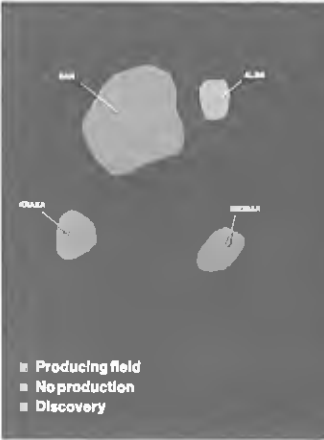
Strategic Report	
1-52	
Highlights of the Year	1
Chair's Statement	3
Completion of Tyra II	4
Our Business at a Glance	5
Chief Executive Officer Statement	9
Business Model	12
Our Strategy	13
Distribution Policy	14
Strategy in Action	15
Operational Review	21
Financial Review	23
Sustainability Report	25
Risk Management	44
Principal Risks and Uncertainties	45

Governance Report	
53-71	

Financial Report	
72-154	

Our assets

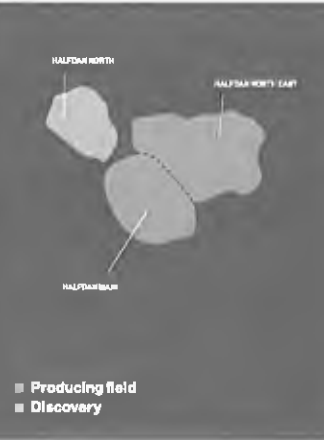
Dan Hub
Discovered in 1971 and brought on production in 1972, Dan was the first DUC field in production. Close to 26 percent of total Danish oil production has been extracted from this field.



94%	7.9
Oil share of 2P reserves	Net production 2023

26.5	83%
Net 2P reserves mmbœ	Operational efficiency

Halfdan Hub
Halfdan is currently the largest producing field in Denmark and the most important DUC asset in terms of both value and resources



69%	12.7
Oil share of 2P reserves	Net production mboepd

44.6	91%
Net 2P reserves mmbœ	Operational efficiency

Gorm Hub
The Gorm Hub was also discovered in 1971 and brought on production in 1981. Gorm is the export hub for most of the oil produced in Denmark.



97%	4.3
Oil share of 2P reserves	Net production mboepd

14.9	80%
Net 2P reserves mmbœ	Operational efficiency

Tyra Hub
Tyra is the largest gas field in the DUC. The redevelopment will extend the field's life to continue producing until the concession expiry in 2042.



42%	27-29
Oil share of 2P reserves	Expected Q4 2024 net production rate mboepd

99.5	30%
Net 2P reserves mmbœ	Less emissions compared to the previous facilities

Strategic Report	1-52
Highlights of the Year	1
Chair's Statement	3
Completion of Tyra II	4
Our Business at a Glance	6
Chief Executive Officer Statement	9
Business Model	12
Our Strategy	13
Distribution Policy	14
Strategy In Action	15
Operational Review	21
Financial Review	23
Sustainability Report	25
Risk Management	44
Principal Risks and Uncertainties	45

Governance Report
53-71

Financial Report
72-154

Chief Executive Officer Statement

Continuing to Deliver

In 2023, BlueNord delivered operationally and financially. The Company's growing track record of achieving the ambitious targets it has set will continue into 2024 with the start of distributions to shareholders.



Euan Shirlaw
Chief Executive Officer

Our achievements are the result of careful planning, consistent execution, disciplined capital allocation and by being adaptable. It has been made possible by the strength of the team and DUC partnership, the quality of the DUC assets and the support of the Danish Government, which has created an environment for long-term investment.

The last year also saw the foundations being successfully laid that will support long-term returns to the Company's shareholders. This included the restart of production from the Tyra redevelopment, commencing a programme of infill drilling and beginning the process of adapting the capital structure of the business to be appropriate for our current position.

Looking back to where the Company has come from since acquiring its interest in the DUC in 2019, today's position is a remarkable achievement. We are, however, only at the start of the next chapter in this story as we progress towards our ambition of both becoming a significant, independent EU energy producer and fully delivering the value of BlueNord to our stakeholders.

Production and operations

Production for the year came in at the top end of guidance at 24.9 mboed. This performance predominantly reflects higher well potential and less disruption than anticipated due to the reroute work on Halldan.

Better well potential is the result of well maintenance activity undertaken in 2022 and during 2023 across all three of our operational hubs. This included a scale squeeze and restimulation intervention on Gorm in 2022 and a total of 3 well interventions and 13 restimulations in 2023.

The rerouting of Halldan oil stabilisation to Dan took place in the second quarter of the year. The work was completed ahead of schedule, resulting in higher than anticipated production during that period. The re-routing work eliminates routine flaring within the DUC, which is a milestone for the Company, and is in line with our commitments to a sustainable energy future.

Tyra II

The successful completion of the Tyra II redevelopment is the standout achievement of the year. This represents a significant moment for the Company, moving us to be a significant player in the European energy supply landscape. Putting this achievement in context, Tyra II is the largest project carried out on the Danish continental shelf, providing Denmark and Europe with 2.8 billion cubic meter of gas per year. It is a strategically important gas field, supporting European energy security and economic development, while reducing emissions intensity. The successful completion of the Tyra II project also unlocks 200 mboe of reserves and extends potential field life by c.25 years.

This achievement reflects the thorough planning process, the effort, commitment, and quality of the team on the ground and the broader management of the project. I would like to thank all those involved.

At the start of 2023, Tyra was in final form, so the work for the year centred on testing and commissioning and the tie-in of facilities. This included testing the gas turbine generators, reconnecting the export pipeline to Denmark, completion of subsea work, reconnecting all satellite fields and completion of leak testing. Delivery of these and other workstreams during 2023 was supported by further improvements to productivity and a strong culture of safety.

With Tyra first gas achieved in Q1 2024, stable production is now expected to be reached quicker, with maximum technical capacity now due within four months of first gas export resulting in Tyra II making a greater contribution to 2024 production than previously anticipated. This decision remains in line with achieving production of more than 55 mboepd by 2025 and average production of more than 40 mboepd during 2024.





In this report

Strategic Report

1-52

Highlights of the Year	1
Chair's Statement	3
Completion of Tyra II	4
Our Business at a Glance	6
Chief Executive Officer Statement	9
Business Model	12
Our Strategy	13
Distribution Policy	14
Strategy in Action	15
Operational Review	21
Financial Review	23
Sustainability Report	25
Risk Management	44
Principal Risks and Uncertainties	45

Governance Report

53-71

Financial Report

72-154

Chief Executive Officer Statement continued

The additional production from Tyra II will significantly reweight overall production from liquids to gas, while also reducing emissions per barrel by 30 percent. In addition to the environmental benefit, it will also greatly reduce the Company's lifting cost per barrel, to below USD13, improving returns and cash flow generation in the current year and beyond.

Maximising the production opportunity

The strategy to maximise returns from the DUC is based on a programme of infill drilling and well maintenance. This programme is expected to keep production at over 40 mboepd to 2030, with out-of-plan projects utilising existing infrastructure currently being matured to further support the development of additional volumes.

Plans for infill drilling involve a seven-well programme. The Final Investment Decision ('FID') was taken on two infill wells drilled from Halldan in December 2022. These wells are expected to increase gas production from the Halldan field, with a net gain of c.2.9 million mboe to BlueNord, of which 50 percent is gas. Total net cost at FID was expected to be USD39m, implying a total unit development cost of c. USD13/boe. The first well in the sequence, HBA-27B commenced production 26 March and the initial production rate was in line with the expectation of net 3 kboe/day.

FID on Harald East Middle Jurassic was taken in Q1 2024, and this well is expected to be spudded during the summer of 2024. If successful, this well could be on production through the new Tyra facilities by the end of the year. It is targeting up to 8mmboe, net to BlueNord, of which 80 percent is gas.

To maintain the high production level the DUC partnership has committed to continue the well intervention programme, with current plans for 19 'WROM' activities (Well and Reservoir Optimisation Management), Skjold gas acceleration, HCA gas lift installation and yearly stimulation campaigns. This work will be undertaken by the Noble Roacher, which is currently contracted to mid-2025. Looking further ahead to 2030 it has been estimated that additional WROM and resimulation opportunities targeting ca. 8mmboe (net BlueNord) at a unit technical cost of ca. 14 \$/boe can be identified.

This programme also involves three developments: Valdemar Bo South, Adda and Halldan North. FID on these developments is expected to be taken between 2025 and 2027, with production scheduled to start between 2027 and 2029.

In Q1 2023, the Company formed a strategic partnership with Semco Marine, to help maximise the DUC opportunity and access new opportunities. Semco Marine is a Danish engineering and contracting company with more than 40 years of experience in the offshore industry.

Reserves

BlueNord, along with its partners in the DUC, has been able to maintain a strong reserves position, which will serve the Company well as it looks to deliver consistent ongoing production and returns to investors.

BlueNord's annual reserves audit was undertaken by ERCE and resulted in net 2P reserves of 186mmboe at the end of 2023. This compares to 183mmboe at the end of 2022, and represents a reserves replacement ratio of over 130 percent in 2023. This extremely strong performance is a testament to the quality of our portfolio, reflecting not only the strong production performance in 2023 but also the progress that has been made in advancing BlueNord's portfolio of medium-term development projects. Beyond our 2P reserves base, BlueNord's portfolio also holds more than 200mmboe of 2C contingent resources, of which 27mmboe is attributable to projects that are expected to be onstream by 2030.

Sustainability

Sustainability is a theme that runs throughout the Company. It is reflected in our focus on health and safety; our goal of being a significant and local independent supplier of gas to Europe; and our strategy of investing in minimising the Company's footprint, through its operations and two material CCS projects.

The BlueNord team works very closely with the DUC Operator and other partners to ensure a safe operating environment. This work is based on investment and developing a positive work and



10 BlueNord

In this report

Strategic Report	
1-52	
Highlights of the Year	1
Chair's Statement	3
Completion of Tyra II	4
Our Business at a Glance	6
Chief Executive Officer Statement	9
Business Model	12
Our Strategy	13
Distribution Policy	14
Strategy in Action	15
Operational Review	21
Financial Review	23
Sustainability Report	25
Risk Management	44
Principal Risks and Uncertainties	45

Governance Report	
53-71	

Financial Report	
72-154	

Chief Executive Officer Statement continued

management culture. The BlueNord team has the operational skills and experience to play an active role and I am pleased to report a positive culture across all DUC operations, including the Tyra II redevelopment.

During the year, the consortium eliminated routine flaring from the DUC, through investing in rerouting work on Halfdan. This represents a milestone for the Company, reflecting its commitment to minimising emissions from operations. Furthermore, the Company is continually assessing other additional emissions reduction initiatives for its producing assets and future activities.

The restart of gas production from Tyra also delivers material benefit. This includes a 30 percent reduction in emissions per barrel from the DUC and a local, secure supply of energy to the region, which is key to reducing emissions and supporting economic development.

BlueNord continues to invest, financially and through technical and commercial support, in its two CCS projects, Bifrost and CarbonCuts. Those represent opportunities to remove and safely store material quantities of carbon from the atmosphere, improving quality of life locally and supporting Europe's ambition of reaching net zero.

Team
The strength of the BlueNord team comes from the range of skills and experience it offers. It allows the Company to contribute operationally, to the DUC, to the development of the two CCS projects and to consider other opportunities, while also maximising capital efficiency. This affords the Board and senior management the comfort and flexibility needed to continue to deliver for shareholders and other stakeholders.

The culture of the team is incredibly positive, reflecting individual commitments to the success of the business. It is through that, and the skills people bring to the Company, that we have been so successful in delivering against multiple milestones. I would like to take the opportunity to thank each person for their support, without which we would not be where we are today.

Financials
Revenue for the year was USD795m (2022: USD967m). This reflects a strong production performance, at the top end of guidance, and an increased weighting to gas, offset by lower overall commodity pricing, mitigated by an active hedging policy.

EBITDA for the year to 31 December 2023 was USD421m (2022: USD611m). This decrease reflects the Company's revenue performance, combined with expenditure during the year to support production.

The Company's balance sheet remains strong, with net debt at the year-end of USD1,088m, reflecting a further year of strong cash flow generation. At the year end the Company had total liquidity of USD317m.

As production from Tyra II feeds through to cash flows, the Company can expect its balance sheet strength to improve further, placing BlueNord in a good position to become a material, long term dividend-paying company for its shareholders.

The hedging policy in 2023 supported access to greater spot pricing, post-amending the hedging policy requirements under the reserve-based lending facility ('RBL') in 2022. Looking ahead to 2024, the hedging strategy will continue to allow further exposure to commodity price changes, while recognising the benefit of adding certainty around future cash flow when the outlook for commodity prices allows.

Outlook
We entered 2024 with a strong portfolio, supported by the near-term addition of volumes from Tyra. This means BlueNord is now able to put in place a distribution policy that we believe fully delivers the value of BlueNord's portfolio to all our stakeholders; we will prioritise near-term distributions during 2024 to 2026, while at the same time maintaining a conservative balance sheet and undertaking measured reinvestment where attractive opportunities to do so exist.

Despite the impact of Tyra on production in the current year and beyond, we do not envisage any change to the Company's approach. Each decision will continue to be assessed against the most efficient use of capital and the Company's ability to drive higher distributions for investors and other stakeholders for the long term. Nonetheless, with production set to double, BlueNord finds itself in a fortunate position, affording it a strong base and flexibility, supporting its future.

As the year develops, I look forward to updating investors on further milestones as they are met and our plans for distribution. Despite the impact of an increasingly volatile world, I also look forward to the future of the Company with continued confidence.

Euan Shirlaw
Chief Executive Officer



In this report

Strategic Report	
1-52	
Highlights of the Year	1
Chair's Statement	3
Completion of Tyra II	4
Our Business at a Glance	6
Chief Executive Officer Statement	9
Business Model	12
Our Strategy	13
Distribution Policy	14
Strategy in Action	15
Operational Review	21
Financial Review	23
Sustainability Report	25
Risk Management	44
Principal Risks and Uncertainties	45

Governance Report
53-71

Financial Report
72-154

Business Model

Our purpose is to provide Europe with the energy for today, tomorrow, and in the net-zero future to come

BlueNord has a differentiated business model, which prioritises distributions to shareholders, while at the same time maintaining a conservative balance and allocating capital as needed to secure the long-term contribution of our operational portfolio.

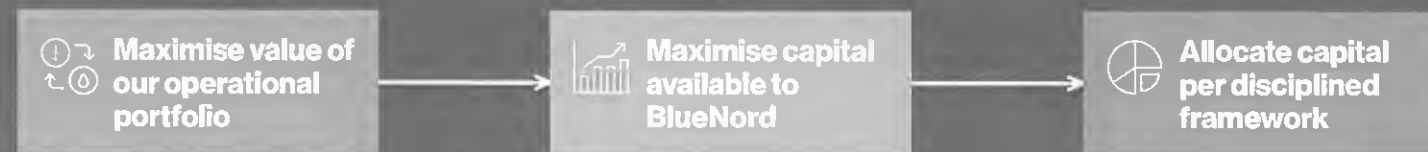
Delivering our business model starts with maximising the value of our underlying business. We do this by taking an active approach, focused on influencing and exercising control. This is further supported by measured reinvestment where attractive.

As an engaged DUC partner, we play a meaningful role in direction and activity, ensuring a well-managed portfolio that fully delivers on its potential.

Framework for Disciplined Capital Allocation, Prioritising Near-Term Distributions

while maintaining a conservative balance sheet and securing the long-term contribution of BlueNord's portfolio.

Organic Growth: Short-Cycle	High-return, quick payback investments. Maximise contribution from base assets.	WFOV Initial Well Programme
Organic Growth: Long-Cycle	Measure investments where attractive. Must be accretive to equity returns profile.	Arda Valdemar Bø South Hålforsen North
Capital Structure	Maintain conservative balance sheet. Maximise access to secured debt capacity.	RBL refinancing Address BNCR14
Distributions	Maximise near-term distributions. Maintain long-term returns profile.	50-70% of net operating cash flow to be returned during 2024-26



Strategic Report

Governance Report

Financial Report



In this report

Strategic Report	
1-52	
Highlights of the Year	1
Chair's Statement	9
Completion of Tyra II	4
Our Business at a Glance	8
Chief Executive Officer Statement	9
Business Model	12
Our Strategy	13
Distribution Policy	14
Strategy in Action	15
Operational Review	21
Financial Review	23
Sustainability Report	25
Risk Management	44
Principal Risks and Uncertainties	45

Governance Report	
53-71	

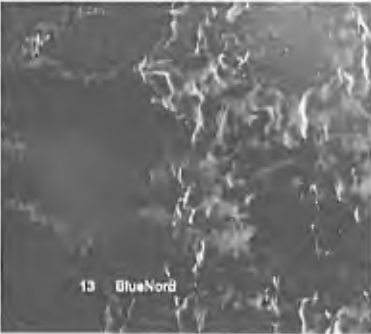
Financial Report	
72-154	

Our Strategy

Our core objective is to ensure we maximise the long-term value we deliver for our broad stakeholder group. We believe we do this best by balancing the demands of energy security against the needs of the energy transition, and our strategy is set to enable this.

We will make further measured investments where economically attractive to do so, which will in turn help ensure energy prices are affordable to consumers, both residential and industrial.

We will seek to lower overall emissions by producing more gas which will offset higher carbon intensive sources of energy like coal, investing in emissions reduction initiatives for existing producing assets, and investing in activities that support a net-zero society.



13 BlueNord

01
Deliver operationally

Strong production performance, driven by an active approach to asset management that will see BlueNord continue to seek opportunities to enhance near-term volumes.

02
Deliver Tyra II

Tyra secures energy supply by producing 2.8 billion cubic meters of gas per year to Denmark and Europe, while at the same time reducing emissions intensity by 30%.

03
Deliver our potential

Maximise value of BlueNord, with near-term shareholder returns prioritised, while also maintaining a conservative balance sheet and reinvesting where attractive to do so.

Delivery in 2023

- Strong production in upper end of annual guidance.
- Mitigation of natural decline and delivery at or above guidance for 12 consecutive quarters.
- Active management by the operator with delivery of the WROM programme
- Attractive Short-Cycle Investments being pursued with the first infill well spudded in June.

- First gas achieved in March 2024.
- Shorter ramp-up to maximum technical capacity supported by additional work done prior to first gas.
- Activities support net BlueNord production expectations of over 55 mbocpd in 2025 and substantial free cash flow generation.

- Distribution policy announced, which will prioritise near-term returns to shareholders, while maintaining a conservative balance sheet.
- Progress made with project portfolio, with maturation reflected in > 130% 2P reserves replacement for 2023.

Focus for 2024

- WROM to continue with activities approved to 2025+.
- Focus on identifying further opportunities for enhancement in fields that have not been subject to WROM to date.
- Further maturation of infill opportunities, including for the newly onstream Tyra hub.

- Ensure ramp-up to maximum technical capacity delivered within four months per current Operator guidance.
- Deliver unplugging and reactivation of Tyra wells according to schedule to support journey to peak production
- Seek to debottleneck facilities to the maximum extent possible, potentially unlocking scope beyond 300 mmcsfcd nameplate capacity.

- Deliver distribution profile with 50–70% of net operating cash flow distributed to shareholders from 2024 to 2026.
- Complete refinancing of BlueNord balance sheet with conservative capital position maintained throughout.
- Progress opportunities to invest where accretive to long-term distribution profile
- Continue to assess opportunities for short and long-term emissions reductions.



Strategic Report

Governance Report

Financial Report



Strategic Report	
1-52	
Highlights of the Year	1
Chair's Statement	3
Completion of Tyra II	4
Our Business at a Glance	6
Chief Executive Officer's Statement	9
Business Model	12
Our Strategy	13
Distribution Policy	14
Strategy in Action	15
Operational Review	21
Financial Review	23
Sustainability Report	25
Risk Management	44
Principal Risks and Uncertainties	45

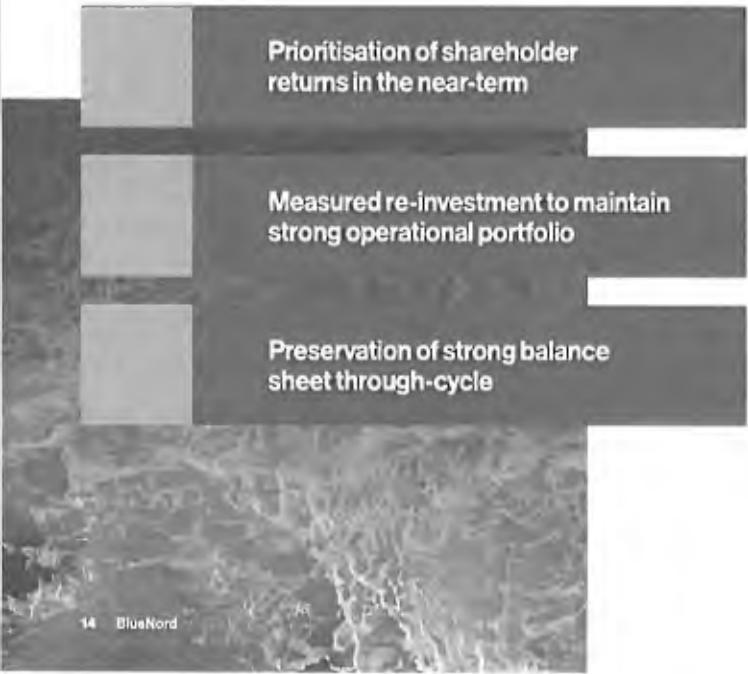
Governance Report	
53-71	

Financial Report	
72-154	

Distribution policy set to deliver material near-term capital returns to shareholders

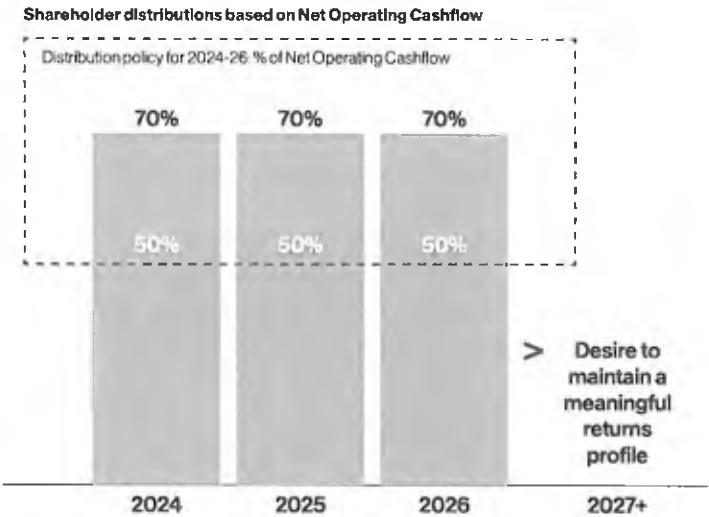
Ability to return capital supported by substantial free cash flow generation with Tyra onstream, which will enable the prioritisation of near-term returns to shareholders, while also allowing measured reinvestment and for a conservative balance sheet to be maintained through cycle.

Cashflow Generation Supports all Stakeholders



Shareholder Returns Policy Focused on 2024-26

2024 to 26: Distribution policy of 50-70% of Net Operating Cash flow.
2027+: Desire to maintain a meaningful returns profile percentage of Net Operating Cash flow.

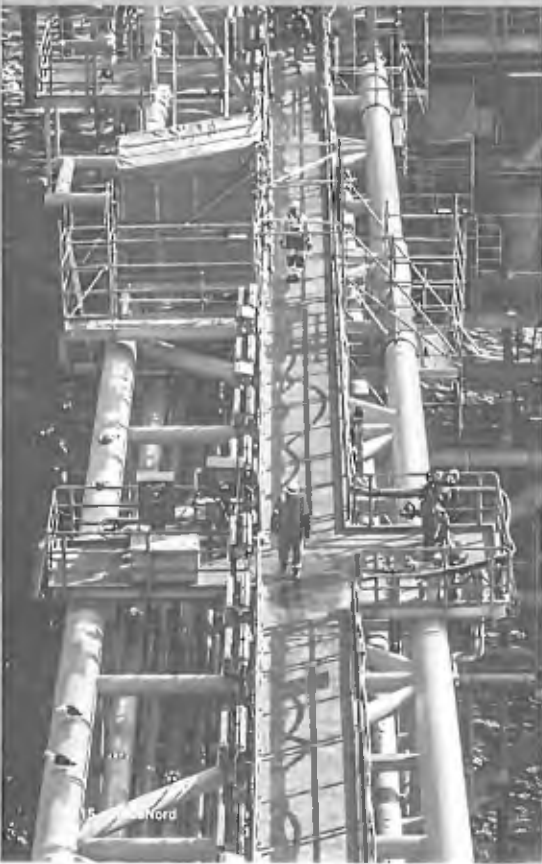


Strategic Report	
1-52	
Highlights of the Year	1
Chair's Statement	3
Completion of Tyra II	4
Our Business at a Glance	6
Chief Executive Officer Statement	9
Business Model	12
Our Strategy	13
Distribution Policy	14
Strategy in Action	16
Operational Review	21
Financial Review	23
Sustainability Report	25
Risk Management	44
Principal Risks and Uncertainties	45

Governance Report	
53-71	

Financial Report	
72-154	

 Strategic Pillar 01
Deliver operationally

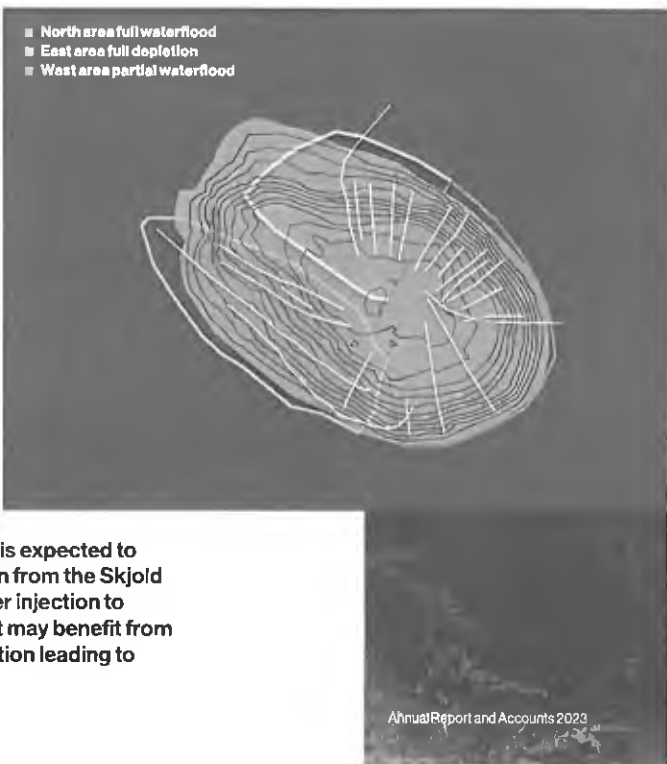


Acceleration of gas production from the Skjold field by reduction of water injection

Exciting Gas Acceleration Project Pilot initiated end 2023

The change from water injection to depletion drive in parts of the Skjold field was started at the end of 2023. This is a common way of maximising recovery from late-life fields and has the additional benefit of enabling gas export from Gorm; this will further maximise the economic benefit from Gorm hub production with sale of excess gas production rather than injection back into the reservoir. This project will potentially increase production by 1.3mmboe, net BlueNord by end 2027, and increase the gas to oil ratio from the Skjold field.

There is some reservoir uncertainty associated with this project. This is mitigated by conducting a pilot project over one to two years, with the option of reversing the process if the pilot is not successful. Produced water from Skjold is reinjected via restored water injectors in the Gorm field and other parts of the Skjold field. This project is also expected to lead to a reduction in fuel gas consumed in pumps for water injection, if produced water is reduced as expected.



“ The Gas Acceleration Pilot is expected to increase the gas production from the Skjold field by changing from water injection to depletion drive. The project may benefit from reducing the fuel consumption leading to reduced emissions.



In this report

Strategic Report
1-52

Highlights of the Year	1
Chair's Statement	3
Completion of Tyre II	4
Our Business at a Glance	6
Chief Executive Officer Statement	9
Business Model	12
Our Strategy	13
Distribution Policy	14
Strategy in Action	15
Operational Review	21
Financial Review	23
Sustainability Report	25
Risk Management	44
Principal Risks and Uncertainties	45

Governance Report
53-71

Financial Report
72-154

Strategy in Action continued

 Strategic Pillar 01 continued
Deliver operationally

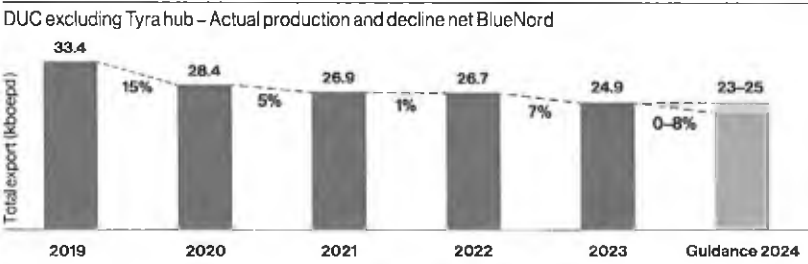


Optimisation mitigates decline for the producing DUC fields

A low overall decline has been observed in the export volumes from the producing DUC fields since 2021. This is mainly due to a high level of well activities and increased focus on delivering a high operational efficiency. In summer 2022, the DUC optimisation journey commenced by successful restimulation of eight wells in the Halldan North East field. This was followed by the WROM project on Dan with a duration of 18 months, and is now continuing on Halldan. In parallel, restimulations are carried out with regular intervals on both the Dan, Halldan and Gorm fields. Further to the increased production, following already

executed and planned work, the first infill well since the HBB10 well was delivered in 2017, HBA-27B has come on production end March 2024. The gas acceleration project pilot on Skjold is also expected to accelerate gas production and reduce water injection and associated fuel consumption by shutting in one water injector pump on Gorm. There is a continued high focus on keeping the unplanned shortfalls low, and combining planned work in the best possible way to maintain the operational efficiency target above 90 percent.

Plot of actual export volumes from 2019 to 2023 from producing DUC fields (excluding Tyra) and the expected guidance for 2024.



In this report

Strategic Report	
1-52	
Highlights of the Year	1
Chair's Statement	3
Completion of Tyra II	4
Our Business at a Glance	6
Chief Executive Officer Statement	9
Business Model	12
Our Strategy	13
Distribution Policy	14
Strategy in Action	15
Operational Review	21
Financial Review	23
Sustainability Report	25
Risk Management	44
Principal Risks and Uncertainties	45

Governance Report	
53-71	

Financial Report	
72-154	

Strategy in Action continued



Strategic Pillar 02
Deliver Tyra II

Ensuring sustainable energy security with the Tyra II field



30%

emissions reduction
compared to old facilities



With the safe restart of Tyra production in March 2024, focus is now on bringing the Tyra West and East fields as well as satellites Valdemar, Roar, Harald and Lulita on production as soon as possible to maximize the utilisation of one of the most advanced and efficient offshore gas installations in the world.

Strategic Report

Tyra II at a glance

Energy Security
Annual sale from Tyra when on plateau is estimated to 2.8 billion cubic meters of gas. This gas will satisfy the need for natural gas in Denmark as well as replacing LNG and coal generated energy in Europe.

The new Tyra gas processing facilities are one of the most technologically advanced offshore gas installations in the world. The new Tyra leverages state-of-the-art digital solutions and technological innovations to produce more efficiently and with 30% lower greenhouse gas emissions than the former facilities.

The onshore control room will be continuously manned and can be used to fully remotely control the Tyra hub offshore operations. This set-up will improve collaboration between the

onshore and offshore teams, reduce the need for unscheduled offshore visits, reducing the overall risk of the Tyra production operations.

The new Tyra facilities offshore are equipped with around 100,000 data points retrieved from sensors on critical equipment, which will continuously be monitored and analysed by the onshore control room team. A technology called advanced predictive monitoring will be used to ensure that potential repairs or adjustments required are executed before the processing equipment stops working which will significantly reduce unplanned shutdowns.

This new way of working will increase the Tyra hub operational efficiency and reduce cost and energy required for the Tyra hub production operations.

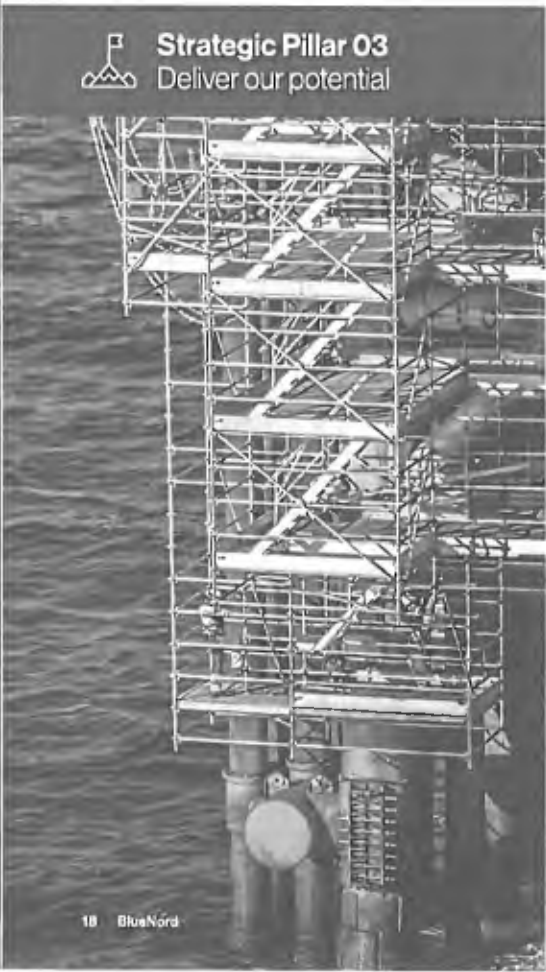


Strategic Report
1-62

Highlights of the Year	1
Chair's Statement	3
Completion of Tyra II	4
Our Business at a Glance	6
Chief Executive Officer Statement	9
Business Model	12
Our Strategy	13
Distribution Policy	14
Strategy in Action	15
Operational Review	21
Financial Review	23
Sustainability Report	25
Risk Management	44
Principal Risks and Uncertainties	45

Governance Report
53-71

Financial Report
72-154

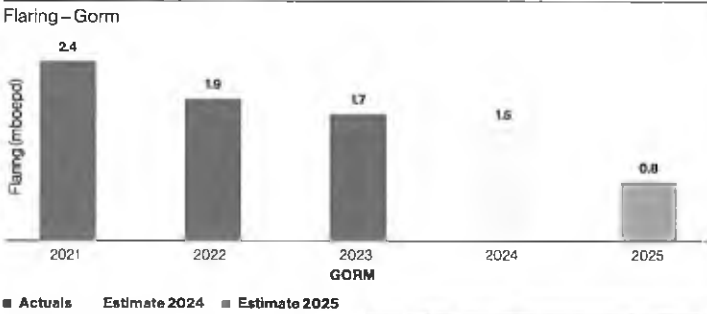


Routine flaring eliminated from July 2023, and further flare reduction initiatives to be implemented in 2024

Completed and ongoing flaring reduction projects on Gorm

Routine flaring has been eliminated in DUC as of 6 July 2023. The routine flaring was caused by flaring of excess gas from the final stabilisation of Halfdan oil on Gorm as there was no available export route. This routine flaring was eliminated through the Halfdan reroute project, where the oil from Halfdan is now being routed to Dan for final stabilisation. The estimated reduction in emissions is 20 ktonCO₂e/y.

During 2023, a feasibility study on flare gas recovery from Gorm processing has been completed, the project is expected to be implemented by the end of 2024. The estimated reduction in emissions is estimated to 9 ktonCO₂e/y. In combination, the recently enabled gas export from Gorm and the flare recovery has the potential of reducing flaring on the Gorm facility up to 50% in 2025.



“
High focus on reducing flaring on producing facilities. Gorm is the first hub on the emissions journey.”

In this report

Strategic Report	
1-52	
Highlights of the Year	1
Chair's Statement	3
Completion of Tyra II	4
Our Business at a Glance	6
Chief Executive Officer Statement	9
Business Model	12
Our Strategy	13
Distribution Policy	14
Strategy In Action	15
Operational Review	21
Financial Review	23
Sustainability Report	25
Risk Management	44
Principal Risks and Uncertainties	45

Governance Report	
53-71	

Financial Report	
72-154	

Strategy in Action continued

Strategic Pillar 03
Deliver our potential

The Long-Term Plan outlines development activities up to 2030, based on the current technical and economic landscape of the Danish Underground Consortium (DUC). Projects will be revised and optimised in light of findings from technical studies, production, and changing macroeconomic conditions.

The plan includes the drilling of seven infill wells between 2023 and 2026. Of these, up to four oil wells will be drilled from Halfdan, one gas near-field exploration well from Harald, with two more still under consideration. The 4D seismic acquired in 2023 is key to identifying pockets of undepleted reservoir in the Halfdan field; interpretation of this data is ongoing and will guide the infill programme.

Following delivery of these infill wells, three further developments will be executed: five wells on Valdemar Bo South, seven wells on Adda, and then nine Halfdan North wells. BlueNord is conducting independent technical work to investigate opportunities for acceleration, to enable timely delivery of affordable energy.

In addition, we are working to mature additional infill wells in the Tyra area. Work is ongoing to increase production and reach design capacity during the summer of 2024, which will unlock significant volumes from Tyra and satellites with our modern and efficient processing facilities.

BlueNord Long-Term Plan

Minimum 7 infill wells

to be drilled between 2023 and 2026

5 wells

on Valdemar Bo South

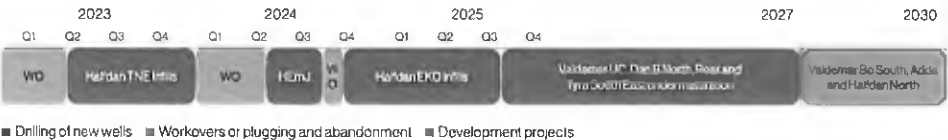
7 wells

on Adda

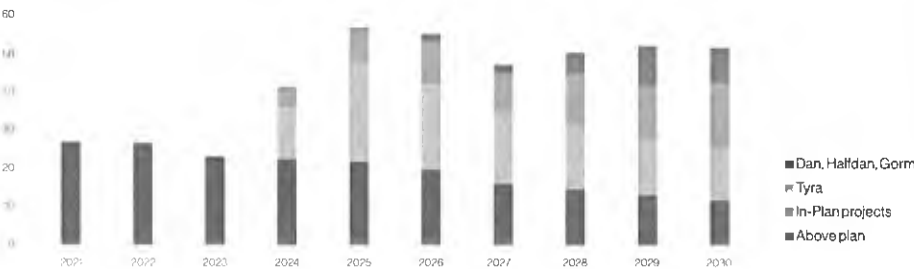
9 wells

on Halfdan North

Estimated rig activity schedule



Expected Long-Term Plan production profile



In this report

Strategic Report	
1-52	
Highlights of the Year	1
Chair's Statement	3
Completion of Tyra II	4
Our Business at a Glance	6
Chief Executive Officer Statement	9
Business Model	12
Our Strategy	13
Distribution Policy	14
Strategy in Action	15
Operational Review	21
Financial Review	23
Sustainability Report	25
Risk Management	44
Principal Risks and Uncertainties	45

Governance Report	
53-71	

Financial Report	
72-154	

Strategy in Action continued

 Strategic Pillar 03 continued
Deliver our potential

Key BlueNord Long-Term Plan projects for 2024-30

Halfdan infill	The Halfdan infill wells are planned as a continuation of the Halfdan field development. A FID was made in 2022 for two infill wells, planned to be drilled in the Halfdan Upper Cretaceous Tor formation. The first well commenced production in April 2024. If supported by positive indications from the 4D seismic study, the Halfdan Ekofisk well will be drilled after the Harald East Middle Jurassic well.
Harald East Middle Jurassic	This is a gas well drilled from the Harald platform into a Jurassic reservoir which has significantly better production potential than the chalk reservoirs present in the Dan, Halfdan and Gorm hubs. The well is classified as a near field step-out well and has a large range of subsurface outcomes. FID was taken in January 2024, with first production expected in late-2024.
HCA gas lift	The HCA gas lift project is planned for 2025. The gas lift is required to support well production and thereby increase production potential. Project scope comprises modifications to Halfdan B topside facilities, as well as a gas lift manifold to be installed at Halfdan C. Construction of the main module is complete.
Halfdan North	The Halfdan North Upper Cretaceous discovery is a northern extension of the producing Halfdan field. Halfdan North was confirmed by the well HDN-2X and later in 2016 by the Tyra SE, TSB-3A well. The discovery will be tied back to the Halfdan B (HBD) processing platform with a seven kilometre pipeline from a newly-built wellhead platform with nine horizontal wells, five producers and four water injectors. Field Development Plan submitted to Danish Energy Agency (DEA) in 2020.
Valdemar Bo South	This discovery is a southern extension of the producing Valdemar field. Valdemar Bo South has been confirmed by the Bo-3X and Jude-1X exploration well and further by the VBA-6E horizontal well drilled in 2012. The discovery will be tied back to Tyra E via the Valdemar BA platform with a 2.5km pipeline from a newly-built wellhead platform with five horizontal wells. Field Development Plan submitted to DEA in 2020.
Adda	The Adda discovery was made in 1977 by the Adda-1 well. The discovery well found gas condensate in the lower Cretaceous Tuxen Formation and oil in the overlying Upper Cretaceous Hod Formation. The discovery will be tied back to Tyra East with an 11km pipeline from a newly-built wellhead platform with seven horizontal producer wells. Field Development Plan submitted to DEA in 2021.
Svend	Production from the Svend field ceased in 2016 due to well integrity issues. Due to dependencies on the production life of the Harald hub, Svend is currently categorised as a potential addition to the Long-Term Plan, subject to HEMJ success.



In this report

Strategic Report
1-52

Highlights of the Year	1
Chair's Statement	3
Completion of Tyra II	4
Our Business at a Glance	8
Chief Executive Officer Statement	9
Business Model	12
Our Strategy	13
Distribution Policy	14
Strategy in Action	15
Operational Review	21
Financial Review	23
Sustainability Report	26
Risk Management	44
Principal Risks and Uncertainties	45

Governance Report
53-71

Financial Report
72-154

Operational Review



Net cash flow from operating activity
\$250m

Effective oil price
\$67.8
USD/bbl



21 BlueNord

BlueNord performance in 2023 was strong

The Company delivered five percent above budget despite production from the first Halfdan well being delivered in 2024 (rather than 2023). Production during the year benefitted from an increased level of well-optimisation activity and higher uptime than planned due to the reduced duration of planned shutdowns.

However, the safe delivery of the Tyra restart and Tyra ramp-up is the most significant ongoing development.

Following construction in Singapore, Indonesia, Italy and Denmark, the world's largest ever lift from a floating crane – of 17,000 tonnes – took place in October 2022. The subsequent offshore hook-up and commissioning period involved more than 1500 offshore and 250 onshore workers.

During 2023 and the first quarter of 2024, a huge scope of offshore work has been completed enabling the Tyra facilities to process and export gas to Denmark.

During the middle of the year, the commissioning strategy was optimised and entailed extensive use of Nitrogen rather than natural gas. This change of strategy offered the benefits of less construction work after the commencement of gas production and also a significantly reduced fuel consumption during start-up. This new strategy for start-up caused a slightly delay of gas in and restart of Tyra but could offer a significantly quicker ramp-up to full processing capacity. The new commissioning strategy was enabled by generation of Nitrogen on Tyra and this Nitrogen generation has also increased efficiency for reinstatement of wells.

The Tyra East and Tyra West wells reinstatement has progressed well with the phase 1 scope of installing refurbished Xmas trees have been installed on all Tyra East and West wells. The phase 2 scope of removing temporary plugs have been completed for all wells on the Tyra West B installation and work is commencing well on Tyra West C with 18 out of 23 Tyra West wells re-instated as of end March. A Wireline unit is being mobilised on Tyra East B.

The onshore control room has been operational since June 2023 and has been actively used for collaboration between the onshore and offshore teams during commissioning. In parallel with the hook-up and commissioning activities on Tyra East and West, the Tyra Satellite fields that have also been shut in since 2019 are being prepared for start-up.

- Tyra production will be ramped up according to the following sequence
- Gas in from Dan (achieved 16 March 2024).
 - Gas export to Nybro (achieved 21 March 2024).
 - Gas in from Harald (achieved 25 March 2024).
 - Opening on valves in Nybro and export of gas to the Danish market
 - Gas in from Tyra South East.
 - Start-up of gas lift system.
 - Two gas export trains in operation.
 - Gas in from Valdemar.
 - Gas in from Roar.
 - Tyra West commencement of production
 - Tyra East commencement of production.

With production from the Harald field, a significant step has been taken towards reaching the full processing capacity at Tyra. To find out more about the landmark Tyra story, see page 4 of this report.

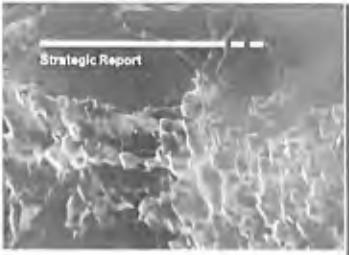
The outlook for 2024 is extremely strong with an expected doubling of the BlueNord production throughout the year.

From the base assets, the production from the Halfdan Tor North East infill well commenced late March 2024 while Final Investment Decisions on the Halfdan Ekofisk wells is expected during the years while WROM on Halfdan will continue throughout the year.

The investment in the Harald East Middle Jurassic well was approved in January 2024 and in a success case, this well could provide a production upside in the last quarter of 2024.

Work is ongoing to mature the major projects towards Investment Decisions in 2025 which will contribute to maintaining the BlueNord production around 50 000 mboepd. BlueNord has built a stable business that is underpinned by our position and expertise on the DUC Assets and reservoirs

Marianne Eide
Chief Operating Officer



In this report

Strategic Report
1-52

Highlights of the Year	1
Chair's Statement	3
Completion of Tyra II	4
Our Business at a Glance	6
Chief Executive Officer Statement	8
Business Model	12
Our Strategy	13
Distribution Policy	14
Strategy in Action	15
Operational Review	21
Financial Review	23
Sustainability Report	26
Risk Management	44
Principal Risks and Uncertainties	46

Governance Report
53-71

Financial Report
72-154

Operational Review continued

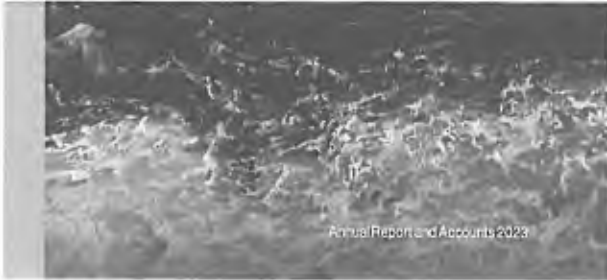
2023 – Annual performance

The production performance in 2023 was excellent and resulted in the upper production guidance given at the beginning being exceeded. It should also be noted that the 2023 production performance was achieved without the start-up of new wells. The Halfdan North Tor North East infill well commenced production in late March 2024. This excellent performance was caused by a high level of well intervention and restimulation activities, as well as a high operational efficiency. In particular, the production benefited from the optimisation campaign on the Dan field which started in mid-2022 and continued throughout 2023. In this campaign, a total of 50 well interventions were carried out on Dan with the rig Noble Reacher, and resulted in the 2023 production from the Dan Hub being two percent higher than the 2022 production. In 2024, Noble Reacher will move to Halfdan, where 17 well interventions are planned to be carried out.

The delivered operational efficiency was 86 percent, which was in line with BlueNord's expectation for 2023. The forecasted high operational efficiency was delivered despite two production loss incidents at the beginning of the year. In general the Company has seen excellent operational performance by the operator and quick response to these loss events. With respect to brown-field modification execution, the Dan-Halfdan re-route work was completed ahead of schedule with lower than expected impact on Dan and Halfdan production.

As a response to the strong production performance of the Gorm Hub, life extension activities were initiated by the partnership in 2023 to ensure longer-term integrity of the installation to ensure maximum recovery of reserves.

	PRODUCTION PERFORMANCE 2023	PRODUCTION OUTLOOK 2024
Dan Hub	Production performance was high in 2023 mainly attributed to: 18 well interventions carried out with the rig Noble Reacher. - Six restimulations carried out in March and eight restimulations in May. - Stable well-count throughout the year.	To keep production high in 2024 the plan is to: - Carry out two proactive workovers by rig Shelf Drilling Winner. - Maintain the high operational efficiency to benefit from the increased production potential resulting from the 2022/23 optimisation campaign. - Carry out restimulation campaign during the summer months.
Gorm Hub	Production performance was high in 2023 mainly attributed to: - Restimulation of 13 wells carried out in the Gorm field. - Available gas production capacity has been increased through gas reinjection into the Rolf field and also by storing excess gas in the Gorm Halfdan pipeline. In late 2023, gas export from Gorm was established which will also increase gas production capacity and reduce flaring.	To keep production high in 2024 the plan is to: - Fully implement the Skjold Gas Acceleration Project Pilot, where the recovery mechanism is changed from water injection to depletion in parts of the Skjold field, which is expected to increase the production gas to oil ratio, as well as accelerate reserves. Start water injection in the two newly reinstated water injectors in the Gorm field. - Perform restimulation campaign during the summer months. - Utilise the gas export that was established late 2023.
Halfdan Hub	Production performance was high in 2023 mainly attributed to: - Arrest of the production decline of the Halfdan field by keeping the well-count high and stable. - Exceptionally high operating efficiency of 90.7 percent. - Continued high gas production as a result of the restimulation of eight HCA wells in 2022.	To keep production high in 2024 the plan is to: - Carry out 17 well interventions with the rig Noble Reacher. The interventions include water shut-off treatments, as well as zone shifting of the wells for optimisation of the water flood efficiency. - Carry out restimulations on nine wells. - The Halfdan Tor NE infill well HBA-27B commenced production in April 2024. - Maintain the high operational efficiency at this hub.
Tyra Hub		To ensure safe and efficient start-up: - ensure tailored re-start and ramp-up for each individual well to protect the productivity of each well. - analyse pressure buildup during production shut-in to understand more about the potential of each reservoir. - commence studies for identification of well optimisation opportunities.



Annual Report and Accounts 2023



In this report

Strategic Report	
1-52	
Highlights of the Year	1
Chair's Statement	3
Completion of Tyra II	4
Our Business at a Glance	6
Chief Executive Officer Statement	9
Business Model	12
Our Strategy	13
Distribution Policy	14
Strategy in Action	15
Operational Review	21
Financial Review	23
Sustainability Report	25
Risk Management	44
Principal Risks and Uncertainties	46

Governance Report

Financial Report

72-154

Financial Review



Effective oil price
\$67.8
USD/bbl

Net cash flow from operating activity
\$250m

Effective gas price
75.7
EUR/MWh

Cost per boe
\$32.5

Total revenue
\$795m

"We have had a strong year driven by excellent underlying operating performance which exceeded expectations and led to a strong and stable financial result in 2023. When comparing with 2022, the commodity price environment in 2023 was less volatile and on average lower overall pricing was realised."

With revenues of USD 795 million and EBITDA of USD 421 million for the full year, this has resulted in significant cash generation from operating activities of USD 250 million, ending the year with total liquidity of USD 317 million, comprising of cash on balance sheet of USD 167 million and undrawn RBL capacity of USD 150 million.

Our capital structure remains robust supported by our liquidity position and net debt, with no principal maturities prior to Tyra first gas. The RBL facility has successfully remained at the same level of USD 11 billion, with maximum cash drawing capacity of USD 1.0 billion.

We also continue to maintain a hedging policy that provides visibility over future cash flow, adding volumes where it makes sense to do so, thereby supporting our balance sheet and capital structure through this continued uncertain price environment.

Jacqueline Lindmark Boye
Chief Financial Officer

The Company had revenues of USD 795.0 million in 2023 (2022: USD 966.9 million) mainly related to oil and gas sales from the DUC fields. The decrease is related to lower realised commodity prices, with a decrease of 23.2 percent on gas and 10.2 percent on oil, respectively, net of hedging effects, in addition to 2.9 percent lower oil volumes, offset by 1.2 percent higher gas volumes.

Production expenses of USD 295.9 million in 2023 (2022: 308.5 million) were directly attributable to the lifting and transport of the Company's oil and gas production, which equates to USD 32.5 per boe (2022: USD 31.6 per boe). Adjusted for insurance and changes in stock and inventory, total production expenses amounted to USD 340.1 million in 2023 (2022: USD 323.4 million). Current year is influenced by the production enhancing WROM and the Integrity Recovery Project ("IRP") project which started in 2022.

Personnel expenses were USD 18.0 million in 2023 (2022: USD 12.5 million). The increase is mainly due to the increased number of FTE's and implementation in 2022 of the share-based long-term incentive (LTI) programme; the LTI is valued and accounted for according to International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") 2. For more information related to the LTI, see page 64 in the Remuneration Committee Report.

Other operating expenses amounted to USD 14.1 million in 2023 (2022: USD 19.1 million). The decrease is due to lower consultant and legal fees.

Operating result (EBITDA) for 2023 was a profit of USD 421.4 million (2022: USD 611.2 million). This decrease is mainly attributable to lower revenue.

Strategic Report

EBITDA
\$421m

Total liquidity
\$317m



Annual Report and Accounts 2023



Strategic Report

Governance Report

Financial Report



In this report

Strategic Report
1-52

Highlights of the Year 1

Chair's Statement 3

Completion of Tyra II 4

Our Business at a Glance 6

Chief Executive Officer Statement 9

Business Model 12

Our Strategy 13

Distribution Policy 14

Strategy in Action 15

Operational Review 21

Financial Review 23

Sustainability Report 25

Risk Management 44

Principal Risks and Uncertainties 45

Governance Report
53-71

Financial Report
72-154

Financial Review continued

Net financial items amounted to an expense of USD 75.2 million in 2023 (2022 restated: USD 168.7 million). This is primarily driven by the decrease in the negative fair value adjustment on NOR13's embedded derivative in 2023 compared to 2022, the value of which is influenced by changes in BlueNord's share price, and the unwinding and fair-value adjustment of the interest swap. In addition, 2022 was influenced by a positive effect from the extinguishment of the NOR13 bond loan, that was partly offset by higher interest income related to restricted cash. The net financial items for 2022 have been restated due to capitalisation of borrowing cost on qualifying assets under construction, for more details see note 10 on page 92

Income Tax for the Group amounted to a current tax cost of USD 145.5 million and deferred tax movements amounted to USD 11.8 million (income), which corresponds to a statutory tax rate of 64 percent on result before tax on hydrocarbon income, adjusted with the effects of investment uplift, foreign exchange adjustment of tax losses and interest limitation. Current tax is impacted by the temporary EU-solidarity tax charge; however, this is offset by an equivalent reduction in hydrocarbon tax deferred tax charge, hence not increasing the effective tax rate from the statutory 64 percent. Effective tax is 0 percent on result before tax in Norway and UK and 22 percent tax on result before tax on ordinary income in Denmark.

Reference is made to note 14 in the consolidated financial statements for further details to the taxes this period.

The Group's net result for the year of USD 109.8 million (2022 restated: loss of USD 8.8 million)



Total non-current assets amounted to USD 3.0 billion at the end of 2023, of which USD 2.4 billion related to property, plant and equipment, intangible assets of USD 151.6 million, deferred tax assets of USD 218.5 million, derivatives related to the RBL interest swap and gas hedges of USD 14.0 million and USD 213.9 million in restricted cash, relating to security for DUC cash-call obligations pledged to TotalEnergies, and security against Nini/Cecilie abandonment costs.

Total current assets amounted to USD 381.9 million at the end of 2023. USD 59.9 million in trade receivables and accrued revenue, mainly related to oil and gas revenue, USD 24.8 million in prepayments primarily offshore and non-payment insurance premiums, USD 166.7 million of cash and USD 54.7 million of inventory.

Equity amounted to USD 813.6 million at the end of 2023 (2022 restated: 664.2 million). The increase in equity is mainly related to the net result of the year and the positive fair value adjustment of hedges.

Interest-bearing debt amounted to USD 1.2 billion at the end of 2023 (2022: USD 1.1 billion). The increase mainly relates to the draw-down of USD 50 million on the RBL facility. Most of the BNOR13 convertible bond loan was converted to BNOR15 in the beginning of 2023; the remaining value was converted to shares by end of 2023. BNOR15 convertible bond loan had a book value of USD 202.0 million at the end of 2023. The bond loans are valued at amortised cost and the embedded derivatives are accounted for as a derivative liability at fair value through profit and loss. BlueNord's USD 11 billion RBL facility, drawn at USD 850.0 million on 31 December 2023 and with maximum cash drawing capacity of USD 1.0 billion, had a book-value of USD 820.8 million at the end of 2023, of which USD 125.0 million is classified as current liability as it is due for payment in the

second half of 2024. The senior unsecured bond loan BNOR14 had a book value of USD 169.1 million at the end of 2023. The RBL facility and the unsecured bond loan are valued at amortised cost.

Asset retirement obligations amounted to USD 1,049 million at the end of 2023 (2022: USD 955.8 million). The increase is driven primarily by accretion of the provision during 2023, updated exchange rates and some minor changes in cut-off years. USD 981.4 million is related to the DUC assets, USD 64.3 million to Nini/Cecilie, USD 1.5 million to Lulita and USD 1.9 million to the Tyra F-3 pipeline. The Nini/Cecilie asset retirement obligation is secured through a cash escrow account of USD 64.3 million.

Net cash flow from operating activities amounted to USD 249.9 million at the end of 2023 (2022: USD 561.3 million). The decrease is mainly driven by higher tax payments in 2023 of USD 229.8 million that relate in large part to the 2022 taxable income, as well as lower revenue mainly from lower commodity prices net of hedging. Cash flow from operations excluding changes in taxes paid amounted to USD 479.7 million in 2023 compared to USD 572.9 million in 2022.

Cash flow used in investing activities amounted to an outflow of USD 347.6 million at the end of 2023 (2022: USD 259.0 million). The cash flow used in investing activities related to DUC investments of USD 311.0 million, of which USD 254.7 million was spent on Tyra redevelopment (including preparation work related to Tyra satellites and excluding capitalised interest). USD 31.2 million was spent on drilling the infill well on Halfdan; in addition, USD 25.0 million was spent on projects such as Gorm lifetime extension, gas acceleration project, 4D seismic survey and other minor projects. USD 25.0 million in deferred consideration, USD 8.7 million in paid decommissioning, issue of a long-term loan of

USD 2.8 million and USD 0.1 million in exploration and evaluation assets.

Cash flow from financing activities amounted to an outflow of USD 3.9 million at the end of the year (2022: USD 156.5 million). The cash outflow in the current year is mainly related to USD 53.6 million in paid interest net of interest swap and financing costs, offset by USD 50.0 million drawdown on the RBL facility, compared to last year's voluntary repayment of USD 100.0 million on the RBL facility.

Net change in cash and cash equivalents amounted to a cash outflow of USD 101.6 million in 2023 (2022: positive cashflow of USD 145.8 million). Cash and cash equivalents were in total USD 166.7 million at the end of 2023.



In this report

Strategic Report	
1-52	
Highlights of the Year	1
Chair's Statement	3
Completion of Tyra II	4
Our Business at a Glance	6
Chief Executive Officer Statement	9
Business Model	12
Our Strategy	13
Distribution Policy	14
Strategy in Action	15
Operational Review	21
Financial Review	23
Sustainability Report	25
Risk Management	44
Principal Risks and Uncertainties	45

Governance Report	
53-71	

Financial Report	
72-154	

Sustainability Report

Delivering secure, affordable and locally produced energy to Denmark and EU

We recognise climate change and support Denmark and EU net zero goals by working to reduce our carbon footprint.



Strategic Report

BlueNord continues to identify our solutions to contribute to the UN SDGs as we aim to address various environmental, social and economic challenges facing our world today. Examples of our actions, programmes and the SDGs to which they relate are demonstrated throughout this report and are summarised in Appendix 2.

Our goals

We recognise climate change science as set out by the United Nations Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and support the global climate change goals outlined in the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the Paris Agreement. We also recognise that hydrocarbons are expected to remain an important part of the energy mix for the foreseeable future, and that we have a responsibility to play an active role in the energy transition. Our strategy is to produce affordable and reliable energy for Denmark and the wider EU, whilst managing climate-related risks and opportunities, by assessing operational emissions reduction activities in conjunction with the Operator and partners.

Whilst our overall emissions will increase in 2024 as Tyra is brought back on-stream, emissions will be lower than in 2018 during Tyra's last full year of production prior to shut down. Tyra's new modern and efficient facilities will result in a 30 percent emissions reduction compared to the old facilities. Tyra signals the start of a new era, minimising emissions in the most efficient way possible while contributing positively to the growing demand for energy. Tyra enables us to produce locally sourced hydrocarbons, displacing imported hydrocarbons which have higher emissions intensities.

Investment in CarbonCuts is another commitment from BlueNord to take an active role in the energy transition and support Denmark and EU ambitions for Carbon Storage deployment and contribute to the Paris Agreement's goal of arresting global warming.

In this report

Strategic Report	
1-52	
Highlights of the Year	1
Chair's Statement	3
Completion of Tyra II	4
Our Business at a Glance	8
Chief Executive Officer Statement	9
Business Model	12
Our Strategy	13
Distribution Policy	14
Strategy in Action	15
Operational Review	21
Financial Review	23
Sustainability Report	25
Risk Management	44
Principal Risks and Uncertainties	45
Governance Report	
53-71	
Financial Report	
72-154	

Sustainability Report continued

Commitments, stakeholder engagement and materiality

We are committed to the following:

- As a responsible partner in the DUC, BlueNord is committed along with the operator TotalEnergies to:
 - Ensuring people's safety and upholding Human Rights in our operations and those of our suppliers.
 - Reducing scope 1 and scope 2 emissions by 40 percent from DUC assets by 2030 compared to 2015 levels. Taking an active role in Denmark's target to reduce its emissions by 70 percent by 2030 compared to 1990 levels, as part of Denmark's commitment to the Paris Agreement.
 - Helping EU reduce emissions by at least 55 percent by 2030 compared to 1990 levels, as part of the European Green Deal.
 - Reducing methane emissions by using state-of-the-art technology to detect leaks and subsequently repair them.
 - Being a player in the circular economy.
 - Preserving biodiversity.
 - Sharing the economic value we create.
- We will do this by:
 - Reducing DUC GHG emissions in intensity by bringing Tyra II on stream.
 - Investing in methane detection and reduction, and flare reduction initiatives.
 - Evaluating and executing further Carbon Footprint Reduction (CFR) opportunities. Electrification of the DUC operations is currently being studied.
 - Supporting DUC to locally recycle obsolete infrastructure, such as Tyra, and plan for further recycling during future decommissioning activities.
- Investing in the CCS value chain with CarbonCuts.
- Conducting transparent Environmental Impact Assessments.
- Complying with EU reporting standards and regulatory requirements during operations, by adopting Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD) by 2025.
- Maintaining our social licence to operate by engaging with stakeholders, including local communities, regulatory authorities, and industry partners.
- Returning value through taxation to the Danish government to enable further state investment in the Energy Transition.
- The impacts of which will drive:
 - Secure access to affordable and locally produced energy.
 - Economic growth and job opportunities for Denmark.
 - Delivery of environmental, social and governance (ESG) considerations into financial decision making with the aim of promoting long-term sustainable development.
 - Continuous improvement of DUC environmental footprint.

“BlueNord initiated a double materiality assessment in 2023 as it makes progress to comply with CSRD by 2025.”

During 2023, BlueNord aligned with the Norwegian Transparency Act and the Equality and Anti-Discrimination Act. We developed a separate report from each committee (ESG, Remuneration, Audit, and Nomination), conducted a materiality assessment, and established reporting against the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD). BlueNord also established a risk register and has requested monthly emissions data from the Operator.

In 2022, the EU Council gave final approval to the CSRD, to which BlueNord is required to report in accordance with the new standards, ESRS, from next year (2025). The Company has therefore taken steps to prepare for this.

TCFD and CSRD reporting standards integration is a reflection of the changing landscape and the expectations of investors, governments and external stakeholders. We rely on their guidance to continually evaluate and improve our governance and working practices.

BlueNord engages both directly and indirectly with internal and external stakeholders in a continuous dialogue throughout the year to obtain their feedback on 'our energy-efficient emission reduction activities to reduce the footprint from our value chain'. Key stakeholders are employees, investors, lenders, business partners, government agencies, local communities, and suppliers. In the context of the RBL facility redetermination process, ESG performance is regularly monitored by BlueNord lenders.



Strategic Report

1-52

Highlights of the Year

Chair's Statement

Completion of Tyra II

Our Business at a Glance

Chief Executive Officer Statement

Business Model

Our Strategy

Distribution Policy

Strategy in Action

Operational Review

Financial Review

Sustainability Report

Risk Management

Principal Risks and Uncertainties

Governance Report

53-71

Financial Report

72-154

Environment

Emissions
Emissions to the environment includes atmospheric emissions and discharge to sea as a result of the company's activities. Greenhouse and non-greenhouse gases (GHG and non-GHG) are emitted to the atmosphere as a result of fuel combustion, flaring and fugitive emissions.

BlueNord scope 1 emissions arise from its partnership in the DUC, mostly linked to fuel combustion for powering the offshore installations. Flaring of natural gas occurs on all DUC hubs to allow for safe operations during production upsets and non-routine activities

Routine flaring has been eliminated in 2023 following the re-route of Halfdan production. Fugitive emissions can occur via venting for safety reasons, partial combustion or leaks and are surveyed regularly. Scope 2 emissions are linked to energy consumption at BlueNord offices.

As a non-operator BlueNord works to protect the environment where possible, both in its own operations and through the Company's partnership with the DUC. We support the goals of the Paris Agreement by reducing the carbon footprint of our operations, for example by improving energy efficiency, reducing venting, and eliminating the routine flaring of gas

We are committed to provide transparency on greenhouse gas emissions across all scopes, our emission reduction activities, and climate-related risks and opportunities. In 2023 we initiated a double materiality assessment of impacts, risks and opportunities in line with EFRAG guidelines, and we are continuously working alongside the Operator to provide transparent emissions data. Whilst currently the key framework which guides our reporting is the TCFD (Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures, now IFRS S2), we shall be moving towards CSRD disclosure compliance by reporting year 2025.

In 2023 we worked alongside the Operator to provide a transparent set of metrics covering atmospheric emissions, chemical usage, and discharges to sea and spills. CO₂ emissions have increased slightly (+3%) from 2022 to 2023 mainly due to higher activity on Dan and commissioning activities at Tyra, and partially offset by CO₂ emissions decrease linked to CFR activities on Halfdan and Gorm. Methane (CH₄) emissions have reduced because of the drone campaign and the subsequent reconciliation of reported versus measured emissions. The GHG emissions intensity increase is linked to natural production decline from 2022 to 2023 (-6%) and the increase in CO₂ emissions.

BlueNord recognises that air quality can affect public health and the environment. Traditional air pollutants in the oil and gas E&P industry can include ammonia, carbon monoxide, sulphur oxides, nitrous oxides, non-methane volatile organic compounds and particulate matter.

As part of our environmental management, we work alongside the Operator to continuously monitor our non-GHG air emissions and put measures in place to reduce the impact of our activities.

Emissions, chemical usage, and discharge to the sea are regulated with permits issued by the regulatory body.



“
Routine flaring has been eliminated in 2023 following the re-route of Halfdan production.”

Strategic Report	
1-52	
Highlights of the Year	1
Chair's Statement	3
Completion of Tyne II	4
Our Business at a Glance	6
Chief Executive Officer Statement	9
Business Model	12
Our Strategy	13
Distribution Policy	14
Strategy in Action	15
Operational Review	21
Financial Review	23
Sustainability Report	25
Risk Management	44
Principal Risks and Uncertainties	45

Governance Report	
53-71	

Financial Report	
72-154	

➤ Performance status 2023: Atmospheric emissions¹

Ospar reporting perimeter (includes drilling and logistics)¹

TOPIC	2022 PERFORMANCE	2023 PERFORMANCE ²	CHANGE
CO ₂ emissions	Total CO ₂ emissions 290 kt	Total CO ₂ emissions 303 kt	⬆
CH ₄ emissions	Total CH ₄ emissions 703 tonnes	Total CH ₄ emissions 434 tonnes	⬇
nmVOC	555 tonnes	215 tonnes	⬇
NOx and SOx emissions	NOx 1,515 tonnes	NOx 1,156 tonnes	⬇
	SOx 17 tonnes	SOx 31 tonnes	⬆

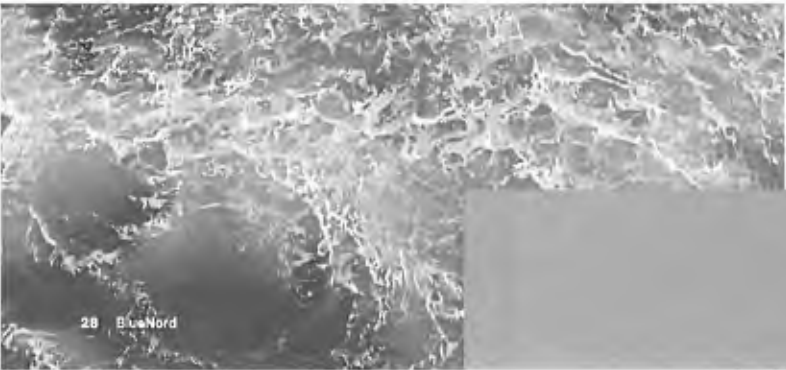
1. Numbers have been verified and submitted by the DUC operator to DEA for OSPAR reporting. Awaiting Approval from OSPAR
2. Numbers have been submitted by the DUC operator to External Auditors for verification
3. Numbers are net to BlueNord unless stated otherwise

KEY ⬆ Higher ⬆ Unchanged ⬆ Lower

TOPIC	2022 PERFORMANCE	2023 PERFORMANCE	CHANGE
Contribution to total GHG emissions	Fuel consumption – Fuel Gas 76%	Fuel consumption – Fuel Gas 75%	⬆
	Fuel consumption – Diesel 10%	Fuel consumption – Diesel 14%	⬆
	Flare 10%	Flare 9%	⬆
	Fugitive emissions 4%	Fugitive emissions 2%	⬆
	GHG intensity (CO ₂ eq/boe) 29.6	32.2	⬆

ETS reporting perimeter²

TOPIC	2022 PERFORMANCE	2023 PERFORMANCE	CHANGE
EU ETS CO ₂ emissions	Total CO ₂ emissions 263 kt	Total CO ₂ emissions 271 kt	⬆
EU ETS CO ₂ intensity (CO ₂ /boe)	24.8	27.3	⬆



Strategic Report	
1-52	
Highlights of the Year	1
Chair's Statement	3
Completion of Tyra II	4
Our Business at a Glance	6
Chief Executive Officer Statement	9
Business Model	12
Our Strategy	13
Distribution Policy	14
Strategy in Action	15
Operational Review	21
Financial Review	23
Sustainability Report	25
Risk Management	44
Principal Risks and Uncertainties	45

Governance Report	
53-71	

Financial Report	
72-154	

➤ Performance status 2023: Discharge to sea³

Ospar reporting perimeter¹

TOPIC	2022 PERFORMANCE	2023 PERFORMANCE	CHANGE
Discharge to sea	Discharged produced water	Discharged produced water	▲
	6.5 mm m ³	6.8 mm m ³	
	Volume of oil discharged	Volume of oil discharged	▲
	44.6 tonnes	48.0 tonnes	
	Oil concentration in water	Oil concentration in water	▲
	6.9 mg/L	7.0 mg/L	
Spills	Number of oil and diesel spills ²	Number of oil and diesel spills ²	▲
	6	15	
	Oil and diesel spills	Oil and diesel spills	●
	0.25 tonnes	0.02 tonnes	
	Number of chemical spills ²	Number of chemical spills ²	●
	32	20	
	Chemical spills	Chemical spills	▼
	3.33 tonnes	0.05 tonnes	

1. Numbers have been verified and submitted by the DUC operator to DEA for OSPAR reporting. Awaiting Approval from OSPAR.
2. Number of spills is 100% DUC.
3. Numbers are net to BlueNord unless stated otherwise.

KEY ▲ Higher ● Unchanged ▼ Lower

TOPIC	2022 PERFORMANCE	2023 PERFORMANCE	CHANGE
Chemical usage	Green chemicals	Green chemicals	▲
	1,496 tonnes	1,904 tonnes	
	Yellow chemicals	Yellow chemicals	▲
	2,812 tonnes	3,082 tonnes	
	Red chemicals	Red chemicals	▲
	26 tonnes	27 tonnes	
	Black chemicals	Black chemicals	■
	0 tonnes	0 tonnes	
	Total chemicals	Total chemicals	▲
	4,333 tonnes	5,014 tonnes	
Chemical discharge	Green chemicals	Green chemicals	▲
	296 tonnes	1,119 tonnes	
	Yellow chemicals	Yellow chemicals	▲
	1,575 tonnes	1,848 tonnes	
	Red chemicals	Red chemicals	▲
	5 tonnes	6 tonnes	
	Black chemicals	Black chemicals	■
	0 tonnes	0 tonnes	
	Total chemicals	Total chemicals	▲
	1,876 tonnes	1,876 tonnes	



In this report

Strategic Report	1-52
Highlights of the Year	1
Chair's Statement	3
Completion of Tymi II	4
Our Business at a Glance	6
Chief Executive Officer Statement	9
Business Model	12
Our Strategy	13
Distribution Policy	14
Strategy in Action	15
Operational Review	21
Financial Review	23
Sustainability Report	25
Risk Management	44
Principal Risks and Uncertainties	45

Governance Report	53-71
-------------------	-------

Financial Report	72-154
------------------	--------

Sustainability Report continued

Emissions reduction initiatives

In 2023 BlueNord initiated an inventory of its Scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions, and is working alongside the Operator to set out an emissions reduction roadmap with GHG emissions reduction targets founded upon cost-effective CFR initiatives on an asset-by-asset basis.

We acknowledge that we have indirect emissions related to upstream and downstream activities. Under Scope 3, Category 11 of the GHG Protocol ('Use of sold product') constitutes the bulk of BlueNord scope 3 emissions. We are working to define the boundaries of our scope 3 emissions and to collect the data.

Carbon Capture and Storage

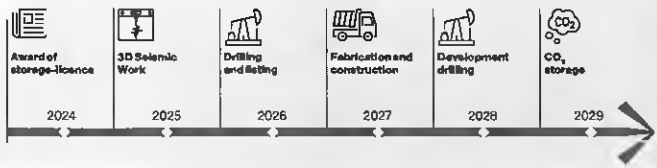
To support climate targets and reduce carbon emissions globally, CCS technologies will have to be deployed at scale. CCS is a means by which hard-to-abate industries can mitigate climate change, by reducing/avoiding carbon emissions and even reducing atmospheric CO₂ concentration, when linked to energy production from biomass or CO₂ capture from the air.

It involves the separation, treatment and transportation of CO₂ from industrial sources to a long-term storage location. As noted in the International Energy Agency (IEA)'s report Net Zero by 2050: A Roadmap for the Global Energy Sector, CCS can facilitate the transition to net zero by tackling emissions from existing assets and providing a way to address emissions from challenging sectors. BlueNord is involved in two CCS projects: Bifrost and Ruby.

Carbon Cuts

BlueNord has made a strategic investment in CarbonCuts A/S, intending to establish an onshore CO₂ storage location in Denmark and address Denmark's ambitions for onshore storage of CO₂.

Timeframe until the beginning of CCS operations for the Ruby project.



The Company will contribute to the Paris Agreement's goal of arresting global warming, with its core business to build, own and operate permanent geological sites for CO₂ storage. The target for the first storage of CO₂ is 2029. CarbonCuts' first project in the Redby area has received local support and has attracted national and international political interest.

CarbonCuts A/S was registered as a legal entity in August 2022, specifically to explore the opportunity of CO₂ storage in the Redby area. CarbonCuts A/S is a wholly owned subsidiary of the BlueNord Group, which has funded its activities since October 2022.

CarbonCuts and the municipality of Lolland have collaborated since early 2022 to mature the CO₂ storage site. The Ruby Project covers CO₂ receiving facilities, intermediate storage, pumping and injection facilities as well as a number of wells for injection and observation. Several CO₂ import options are being investigated to allow flexibility and optionality in terms of pace, customer requirements and volume. A phased development approach is being considered with CO₂ injection anticipated to commence by 2029.

CarbonCuts has gained solid political support via weekly contact with the local business association, Business Lolland-Falster. Obtaining public acceptance is of the highest priority, and CarbonCuts continues to actively engage with stakeholders, including local communities, regulatory authorities, and industry partners,

seeking input and feedback to inform our strategic decisions, and to ensure our social licence to operate.

CarbonCuts is preparing for the next phases of 'Ruby', including seismic surveys expected to be conducted next winter should CarbonCuts be awarded the license. The focus remains firm on the goal: to launch a sustainable storage solution with accompanying infrastructure that can contribute to fulfilling Denmark's CO₂ goals and serve as an inspiration for CO₂ storage globally.

Headquartered in Kgs. Lyngby and as a subsidiary of BlueNord, CarbonCuts has access to extensive knowledge of the energy sector and the Danish subsurface. BlueNord's insights and capital strengthen CarbonCuts' position as a CO₂ storage operator.



“CarbonCuts provides a fit-for-purpose opportunity for BlueNord to drive strategic and effective sustainability activities, which can be scaled appropriately. We recognise the important role that we have to play in Denmark, and the Ruby project is crucial for both the climate and Denmark's CO₂ storage ambitions, and we look forward to advancing with CarbonCuts in a strong position as a full member of the BlueNord group.

Evan Shirlaw
Chief Executive Officer, BlueNord





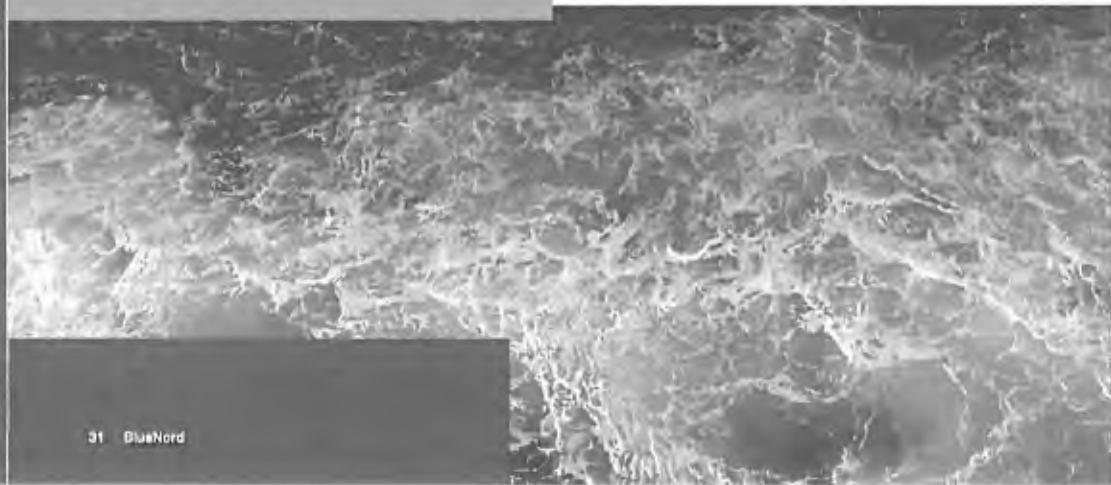
In this report

Strategic Report	
1-52	
Highlights of the Year	1
Chair's Statement	3
Completion of Tyra II	4
Our Business at a Glance	6
Chief Executive Officer Statement	9
Business Model	12
Our Strategy	13
Distribution Policy	14
Strategy in Action	15
Operational Review	21
Financial Review	23
Sustainability Report	25
Risk Management	44
Principal Risks and Uncertainties	45

Governance Report
53-71

Financial Report
72-154

Sustainability Report continued



Bifrost

Project Bifrost is developing a concept for storing CO₂ in a depleted reservoir in the Harald field. This partnership is between the DUC, Ørsted and the Technical University of Denmark (DTU). This project assesses the potential for transporting CO₂ – captured onshore – via specialised shipping or existing pipelines, and finally injected into the empty gas reservoirs at the Harald field.

With a storage capacity of several million tonnes per year, the Harald-field was the perfect location for the partnership to study a future concept.

Efficiency optimisation

Reducing fuel gas consumption plays an important role in reducing DUC GHG emissions. In 2023, several projects have been carried out to improve energy efficiencies. New air filters have been installed on Dan DFG gas turbine and DFF compressor resulting in 1.3 kt CO₂eq reduction. Dan aftercooler pressure drop was reduced, which led to emissions reduction of 2.7 kt CO₂eq. HBD compression train cooling optimisation reduced emissions by 1.6 kt CO₂eq at Halfdan. Optimisation of lift gas with the setup of the Carbon Intensity Manager resulted in an estimated 4.2 kt CO₂eq reduction in 2023. More projects are being matured to further reduce fuel consumption at DUC's operations, such as air filters replacement at Dan and Halfdan power generators

Electrification

Powering the DUC installation with renewable energy would substantially reduce scope 1 emissions. The DUC partnership is investigating

whether electrification of the Oil and Gas operations can be technically feasible and economically viable. Options assessed include various renewable energy sources, different types of electricity transport technology, various designs of electrical substations, and scoping of brownfield work to convert directly driven machinery to electrically powered ones.

Flaring reduction and elimination

Following the re-routing of Halfdan oil production from Gorm to Dan over the course of 2023, routine flaring has been eliminated from DUC operations. The estimated reduction in emissions is 20 ktonCO₂e/yr. Remaining flaring is taking place either for safety reasons or during adhoc maintenance, testing or repair. Flaring reduction opportunities are being reviewed continuously. As an example, during 2023, a feasibility study on flare gas recovery from Gorm processing with the potential of reducing flaring on the Gorm facility by ~25% has been completed. The project is expected to be implemented by end 2024 with an estimated reduction in emissions of 9 ktonCO₂e/yr.

Methane reduction

Methane is a potent GHG, with a 100-year global warming potential 28-34 times that of CO₂. Methane can be emitted because of incomplete gas combustion (fuel gas and flare), process release or leaks. In order to measure and monitor methane emissions, LDAR (Leak Detection and Repair) campaigns are carried out with platform Optical gas imaging (OGI) cameras or through drones campaigns.

The 2023 drone campaign led to a decrease in venting and fugitive emissions from the reconciliation of reported versus measured methane emissions, as flares were found to have better combustion efficiency than originally assumed. The DUC partnership is committed to reducing methane emissions in line with EU targets.



Artificial Intelligence

BlueNord is utilising the power of AI to extract information from historical and real-time operations and production data. This enables us to optimise decision making processes and improve operational efficiencies by reducing data search times. It will improve real-time decision support during drilling operations and help us evaluate field development strategies based on field performance.

Looking to the future, AI will enable us to improve:

- Detection of emissions and monitoring of emissions performance and metrics.
- Identification of environmental risks associated with our operations, underlining our commitment to responsible and sustainable business practices.

- Produced water management; developing new technologies to optimise water treatment processes, with a view to achieving our vision of zero harmful discharge.
- Operations and maintenance technologies, including modular architecture for planning maintenance in a cost-effective way

In addition to the research and development studies conducted at DTU, BlueNord is also participating in the INNO-CCUS partnership which is developing and maturing technology relating to the capture, storage and utilisation of CO₂.

(DOTC), which conducts research into responsible and efficient oil and gas production from the Danish North Sea with a reduced environmental and climate footprint

In 2023 the DUC contributed funding amounting to DKK118 million to DOTC. The DOTC focuses on the following areas:

- Abandonment of offshore oil and gas fields, including the monitoring of abandoned installations in reference to an environmental baseline for long-term protection.
- CO₂ storage in old oil and gas fields.

Sustainability Report continued

Technology and innovation

BlueNord aims to be a meaningful participant in the energy transition. The Company has a focus on facilitating improved technical, commercial, and economic framing of environmental initiatives.

Together with DUC partners, BlueNord invests in research and development through the Technical University of Denmark (DTU), University of Copenhagen, Aarhus University, Aalborg University, and the Geological Survey of Denmark and Greenland. In 2014 DUC founded a research centre, the Danish Offshore Technology Centre



In this report

Strategic Report 1-52

Highlights of the Year	1
Chair's Statement	3
Completion of Tyra II	4
Our Business at a Glance	6
Chief Executive Officer Statement	9
Business Model	12
Our Strategy	13
Distribution Policy	14
Strategy in Action	15
Operational Review	21
Financial Review	23
Sustainability Report	25
Risk Management	44
Principal Risks and Uncertainties	45

Governance Report 53-71

Financial Report 72-154

In this report

Strategic Report	
1-52	
Highlights of the Year	1
Chair's Statement	3
Completion of Tyra II	4
Our Business at a Glance	6
Chief Executive Officer Statement	9
Business Model	12
Our Strategy	13
Distribution Policy	14
Strategy in Action	15
Operational Review	21
Financial Review	23
Sustainability Report	25
Risk Management	44
Principal Risks and Uncertainties	45

Governance Report	
53-71	

Financial Report	
72-154	

Sustainability Report continued

Water and biodiversity

Biodiversity is a priority for our stakeholders, and we are committed to engaging in research and dialogue to enhance further understanding of potential impacts and how we can contribute, including by leveraging natural climate solutions.

In partnership with the DTU and DOTC, BlueNord is investigating the role and importance of subsea structures, such as platforms, for cod stocks in the Danish North Sea. The current project – to evaluate the environmental baseline of cod populations around offshore structures – started with offshore data collection in summer 2023, and is due to complete with a further survey in 2024.

Also in partnership with the DTU and DOTC, BlueNord is devising ways to improve the treatment and disposal of the water produced alongside hydrocarbons. The current Produced Water Management Programme uses technology which purifies water to an exceptional standard, such that the water being let out to sea is of greater purity than that which legislation and discharge permits require. Nevertheless, our vision is to go further, and to completely eliminate harmful discharges associated with produced water.

We are improving and stabilising water treatment processes with new instrumentation and advanced process control technology. Biological treatment methods and advanced oxidation will be tested and, if found to be feasible, further developed. Projects to demonstrate the technology in offshore applications will be undertaken

Circular Economy

We support DUC's ambition to locally recycle obsolete infrastructure. During the dismantling of the old platforms and structures from the Tyra field, 98.5% of the material was either directly reused or recycled at local Danish recycling yards. For example, a few of the generators were used again elsewhere, and other parts were processed and traded on the international market. We will use the wealth of knowledge gained during Tyra redevelopment over the coming decades to reduce the impact upon the environment from decommissioning and abandonment of offshore installations and pipelines relating to DUC operations. In partnership with the DOTC, BlueNord is researching cost-effective abandonment options that will deliver robust environmental protection.

Strategic Report

“
Biodiversity is a priority for our stakeholders, and we are committed to engaging in research and dialogue.”



Strategic Report

Governance Report

Financial Report



Strategic Report	
1-52	
Highlights of the Year	1
Chair's Statement	3
Completion of Tyra II	4
Our Business at a Glance	6
Chief Executive Officer Statement	9
Business Model	12
Our Strategy	13
Distribution Policy	14
Strategy in Action	16
Operational Review	21
Financial Review	23
Sustainability Report	25
Risk Management	44
Principal Risks and Uncertainties	45
Governance Report	
63-71	
Financial Report	
72-154	

Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures ('TCFD')

There is a growing demand for decision-useful, climate-related information, and creditors and investors are increasingly demanding access to risk information that is consistent, comparable, and clear.

For this reason the Financial Stability Board, the international body established by the G20 in 2009 to monitor and make recommendations about the global financial system, has created TCFD, to improve and widen reporting of climate-related financial information.

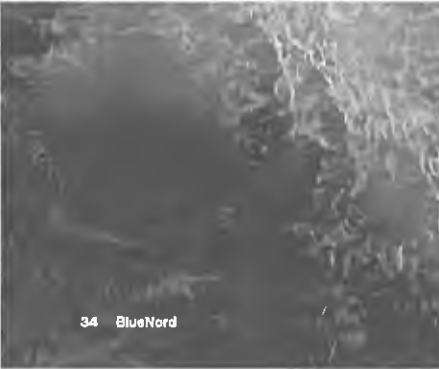
In line with TCFD recommendations, a report in accordance with TCFD is, as of 2022, an integral part of BlueNord's annual financial reporting. The report is reviewed annually by our Audit Committee, ESG Committee, and the Board.

TCFD encourages a standardised reporting structure for financially material climate-related risks and opportunities to give investors, lenders, and insurers enhanced comparability when assessing and pricing pertinent companies

The TCFD framework is made up of 11 recommended disclosures divided into four pillars that represent core elements of how organisations operate. The four pillars are: governance, strategy, risk management, and metrics and targets.

Moreover, the framework separates into three main categories: risks related to the physical impacts of climate change, risks related to the transition to a lower-carbon economy, and climate-related opportunities. TCFD has also incorporated financial impact as an integral part of its disclosure recommendations.

For more about TCFD see the Appendix to this report from page 143.



“

At BlueNord we have identified the most significant climate-related risks and opportunities we face.

34 BlueNord

Strategic Report			
GOVERNANCE	RECOMMENDED DISCLOSURES		
Disclose the organisation's governance around climate-related risks and opportunities.	a) Describe the board's oversight of climate related risks and opportunities.	b) Describe the management's role in assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities.	
STRATEGY	RECOMMENDED DISCLOSURES		
Disclose the actual and potential impacts of climate-related risks and opportunities on the organisation's business, strategy, and financial planning where such information is material.	a) Describe the climate-related risks and opportunities the organisation has identified over the short, medium, and long-term.	b) Describe the impact of climate-related risks and opportunities on the organisation's businesses, strategy, and financial planning.	c) Describe the resilience of the organisation's strategy, taking into consideration different climate-related scenarios, including a 2°C or lower scenario.
RISK MANAGEMENT	RECOMMENDED DISCLOSURES		
Disclose how the organisation identifies, assesses, and manages climate-related risks.	a) Describe the organisation's processes for identifying and assessing climate-related risks	b) Describe the organisation's processes for managing climate-related risks.	c) Describe how processes for identifying, assessing, and managing climate related risks are integrated into the organisation's overall risk management.
METRICS & TARGETS	RECOMMENDED DISCLOSURES		
Disclose the metrics and targets used to assess and manage relevant climate-related risks and opportunities where such information is material.	a) Disclose the metrics used by the organisation to assess climate-related risks and opportunities in line with its strategy and risk management process.	b) Disclose Scope 1, Scope 2, and, if appropriate, Scope 3 greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, and the related risks.	c) Describe the targets used by the organisation to manage climate-related risks and performance against targets.

In this report

Strategic Report	
1-52	
Highlights of the Year	1
Chair's Statement	3
Completion of Tyra II	4
Our Business at a Glance	6
Chief Executive Officer's Statement	9
Business Model	12
Our Strategy	13
Distribution Policy	14
Strategy in Action	15
Operational Review	21
Financial Review	23
Sustainability Report	25
Risk Management	44
Principal Risks and Uncertainties	45

Governance Report	
63-71	

Financial Report	
72-154	

Sustainability Report continued

Social

We strive for zero accidents, zero incidents, and zero impact to the environment.



35 BlueNord

The BlueNord health, safety and environment (HSE) policy has been revised and updated as of October 2023. Our vision of 'zero accidents, zero incidents, and zero impact to the environment' underpins our commitment to:

- Ensuring safe and efficient operations.
- Compliance with regulatory standards.
- Striving to reduce climate and other environmental impacts to as low as reasonably practicable.

BlueNord is ultimately accountable for the contribution of all our people to health, safety and environmental outcomes, and continuous improvement in these areas.

By complying with applicable standards and regulations and continually improving our management system we make positive progress towards the key goal of zero fatalities and zero recordable work-related accidents.

0

Work-related accidents or injuries in 2023¹

¹ Excluding non-operational DUC interests

0.41%

Total sick leave¹

Supply chain

Outside the DUC, our vendors are mostly in the Nordic and North Europe areas. They provide consultancy, legal and financial services, which are judged to involve minor risk. However, when considering new investments or when tendering for goods and services, due diligence and monitoring of prospective partners (as well as existing ones) is undertaken wherever applicable.

We also consider how we can ensure that our operations do not come into conflict with any fundamental human rights principles. As part of tender processes and when concluding contracts, we seek to confirm that all parties adhere to human rights, sound working conditions, employment terms, and our Code of Conduct.

For more information see the Governance section of this report from page 54.

As a partner in DUC, we take responsibility for HSE by actively supporting the good HSE work of the Operator, and proactively participating in meetings and initiatives. Further to constructive dialogue regarding the offshore working environment issues on Total Energies platforms in DUC which began in 2022, we have built robust relations and trust, with our Lead Operations Engineer participating regularly in Tyra offshore meetings.

Planning of preventative safety and environmental work involves the participation of local health and safety representatives to maximise employee welfare and minimise our already low rates of sickness absence. In addition, all employees are offered annual on-site first aid and defibrillator courses, and ergonomic assessments as applicable.

Total sick leave in the BlueNord group was reported to be 0.41 percent in 2023. No work-related illness was reported.



In this report

Strategic Report
1-52

Highlights of the Year	1
Chair's Statement	3
Completion of Tyre II	4
Our Business at a Glance	6
Chief Executive Officer Statement	8
Business Model	12
Our Strategy	13
Distribution Policy	14
Strategy in Action	16
Operational Review	21
Financial Review	23
Sustainability Report	25
Risk Management	44
Principal Risks and Uncertainties	45

Governance Report
53-71Financial Report
72-154

Sustainability Report continued

Diversity, equity and inclusion

BlueNord believes embracing diversity, equity and inclusion ('DE&I') positively impacts recruitment and retention and drives performance across the Company.

BlueNord is an equal opportunity employer, committed to fostering DE&I in the workplace. We welcome and embrace a variety of skillsets and perspectives, and we value differences between people of different cultural backgrounds, ethnicity, age, gender, gender identification, gender expression, sexual orientation, functional ability, religion, and philosophies of life. These principles apply to all employment practices at BlueNord, including recruitment, hiring, compensation and benefits, promotion, training and development, and leave of absence.

The Norwegian Equality and Anti-Discrimination Act stipulates that organisations must identify and address challenges regarding equality and diversity in the workplace before any incidents or discrimination take place. The Act's general activity duty applies to BlueNord; in addition, we are implementing the working method that the Act prescribes for specific activity duty: Investigate, Analyse, Implement and Evaluate results.

An initial assessment of challenges was carried out at the end of 2022. Gender-equalising terms for duration and payment of parental leave were implemented as part of BlueNord's leave policy. As of 2023, a set of questions to establish whether BlueNord is considered a safe, inclusive, and healthy workplace with equal opportunities and zero tolerance for harassment were included in our

annual Employee Engagement and Working Environment survey.

Following the survey, inclusion was considered one of the topics to be further highlighted in the programme for our culture journey 2023. The survey performed in January 2024 proves that initiatives taken have had a positive impact.

As part of our culture journey 2023, sessions and activities involving all staff were undertaken to understand, recognise, and embrace diversity and its impact on our multinational teams and organisation. This has helped to foster a sense of belonging and integration within the BlueNord team. Correspondingly, we have enhanced the awareness of bias and blind-spots, cultural differences, and cross-cultural communication.

As part of the performance management process involving annual performance dialogue, mid-term review and personal development planning, performance evaluations are assessed and calibrated jointly by leaders to avoid the risk and impact of biases and discrimination.

BlueNord champions the hybrid working model, work-life balance, and support for our team across different stages of their lives. In addition, we support our employees with leave schemes to take care of children and close relatives, payment during sickness, and we have implemented gender-equalising terms for duration and payment of parental leave.

Channels and procedures are in place for reporting concerns about harassment of any kind, whether experienced by or witnessed by a staff member. Appropriate handling of any potential discrimination issue is detailed in the Company's harassment policy, supplementing the grievance process, and the existing Whistleblowing procedure and its related integrity channel.

No whistleblowing incidents have been reported since the implementation of our integrity channel in 2020. BlueNord will continue to improve its systematic approach to promoting equality and preventing discrimination in the workplace in 2024.

BlueNord DE&I Index

79.1

January 2022

80.5

January 2023

Extract from DE&I Index

At BlueNord everyone has equal opportunities for development regardless of gender, age, ethnicity, sexual orientation, family status, disabilities, religion or language

I feel a sense of belonging at BlueNord

I find that I can bring my whole self to work at BlueNord



Extract of responses from BlueNord's annual Employee Engagement and Working Environment survey included in BlueNord DE&I index. Responses on a 7-point Likert scale converted into a 0-100 index scale

■ 2024
■ 2023



In this report

Strategic Report	
1-52	
Highlights of the Year	1
Chair's Statement	3
Completion of Tyne II	4
Our Business at a Glance	6
Chief Executive Officer Statement	9
Business Model	12
Our Strategy	13
Distribution Policy	14
Strategy in Action	15
Operational Review	21
Financial Review	23
Sustainability Report	25
Risk Management	44
Principal Risks and Uncertainties	45

Governance Report	
53-71	

Financial Report	
72-154	

Sustainability Report continued

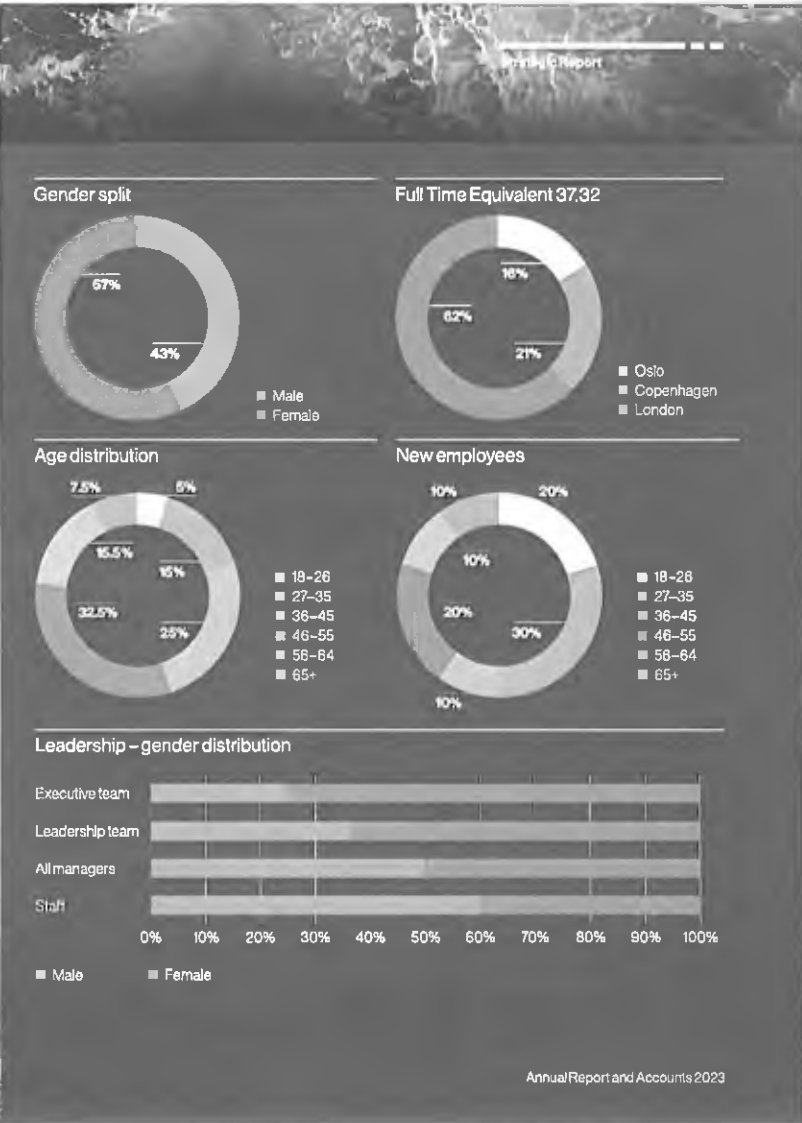
Our people and values

We believe that each and every one of our people makes a difference. We work as one team across our three locations, with forty employees and three in-house consultants at year end 2023.

BlueNord supports the principle of freedom of association and collective bargaining. We fully respect the right of employees to form and join trade unions, as well as the right to remain non-unionised. There are no trade unions currently represented at BlueNord. Thus, the Company is not bound by any collective bargaining agreements, except for what may follow from local legislation, case law and legal practice.

25 percent of the team works in a managerial role. However, BlueNord operates an essentially flat management structure, with just one leadership level in support of the Executive Team

As an organisation, BlueNord is growing organically, focusing on and prioritising the presence of the best-qualified person in every role, regardless of their gender. This applies to both the recruitment of new employees and the assessment of performance and capabilities for internal advancement.



In this report

Strategic Report	
1-52	
Highlights of the Year	1
Chair's Statement	3
Completion of Tyne II	4
Our Business at a Glance	6
Chief Executive Officer Statement	9
Business Model	12
Our Strategy	13
Distribution Policy	14
Strategy in Action	15
Operational Review	21
Financial Review	23
Sustainability Report	25
Risk Management	44
Principal Risks and Uncertainties	45

Governance Report	
53-71	

Financial Report	
72-154	

Sustainability Report continued

“
The best thing about working in BlueNord is that we are a small organisation with great colleagues.

bold.
purposeful.
dependable.

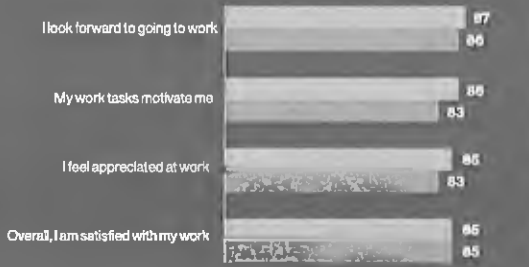
Building culture is a collective effort at BlueNord. We strive for an inclusive culture with full employee engagement, where everyone feels empowered, respected, and has a strong sense of belonging. With commitment from the Executive Team and active involvement from our team of Culture Ambassadors, the whole organisation has participated in our culture journey 2023, through Company-wide camps, learn discussions, and one-to-one activities throughout the year.

Our team represents ten different nationalities and a wide range of ages, background, experiences, and ways of thinking. These are some of the reasons why many of our employees look forward to going to work every morning.

BlueNord Employee Engagement index

64.8
January 2022
79.1
January 2023
80.5
January 2024

Extract from Employee Engagement survey



Extracts of responses from BlueNord annual Employee Engagement and Working Environment survey. Responses on a 7-point Likert scale converted into a 0-100 index scale

The BlueNord values

In April 2023, the Company changed its name to BlueNord to better reflect the focus on the Danish North Sea, and its mission to provide Europe with energy towards a net-zero future. As part of this we revisited and revitalised our values, which are integral to our culture and vision of becoming a leading independent producer of gas in Europe.

Our values reflect our Company and our people. They serve as our compass, guiding us today, and towards the Company we want to be. They provide a framework for how we think, act and interact. Our values influence how we operate, lead, and make decisions.



Bold
We are determined, using our creativity and technical expertise to challenge the status quo, willing and unafraid to explore alternative paths.



Purposeful
We are ambitious, moving forward with purpose and a focus on value and results. Our people are connected, contributing to the bigger picture.



Dependable
We deliver on what we promise, sharing ideas and possibilities. We are in this together, supporting each other throughout.



In this report

Strategic Report	
1-52	
Highlights of the Year	1
Chair's Statement	3
Completion of Tyra II	4
Our Business at a Glance	6
Chief Executive Officer Statement	9
Business Model	12
Our Strategy	13
Distribution Policy	14
Strategy in Action	16
Operational Review	21
Financial Review	23
Sustainability Report	25
Risk Management	44
Principal Risks and Uncertainties	45

Governance Report	
53-71	

Financial Report	
72-154	

Sustainability Report continued

To enhance individual as well as team growth and high performance, our culture journey 2023 focused on the fundamentals for developing a positive and robust safety culture, and a learning organisation.

Our culture initiatives are rooted in our core values and have concentrated on the elements that foster psychological safety, trust and a sense of belonging, as well as open communication and feedback.

“ With commitment from the Executive Team and active involvement from our team of Culture Ambassadors, the whole organisation has participated in our culture journey 2023.



Meet our Culture Ambassadors

As a Culture Ambassador Network ('CAN') we are committed to support the integration of BlueNord's culture, in our day-to-day business.

We will be proactive in promoting our values and will operate with integrity and confidentiality.

We aim to role model the core values of the Company and uphold psychological safety and inclusivity in our workplace.

We will highlight the elements that BlueNord wants to characterise our culture by:

- Speaking about our previous, ongoing and upcoming culture initiatives.
- Encouraging colleagues to learn more about our culture initiatives, initiate and facilitate discussions.
- Role modelling.
- Pointing out to the management positive examples of good cultural behavior demonstrated by BlueNord team members

- In addition to upskilling in our CAN meetings, we share experiences and lessons learned in facilitation, reflect and discuss relevant topics.
- In our encounters with the organisation, we identify culture and change challenges in our respective geographic areas, and support and help resolve these.

We work to continuously support and improve our culture



Strategic Report

Governance Report

Financial Report



In this report

Strategic Report	
1-52	
Highlights of the Year	1
Chair's Statement	9
Completion of Tyra II	4
Our Business at a Glance	6
Chief Executive Officer Statement	9
Business Model	12
Our Strategy	13
Distribution Policy	14
Strategy In Action	15
Operational Review	21
Financial Review	23
Sustainability Report	25
Risk Management	44
Principal Risks and Uncertainties	45

Governance Report	
53-71	

Financial Report	
72-154	

Sustainability Report continued

Education and training

Learning is part of our Company's culture. Continuous improvement and sharing knowledge and ideas are considered to be vital for the business to thrive. Employees at all levels are encouraged to consider how they upgrade their knowledge and skills, and development activities are included in every personal development plan. As of 2024, all training activity is to be recorded, to enable KPIs to be set for competence management and people development.

Experience and on-the-job training are a primary source of learning. This is backed by competence development and coaching, both individually and in teams, together with mentoring, job-shadowing, and formal training courses and sessions. Participation in seminars and conferences is also supported, as a means to keep abreast of industry trends and developments, update professional expertise, and to build and manage networks.

This activity has been further supplemented by new initiatives this year, including lunch-and-learn sessions which have been initiated by employees, inviting other professions to meetings to gain new insight into cross-disciplinary topics that impact our business.

Upskilling activities regarding giving and receiving feedback, and joint discussions around how to define our feedback culture, were also an essential part of our culture journey 2023 training programme, and this activity will be extended in the future.

To make sure all employees adhere to governing documents and the standards for business conduct at BlueNord, our Code of Conduct is among the mandatory documents for all employees to read and understand. This training forms part of our on-boarding process.

Handling insider information was a mandatory session with our legal advisers for all employees in 2023. This safeguards BlueNord, not only as a listed company, but also because most of our permanently-employed people are participating in our Long-Term Incentive (LTI) programme and can become shareholders themselves.

An e-learning course related to our Code of Conduct and other governing documents, which will include subsequent annual refreshers and updates, is being developed for implementation in 2024.

3 Internships in 2023



Community engagement

We are committed to respecting local values and norms, performing our business activities with integrity and in an ethical manner, in full compliance with the laws and regulations of all countries in which we operate.

BlueNord is not a large employer, but through the business we carry out as partner in DUC, our operations generate a positive impact on communities. The economic multiplier effect of our engagement with contractors, and the purchasing of services and equipment, creates a platform for wider growth, employment and prosperity.

During 2023, we increased our number of interns from one to three. Two of these interns are working part-time in Operations until they complete their degrees in 2025. An international student worked for five months full-time in Finance, and was followed by a master's student now engaged until their degree is complete, also in 2025. Further internships are to be assessed this year, including the

development of a structure for short-term summer internships. In 2024, we also plan to offer an IT apprenticeship at our Copenhagen office.

BlueNord helps socially vulnerable people to participate in society through our ties with Pant-for-Pant (Pledge-by-Pledge), a non-profit bottle collection service that employs socially disadvantaged and homeless people. BlueNord's recyclable bottles are donated to Pant-for-Pant service workers to help them build an everyday life with a real job, while working together for the environment.

BlueNord is proud to have raised funds in 2023 for, amongst others, The Norwegian Childhood Cancer Society and its corresponding foundations in Denmark and the UK. Our charitable giving policy is being developed for implementation in 2024. The policy aims to be a reflection of BlueNord's values of Bold, Purposeful, Dependable, and a commitment to our social responsibility.



Strategic Report

Governance Report

Financial Report



In this report

Strategic Report	
1-52	
Highlights of the Year	1
Chair's Statement	3
Completion of Tyne II	4
Our Business at a Glance	6
Chief Executive Officer Statement	9
Business Model	12
Our Strategy	13
Distribution Policy	14
Strategy in Action	15
Operational Review	21
Financial Review	23
Sustainability Report	25
Risk Management	44
Principal Risks and Uncertainties	45

Governance Report	
53-71	

Financial Report	
72-154	

Sustainability Report continued

Governance

Governance, systems and processes

BlueNord believes that effective corporate governance is critical for ensuring accountability, achieving strategic goals and generating value for stakeholders.

The Company sets high standards of performance and professionalism based on honesty, integrity and fairness in its business practices. BlueNord works together with partners and contractors on the basis of the same principles of integrity and fairness, with zero tolerance for bribery and corruption.

[Read our Corporate Governance policy](#)

Code of Conduct

BlueNord is committed to conducting our business in a responsible, ethical and lawful manner. We aim always to be a trusted partner for customers, shareholders, colleagues, business partners and neighbours.

The BlueNord Code of Conduct forms the basis for the high standards of integrity in our business. The Code of Conduct applies to all Directors, officers, and employees, including subsidiaries in which BlueNord holds (directly or indirectly) an ownership interest. The Code of Conduct also applies to those acting for or on behalf of BlueNord. BlueNord expects our business partners, such as suppliers, subcontractors, joint venture partners, and other contracting parties, to adhere to standards consistent with this Code of Conduct

[Read our Code of Conduct](#)

ESG Committee

Our ESG Committee was established in 2020 to support the BlueNord commitment to ESG and to evolve our contribution to the energy transition.

The Chief Corporate Affairs Officer reports directly to the Chief Executive Officer, and is supported by executive management, who are responsible for risk and opportunity identification, and for ensuring effective processes and mitigation efforts, including ESG matters, within managers' respective areas of responsibility.

[Read our latest ESG Committee report](#)

Anti-bribery and corruption

BlueNord has zero tolerance regarding bribery and corruption.

The Company expects the local management of each Group subsidiary to promote a strong anti-corruption culture. Each Company shall make active efforts to prevent undesirable conduct and ensure that their employees are capable of dealing with challenging situations.

[Read our Anti-Corruption and Bribery policy](#)

Human rights

BlueNord is committed to respecting fundamental human and labour rights, both in operations and in relations with business partners, and to complying with applicable laws and regulations.

We conduct our business in a manner that respects the rights and dignity of all people. We support and acknowledge the fundamental principles of human and labour rights as defined in the International Bill of Human Rights, the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and the International Labour Organisation Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work.

Our human rights work is also guided by the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises. Our human rights commitments are set out in our **Code of Conduct**.

[Read our Human and Working Rights & Diversity and Inclusion Policy](#)



Annual Report and Accounts 2023

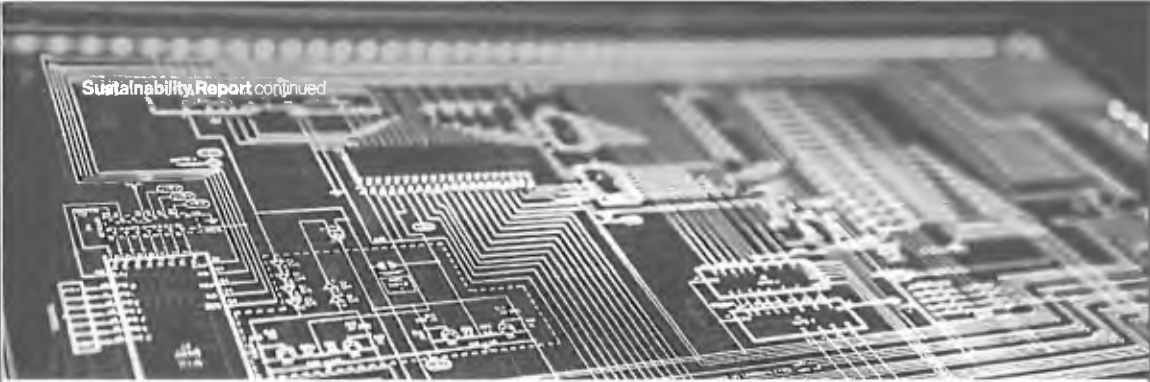


In this report

Strategic Report	
1-52	
Highlights of the Year	1
Chair's Statement	3
Completion of Tyne II	4
Our Business at a Glance	6
Chief Executive Officer Statement	9
Business Model	12
Our Strategy	13
Distribution Policy	14
Strategy in Action	15
Operational Review	21
Financial Review	23
Sustainability Report	25
Risk Management	44
Principal Risks and Uncertainties	45

Governance Report	
53-71	

Financial Report	
72-154	



Cyber security

BlueNord maintains an in-house IT department with overall responsibility for IT operations, security, governance, and strategy. Day-to-day IT operations are outsourced to a provider with extensive experience in the oil and gas industry, supplying infrastructure and general/industry-specific applications. BlueNord's IT environment also incorporates third-party SaaS applications.

Although situated in relatively safe and politically stable countries, BlueNord acknowledges that we are not immune to the rising risk of cyber attacks. To bolster our cyber security capabilities, BlueNord has partnered with a recognised firm of security experts, providing cyber security management, including risk assessments,

endpoint security, round-the-clock monitoring of security events, and incident response. Procedures for handling cyber security incidents have been established and form part of the BlueNord Incident Management plan

All staff are required to familiarise themselves with our Incident Management plan. This plan is in place to ensure personnel safety, environmental protection, safe recovery, and business continuity in the event of incidents, while also facilitating necessary communication with our stakeholders.

Our focus on security covers both external threats and internal risks. Internal measures include restricting access to our offices, conducting

background checks, and requiring ID control for all new hires. IT security campaigns are run on a continuous basis. All staff and consultants working with our IT systems must confirm in writing that they have read and will adhere to BlueNord's End-user IT instruction.

This document includes both IT security requirements and acceptable-use policies. As new technology is acquired, the instruction and our IT security policy will be updated accordingly. In late 2023, BlueNord embarked on a private AI pilot project, which has in turn driven recent policy updates on the adoption of AI technology and the Company's stance on the use of public AI

Strategic Report

Business management system

BlueNord's business management system is guided by regulatory requirements, international, national and industry-specific standards. In close collaboration with a highly experienced team from Det Norske Veritas (DNV) providing best practice in the oil and gas industry, further development of BlueNord's existing business management system was initiated in 2023 and is to be finalised in 2024.

Our management system ensures safe and efficient business operations, a joint way of working which is easily and efficiently accessible for anyone joining or partnering with BlueNord, and compliant with internal and external requirements for operations in the North Sea. All relevant business processes, procedures, governing documents and regulatory requirements for respective BlueNord disciplines are documented in the management system.

“ Our management system ensures safe and efficient business operations.



In this report

Strategic Report
1-52

Highlights of the Year	1
Chair's Statement	3
Completion of Tyne II	4
Our Business at a Glance	6
Chief Executive Officer Statement	9
Business Model	12
Our Strategy	13
Distribution Policy	14
Strategy in Action	15
Operational Review	21
Financial Review	23
Sustainability Report	25
Risk Management	44
Principal Risks and Uncertainties	46

Governance Report
53-71

Financial Report
72-154

Sustainability Report continued

Whistleblowing, harassment and grievance

Our Whistleblowing procedure and integrity channel, which is accessible on our corporate website and intranet, is managed by PricewaterhouseCoopers ('PwC'). The procedure applies to all officers, Directors and employees of the Company, whether temporary or permanent, full-time or part-time, and regardless of their location. Anyone doing business for or on behalf of BlueNord must also comply with the Whistleblowing procedure.

The procedure is mandatory reading for all new employees during on-boarding. We encourage employees, hire-ins and external parties to raise concerns and report suspected violations of applicable laws and regulations to our integrity channel. All reports made in good faith will be dealt with expeditiously, with persons reporting assured of no adverse consequences for themselves.

No whistleblowing incidents have been reported since the integrity channel was first implemented in 2020.

Employees and consultants are also encouraged to speak up about all other issues of concern in the workplace, and are supported to seek advice if they are in doubt. Our Harassment policy sets out protected channels for notification in the event that an individual has experienced behaviour that falls short of the exemplary standards we expect from all employees.

This policy also refers to the Grievance process in our management system, which can be initiated if a concern or a complaint is seen as appropriate for raising on a more formal basis. Correspondingly, any appeal process, where applicable, will be carried out according to local legislation

“
The KPIs of the variable pay programmes include emission reduction targets.”

Remuneration

Remuneration for executives and employees is based on the following principles:

- A clear and transparent compensation policy.
- Compliance with regulatory requirements and principles of good business conduct.
- Fair treatment of all employees.
- Sustainable pay linking remuneration to performance, actual results and stakeholder value creation.

BlueNord's compensation policy includes Short-Term Incentives ('STI') and Long-Term Incentives ('LTI').

STI is a variable pay component, in the form of an annual bonus programme that rewards high performance based on the achievement of operational and financial targets. Targets are set annually and are tied to the execution of business strategy, including environmental metrics which for 2023 was related to emission intensity reductions.

LTI includes our Performance Shares programme. This uses a set of weighted KPIs which measure share price performance on both an absolute and relative basis (70 percent), emissions reduction performance (20 percent), and tenure (10 percent).

For more information about Executive Remuneration, see our **Executive Remuneration Report 2023**



Strategic Report
1-52

Highlights of the Year	1
Chair's Statement	3
Completion of Tyne II	4
Our Business at a Glance	6
Chief Executive Officer Statement	9
Business Model	12
Our Strategy	13
Distribution Policy	14
Strategy in Action	15
Operational Review	21
Financial Review	23
Sustainability Report	25
Risk Management	44
Principal Risks and Uncertainties	45

Governance Report
53-71Financial Report
72-154

Risk Management

Risk management framework

Effective risk management is essential to successfully delivering our strategy. The risk management process needs to identify and determine the nature and extent of risk the Company is exposed to and the extent to which mitigation is required and thus, the level of risk that is acceptable.

**Board of Directors**

The Board is responsible for the Company's risk framework.

[Meet the Board on page 55](#)

The internal control framework supports the management and mitigation of risk. The process is designed to manage, mitigate and communicate, rather than eliminate, the risk of failure to achieve strategic priorities.

Risk management and internal control are given high priority by the Board of Directors. The Board is responsible for identifying principal risks and determining the nature and extent of those risks the Company is willing to take. The impact of climate-related risks are also taken into account and specific detail can be seen on page 52.

The Board is also responsible for monitoring the Company's risk management framework and for reviewing its effectiveness. The Audit Committee assists the Board of Directors on an ongoing basis in monitoring the Company's system for risk management and internal control.

Risk management process

The Company faces various risks which may impact the Company and not all these risks are necessarily in the Company's control. For this reason, the Company has established a risk management process to identify and assess how to respond to risks. That response can include acceptance, an action plan with mitigating factors to reduce the risk, transfer to third parties, or terminating the risk by ceasing certain activities.

The Executive Team sets the tone and is responsible for monitoring and managing the most significant risks, and identified risk owners are responsible for ensuring risks within their area are being appropriately managed.

Internal control

The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining sufficient internal control over financial reporting. The Company's specific policies, standards and accounting principles have been developed for the annual and quarterly financial reporting of the Group. The Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer supervise and oversee the external reporting and the internal reporting processes. This includes assessing financial reporting risks and internal controls over financial reporting within the Group. The consolidated external financial statements are prepared in accordance with International IFRS and International Accounting Standards as adopted by the EU. The cyclical process works in practice as follows:

Strategic objectives and risk appetite sets the context at Board-level

Risk assessment includes risk identification through review meetings held with key personnel in the organisation on a quarterly basis. This includes an evaluation of likelihood and impact considering both quantitative and qualitative factors. The collated risks are maintained in the Company risk register and matrix.

Risk monitoring occurs on a quarterly basis through an Executive Team evaluation, monitoring and review of the risk register and matrix, which is to be presented to the Audit Committee along with the quarterly financial statements.

Risk mitigation requires an assessment of mitigation plans and controls based on risk appetite. Risk mitigation plans are developed between risk owners and with feedback from the Executive Team considering the risk appetite and context set at Board-level.

Status of the risk assessment is presented annually and reviewed with the Board and updated as required based on the current risk appetite and context, both internal and external.



In this report

Strategic Report	
1-52	
Highlights of the Year	1
Chair's Statement	3
Completion of Tyra II	4
Our Business at a Glance	6
Chief Executive Officer Statement	9
Business Model	12
Our Strategy	13
Distribution Policy	14
Strategy In Action	15
Operational Review	21
Financial Review	23
Sustainability Report	25
Risk Management	44
Principal Risks and Uncertainties	45

Governance Report	
53-71	

Financial Report	
72-154	

Principal Risks and Uncertainties

The risks and uncertainties described in this section are the material known risks and uncertainties faced by BlueNord at the time of publication.

Oil and gas production and reserves

Risk	Impact	Mitigation	Movement
Geographical concentration and field interdependency	Production of oil and gas is concentrated in a limited number of offshore fields in a limited geographical area of the Danish continental shelf. Consequently, the concentration of fields and infrastructure may result in incidents or events in one location affecting a significant part of BlueNord business.	The Operator has ongoing inspection and maintenance plans in place to proactively maintain assets and minimise the risk of incidents.	II
	Material Influencing factors - Four producing hubs that are interconnected and utilise the same infrastructure. - The fields within one hub are interconnected and one field can depend on another to extract hydrocarbons. - All gas produced on the different hubs is processed and transported to shore via the Tyra Hub or the Northern Offshore Gas Transport (NOGAT) pipeline. - The Gorm Hub receives liquids from all the other hubs and sends it to shore via pipeline from Gorm E.	Where events occur, activities are adjusted to respond to specific issues as they arise, and isolated where possible to minimise the impact.	
Actual reserves may differ from reported reserves estimates	The reported reserves and resources represent significant estimates based on several factors and assumptions made as of the reported date, all of which may vary considerably from actual results. Further, oil and gas production could also vary significantly from reported reserves and resources. Should the actual results of the Company deviate from the estimated reserves and resources, this may have a significant impact on the value of the Group's assets and cash flow from operations.	Reported reserves are based on independent technical expert's reports, which are carried out at least annually.	II
	Material Influencing factors - Assumptions on which the reserves estimates are determined include geological and engineering estimates (which have inherent uncertainties), historical production, the assumed effects of regulation by governmental agencies and estimates of future commodity prices and operating costs. - The Company is a non-operated partner in the DUC and as such has less control of future decline-mitigating investments in the producing assets that have an impact on oil and gas production.	BlueNord has a subsurface team with appropriate technical expertise that monitors and reviews production and reserves in addition to the external reserves reporting.	
		This provides oversight of performance and expectations throughout the year to enable response and follow up on a timely basis should concerns arise.	

KEY Increasing Unchanged Decreasing



Strategic Report	
1-52	
Highlights of the Year	1
Chair's Statement	3
Completion of Tyra II	4
Our Business at a Glance	6
Chief Executive Officer Statement	9
Business Model	12
Our Strategy	13
Distribution Policy	14
Strategy in Action	15
Operational Review	21
Financial Review	23
Sustainability Report	25
Risk Management	44
Principal Risks and Uncertainties	45
Governance Report	
53-71	
Financial Report	
72-154	

Principal Risks and Uncertainties continued

Oil and gas production and reserves continued

KEY Increasing Unchanged Decreasing			
Risk	Impact	Mitigation	Movement
Ongoing investment in developments	The Company makes and expects to continue to make substantial investments in its business for the development and production of oil and natural gas reserves. Such projects require substantial investments to bring into production, which come with several inherent risks. Material influencing factors - Development projects have inherent execution risks, including cost overruns and delays, in addition to the impact of commodity prices on the economics of a project. - The Company may also be unable to obtain needed capital or financing on satisfactory terms, which could lead to a decline in its oil and gas reserves.	The Company intends to finance future investments with cash flow from operations and borrowings under its RBL facility and other equity and debt facilities. The Company regularly monitors liquidity, borrowing base, and other financial ratios. Projects are screened for technical and non-technical risks with economics reviewed at multiple price scenarios.	
Tyra redevelopment project	The Tyra redevelopment project is, to date, the largest project carried out on the Danish continental shelf. The project is now nearing completion, but the risk of delay remains, particularly with regards to the ramp-up of production and further uncertainty of performance once wells are unplugged. Such risks may have an adverse effect on BlueNord's financial position. Material influencing factors - The scope of the project includes removal of old facilities, modifying existing ones, and installing new features; there are inherent risks with such significant projects, including risks of cost overruns and delays. - The project has been delayed twice to date; the first in November 2020 due to the Covid-19 pandemic, and again in August 2022 driven by global supply chain challenges.	BlueNord maintains a regular dialogue with the Operator's key personnel on the project in addition to a review of weekly and monthly progress reporting. BlueNord's internal technical experts are closely involved with this review and have an established feedback process with the Operator.	
Decommissioning estimates	There are significant uncertainties and significant estimation risks relating to the cost and timing for decommissioning of offshore installations and infrastructure. A significant deviation from such estimates may have a material adverse effect on the Company's results of operations, tax position, cash flow and financial condition. This includes the timing of when security may need to be put in place. Material influencing factors - Within the DUC, the partners are primarily liable to each other on a pro-rata basis and, secondarily, jointly and severally liable for all decommissioning obligations. - There is an obligation for participants to provide security for their respective share of any decommissioning liabilities ahead of actual decommissioning based on calculations as set out in the joint operating agreement.	Decommissioning estimates are reviewed at least on an annual basis and updated every five years in detail based on technological, regulatory and any other relevant information at the time. The need for decommissioning security is assessed annually.	

In this report

Strategic Report	1-52
Highlights of the Year	1
Chair's Statement	3
Completion of Tyra II	4
Our Business at a Glance	6
Chief Executive Officer Statement	9
Business Model	12
Our Strategy	13
Distribution Policy	14
Strategy in Action	16
Operational Review	21
Financial Review	23
Sustainability Report	25
Risk Management	44
Principal Risks and Uncertainties	45

Governance Report

53-71

Financial Report

72-154

Principal Risks and Uncertainties continued

Market risks

Risk	Impact	Mitigation	Movement
Commodity prices	The Company's main business is to produce and sell oil and gas, therefore future revenues, cash flow, profitability, financing, and rate of growth depend substantially on prevailing prices of oil and gas. Because oil and gas are globally traded, the Company is unable to control or predict the prices it receives for the oil and gas it produces. Commodity price fluctuations could reduce the Company's ability to refinance its outstanding credit facilities and could result in a reduced borrowing base under credit facilities available to the Company, including the RBL facility. Fluctuations in commodity prices could also lead to impairments of the Company's assets. Material Influencing factors - During 2023, volatility and uncertainty remained in the commodity market, however the spikes of 2022 did not recur, and global supply risks have been managed. The impact of conflict in various regions continues to have some impact but markets have tended to adapt to this situation. - The hydrocarbons produced from specific fields may also have a premium/discount in relation to benchmark prices, such as Brent, which may vary over time. - The majority of the natural gas produced by the Company is sold at Trading Hub Europe (THE) prices. THE closely follows the Dutch Title Transfer Facility (TTF) price. The Company is more exposed to additional price volatility deriving from proposed responses by the European Commission, as seen with the proposed Market Correcting Mechanism, however this has not recurred in 2023.	The Company actively seeks to reduce this risk through the establishment of hedging arrangements. BlueNord has to date executed this policy in the market through forward contracts. BlueNord enters hedging contracts on both oil and gas that mitigate the short-term impact of price volatility. Further detail on BlueNord's hedging policy can be found in note 2 to the financial statements and note 19 on financial instruments.	
Foreign currency exposure	The Group is exposed to market fluctuations in foreign exchange rates. Significant fluctuations in exchange rates between euros and Danish kroner to US dollars, may materially adversely affect the reported results. Material influencing factors - Revenues are in US dollars for oil and in euros for gas, while operational costs, taxes and investments are primarily in US dollars, euros and Danish kroner. - The Company's financing is primarily in US dollars.	The Company considers currency risk to be low, as the main financial items held in a currency other than the functional currency of the respective components is offset by positions in other components of the Group and/or hedged.	

Strategic Report

KEY  Increasing  Unchanged  Decreasing



Strategic Report

Governance Report

Financial Report



Strategic Report	
1-52	
Highlights of the Year	1
Chair's Statement	3
Completion of Tyra II	4
Our Business at a Glance	6
Chief Executive Officer Statement	9
Business Model	12
Our Strategy	13
Distribution Policy	14
Strategy in Action	15
Operational Review	21
Financial Review	23
Sustainability Report	25
Risk Management	44
Principal Risks and Uncertainties	45
Governance Report	
53-71	
Financial Report	
72-154	

Principal Risks and Uncertainties continued

Cyber security

Risk	Impact	Mitigation	Movement
Key infrastructure, networks or core systems are compromised or are otherwise rendered unavailable	A compromised network or infrastructure would seriously impair the Company's ability to maintain regular operations, including being able to continue reporting, regulatory and financial obligations if required information were not available	The Company has in place IT controls and processes, including preventative security routines, disaster recovery and business continuity plans.	
	Material influencing factors - As in 2022, ongoing global tensions continue to raise IT security risks around cyber crime and similar threats. - Protection and monitoring of critical infrastructure continues to be a high priority in the Danish energy sector.	The Company elevated its IT security-related routines and IT systems to protect against cyber criminality and similar threats.	

Financial liabilities

Risk	Impact	Mitigation	Movement
Available funding to meet the Company's financial liabilities	The Company has several debt instruments which expose it to interest rate risk and obligations to meet certain covenants. The Company's material hedging programme provides significant visibility over its ability to meet these requirements, however if the Company is unable to, then actions to rectify this position may be required. There can be no assurance that such actions will be available or enough to allow BlueNord to ultimately fulfil its obligations. The availability of funding and the nature and diversity of lenders being used can pose third party liquidity risk.	The Company has fixed USD 1.0 billion of RBL interest rate exposure until 30 June 2024.	
	Material influencing factors - Exposure to floating interest rates through the Company's USD 1.1 billion RBL. - Exposure to fixed interest rates through a USD 208.0 million convertible bond and a USD 175.0 million senior unsecured note. - Under these financing instruments, the Company is subject to several covenants, including maximum leverage relative to earnings and demonstration of a minimum level of liquidity.	The Company restructured the NOR13 convertible bond into the new NOR15 convertible bond with revised terms, including a later conversion date. The Group monitors its liquidity and covenant coverage continuously to ensure it will be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due As of the date of this report, the Company is in an ongoing refinancing process as part of the continuous review and optimisation of the capital structure.	

KEY  Increasing  Unchanged  Decreasing



Highlights of the Year	1
Chair's Statement	3
Completion of Year II	4
Our Business at a Glance	6
Chief Executive Officer Statement	9
Business Model	12
Our Strategy	13
Distribution Policy	14
Strategy in Action	15
Operational Review	21
Financial Review	23
Sustainability Report	25
Risk Management	44
Principal Risks and Uncertainties	45

Principal Risks and Uncertainties continued

Financial liabilities continued

Risk	Impact	Mitigation	KEY	Movement
Future capital requirements	BlueNord's future capital requirements will be determined based on several factors, including production levels, commodity prices, future expenditures that are required to be funded, and the development of the Company's capital structure. To the extent the Company's operating cash flow is insufficient to fund the business plan at the time additional external capital may be required, BlueNord currently has a strong financial base, supported by existing liquidity and hedging positions, however any unexpected changes that result in lower revenues or increased costs may necessitate the raising of additional external capital. There can be no guarantee that, if required, BlueNord would be able to access the debt or equity markets on favourable terms, or if necessary be able to adequately restructure or refinance its debt.	BlueNord maintains a strong relationship with its banking syndicate through continual engagement to underpin its borrowing position and has an active investor relations strategy to support access to the capital markets.	Increasing	Unchanged
Insurance risk	The Company maintains liability insurance in an amount that it considers adequate and consistent with industry standards. However, the nature of the risks inherent in oil and gas industry generally, and on the Danish continental shelf specifically, are such that liabilities could materially exceed policy limits or not be insured at all. In which event, the Company could incur significant costs that could have an adverse effect on its financial condition, results of operation and cash flow.	The Company annually reviews the adequacy of its insurance coverage.	Decreasing	Unchanged

Material influencing factors

- Due to the ongoing geopolitical situation, there may be an increased risk for the Group's assets becoming a target of war acts and/or sabotage, as seen with the Nord Stream pipeline sabotage in September 2022. No such event was noted during 2023.
- Any such acts of war or sabotage directed towards the Group's assets may have a material adverse effect on the Group's assets and financial position, and whether an incident is classified as an act of war or sabotage under the Group's insurances may have consequences for the Group's right to claim insurance proceeds under the relevant insurances.



Strategic Report	
1-52	
Highlights of the Year	1
Chair's Statement	3
Completion of Tyra II	4
Our Business at a Glance	6
Chief Executive Officer Statement	9
Business Model	12
Our Strategy	13
Distribution Policy	14
Strategy in Action	15
Operational Review	21
Financial Review	23
Sustainability Report	25
Risk Management	44
Principal Risks and Uncertainties	45

Governance Report	
53-71	

Financial Report	
72-154	

Principal Risks and Uncertainties continued

Third-party risk

Risk	Impact	Mitigation	Movement
Third-party risk	The Company does not have a majority interest in any of its licences and consequently cannot solely control such assets. Nor does the Company have operatorship over any of its assets. The Company therefore has limited control over management of such assets. Mismanagement by the Operator or disagreements with the Operator as to the most appropriate course of action may result in significant delays, losses or increased costs to it. Jointly owned licences (as is the case for the Company's licences) also result in possible joint liability, on certain terms and conditions. Other participants in licences may default on their obligations to fund capital or other funding obligations in relation to the assets. In such circumstances, the Company may be required under the terms of the relevant operating agreement or otherwise to contribute all or part of such funding shortfall. The Company may not have the resources to meet these obligations.	The Company has consultation rights or right to withhold consent in relation to significant operational and development matters, depending on: the importance of the matter, the level of its interest in the licence, or which licence the contractual arrangements for the licence apply to. The structure of engagement with the Operator is contractually set out in the joint operating agreement.	

KEY  Increasing  Unchanged  Decreasing

Politics, regulation and compliance

Risk	Impact	Mitigation	Movement
Changes in obligations arising from operating in markets that are subject to a high degree of regulatory, legislative and political intervention and uncertainty	Exploration and development activities in Denmark are dependent on receipt of government approvals and permits to develop assets. There is no assurance that future political conditions in Denmark will not result in the government adopting new or different policies and regulations relating to exploration, development, operation and ownership of oil and gas, environmental protection, and labour relations. Any of the above factors may have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, results of operations, cash flow and financial condition. Material Influencing factors - Future political conditions in Denmark could result in government adopting new or different policies, meaning that the Company may be unable to obtain, maintain or renew required drilling rights, licences and permits resulting in work being halted. - Due to the Russian invasion of Ukraine, new regulations have been imposed by the EU, United States, United Kingdom and other governments, which affects the export and import of oil and gas to and from the Russian market. - Trade restrictions on the Russian market could increase the importance of the oil and gas fields in Europe, including in Denmark. Such increase in importance could result in governments adopting new regulations that could affect the assets and the operations of the Group.	The Company maintains a regular dialogue with the Danish Energy Agency as well as relevant government ministries. This ensures an up-to-date understanding is in place in order to act and respond on a timely basis to any impact on the business.	

In this report

Strategic Report	
1-52	
Highlights of the Year	1
Chair's Statement	3
Completion of Tyra II	4
Our Business at a Glance	6
Chief Executive Officer Statement	9
Business Model	12
Our Strategy	13
Distribution Policy	14
Strategy in Action	18
Operational Review	21
Financial Review	23
Sustainability Report	25
Risk Management	44
Principal Risks and Uncertainties	45

Governance Report

53-71

Financial Report

72-154

Principal Risks and Uncertainties continued

Politics, regulation and compliance continued

KEY  Increasing  Unchanged  Decreasing			
Risk	Impact	Mitigation	Movement
Danish taxation and regulations	All of BlueNord's petroleum assets are located in Denmark and the petroleum industry is subject to higher taxation than other businesses. There is no assurance that future political conditions in Denmark will not result in the relevant government adopting different policies for petroleum taxation than those currently in place.	Dialogue is maintained with industry bodies and the relevant government ministries to understand proposed legislations before they are enacted and provide full impact analysis	
	Material influencing factors The law proposal on the Solidarity Contribution was enacted in 2023 and its impact on the Company is known and accounted for. No new exposures have been identified during 2023. As taxation has a major impact on the Company's results, such amendments may significantly impact the Group's cash flow and financial condition.	There is a Compensation Agreement between the Danish state and the DUC such that the Companies participating in the DUC are entitled to compensation for tax increases. Due to the Agreement, any alterations in present legislation to the disadvantage of the DUC licencees can be challenged for compensation.	
	A further tax yet to be adopted is regarding additional CO ₂ duties. The proposal as currently presented would be implemented from 2025 but as it is still in proposal stage, the timing and extent of impact remains uncertain.	The compensation would be determined with a view to the impact of the changes on the DUC, however these cannot exceed the net advantage deemed to have been obtained by the state.	
Financial reporting risk	While BlueNord has in place internal controls covering the Company's financial reporting function, any material error or omission could significantly impact the accuracy of reported financial performance and expose the Company to a risk of regulatory or other stakeholder action.	Internal controls over financial reporting are designed and in operation.	
Reputational risks	BlueNord may be negatively affected by adverse market perception as it depends on a high level of integrity to maintain the trust and confidence of investors, DUC participants, public authorities and counterparties.	Clear code of conduct, ethical guidelines and Whistleblower procedure are in place.	
	Any mismanagement, fraud or failure to satisfy fiduciary or regulatory responsibilities, or negative publicity resulting from other activities, could materially affect the Company's reputation, as well as its business, access to capital markets and commercial flexibility.	See more on Governance on page 54.	



Strategic Report

Governance Report

Financial Report



Strategic Report
1-52

Highlights of the Year	1
Chair's Statement	9
Completion of Tyra II	4
Our Business at a Glance	6
Chief Executive Officer Statement	9
Business Model	12
Our Strategy	13
Distribution Policy	14
Strategy in Action	15
Operational Review	21
Financial Review	23
Sustainability Report	25
Risk Management	44
Principal Risks and Uncertainties	45

Governance Report
53-71

Financial Report
72-154

Principal Risks and Uncertainties continued

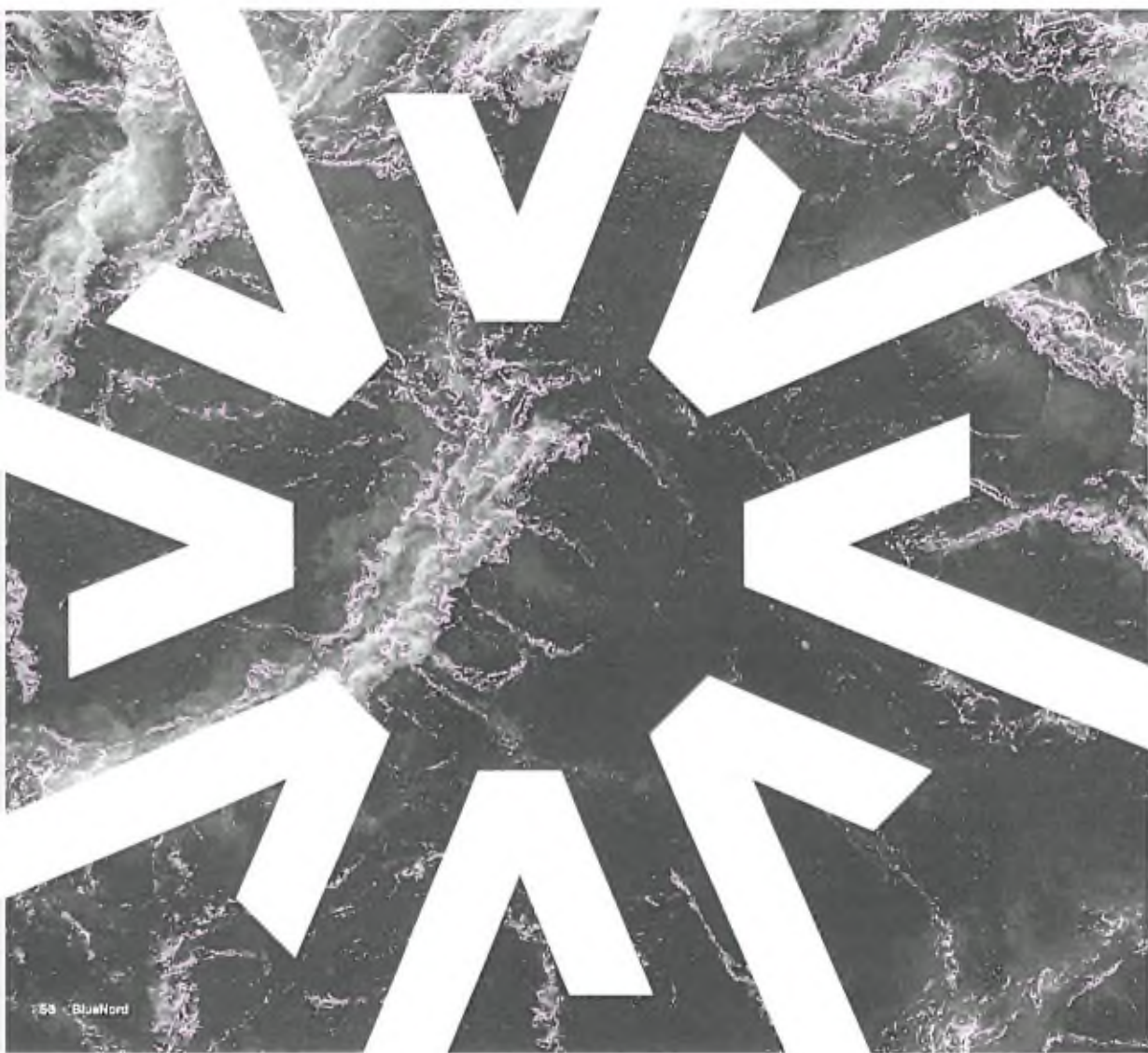
Climate risk

Risk	Impact	Mitigation	Movement
Changes to and impacts of environmental regulations	All phases of the oil and gas business present environmental risks and hazards and are subject to environmental regulation pursuant to a variety of international conventions and state and municipal laws and regulations.	The Company maintains a regular dialogue with the Danish Energy Agency as well as relevant government ministries.	
	Compliance with such legislation can require significant expenditures and a breach may result in the imposition of fines and penalties, some of which may be material, in addition to loss of reputation.	This ensures an up-to-date understanding is in place to act and respond on a timely basis to any impact on the business.	
	Material influencing factors - Environmental legislation provides for, among other things, restrictions and prohibitions on spills, and releases or emissions of various substances produced in association with oil and gas operations. - Legislation also requires that wells and facility sites are operated, maintained, abandoned and reclaimed to the satisfaction of applicable regulatory authorities. - The Company is subject to legislation in relation to the emission of carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide and other GHGs. - Environmental legislation is evolving in a manner expected to result in stricter standards and enforcement, larger fines and liability, and potentially increased investments and operating costs. - With all assets on the Danish continental shelf, the Company is highly exposed to changes in Danish law.	The Operator has a framework and controls in place to manage within regulatory requirements. BlueNord maintains an overview of the requirements and dialogue with the Operator through the appropriate joint committees.	

See also climate risks outlined under TCFD on page 34.

KEY Increasing Unchanged Decreasing





Governance Report

Chair's Introduction	54
Leadership	55
Corporate Governance Report	57
Board Activities	62
Audit Committee Report	63
Remuneration Committee Report	64
ESG Committee Report	65
Nomination Committee Report	66
Directors' Report	67
Reporting of Payments to Governments	71



Chair's Introduction	54
Leadership	55
Corporate Governance Report	57
Board Activities	62
Audit Committee Report	63
Remuneration Committee Report	64
ESG Committee Report	65
Nomination Committee Report	68
Directors' Report	67
Reporting of Payments to Governments	71

Chair's Introduction

Good corporate governance is key for a successful, sustainable business

This section of the report demonstrates that BlueNord maintains robust systems and practices that support the Board, Company and the Executive Team in making good decisions for the future of the business, in the interest of all stakeholders.



Riulf Rustad
Executive Chair

The stakeholders of the Company include employees, contractors, suppliers, partners, regulators, end users, and others who interact with or are affected by the environment in the vicinity of the Company's assets and operational areas.

The Board believes that good corporate governance is an essential building block for the development of a successful and sustainable business. This belief is rooted in the understanding that sound governance structures, clear roles and responsibilities, and robust accountability mechanisms are instrumental in driving business success and resilience over the long term.

To support the Board and as a framework for the Company to adhere to, BlueNord seeks to comply with the Norwegian Code of Practice, which is available on the Norwegian Corporate Governance Committee website (www.nues.no).

The Company's corporate values and code of conduct also provide a framework on which the Company acts and decisions are made. The code of conduct describes the Company's ethical commitments and requirements related to business practice and personal behaviour.

BlueNord has a diverse board, with the relevant experience and skills to support the Company and best practice. The composition of the Board is such that it can operate independently of any special interests.

The Executive Team also has extensive and relevant experience, applicable to supporting best practice, including technical, operational, financial, financial market and other wider corporate skills. The CEO and other members of the Executive Team report to the Board on Company activities on a monthly basis.

The Board shall hold at least five ordinary proceedings each year. During 2023, attendance at Board meetings was 96.4 percent. Board meetings are based around a formal agenda. The Board will annually seek to define and evaluate the Company's objectives, main strategies and risk profiles to ensure it continues to create value.

To ensure a more detailed assessment and of key areas of the business, the Board is supported by various committees, which include audit, nominations, remuneration and ESG. With an exception from the Nomination Committee, the committees are made up of members of the Board. Designated representatives from the administration participate in the respective committee meetings as required, depending on their relevant position and skills.

“The Board believes that good corporate governance is an essential building block for the development of a successful and sustainable business.”

Board committees meet regular during the year, and the average attendance during 2023 was 91.7 percent. Committee meetings are held in person or online and are based around a formal agenda, with the salient points reported to the wider Board.

The Board aims to ensure there is the opportunity for continuous and transparent dialogue with shareholders. This includes key decisions being put to shareholders on an annual basis through an Annual General Meeting (AGM). The meeting is held virtually to encourage attendance and participation, with the option to vote and asking questions.



Corporate and Social Responsibility
Find out more in our **Sustainability Report**.

Find out more on page 25



In this report

Strategic Report 1-52

Governance Report 53-71

Chair's Introduction	54
Leadership	55
Corporate Governance Report	57
Board Activities	62
Audit Committee Report	63
Remuneration Committee Report	64
ESG Committee Report	65
Nomination Committee Report	66
Directors' Report	67
Reporting of Payments to Governments	71

Financial Report 72-154

Leadership

Board of Directors

COMMITTEE MEMBERSHIP KEY

Chair

Remuneration Committee member

ESG Committee member

Audit Committee member

Riulf Rustad

Executive Chair

Riulf Rustad is a Norwegian businessman with a long track record from investments in sectors such as oil and gas, oil services and offshore. Mr Rustad operates through his platform Ousdal AS and holds/had held various Board positions, both in listed and unlisted companies. Mr Rustad was elected as Chair of the Board of Directors of BlueNord in 2016, and was re-elected at the AGM of 19 May 2022 for a period of two years.

Marianne Lie

Board member

Marianne Lie is the owner of Fajoma Consulting AS and is the founder and Managing Director of Forum for Miljøteknologi (FFM). She holds/had held several Board positions both in listed and unlisted companies. Lie has served as a member of the Board of Directors in BlueNord since 26 May 2016, and was re-elected at the AGM of 19 May 2022 for a period of two years.

Tone Kristin Omsted

Board member

Tone Omsted holds a BA Hons. in Finance from the University of Strathclyde. She has broad experience from corporate finance and capital markets, and currently serves as Head of Investor Relations at Enira ASA. Previous experience includes 14 years as an investment banking executive at SEB Enskilda. She has also served on the Board of Directors of Panoro Energy ASA. Ms Omsted has served as Member of the Board of Directors of BlueNord since 26 May 2016, and was re-elected at the AGM of 19 May 2022 for a period of two years.

Colette Cohen

Board member

Colette Cohen is a chemistry graduate from Queens University Belfast and also holds a master's degree in Project Management and Economics. Her career began with BP in 1991 and she has worked for companies including ConocoPhillips and Britannia in the North Sea, Norway, the US and Kazakhstan. Colette was SVP for Centrica Energy's E&P UK/NL, was the CEO of The Net Zero Technology Centre for seven years until 2023. Ms. Cohen has served as member of the Board of Directors of BlueNord since 7 August 2019, and was re-elected at the AGM of 25 April 2023 for a period of two years.

Robert J. McGuire

Board member

Robert McGuire is the founder of Longwing Partners LLC, a strategic advisory firm. He has a 30-year global track record as an adviser, investor and business leader, has served on numerous Boards and has extensive experience in the energy sector, having led the European energy businesses at both Goldman Sachs and J.P. Morgan. Bob is also an independent director at TSX-listed GDI Integrated Facilities Services. He has a BA from Boston College and an MBA from Harvard Business School. Mr. McGuire was elected as member of the Board of Directors of BlueNord at an Extraordinary General Meeting held on 2 March 2020, and was re-elected at the AGM of 19 May 2022 for a period of two years.

Peter Coleman

Board member

Peter Coleman joined Taconic, a shareholder in BlueNord, in April 2018 where he is a Director focusing on European credit, based in their London office. Prior to joining Taconic, Peter was a Managing Director on the European distressed debt team at SVP Global. Previously, he was an Investment Director in distressed debt at Sisu Capital and prior to this, he was a Director in the corporate finance group and tax group at PricewaterhouseCoopers. Peter earned a dual LL.B. and B.Com. from Victoria University in New Zealand in 1996. Mr. Coleman has served as member of the Board of Directors of BlueNord since 19 May 2021, and was re-elected at the AGM of 25 April 2023 for a period of two years.

Jan Lemout

Board member

Jan Lemout is a partner and portfolio manager at Kilo Lake Capital Management (UK) LLP, a shareholder in BlueNord, which he founded in July 2010. Prior to that he was a partner and portfolio manager at Cheyne Capital Management (UK) LLP and an Executive Director and member of the Investment Committee in the European Special Situations Group (ESSG) at Goldman Sachs International. He holds a Master in Commercial Engineering from KU Leuven and an MBA from the University of Chicago Booth School of Business. He is a CFA Charterholder. Mr. Lemout has served as member of the Board of Directors of BlueNord since 19 May 2021, and was re-elected at the AGM of 25 April 2023 for a period of two years.

Governance Report

Riulf Rustad



Marianne Lie



Tone Kristin Omsted



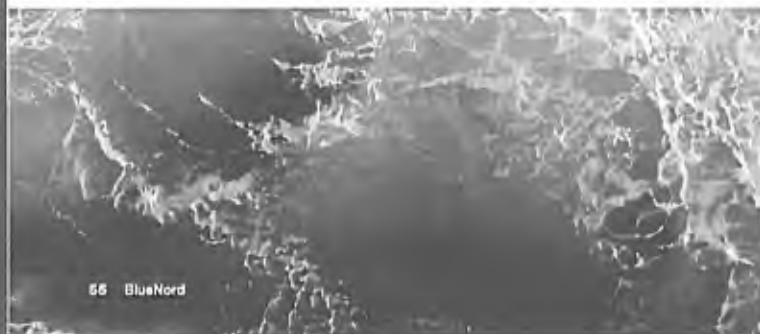
Colette Cohen



Robert J. McGuire



Annual Report and Accounts 2023



55 BlueNord



Strategic Report

Governance Report

Financial Report



In this report

Strategic Report 1-52

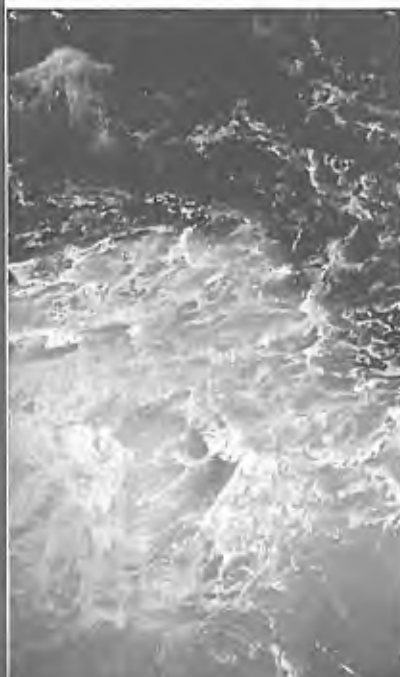
Governance Report 53-71

Chair's Introduction	54
Leadership	55
Corporate Governance Report	57
Board Activities	62
Audit Committee Report	63
Remuneration Committee Report	64
ESG Committee Report	65
Nomination Committee Report	66
Directors' Report	67
Reporting of Payments to Governments	71

Financial Report 72-154

Leadership continued

Executive Team



Euan Shirlaw

Chief Executive Officer

Euan has served as the Chief Executive Officer of BlueNord since May 2022. He initially joined the company as the Chief Financial Officer in 2019 and additionally held the role of Acting Managing Director from November 2021. He has a background of providing strategic advice to a wide range of oil and gas companies on acquisition, divestment and merger activity, as well as raising debt and equity capital. Prior to joining BlueNord, Euan was a senior member of the oil and gas advisory team at BMO Capital Markets, having also focused on the Energy space while working with Credit Suisse, RBC Capital Markets and Rothschild in London. He has an MSc in Business and Accountancy from the University of Edinburgh.

Marianne Eide

Chief Operating Officer

Marianne joined BlueNord in 2022 and holds the position of Chief Operating Officer. She has 30 years of experience in the upstream oil and gas industry. Prior to joining BlueNord, she held senior management, commercial and technical roles with Shell, BG Group, Gaz de France, Conoco and Equinor, both based in Norway and the United Kingdom. Marianne has an MSc in Petroleum Engineering from the Norwegian Institute of Technology in Trondheim.

Jacqueline Lindmark Boye

Chief Financial Officer

Jacqueline joined BlueNord in 2019 and was appointed Chief Financial Officer in October 2023, after being a member of the Executive Team since November 2022. She has over 20 years' experience in finance and audit within the energy industry in Australia, the UK and Denmark. Prior to joining BlueNord, Jacqueline has held various roles, including leadership with Shell, AGF Energy, EY and PwC. She holds a Bachelor in Commerce and Bachelor in Arts from Monash University in Australia and is a member of the Chartered Accountants Australia and New Zealand.

Cathrine F. Torgersen

Chief Corporate Affairs Officer

Cathrine joined BlueNord in 2020 and holds the position of Chief Corporate Affairs Officer. She previously had the role as Senior Account Director in Hill + Knowlton, where she advised a wide range of oil and gas and shipping companies. During her seven years in Hill + Knowlton, she was a member of the Management Team and was also leading the Financial Communications practice. Prior to joining Hill + Knowlton, Cathrine worked with institutional high-yield sales at Pareto Securities Inc. in New York and Clarksons Platoon Securities. She has a BSc in Business Administration and Finance from Bocconi University.

Governance Report

Euan
Shirlaw



Jacqueline
Lindmark
Boye



Marianne
Eide



Cathrine F.
Torgersen



In this report

Strategic Report	
1-52	
Governance Report	
53-71	
Chair's Introduction	54
Leadership	55
Corporate Governance Report	57
Board Activities	62
Audit Committee Report	63
Remuneration Committee Report	64
ESG Committee Report	65
Nomination Committee Report	66
Directors' Report	67
Reporting of Payments to Governments	71
Financial Report	
72-154	

Corporate Governance Report

BlueNord ASA ('the Company') has made a strong commitment to ensure trust in the Group and to enhance value creation for shareholders and society over time. The Company acts in a responsible and prudent manner through efficient decision making and communication between the management, the Board of Directors ('the Board', 'Board of Directors') and the shareholders of the Company, represented by the AGM.

The Company's framework for corporate governance is intended to decrease business risk, maximise value and utilise the Company's resources in an efficient and sustainable manner, to the benefit of shareholders, employees and society at large. The Company will seek to comply with the Norwegian Code of Practice for corporate governance ('Corporate Governance Code'), which is available on the Norwegian Corporate Governance Committee website: www.nues.no

The principal purpose of the Corporate Governance Code is to ensure: (i) that listed companies implement corporate governance that clarifies the respective roles of shareholders, the Board of Directors and executive management more comprehensively than that which is required by legislation; and (ii) effective management and control over activities with the aim of securing the greatest possible value creation over time in the best interest of companies, shareholders, employees and other parties concerned.

The Company will, due to the listing of its shares on Oslo Børs, be subject to reporting requirements for corporate governance under the Accounting Act section 3-3b, as well as Oslo Børs' Rule Book II section 4.4. The Board of Directors will include a report on the Company's corporate governance in each Annual Report, including an explanation of any deviations from the Corporate Governance Code. The corporate governance framework of the Company is subject to annual review by the Board of Directors.

According to the Company's own evaluation, the Company deviates from the Corporate Governance Code on the following points:

- **Item 4:** The Board of Directors of the Company has been, and is expected to be, provided with authorisations to acquire own shares and issue new shares. Not all such authorisations have separate and specific purposes for each authorisation, as the purposes of the authorisations shall be explained in the notices to the general meetings adopting the authorisations.
- **Item 11:** Options have been granted to members of the Board of Directors through the share option programme of the Company, first implemented at an extraordinary general meeting in October 2018 and later extended and expanded.
- **Item 14:** Due to the unpredictable nature of takeover situations, the Company has decided not to implement detailed guidelines on takeover situations. In the event a takeover were to occur, the Board of Directors will consider the relevant recommendations in the Corporate Governance Code and whether the concrete situation entails that the recommendations in the Corporate Governance Code can be complied with or not.

Governance Report

Governance operating model – Organisational design and Committee Structure



Strategic Report

1-52

Governance Report

53-71

Chair's Introduction

54

Leadership

55

Corporate Governance Report

57

Board Activities

62

Audit Committee Report

63

Remuneration Committee Report

64

ESG Committee Report

66

Nomination Committee Report

66

Directors' Report

67

Reporting of Payments to Governments

71

Financial Report

72-154

1. Implementation and reporting on corporate governance

The Board of BlueNord is responsible for compliance with corporate governance standards. BlueNord is a Norwegian public limited liability Company ('ASA'), listed on the Oslo Stock Exchange and established under Norwegian law.

In accordance with the Norwegian Accounting Act, section 3-3b, BlueNord includes a description of principles for corporate governance as part of the Board of Directors' Report in the Annual Report. The Company will seek to comply with the Corporate Governance Code.

The Company's strategy is to continue its value creation to replace and maximise recovery of proven reserves and resources and to continue to explore new opportunities in and above the ground

2. Business

The Company is a publicly owned oil, gas and offshore industry Company with a strategic focus on value creation through increased recovery, enabled by a competent organisation with a long-term view on reservoir management and the capability to invest in and leverage new technology.

On an annual basis, the Board defines and evaluates the Company's objectives, main strategies and risk profiles for the Company's business activities to ensure that the Company creates value for shareholders.

The Company integrates considerations related to its stakeholders, as well as social, environmental and sustainability considerations into its value creation and shall achieve its objectives in accordance with the Company's Code of Conduct.

The Company's business is defined in the following manner in the Company's Articles of Association, section 3: 'The object of the Company is direct and indirect ownership of and participation in companies and enterprises within exploration, production, and sale related to oil and gas, and other activities related hereto.'

3. Equity and dividends

3.1 Equity

As of 31 December 2023, the Company's consolidated equity was USD 813.6 million, which is equivalent to approximately 26 percent of total assets. The Company's equity level and financial strength shall be considered in light of its objectives, strategy and risk profile

3.2 Dividend policy

The Company has not paid any dividends to date, whether in cash or in kind.

The Company does not expect to make dividend payments prior to completion of the Tyra redevelopment project. The Company established in February 2024 its distribution policy for the period 2024 to 2026.

Governance Report

3.3 Share capital increases and issuance of shares

At the AGM held on 25 April 2023, The Board of Directors was authorised to increase the Company's share capital by up to NOK 1,414,463 (this represents 2,620,203 shares at a nominal value of NOK 0.5398295) valid until the AGM in 2024, but in no event later than 30 June 2024

Outstanding shares as of 11 April 2024 were 26,205,849, which is an increase of 497,425 shares compared to year-end 2022. During the year, 494,853 shares were issued following conversion of BNOR13 and 2,572 shares issued following conversion of parts of BNOR15.

3.4 Purchase of own shares

The Board of Directors of the Company has been authorised to acquire and dispose own shares with a total nominal amount up to NOK 1,414,462 (this represents 2,620,203 shares), valid until the AGM in 2024, however in any event no later than 30 June 2024. The authorisation can be used in relation to incentive schemes for employees/Directors of the Group, as consideration in connection with acquisition of businesses and/or for general corporate purposes.

As of 21 March 2024, the Company holds 100,521 of its own shares, approximately 0.38 percent.

4. Equal treatment of shareholders and transactions with related parties

4.1 Class of shares

The Company has one class of shares. All shares carry equal rights in the Company, and the articles of association do not provide for any restrictions, or rights of first refusal, on transfer of shares. Share transfers are not subject to approval by the Board of Directors.

4.2 Pre-emption rights to subscribe

According to the Norwegian Public Limited Liability Companies Act section 10-4, the Company's shareholders have pre-emption rights in share offerings against cash contribution. Such pre-emption rights may, however, be set aside, either by the general meeting or by the Board of Directors if the general meeting has granted a Board authorisation which allows for this. Any resolution to set aside pre-emption rights will be justified by the common interests of the Company and the shareholders, and such justification will be publicly disclosed through a stock exchange notice from the Company.

4.3 Trading in own shares

The Board of Directors will aim to ensure that all transactions pursuant to any share buy back programme will be carried out either through the trading system at Oslo Børs or at prevailing prices at Oslo Børs and in accordance with the Market Abuse Regulation ('MAR'). In the event of such a programme, the Board of Directors will take the Company's and shareholders' interests into consideration and aim to maintain transparency and equal treatment of all shareholders. If there is limited liquidity in the Company's shares, the Company shall consider other ways to ensure equal treatment of all shareholders.

58 BlueNord

Annual Report and Accounts 2023

Home

Up

Down

Strategic Report

Governance Report

Financial Report

Star

In this report

Strategic Report
1-52

Governance Report
53-71

Chair's Introduction	54
Leadership	55
Corporate Governance Report	57
Board Activities	62
Audit Committee Report	63
Remuneration Committee Report	64
ESG Committee Report	65
Nomination Committee Report	66
Directors' Report	67
Reporting of Payments to Governments	71

Financial Report
72-154

Corporate Governance Report continued

4.4 Transactions with close associates

The Board of Directors aims to ensure that any non-immaterial future transactions between the Company and shareholders, a shareholder's parent Company, members of the Board of Directors, executive personnel or close associates of any such parties are entered into on arm's length terms. For any such transactions that do not require approval by the general meeting pursuant to the Norwegian Public Limited Liability Companies Act, the Board of Directors will, on a case-by-case basis, assess whether a fairness opinion from an independent third party should be obtained.

4.5 Guidelines for Directors and executive management

The Board of Directors has adopted rules of procedures for the Board of Directors which, inter alia, include guidelines for notification by members of the Board of Directors and executive management if they have any material direct or indirect interest in any transaction entered into by the Company.

5. Freely negotiable shares

The shares of the Company are freely transferable. There are no restrictions on transferability of shares pursuant to the Articles of Association.

6. General meetings

6.1 Notification

The notice for a general meeting, with reference to or attached support information on the resolutions to be considered at the general meeting, shall as a principal rule be sent to shareholders no later than 21 days prior to the date of the general meeting.

The Board of Directors will seek to ensure that the resolutions and supporting information are sufficiently detailed and comprehensive to allow shareholders to form a view on all matters to be considered at the meeting. The notice and support information, as well as a proxy voting form, will normally be made available no later than 21 days prior to the date of the general meeting on the Company's website: www.bluenord.com/general-meetings.

6.2 Participation and execution

To the extent deemed appropriate or necessary by the Board of Directors, the Board of Directors will seek to arrange for the general meeting to vote separately on each candidate nominated for election to the Company's corporate bodies.

The Board of Directors and the Nomination Committee shall, as a general rule, be present at general meetings. The auditor will attend the ordinary general meeting and any extraordinary general meetings to the extent required by the agenda items or other relevant circumstances. The Board of Directors will seek to ensure that an independent chair is appointed by the general meeting if considered necessary based on the agenda items or other relevant circumstances.

Governance Report

The Company will aim to prepare and facilitate the use of proxy forms which allows separate voting instructions to be given for each item on the agenda and to nominate a person who will be available to vote on behalf of shareholders as their proxy. The Board of Directors may decide that shareholders may submit their votes in writing, including by use of electronic communication, in a period prior to the general meeting. The Board of Directors should seek to facilitate such advance voting.

7. Nomination Committee

The Nomination Committee is provided for and governed by the Articles of Association, in addition to instructions for the Nomination Committee. For more information relating to the Nomination Committee, read the Nomination Committee report on page 66.

8. Board of Directors: composition and independence

Pursuant to the Articles of Association, section 5, the Company's Board of Directors shall consist of three to seven members, which are shareholders' elected members in accordance with a decision by the AGM.

The composition of the Board of Directors should ensure that the Board can attend to the common interests of all shareholders and meet the Company's need for expertise, capacity and diversity. Attention should be paid to ensuring that the Board can function effectively as a collegiate body.

The composition of the Board of Directors should ensure that it can operate independently of any special interests. The majority of the shareholder-elected members of the Board should be independent of the Company's executive personnel and material business contacts. At least two of the members of the Board elected by shareholders should be independent of the Company's main shareholder(s), the executive personnel and material business contacts.

The Board of Directors should not include executive personnel. If the Board does include executive personnel, the Company should provide an explanation for this and implement consequential adjustments to the organisation of the work of the Board, including the use of Board committees to help ensure more independent preparation of matters for discussion by the Board.

The Chair of the Board of Directors should be elected by the AGM.

The term of office for members of the Board of Directors should not be longer than two years at a time. The Board members can be elected for a shorter term by the AGM. The Annual Report should provide information to illustrate the expertise of the members of the Board of Directors and information on their record of attendance at Board meetings. In addition, the Annual Report should identify which members are considered to be independent.



In this report

Strategic Report 1-52

Governance Report 53-71

Chair's Introduction	54
Leadership	55
Corporate Governance Report	57
Board Activities	62
Audit Committee Report	63
Remuneration Committee Report	64
ESG Committee Report	65
Nomination Committee Report	66
Directors' Report	67
Reporting of Payments to Governments	71

Financial Report 72-154

Corporate Governance Report continued

9. The work of the Board of Directors

9.1 Rules of procedures for the Board of Directors

The Board of Directors is responsible for the overall management of the Company and shall supervise the Company's business and the Company's activities in general.

The Norwegian Public Limited Liability Companies Act regulates the duties and procedures of the Board of Directors. In addition, the Board of Directors has adopted supplementary rules of procedures, which provide further regulation on, inter alia, the duties of the Board of Directors and the Chief Executive Officer, the division of work between the Board of Directors and the Chief Executive Officer, the annual plan for the Board of Directors, notices of Board proceedings, administrative procedures, minutes, Board committees, transactions between the Company and the shareholders, and matters of confidentiality.

The Board shall produce an annual plan for its work, with a particular emphasis on objectives, strategy and implementation. The Chief Executive Officer shall at least once a month, by attendance or in writing, inform the Board of Directors about the Company's activities, position and profit trend.

The Board of Directors' consideration of material matters in which the Chair of the Board is, or has been, personally involved, shall be chaired by some other member of the Board. The Board of Directors shall evaluate its performance and expertise annually and make the evaluation available to the Nomination Committee.

9.2 Audit Committee

The Company's Audit Committee is governed by the Norwegian Public Limited Liability Companies Act and a separate instruction adopted by the Board of Directors. To read the latest Audit Committee Report, please see page 63 of this report.

9.3 Remuneration Committee

The Company's Remuneration Committee is governed by an instruction adopted by the Board of Directors. To read the latest Remuneration Committee Report, please see page 64 of this report.

9.4 ESG Committee

The Environment, Social & Governance (ESG) Committee is governed by an instruction adopted by the Board of Directors. To read the latest ESG Committee report, please see page 65 of this report.

10. Risk management and internal control

Risk management and internal control are given high priority by the Board of Directors, which ensures that adequate systems for risk management and internal control are in place. For more information about how risks are managed, please see the risk report on page 44.

11. Remuneration of the Board of Directors

The remuneration of the Board of Directors shall be decided by the AGM, and reflects the Board of Directors' responsibilities, expertise, time commitment and the complexity of the Company's activities. For more detail, on the Board's remuneration, please refer to the Executive Remuneration Report 2023 on www.bluenord.com.

12. Remuneration of the executive management

The Board of Directors has in accordance with the Norwegian Public Limited Liability Companies Act section 6-16 prepared a policy for executive management remuneration. The policy includes the main principles applied in determining the salary and other remuneration of executives as further set out in the regulation on policies and reports on remuneration for executive management (Nw. Forskrift om retningslinjer og rapport og godtgjørelse for ledende personer). The Company shall annually prepare a report on remuneration to executive management in accordance with the Norwegian Public Limited Liability Companies Act section 6-16b. For more detail, please refer to the Guidelines on Executive Remuneration adopted by the AGM on 19 May 2022 on www.bluenord.com.

13. Information and communications

13.1 General

The Board of Directors has adopted a separate manual on disclosure of information, which sets forth the Company's disclosure obligations and procedures. The Board of Directors will seek to ensure that market participants receive correct, clear, relevant and up-to-date information in a timely manner, taking into account the requirement for equal treatment of all participants in the securities market.

The Company will, each year, publish a financial calendar, providing an overview of the dates for major events such as its ordinary general meeting and publication of interim reports.

13.2 Information to shareholders

The Company shall have procedures for establishing discussions with shareholders to enable the Board to develop a balanced understanding of the circumstances and focus of such shareholders. Such discussions shall be done in compliance with the provisions of applicable laws and regulations.

All information distributed to the Company's shareholders will be published on the Company's website at the same time as it is sent to shareholders, at the latest.



In this report

Strategic Report

1-52

Governance Report

53-71

Chair's Introduction

54

Leadership

55

Corporate Governance Report

57

Board Activities

62

Audit Committee Report

63

Remuneration Committee Report

64

ESG Committee Report

65

Nomination Committee Report

66

Directors' Report

67

Reporting of Payments to Governments

71

Financial Report

72-154

Corporate Governance Report continued

14. Takeovers

In the event the Company becomes the subject of a takeover bid, the Board of Directors shall seek to ensure that the Company's shareholders are treated equally and that the Company's activities are not unnecessarily interrupted. The Board of Directors shall also ensure that the shareholders have sufficient information and time to assess the offer.

There are no defence mechanisms against takeover bids in the Company's Articles of Association, nor have other measures been implemented to specifically hinder acquisitions of shares in the Company. The Board of Directors has not established written guiding principles for how it will act in the event of a takeover bid, as such situations are normally characterised by concrete and one-off situations, which make a guideline challenging to prepare.

In the event a takeover were to occur, the Board of Directors will consider the relevant recommendations in the Corporate Governance Code and whether the concrete situation entails that the recommendations in the Corporate Governance Code can be complied with or not.

15. Auditor

The Board of Directors will require the Company's auditor to annually present to the Audit Committee a review of the Company's internal control procedures, including identified weaknesses and proposals for improvement, as well as the main features of the plan for the audit of the Company.

Furthermore, the Board of Directors will require the auditor to participate in meetings of the Board of Directors that deal with the annual accounts; at least one Board meeting with the auditor shall be held each year in which no member of the executive management is present.

The Board of Directors' Audit Committee shall review and monitor the independence of the Company's auditor, including in particular the extent to which services other than auditing provided by the auditor or the audit firm represents a threat to the independence of the auditor.

The remuneration to the auditor for statutory audit will be approved by the ordinary general meeting. The Board of Directors should report to the general meeting on details of fees for audit work and any fees for other specific assignments.

In this report

Strategic Report
1-52

Governance Report
53-71

Chair's introduction	54
Leadership	55
Corporate Governance Report	57
Board Activities	62
Audit Committee Report	63
Remuneration Committee Report	64
ESG Committee Report	65
Nomination Committee Report	66
Directors' Report	67
Reporting of Payments to Governments	71

Financial Report
72-154

Board Activities

The Board has responsibility for the overall management of the Company, including strategic priorities, identifying and assessing principal risks, as well as the level of risk deemed appropriate for the Company to take. The Board is responsible for establishing and thereafter monitoring the risk and internal control framework. The Board delegates a level of day-to-day management to the CEO and Executive Team; however, the Board retains the ultimate decision-making authority.

The Board held eight meetings during 2023. A further three meetings were held in 2024, one related to the Tyra update and two prior to the publication of Q4 and this Annual Report and Accounts. In addition, three written resolutions were approved related to approval of the 2024 budget/ Tyra CCE4, CarbonCuts license application submission and Harald East Middle Jurassic Investment proposal.

Name	Attendance							
Rolf Rustad (Chair)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Marianne Lie	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Tone Omsted	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Colette Cohen	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Robert McGulre	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Jan Lernout	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Peter Coleman	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

The areas of focus covered through Board meetings during 2023 has included:

- Established strategic priorities, including ESG strategy and rebranding.
- Operational and performance updates, including regular monitoring of the Tyra redevelopment project, Health, Safety, Security and Environment ('HSSE'), capital structure and liquidity outlook.
- Reviews and considers forecast medium-term liquidity position of the Company.
- Approval of restructuring of the NOR13 convertible bond loan and approval of the voluntary exchange offer into the new BNOR15 convertible bond loan.
- Annual review of the ten top risks in the Company's enterprise risk matrix.
- Review of executive management structure and performance, including the appointment of Jacqueline Lindmark Boye as CFO.
- Approval of the tax protection principles related to Global position.
- Review of executive management remuneration, the Company's Short Term and Long-Term Incentive programmes and their KPIs and awards as endorsed by the Remuneration Committee.
- Approval of the Halfdan Ekofisk infill investment decision.
- Review of the various Board committees' performance and confirmation of membership and continued committee structure.



In this report

Strategic Report
1-52

Governance Report
53-71

Chair's Introduction	54
Leadership	55
Corporate Governance Report	57
Board Activities	62
Audit Committee Report	63
Remuneration Committee Report	64
ESG Committee Report	65
Nomination Committee Report	66
Directors' Report	67
Reporting of Payments to Government	71

Financial Report
72-154

Audit Committee Report



The Audit Committee consists of the following Board members:

- Marianne Lie (Chair)
- Tone Omsted
- Peter Coleman

All members are independent of the Company's executive management and all three committee members sit on the Board of Directors of BlueNord ASA.

Committee meeting attendance

Name	Attendance				
Marianne Lie	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Tone Omsted	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Peter Coleman	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

BlueNord has established an Audit Committee with formally delegated duties and responsibilities within written terms of reference.

Marianne Lie
Audit Committee Chair

Work of the Audit Committee

- Support the Board's responsibilities relating to the integrity of financial reporting and the financial reporting process.
- Evaluate the risk management of financial reporting and monitor the systems for internal controls.
- Review the external auditors' independence and objectivity and review the effectiveness and quality of the annual audit plan.
- Develop and implement policy for any engagement of external auditors to supply non-audit services.

Activities during the year

The committee held six scheduled meetings during 2023. A further two meetings were held in 2024, prior to the publication of Q4 and this Annual Report and Accounts. In addition to the members of the committee listed on this page, meetings of the Committee were also attended by the CFO and the Head of Group Reporting. The Company's auditor works closely with the Audit Committee and attended all meetings during the year.

The committee spent considerable time during the year reviewing all interim and annual reports before they are reviewed by the Board of Directors and then published. Any identified risks and their effects on financial reporting are discussed on a quarterly basis; in addition, the management give a quarterly update on compliance.

Every quarter, the Audit Committee reviews the memorandum for tax and impairment triggers. New accounting effects and issues are monitored on a quarterly basis by the committee. Prior to the year-end closing, the committee reviews key assumptions and accounting principles, and discusses early warning and key issues.

During the year, the Audit Committee has worked together with executive management and the auditor to further develop the already strong cooperation and improve the processes and internal control environment related to material financial reporting lines.

In 2023 the Audit Committee also held a joint session with the ESG Committee to discuss and agree how to work together regarding sustainability reporting to ensure both Committees contribute effectively as this develops within the Company. The Audit Committee has a key role in ensuring non-financial data is properly integrated into the risk and control framework whilst the ESG Committee

focuses on strategy development and performance. The two committees will regardless have overlapping responsibilities and will remain coordinated as sustainability reporting and performance assessment develops.

2023 meeting summary

In the course of eight meetings during FY2023/24, the Audit Committee has continued to work on a range of audit matters.

These include overall performance and tax issues, compliance, reviews of policy documentation, updates to delegated authority, and liquidity forecasts. Reviews have also taken place regarding internal controls and business continuity planning ('BCP').

The committee received updates from KPMG regarding the final report on the inspection from the Financial Supervisory Authority of Norway (FSA). In addition, the committee was informed of the new era of sustainability reporting triggered by CSRD, and half-year accounting issues. Discussions were held on impairment triggers and accounting effects, as well as tax effects.

A review of the updated finance process descriptions and risk and control matrix was undertaken, as well as a review of the new internal materiality assessment. The committee reviews the Enterprise risk matrix on a quarterly basis. In addition, the committee discussed the financial reporting risks and the proposed distribution policy.



In this report

Strategic Report 1-52

Governance Report 53-71

Chair's Introduction	64
Leadership	65
Corporate Governance Report	67
Board Activities	62
Audit Committee Report	63
Remuneration Committee Report	64
ESG Committee Report	65
Nomination Committee Report	66
Directors' Report	67
Reporting of Payments to Governments	71

Financial Report 72-154

Remuneration Committee Report



The Remuneration Committee is a preparatory and advisory committee which supports the Board with regard to executive management compensation.

Marianne Lie
Remuneration Committee Chair

Role of the Remuneration Committee

- Prepare the annual executive remuneration report and, at least annually, review and recommend any amendments to the guidelines for executive remuneration, to be proposed by the Board for adoption by the AGM;
- monitor, evaluate and approve the application of the guidelines for the remuneration provided to executive management;
- request information and assistance from executive management which is deemed relevant for the Remuneration Committee to carry out its tasks; and
- seek advice and recommendations from sources outside of the Company if relevant and subject to appropriate confidentiality.

The Remuneration Committee consists of the following Board members:

- Marianne Lie (Chair)
- Jan Lemout

These members are independent of the Company's executive management, and both committee members sit on the Board of Directors of BlueNord ASA (since May 2016 and May 2021, respectively).

2023 meeting summary

The committee convened for five scheduled meetings in 2023, with the CEO and EVP People and Capability invited to attend where relevant.

The executive remuneration guidelines were reviewed, with no changes made from those approved by the AGM in May 2022. The audited Executive Remuneration Report, which was prepared in line with the Public Limited Liability Companies Act § 6-16b and best practices in remuneration disclosure, was endorsed.

In Q2 2023 and upon the Board's request, a benchmarking exercise for executive remuneration was conducted by Mercer. After a comprehensive review of the report, the committee recommended no changes to BlueNord's total compensation policy or the executive remuneration structure.

The committee reviewed and recommended the proposed annual salary increase for eligible executives and employees in 2023. It also endorsed and recommended employment terms for the new CFO, appointed in October 2023, and the promotion of the previous EVP of Investor Relations and ESG to Chief Corporate Affairs Officer, which involved no change in employment terms.

The committee reviewed and endorsed the 2023 KPIs for the Company's Short Term Incentive programme. It also examined and endorsed the programme's 2022 KPIs' achievement and the proposed annual performance bonus payment for executives and employees.

Committee meeting attendance

Name	Attendance				
Marianne Lie	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Jan Lemout	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

The committee reviewed and endorsed the achievement of KPIs for the first performance period of the 2022 LTI programme, which involves annual vesting. It then recommended the first award of performance shares to eligible executives and employees. The committee also reviewed and endorsed the grant and KPIs for the 2023 LTI programme's three-year performance and vesting period. However, due to the executive remuneration benchmark exercise conducted in Q2, the Board did not approve the grant for the performance period 1 January 2023 to 31 December 2025, until July 2023.

In Q4 2023, the Committee evaluated its own structure and performance. Measures were set with the Company's management to ensure the KPIs for variable pay are endorsed and available for the Board's approval at the first month of each programme's performance period.

Executive Remuneration Report 2023

For more details on the executive remuneration, please read the full report here: www.bluenord.com/reports-and-presentations.



In this report

Strategic Report 1-52

Governance Report 53-71

Chair's Introduction	54
Leadership	55
Corporate Governance Report	57
Board Activities	62
Audit Committee Report	63
Remuneration Committee Report	64
ESG Committee Report	65
Nomination Committee Report	66
Directors' Report	67
Reporting of Payments to Governments	71

Financial Report 72-154

ESG Committee Report



The Company's ESG Committee is a preparatory and advisory committee to the Board, established in 2020 to support the commitment to ESG and to evolve the Company's role as a contributor in the energy transition.

Colette Cohen
ESG Committee Chair



65 BlueNord

The ESG Committee consists of the following Board members:

- Colette Cohen (Chair)
- Robert McGulre

All members are independent of the Company's executive management and all committee members sit on the Board of Directors of BlueNord ASA.

Committee meeting attendance

Name	Attendance			
Colette Cohen	✓	✓	✓	✓
Robert McGulre	✓	✓	✓	✓

The ESG Committee shall:

- support the development of the Company's overall environmental, social and governance strategy;
- oversee the Company's ESG activities and assess if any developments or investments are compatible with, and supportive of, the strategic objectives of the Company;
- ensure that the Board is informed on material relevant topics or events related to the Company's work on ESG;
- review the Company's ability to address and mitigate risks related to ESG; and
- ensure that the Company strives for transparency and high standards in its ESG reporting.

Activities during the year

The committee held four scheduled meetings during 2023. A further meeting was held in 2024, prior to the publication of this Annual Report. In addition to the members of the committee listed on this page, meetings of the committee were also attended by the CEO, the Chief Corporate Affairs Officer and by invitation, the CFO or other members of the leadership team for specific topics.

The committee has worked closely with key members from the Executive Team during 2023 to develop the ESG strategy of the Company, to identify material topics and to assess risks and opportunities that are relevant to the Company. The committee has also been involved in improvements of the standards and transparency of the ESG reporting of BlueNord.

In addition, during 2023 the Committee was involved in developments and recommendations made to the Board in relation to CarbonCuts and the eventual license application for onshore CO₂ storage in Denmark completed in January 2024.

The ESG Committee also held a joint session with the Audit Committee to discuss and agree how to work together regarding sustainability reporting to ensure both Committees contribute effectively as this develops within the Company. The ESG Committee focuses on strategy development and performance and it is acknowledged that the two committees will have overlapping responsibilities and will remain coordinated as sustainability reporting and performance develops.

Following the committee's work during 2023 and to date in 2024, the Company is today reporting against the TCFD framework and it has taken measures to adapt to the Norwegian Transparency Act and the Anti-Discrimination Act. In addition, the Company has further progressed in its preparations to align itself to report against the new ESRS, which is expected from 2025 including establishing responsibilities within teams to work on and understand future reporting requirements, double materiality assessment, gap analysis and prepare the reporting structure going forward. This work will continue during 2024 to establish baselines from which targets can be set and measured and processes and controls for the gathering of data to support performance reporting.



Chair's Introduction	54
Leadership	55
Corporate Governance Report	57
Board Activities	62
Audit Committee Report	63
Remuneration Committee Report	64
ESG Committee Report	65
Nomination Committee Report	66
Directors' Report	67
Reporting of Payments to Governments	71

Nomination Committee Report



The Nomination Committee in BlueNord consists of:

- Richard Sjøqvist (Chair)
- Kristian Utkilen
- Annette Malm Justad

All members were elected in 2022 for two years and are consequently up for election in 2024.

Committee meeting attendance

Name	Attendance				
Richard Sjøqvist	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Kristian Utkilen	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Annette Malm Justad	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

According to the Articles of association § 6 the Nomination Committee shall consist of three members.

The term of office shall be two years unless the AGM determines that the term shall be shorter. The Nomination Committee shall prepare a motion for the Annual General Meeting relating to:

- Election of members of the Board of Directors and the chairperson of the Board of Directors.
- Election of the members of the Nomination Committee and the chairperson of the Committee.
- The remuneration of the Directors and the members of the Nomination Committee
- Any amendments of the Nomination Committee's Mandate and Charter.

Richard Sjøqvist
Nomination Committee Chair

Work of the Nomination Committee:

The Chair of the Nomination Committee is responsible for the committee's work and call of meetings, however each member can request a committee meeting. The Nomination Committee shall regularly review the structure and composition of the Board, including the knowledge, skills, experience and diversity of the Board. It shall keep under regular review that the needs of the Company are reflected in the Board composition and give full consideration to succession planning for the Board members. The Nomination Committee shall also ensure that there is a formal and transparent procedure for the appointment of new Directors to the Board.

The Nomination Committee has contact with the Company's shareholders, Board of Directors and the Company's executive personnel. All shareholders of BlueNord have the possibility to propose candidates. If a candidate is proposed, the Nomination Committee shall consider the experience, competence and capacity of each candidate.

The Nomination Committee's proposal for the 2024 Annual General Meeting will be published and made available on www.bluenord.com/general-meetings/ at the Annual General Meeting at latest.

Activities during the period

The committee has taken note of the paragraph 5 of the Articles of Association in which it is stated that the Board of Directors shall have from three to seven shareholders elected members and that such Board members are elected to a two-year period unless the general meeting decides upon a shorter term.



In this report

Strategic Report 1-52

Governance Report 53-71

Chair's Introduction	54
Leadership	58
Corporate Governance Report	57
Board Activities	62
Audit Committee Report	63
Remuneration Committee Report	64
ESG Committee Report	65
Nomination Committee Report	66
Directors' Report	67
Reporting of Payments to Governments	71

Financial Report 72-154

Directors' Report

“The Tyra II field start-up will lead to a step-change in BlueNord's future performance.”

BlueNord ASA (BlueNord, 'the Company') is a Norwegian company listed on the Oslo Stock Exchange. The Company was established in 2005 and has a strategic focus on value creation through increased recovery of hydrocarbons, enabled by a competent organisation with a long-term view on reservoir management and the capability to invest in and leverage new technology.

Following the acquisition of Shell's Danish upstream assets in 2019, BlueNord ASA holds a 36.8 percent non-operated interest in the DUC and is the second largest oil and gas producer in Denmark. DUC is a joint venture between TotalEnergies (43.2 percent), BlueNord (36.8 percent) and Nordsøfonden (20.0 percent), and comprises four hubs (Haldan, Tyra, Gorm and Dan) and 11 producing fields. It is operated by TotalEnergies, which has extensive offshore experience in the region and worldwide.

Since the acquisition in 2019, BlueNord has built a meaningful presence in Denmark and established good relationships with its partners TotalEnergies and Nordsøfonden, as well as other stakeholders including the DEA.

Production assets and field developments

The Company delivered strong production from the Haldan, Dan and Gorm hubs in 2023 with a yearly average of 24.9 mboepd and an overall operational efficiency at approximately 86.1 percent. Production during the year benefitted from an increased level of well optimisation activity and higher uptime than planned due to reduced duration of planned shutdowns.

The Tyra redevelopment project was completed in March 2024, with production start-up 21 March 2024. The Tyra redevelopment project is the largest project ever carried out on the Danish continental shelf. As the offshore installation campaign for Tyra II was completed in 2022, the main work in 2023 has been related to testing and commissioning and the tie-in of facilities. This work included testing the gas turbine generators, reconnecting the export pipeline to Denmark, completion of subsea work, reconnecting all satellite fields and completion of leak testing.

The annual revision of reserves, performed by an independent organisation (ERCE) in accordance with SPE PRMS 2018 standards, resulted in total 2P reserves at year end 2023 of 185.6 mmbbl.

Governance Report

Capital structure

Convertible bond (BNOR13)

The main part of the convertible bond loan (BNOR13) was transferred into the convertible bond loan (BNOR15) in 2022, the opening value in 2023 was USD 0.2 million with an eight-year tenor and a mandatory conversion to equity after five years was issued in 2019. BNOR13 has paid in kind ('PIK') interest with additional bonds at a coupon rate of 8.0 percent.

In December 2023, the remaining convertible bond loan was converted into equity in December 2023.

Convertible bond (BNOR15)

USD 228.4 million convertible bond with a five-year tenor and a conversion to equity or cash settlement after three years. BNOR15 consists of USD 151.4 million converted from BNOR13 plus additional compensation bonds of USD 56.2 million. BNOR15 has PIK interest with additional bonds at a coupon rate of 8.0 percent.

BlueNord may alternatively, at its own discretion, pay cash interest of 6.0 percent. Should the instrument be in place beyond the three-year conversion period, the interest rate of BNOR15 will be reduced to 0.0 percent for the remaining period subject to approval from RBL lenders.

Reserve-based lending facility

The BlueNord RBL facility is a seven-year, first lien, senior secured RBL with a total facility amount of USD 1.1 billion, including a Letter of Credit sub-limit of USD 100.0 million.

At the end of 2023, USD 850.0 million was drawn under the RBL, with an additional USD 100.0 million Letter of Credit outstanding. Principal repayments on the facility will commence from the second half of 2024, and interest is charged on debt drawings based on the secured overnight financing rate ('SOFR') and a margin of 4.0–4.5 percent. In October 2023, BlueNord made a drawdown of USD 50.0 million. In addition, the Company hedged the SOFR rate on USD 1.0 billion of principal from 1 November 2021 to 30 June 2024 at a rate of 0.4041 percent.

Senior unsecured note (BNOR14)

USD 175.0 million senior unsecured note with a coupon rate of 9.0 percent and a maturity in June 2026. In order to reduce exposure to future market volatility, BlueNord ASA successfully reached an agreement with its bondholders in 2021, adding additional headroom to certain financial covenants.



In this report

Strategic Report 1-52

Governance Report 53-71

Chair's Introduction	54
Leadership	55
Corporate Governance Report	57
Board Activities	62
Audit Committee Report	63
Remuneration Committee Report	64
ESG Committee Report	68
Nomination Committee Report	68
Directors' Report	67
Reporting of Payments to Governments	71

Financial Report 72-154

Directors' Report continued

Group financial results for 2023

The consolidated financial statements of BlueNord have been prepared in accordance with IFRS and interpretations from the IFRS interpretation committee (IFRIC), as endorsed by the EU.

See the section on the Financial Review on pages 23 and 24.

Risk mitigation

The Company actively seeks to reduce the risk it is exposed to regarding fluctuating commodity prices through the establishment of hedging arrangements.

Currently all the Company's commodity price hedging arrangements are executed solely in the market through forward contracts. At the time of this report, the Company had purchased the following:

Oil		Q1-24	Q2-24	Q3-24	Q4-24	Q1-25	Q2-25
Volumes	(bbl)	900,000	900,000	957,000	957,000	795,000	795,000
Price	(USD/bbl)	61.3	61.3	72.5	72.5	74.5	74.5
Equiv. daily production	(mmbipd)	9.9	9.9	10.4	10.4	8.8	8.7
Oil		Q3-25	Q4-25	Q1-26	Q2-26	Q3-26	Q4-26
Volumes	(bbl)	900,000	900,000	525,000	525,000	225,000	225,000
Price	(USD/bbl)	73.7	73.7	74.5	74.5	71.1	71.1
Equiv. daily production	(mmbipd)	9.8	9.8	5.8	5.8	2.4	2.4
Gas		Q1-24	Q2-24	Q3-24	Q4-24	Q1-25	Q2-25
Volumes	(MWh)	420,000	495,000	495,000	450,000	450,000	345,000
Price	(EUR/MWh)	99.4	41.4	41.4	45.6	45.6	33.9
Equiv. daily production	(mboepd)	2.7	3.2	3.2	2.9	2.9	2.2
Gas		Q3-25	Q4-25	Q1-26	Q2-26	Q3-26	Q4-26
Volumes		345,000	255,000	255,000	60,000	60,000	-
Price		33.9	32.2	32.2	27.5	27.7	-
Equiv. daily production		2.2	1.6	1.7	0.4	0.4	-

Governance Report

In addition, the Company has a swap transaction with a group of banks to fix the Company's floating interest rate exposure under the RBL facility. See the section on risk factors and risk management on pages 84 to 87, and note 19 in the consolidated financial statements.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The Company is required to give a description of the principal risks and uncertainties which it faces. These principal risks and uncertainties are included as part of the risk report and can be found on page 44.

Going concern assumption

Pursuant to the Norwegian Accounting Act section 3-3a, the BlueNord Board confirms that the requirements of the going concern assumption are met and that the annual accounts have been prepared on that basis.

Our financial integrity, and our working capital and cash position, are considered satisfactory in relation to the planned activity level for the next 12 months.

Health, environment and safety

BlueNord puts emphasis on its employees performing Company activities in line with the principals of business integrity and with respect for people and the environment. During 2023, BlueNord was, through its ownership in the DUC in which TotalEnergies is the operator, involved in production of oil and gas, which could cause emissions to the sea and air.

BlueNord will conduct its business operation in full compliance with all applicable national legislation in the countries where it is operating. The Company is committed to carry out its activities in a responsible manner to protect people and the environment. Our fundamentals of health, safety, environment and quality (HSEQ) and safe business practice are an integral part of BlueNord operations and business performance.

For more information, see the Sustainability section on pages 25 to 43.

Personnel resources and working environment

As at end 2023, the Group had 40 employees equal 37.32 FTE, including 3 interns, and 43.0 percent of the employees were women. The total growth rate in 2023 was 13.9 percent and the rolling 12 months retention rate 91.9 percent and attrition rate 5.2 percent per December 2023. In October 2023, Jacqueline Lindmark Boye was appointed as CFO and Cathrine Torgersen promoted to Chief Corporate Affairs Officer.

As at end 2023, the Company's Board of Directors consists of three women and four men, all elected by shareholders. There are no employee representatives on the Board. As at end 2023, more than 40.0 percent of the Board members are women.



In this report

Strategic Report 1-52

Governance Report 53-71

Chair's Introduction	54
Leadership	55
Corporate Governance Report	57
Board Activities	62
Audit Committee Report	63
Remuneration Committee Report	64
ESG Committee Report	65
Nomination Committee Report	68
Directors' Report	67
Reporting of Payments to Governments	71

Financial Report 72-154

Directors' Report continued

BlueNord is an equal opportunity employer, committed to fostering diversity and inclusion in the workplace. We welcome and embrace a variety of skillsets, perspectives, and we value differences between people of different cultural backgrounds, ethnicity, age, gender, gender identification, gender expression, sexual orientation, functional ability, religion, and philosophies of life. These principles apply to all employment practices at BlueNord, including recruitment, hiring, compensation and benefits, promotion, training and development, and leave of absence.

Management compensation is described in the Executive Remuneration Report. Sick leave in the Group was 0.41 percent in 2023.

For more information, see the sustainability section on pages 25 to 43.

Research and development

BlueNord invests in research and development to support and further grow its exploration and production (E&P) and energy transition activities.

For more information, see the Sustainability section on page 25.

Corporate governance

The Board wishes to maintain an appropriate standard of corporate governance and to fulfil the recommendations in the Norwegian Code of Practice for Corporate Governance. Corporate governance in BlueNord is based on equal treatment of all shareholders, a principle which is reflected in the decisions taken at the general assembly.

For more information about the Board's composition and activities during the year, see the section on corporate governance on page 57 in this report.

AGM

The AGM held on 25 April 2023 re-elected Colette Cohen, Jan Lemout and Peter Coleman. All matters on the agenda were approved.

For more information about corporate governance and corporate social responsibility, see the relevant sections of this report. Also, see www.bluenord.com/corporate-governance and www.bluenord.com/csr.

Governance Report

Directors' and officers' liability insurance

The Company has acquired and maintains a Directors' and officers' insurance policy to cover the personal liability for financial losses that Directors and officers of the Company, and the Directors and officers of the Company's subsidiaries, may incur in their capacities as such (Nw. styre og ledelsesansvar). The policy is placed with a reputable international carrier on market terms.

Ownership

There are no restrictions on the transfer of shares in BlueNord ASA. The Company currently has approximately 2,600 shareholders and 23.59 percent of the shares are held by residents of Norway.

BlueNord ASA

In 2023, the parent Company was a holding Company and the operating expenses mainly consisted of shareholder costs, consultancy fees, legal fees and payroll expenses. Net financial loss mainly due to interest expenses from bond loans, partly offset by interest received from Group companies.

For more information about financial risk and market conditions, and a statement regarding going concern, please see the relevant sections above. These comments are also valid for the parent Company.

Parent Company financial results for 2023

Personnel expenses were USD 5.8 million in 2023 (2022: USD 4.4 million), with the increase mainly due to an increase in average full-time equivalents and full-year cost related to the LTIP, which is valued and accounted for according to IFRS 2. Other operating expenses amounted to USD 3.5 million in 2023 (2022: USD 4.1 million); the decrease is related to lower consultant and legal fees. The net operating result for 2023 was a loss of USD 5.7 million (2022: USD 6.0 million).

Net financial items amounted to an expense of USD 4.7 million in 2023 (2022: USD 76.5 million). The decreased financial expense mainly related to the effect in 2022 of the extinguishment of the BNOR13 bond loan, in addition to decreased write-down of loans to subsidiaries, increased interest income from intercompany loans and lower foreign exchange losses compared to 2022.

The Company's net result for the year amounted to a loss of USD 10.4 million (2022: USD 82.5 million).

Allocations

The result for the year for BlueNord ASA in 2023 was a loss of USD 10.4 million. The Board proposes the following allocations:

- allocated from other equity: USD 10.4 million; and
- total appropriation: USD 10.4 million.



In this report

Strategic Report 1- 52

Governance Report 53- 71

Chair's Introduction	54
Leadership	55
Corporate Governance Report	57
Board Activities	62
Audit Committee Report	63
Remuneration Committee Report	64
ESG Committee Report	65
Nomination Committee Report	66
Directors' Report	67
Reporting of Payments to Governments	71

Financial Report 72-154

Directors' Report continued

Outlook

BlueNord ASA has a stable business, underpinned by the Company's position in the DUC and further supported by risk mitigations. The volatility in prices has been significant and management is continuously assessing the market to mitigate commodity price volatility. The Company has during 2023 entered into fixed-price swap contracts for additional oil and gas volumes from 2024 to 2026.

The Company monitors global as well as local political and economic conditions that may affect future results. The Company has not identified any negative impact on the Company's assets or income. See further detail on this issue and mitigations as outlined in the section Principal Risks and Uncertainties on page 45.

First gas from the Tyra II field was achieved 21 March 2024, with ramp-up to maximum technical capacity expected within four months. This will lead to a step-change in performance for BlueNord, with a doubling of production combined with a lowering of lifting cost per boe and emissions intensity. Direct field operating expenditure is expected to decrease to USD 13 per barrel on average in 2025.

BlueNord ASA has a cash position with total liquidity of USD 316.7 million at the end of 2023 with cash on balance sheet of USD 166.7 million and undrawn RBL capacity of USD 150.0 million. The Company has a solid basis for executing the strategy and the ambition to deliver material shareholder returns and significant value creation.

Activity to progress value-additive organic DUC investment projects also continues, and we will seek to sanction projects as they are sufficiently matured. BlueNord ASA believes economic investments in these projects will help to replace produced reserves and provide strong financial returns benefitting the Company's shareholders.

Governance Report

The Company expects increased production from Q2 2024; the increase is driven by the Tyra production start-up.

Guidance 2024	Unit	Base	Tyra	Total
Q1	mboepd	22.0–23.0	–	22.0–23.0
Q2	mboepd	23.0–26.0	3.0–7.0	26.0–33.0
Q3	mboepd	23.0–25.0	20.0–29.0	43.0–54.0
Q4	mboepd	23.0–25.0	27.0–29.0	50.0–54.0

The following sections of BlueNord ASA Annual Report constitute part of the Director's Report.

Annual Report Chapter Reference	Content	Page Reference
Strategic Report	Financial Review	23–24
Strategic Report	Sustainability Report	25–43
Strategic Report	Principal Risks and Uncertainties	45–52
Governance Report	Corporate Governance Report	57–61
Appendix 4	Norwegian Transparency Act Statement	153–154

Oslo
11 April 2024

Rluff Rustad Executive Chair	Tone Kristin Omsted Board member	Marianne Lie Board member	Colette Cohen Board member
Robert J. McGuire Board member	Jan Lemout Board member	Peter Coleman Board member	Euan Shirlaw Chief Executive Officer



Strategic Report 1-52

Governance Report 53-71

Chair's Introduction	54
Leadership	55
Corporate Governance Report	57
Board Activities	62
Audit Committee Report	63
Remuneration Committee Report	64
ESG Committee Report	65
Nomination Committee Report	68
Directors' Report	67
Reporting of Payments to Governments	71

Financial Report 72-154

Reporting of Payments to Governments

This report is prepared in accordance with the Norwegian Accounting Act section § 3-3 d) and Securities Trading Act § 5-5 a). It states that companies engaged in activities within the extractive industries shall annually prepare and publish a report containing information about their payments to governments at country and project level. The Ministry of Finance has issued a regulation (F20.12.2013 nr 1682 – 'the regulation') stipulating that the reporting obligation only applies to reporting entities above a certain size and to payments above certain threshold amounts. In addition, the regulation stipulates that the report shall include other information than payments to governments, and it provides more detailed rules applicable to definitions, publication and Group reporting.

The management of BlueNord ASA has applied judgement in the interpretation of the wording in the regulation with regards to the specific type of payment to be included in this report, and on what level it should be reported. When payments are required to be reported on a project-by-project basis, it is reported on a field-by-field basis. Only gross amounts on operated licences are to be reported, as all payments within the licence performed by non-operators will normally be cash calls transferred to the operator and are as such not payments to the government. All activities in BlueNord ASA within the extractive industries are located on the Danish continental shelf and all are performed as non-operator. All the reported payments below are to the Danish government.

Income tax

The income tax is calculated and paid on a corporate level and is therefore reported for the whole Company rather than licence-by-licence. The income tax payment in 2023 is a USD 40.0 million second instalment repayment for 2022 pertaining to the special tax incentives implemented in 2017. This repayment is triggered from 2022 and onwards if commodity prices exceed certain thresholds. It constitutes a repayment of tax benefits previously received from the incentive scheme, in the case of market conditions significantly improving compared to the assumptions in 2017, where the incentive scheme was implemented.

Further, in 2023 BlueNord paid USD 141.0 million of 25 %- chapter 2 hydrocarbon tax pertaining to 2022 earnings and USD 16.0 million pertaining to prior years. The Group also paid Danish corporate tax for income 2022 of USD 9.0 million. In addition, BlueNord paid the first instalment of the temporary EU-solidarity contribution, which is calculated at 33.0 percent of 2023 earnings. The instalment amounted to USD 24.0 million.

Other information required to be reported

In accordance with the regulation (F20.12.2013 nr 1682), BlueNord ASA is also required to report on investments, operating income, production volumes and purchases of goods and services. All reported information is relating to BlueNord ASA activities within the extractive industries on the Danish continental shelf.

- Total net investments amounted to USD 347.6 million, as specified in the cash flow analysis in the financial statements.
- Sales income (petroleum revenues) in 2023 amounted to USD 791.5 million, as specified in note 4 to the financial statements.
- Total production in 2023 was 9.1 million barrels of oil equivalents, see note 5 to the consolidated financial statements.
- For information about purchases of goods and services, reference is made to the Income Statement and the related notes.





Financial Report

Consolidated Statements	73
Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income	73
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position	74
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity	76
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows	77
Notes	78
Statutory Accounts	122
Income Statement	122
Balance Sheet	123
Cash Flow	125
Notes	126
Independent Auditor's Report	137
Statement of Compliance	140
Alternative Performance Measures	141
Supplementary oil and gas information (unaudited)	142
Appendices	143
Information about BlueNord	155



In this report

Strategic Report 1-52

Governance Report 53-71

Financial Report 72-154

Consolidated Statements	73
Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income	73
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position	74
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity	76
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows	77
Notes	78
Statutory Accounts	122
Income Statement	122
Balance Sheet	123
Cash Flow	125
Notes	128
Independent Auditor's Report	137
Statement of Compliance	140
Alternative Performance Measures	141
Supplementary oil and gas information (unaudited)	142
Appendices	143
Information about BlueNord	155

Contents for Consolidated Statements

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income	73
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position	74
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity	76
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows	77
Note 1: Summary of material accounting policies	78
Note 2: Financial risk management	84
Note 3: Critical accounting estimates and judgements	87
Note 4: Revenue	89
Note 5: Production expenses	89
Note 6: Exploration and evaluation expenses	90
Note 7: Personnel expenses	90
Note 8: Other operating expenses	91
Note 9: Intangible assets	91
Note 10: Restatement of borrowing cost	92
Note 11: Property, Plant and Equipment	95
Note 12: Impairments	98
Note 13: Financial income and expenses	97
Note 14: Tax	97
Note 15: Earnings per share	102
Note 16: Non-current receivables, trade receivables and other current assets	102
Note 17: Inventories	103
Note 18: Restricted bank deposits, cash and cash equivalents	103
Note 19: Financial instruments	104
Note 20: Share capital	110
Note 21: Post-employment benefits	112
Note 22: Asset retirement obligations	112
Note 23: Borrowings	114
Note 24: Trade payables and other payables	118
Note 25: Guarantees	119
Note 26: Investments in jointly owned assets	120
Note 27: Contingencies and commitments	120
Note 28: Related party transactions	121
Note 29: Subsequent events	121

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income As of 31 December

USD million

	Note	2023	2022 restated ⁽¹⁾
Total revenues	4	795.0	966.9
Production expenses	5	(340.1)	(323.4)
Exploration and evaluation expenses	6	(1.4)	(0.7)
Personnel expenses	7	(18.0)	(12.5)
Other operating expenses	8	(14.1)	(19.1)
Total operating expenses		(373.6)	(355.7)
Operating result before depreciation, amortisation and impairment ('EBITDA')		421.4	611.2
Depreciation/amortisation/impairment	11	(102.6)	(133.5)
Net operating result ('EBIT')		318.8	477.7
Financial income	13	23.1	61.3
Financial expenses	13, 10	(98.3)	(230.0)
Net financial items		(75.2)	(168.7)
Result before tax ('EBT')		243.6	309.0
Income tax benefit/(expense)	14, 10	(133.7)	(317.8)
Net result for the year⁽²⁾		109.8	(8.8)
Other comprehensive income:			
Items that are or may be subsequently reclassified to profit or loss:			
Realised cash flow hedge	19	(49.1)	224.7
Related tax – realised cash flow hedge	14, 19	19.1	(151.2)
Changes in fair value cash flow hedges	19	107.8	(40.4)
Related tax – changes in fair value cash flow hedges	14, 19	(66.8)	48.2
Currency translation adjustment		1.4	(2.0)
Total other comprehensive income for the year		12.4	79.3
Total comprehensive income for the year⁽²⁾		94.2	48.8
Basic earnings/loss USD per share	15	4.2	(0.4)
Diluted earnings/loss USD per share	15	4.2	(0.4)

(1) The comparative information is restated on account of correction of errors. See note 10 Restatement of borrowing cost.

(2) 100 percent attributable to equity holders of the parent company.

Financial Report



In this report

Strategic Report 1-52

Governance Report 53-71

Financial Report 72-154

Consolidated Statements	73
Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income	73
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position	74
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity	76
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows	77
Notes	78
Statutory Accounts	122
Income Statement	122
Balance Sheet	123
Cash Flow	125
Notes	126
Independent Auditor's Report	137
Statement of Compliance	140
Alternative Performance Measures	141
Supplementary oil and gas information (unaudited)	142
Appendices	143
Information about BlueNord	155

Contents for Consolidated Statements

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income	73
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position	74
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity	76
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows	77
Note 1: Summary of material accounting policies	78
Note 2: Financial risk management	84
Note 3: Critical accounting estimates and judgements	87
Note 4: Revenue	88
Note 5: Production expenses	89
Note 6: Exploration and evaluation expenses	90
Note 7: Personnel expenses	90
Note 8: Other operating expenses	91
Note 9: Intangible assets	91
Note 10: Restatement of borrowing cost	92
Note 11: Property, Plant and Equipment	95
Note 12: Impairments	96
Note 13: Financial income and expenses	97
Note 14: Tax	97
Note 15: Earnings per share	102
Note 16: Non-current receivables, trade receivables and other current assets	102
Note 17: Inventories	103
Note 18: Restricted bank deposits, cash and cash equivalents	103
Note 19: Financial instruments	104
Note 20: Share capital	110
Note 21: Post-employment benefits	112
Note 22: Asset retirement obligations	112
Note 23: Borrowings	114
Note 24: Trade payables and other payables	116
Note 25: Guarantees	119
Note 26: Investments in jointly owned assets	120
Note 27: Contingencies and commitments	120
Note 28: Related party transactions	121
Note 29: Subsequent events	121

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position As of 31 December

USD million

Note	31.12.2023	31.12.2022 restated ^a	01.01.2022 restated ^a
Non-current assets			
Intangible assets	9	151.6	160.4
Deferred tax assets	14, 10	218.5	239.1
Property, plant and equipment	11, 10	2,427.9	2,083.3
Right of Use asset		1.4	0.9
Restricted bank deposits	16, 19	213.9	203.7
Receivables non-current	16	3.7	0.8
Derivative instruments	19	14.0	33.7
Total non-current assets		3,031.0	2,721.8
Current assets			
Derivative instruments	19	71.7	130.9
Trade receivables and other current assets	16	88.7	128.6
Inventories	17	54.7	55.9
Cash and cash equivalents	18	166.7	268.4
Total current assets		381.9	583.9
Total assets		3,412.9	3,305.7

Financial Report



In this report

Strategic Report 1-52

Governance Report 53-71

Financial Report 72-154

Consolidated Statements	73
Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income	73
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position	74
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity	76
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows	77
Notes	78
Statutory Accounts	122
Income Statement	122
Balance Sheet	123
Cash Flow	123
Notes	128
Independent Auditor's Report	137
Statement of Compliance	140
Alternative Performance Measures	141
Supplementary oil and gas information (unaudited)	142
Appendices	143
Information about BlueNord	156

Contents for Consolidated Statements

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income	73
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position	74
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity	76
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows	77
Note 1: Summary of material accounting policies	78
Note 2: Financial risk management	84
Note 3: Critical accounting estimates and judgements	87
Note 4: Revenue	88
Note 5: Production expenses	89
Note 6: Exploration and evaluation expenses	90
Note 7: Personnel expenses	90
Note 8: Other operating expenses	91
Note 9: Intangible assets	91
Note 10: Restatement of borrowing cost	92
Note 11: Property, Plant and Equipment	95
Note 12: Impairments	96
Note 13: Financial income and expenses	97
Note 14: Tax	97
Note 15: Earnings per share	102
Note 16: Non-current receivables, trade receivables and other current assets	102
Note 17: Inventories	103
Note 18: Restricted bank deposits, cash and cash equivalents	103
Note 19: Financial instruments	104
Note 20: Share capital	110
Note 21: Post-employment benefits	112
Note 22: Asset retirement obligations	112
Note 23: Borrowings	114
Note 24: Trade payables and other payables	116
Note 25: Guarantees	119
Note 26: Investments in jointly owned assets	120
Note 27: Contingencies and commitments	120
Note 28: Related party transactions	121
Note 29: Subsequent events	121

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position continued As of 31 December

USD million	Note	31.12.2023	31.12.2022 restated ⁽¹⁾	01.01.2022 restated ⁽¹⁾
Equity				
Share capital	20	1.7	1.7	29.5
Other equity	10	811.9	662.5	502.7
Total equity		813.6	664.2	532.2
Non-current liabilities				
Asset retirement obligations	22	1,033.7	946.1	1,003.0
Convertible bond loans	19, 23	201.7	188.7	157.1
Bond loan	19, 23	169.1	166.9	164.9
Reserve-based lending facility	18, 23	695.8	764.0	857.3
Derivative instruments	19	56.3	90.4	100.9
Other non-current liabilities		1.1	0.7	25.4
Total non-current liabilities		2,157.7	2,156.8	2,308.6
Current liabilities				
Reserve-based lending facility	19, 23	125.0	-	-
Asset retirement obligations	22	15.4	9.8	26.2
Tax payable	14	140.0	209.0	16.0
Derivative instruments	19	35.9	125.3	116.3
Trade payables and other current liabilities	24	125.3	140.6	130.5
Total current liabilities		441.6	484.7	289.1
Total liabilities		2,599.3	2,641.5	2,597.7
Total equity and liabilities		3,412.9	3,305.7	3,129.9

(1) The comparative information is restated on account of correction of errors. See note 10 Restatement of borrowing cost.

Oslo 11 April 2024

Rolf Rustad
Executive Chair

Tone Kristin Omsted
Board member

Marianne Lie
Board member

Colette Cohen
Board member

Robert J. McGuire
Board member

Jan Lemout
Board member

Peter Coleman
Board member

Euan Shirlaw
Chief Executive Officer



In this report

Strategic Report 1-52

Governance Report 53-71

Financial Report 72-154

Consolidated Statements	73
Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income	73
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position	74
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity	76
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows	77
Notes	78
Statutory Accounts	122
Income Statement	122
Balance Sheet	123
Cash Flow	125
Notes	128
Independent Auditor's Report	137
Statement of Compliance	140
Alternative Performance Measures	141
Supplementary oil and gas information (unaudited)	142
Appendices	143
Information about BlueNord	155

Contents for Consolidated Statements

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income	73
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position	74
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity	76
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows	77
Note 1: Summary of material accounting policies	78
Note 2: Financial risk management	84
Note 3: Critical accounting estimates and judgements	87
Note 4: Revenue	88
Note 5: Production expenses	89
Note 6: Exploration and evaluation expenses	90
Note 7: Personnel expenses	90
Note 8: Other operating expenses	91
Note 9: Intangible assets	91
Note 10: Recognition of borrowing cost	92
Note 11: Property, Plant and Equipment	95
Note 12: Impairments	96
Note 13: Financial income and expenses	97
Note 14: Tax	97
Note 15: Earnings per share	102
Note 16: Non-current receivables, trade receivables and other current assets	102
Note 17: Inventories	103
Note 18: Restricted bank deposits, cash and cash equivalents	103
Note 19: Financial Instruments	104
Note 20: Share capital	110
Note 21: Post-employment benefits	112
Note 22: Asset retirement obligations	112
Note 23: Borrowings	114
Note 24: Trade payables and other payables	118
Note 25: Guarantees	119
Note 26: Investments in jointly owned assets	120
Note 27: Contingencies and commitments	120
Note 28: Related party transactions	121
Note 29: Subsequent events	121

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity As of 31 December

All figures in USD million

2022

	Share capital	Share premium fund	Treasury share reserve	Currency translation fund	Cash flow hedge reserve	Other equity	Total equity
Equity on 01.01.2022 as previously reported	29.5	707.0	(0.5)	2.6	(67.5)	(178.9)	492.2
Impact of restatement 01.01.2022 (note 10)						40.0	40.0
Restated equity 01.01.2022						(138.9)	532.2
Net result for the period						(30.5)	(30.5)
Impact of restatement 2022 (note 10)						21.7	21.7
Other comprehensive income							
Realised cash flow hedge					224.7		224.7
Related tax – realised cash flow hedge					(151.2)		(151.2)
Changes in fair value cash flow hedges					(40.4)		(40.4)
Related tax – changes in fair value cash flow hedges							
Currency translation adjustments				(2.0)			(2.0)
Total other comprehensive income				(2.0)	81.4		79.3
Issue of shares	1.4	32.2					33.6
Capital reduction, approved and registered	(29.3)	29.3					
Settlement derivatives/conversion bonds						21.0	21.0
Share-based incentive program			0.3			6.6	6.9
Total transactions with owners for the period	(27.8)	61.4	0.3			27.6	61.6
Equity as of 31.12.2022 restated	1.7	768.4	(0.1)	0.5	13.9	(120.1)	664.2
2023							
Equity as of 01.01.2023 restated	1.7	768.4	(0.1)	0.5	13.9	(120.1)	664.2
Net result for the period						109.8	109.8
Other comprehensive income							
Realised cash flow hedge					(49.1)		(49.1)
Related tax – realised cash flow hedge					19.1		19.1
Changes in fair value cash flow hedges					107.8		107.8
Related tax – changes in fair value cash flow hedges							
Currency translation adjustments				1.4			1.4
Total other comprehensive income				1.4	11.0		12.4
Issue of shares	0.0	14.5					14.6
Settlement derivatives/conversion bonds ⁽¹⁾						8.3	8.3
Share-based incentive program			0.0			4.3	4.4
Total transactions with owners for the period	0.0	14.5	0.0			12.6	27.2
Equity as of 31.12.2023	1.7	782.9	(0.1)	2.0	24.9	2.2	813.6

(1) For further information see Borrowings note 22

Financial Report



In this report

Strategic Report 1-52

Governance Report 53-71

Financial Report 72-154

Consolidated Statements	73
Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income	73
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position	74
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity	76
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows	77
Notes	78
Statutory Accounts	122
Income Statement	122
Balance Sheet	123
Cash Flow	125
Notes	128
Independent Auditor's Report	137
Statement of Compliance	140
Alternative Performance Measures	141
Supplementary oil and gas information (unaudited)	142
Appendices	143
Information about BlueNord	155

Contents for Consolidated Statements

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income	73
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position	74
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity	76
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows	77
Note 1: Summary of material accounting policies	78
Note 2: Financial risk management	84
Note 3: Critical accounting estimates and judgements	87
Note 4: Revenue	88
Note 5: Production expenses	89
Note 6: Exploration and evaluation expenses	90
Note 7: Personnel expenses	90
Note 8: Other operating expenses	91
Note 9: Intangible assets	91
Note 10: Re-statement of borrowing cost	92
Note 11: Property, Plant and Equipment	95
Note 12: Impairments	96
Note 13: Financial income and expenses	97
Note 14: Tax	97
Note 15: Earnings per share	102
Note 16: Non-current receivables, trade receivables and other current assets	102
Note 17: Inventories	103
Note 18: Restricted bank deposits, cash and cash equivalents	103
Note 19: Financial instruments	104
Note 20: Share capital	110
Note 21: Post-employment benefits	112
Note 22: Asset retirement obligations	112
Note 23: Borrowings	114
Note 24: Trade payables and other payables	118
Note 25: Guarantees	119
Note 26: Investments in jointly owned assets	120
Note 27: Contingencies and commitments	120
Note 28: Related party transactions	121
Note 29: Subsequent events	121

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows For the year ended 31 December

USD million

	Note	2023	2022 restated ⁽¹⁾
Cash flows from operating activities			
Net result for the year	10	109.8	(8.8)
Adjustments for:			
Income tax benefit/(expense)	14, 10	133.7	317.8
Net financial items	13, 10	75.2	168.7
Depreciation/impairment	11	102.6	133.5
Share-based payments expenses		5.2	1.4
Interest received ⁽²⁾	13	9.6	2.0
Other financial items paid		(8.4)	(3.4)
Net gain on sale of assets	13	–	(0.2)
Changes in:			
Trade receivable	16	34.1	(7.8)
Trade payables	24	11.5	(15.6)
Inventories and spare parts	17	1.2	(4.5)
Prepayments	16	(0.6)	(4.2)
Over/under-lift	18	6.3	(7.7)
Other current balance sheet items ⁽³⁾		(0.6)	1.6
Cash flow from operating activities		479.7	572.9
Tax (paid)/received		(229.8)	(11.6)
Net cash flow from operating activities		249.9	561.3
Cash flows from investing activities			
Long-term loan provided	16	(2.8)	(0.8)
Consideration sale of asset		–	0.3
Deferred consideration		(25.0)	–
Investment in oil and gas assets (excluding capitalised interest)	11	(311.0)	(241.6)
Investment in exploration and evaluation assets	9	(0.1)	(2.4)
Payments for decommissioning of oil and gas fields	22	(8.7)	(14.4)
Net cash flow from investing activities		(347.6)	(259.0)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Drawdown long-term liability	23	50.0	–
Repayment long-term liability	23	–	(100.0)
Lease payments		(0.4)	(0.4)
Sale of shares		0.2	5.4
Interest and fees external loan		(53.6)	(61.6)
Net cash flow from financing activities		(3.9)	(156.5)
Net change in cash and cash equivalents		(101.6)	145.8
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		268.4	122.6
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year		166.7	268.4

(1) The comparative information is restated on account of correct on of errors. See note 10 Re-statement of borrowing cost.

(2) Excluding interest received from restricted bank accounts.

(3) Mainly currency adjustments balance sheet items.

Financial Report



Strategic Report
1-52
Governance Report
53-71
Financial Report
72-154

Consolidated Statements	73
Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income	73
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position	74
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity	76
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows	77
Notes	78
Statutory Accounts	122
Income Statement	122
Balance Sheet	123
Cash Flow	125
Notes	126
Independent Auditor's Report	137
Statement of Compliance	140
Alternative Performance Measures	141
Supplementary oil and gas information (unaudited)	142
Appendices	143
Information about BlueNord	155

Contents for
Consolidated Statements

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income	73
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position	74
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity	76
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows	77
Note 1: Summary of material accounting policies	78
Note 2: Financial risk management	84
Note 3: Critical accounting estimates and judgements	87
Note 4: Revenue	88
Note 5: Production expenses	89
Note 6: Exploration and evaluation expenses	90
Note 7: Personnel expenses	90
Note 8: Other operating expenses	91
Note 9: Intangible assets	91
Note 10: Restatement of borrowing cost	92
Note 11: Property, Plant and Equipment	95
Note 12: Impairments	96
Note 13: Financial income and expenses	97
Note 14: Tax	97
Note 15: Earnings per share	102
Note 16: Non-current receivables, trade receivables and other current assets	102
Note 17: Inventories	103
Note 18: Restricted bank deposits, cash and cash equivalents	103
Note 19: Financial instruments	104
Note 20: Share capital	110
Note 21: Post-employment benefits	112
Note 22: Asset retirement obligations	112
Note 23: Borrowings	114
Note 24: Trade payables and other payables	118
Note 25: Guarantees	119
Note 26: Investments in jointly owned assets	120
Note 27: Contingencies and commitments	120
Note 28: Related party transactions	121
Note 29: Subsequent events	121

Notes
>1 Summary of material accounting policies

BlueNord ASA ('BlueNord', 'the Company' or 'the Group') is a public limited liability company registered in Norway, with headquarters in Oslo (Nedre Vollgate 1, 0158 Oslo). The Company has subsidiaries in Norway, Denmark, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom. The Company is listed on the Oslo Stock Exchange.

The consolidated financial statements for 2023 were approved by the Board of Directors on 11 April 2024 and will be presented for approval at the Annual General Meeting on 14 May 2024.

The material accounting policies applied in the preparation of these consolidated financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated. The Group also provides the disclosure requirements as specified under the Norwegian Accounting Law (Regnskapsloven).

1.1 Basis of preparation

The consolidated financial statements of BlueNord ASA have been prepared in accordance with the IFRS[®] Accounting Standards, as endorsed by the EU. The Group also provides information required in accordance with the Norwegian Accounting Act and associated NGAAP standards.

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with IFRS[®] Accounting Standards requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Group's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the consolidated financial statements are disclosed in note 3.

The subtotals and totals in some of the tables may not equal the sum of the amounts shown due to rounding.

1.1.1 Changes in material accounting policies and disclosures

No change in 2023.

Amendments to standards

Standards and amendments to standards issued are either not expected to impact BlueNord's consolidated financial statements materially, or are not expected to be relevant to the consolidated financial statements upon adoption.

1.2 Consolidation
Subsidiaries

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries as of 31 December 2023. Subsidiaries are all entities over which the Group has control. Control is achieved where the Group has the power over the subsidiary, has rights, or is exposed to variable returns from the subsidiary and has the ability to use its power to affect its returns. All subsidiaries are 100 percent owned by the Group and there are no non-controlling interests. There has not been any change in the Group's structure and ownership in 2023 compared to 2022.



In this report

Strategic Report 1-52

Governance Report 53-71

Financial Report 72-154

Consolidated Statements	73
Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income	73
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position	74
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity	76
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows	77
Notes	78
Statutory Accounts	122
Income Statement	122
Balance Sheet	123
Cash Flow	125
Notes	126
Independent Auditor's Report	137
Statement of Compliance	140
Alternative Performance Measures	141
Supplementary oil and gas information (unaudited)	142
Appendices	143
Information about BlueNord	155

Contents for Consolidated Statements

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income	73
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position	74
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity	76
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows	77
Note 1: Summary of material accounting policies	78
Note 2: Financial risk management	84
Note 3: Critical accounting estimates and judgements	87
Note 4: Revenue	88
Note 5: Production expenses	89
Note 6: Exploration and evaluation expenses	90
Note 7: Personnel expenses	90
Note 8: Other operating expenses	91
Note 9: Intangible assets	91
Note 10: Restatement of borrowing cost	92
Note 11: Property, Plant and Equipment	95
Note 12: Impairments	96
Note 13: Financial income and expenses	97
Note 14: Tax	97
Note 15: Earnings per share	102
Note 16: Non-current receivables, trade receivables and other current assets	102
Note 17: Inventories	103
Note 18: Restricted bank deposits, cash and cash equivalents	103
Note 19: Financial Instruments	104
Note 20: Share capital	110
Note 21: Post-employment benefits	112
Note 22: Asset retirement obligations	112
Note 23: Borrowings	114
Note 24: Trade payables and other payables	118
Note 25: Guarantees	119
Note 26: Investments in jointly owned assets	120
Note 27: Contingencies and commitments	120
Note 28: Related party transactions	121
Note 29: Subsequent events	121

Notes continued

> 1 Summary of material accounting policies continued The Group had the following subsidiaries on 31 December 2023:

Name	Country of incorporation and place of business	Nature of business	Ordinary shares directly held by parent (%)	Ordinary shares held by the Group (%)
BlueNord Denmark A/S	Denmark	Intermediate holding company		100%
BlueNord Energy Denmark A/S	Denmark	Exploration and production activity		100%
BlueNord Gas Denmark A/S	Denmark	Exploration and production activity		100%
BlueNord Energy 8/06 Denmark B.V.	Netherlands	Exploration and production activity		100%
BlueNord Pipeline Denmark Aps	Denmark	Infrastructure oil and gas		100%
BlueNord UK Ltd	Great Britain	Exploration activity	100%	100%
BlueNord Energy UK Ltd	Great Britain	Exploration activity		100%
Atinex AS	Norway	Intermediate holding company	100%	100%
BlueNord AS	Norway	Dormant Company	100%	100%

Joint arrangements

BlueNord has interests in licences on the Danish Continental Shelf. A joint arrangement is defined as an arrangement over which two or more parties have joint control. Joint control is the contractually agreed sharing of control which exists only when decisions about the relevant activities (being those that significantly affect the returns of the arrangement) require unanimous consent of the parties sharing control.

Under IFRS 11 Joint Arrangements, a joint operation is a 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. BlueNord recognises investments in joint operations (oil and gas production licences) by reporting its share of related revenues, expenses, assets, liabilities and cash flows under the respective items in the company's financial statements.

1.3 Segment reporting

The whole Group is considered a single operating segment.

Financial Report



Consolidated Statements	73
Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income	73
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position	74
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity	76
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows	77
Notes	78
Statutory Accounts	122
Income Statement	122
Balance Sheet	123
Cash Flow	125
Notes	126
Independent Auditor's Report	137
Statement of Compliance	140
Alternative Performance Measures	141
Supplementary oil and gas information (unaudited)	142
Appendices	143
Information about BlueNord	155

Contents for
Consolidated Statements

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income	73
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position	74
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity	76
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows	77
Note 1: Summary of material accounting policies	78
Note 2: Financial risk management	84
Note 3: Critical accounting estimates and judgements	87
Note 4: Revenue	88
Note 5: Production expenses	89
Note 6: Exploration and evaluation expenses	90
Note 7: Personnel expenses	90
Note 8: Other operating expenses	91
Note 9: Intangible assets	91
Note 10: Re-statement of borrowing cost	92
Note 11: Property, Plant and Equipment	95
Note 12: Impairments	96
Note 13: Financial income and expenses	97
Note 14: Tax	97
Note 15: Earnings per share	102
Note 16: Non-current receivables, trade receivables and other current assets	102
Note 17: Inventories	103
Note 18: Restricted bank deposits, cash and cash equivalents	103
Note 19: Financial instruments	104
Note 20: Share capital	110
Note 21: Post-employment benefits	112
Note 22: Asset retirement obligations	112
Note 23: Borrowings	114
Note 24: Trade payables and other payables	116
Note 25: Guarantees	119
Note 26: Investments in jointly owned assets	120
Note 27: Contingencies and commitments	120
Note 28: Related party transactions	121
Note 29: Subsequent events	121

Notes continued

> 1 Summary of material accounting policies continued

1.4 Foreign currency translation

a) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of each of the Group's entities are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates ('the functional currency'). The consolidated financial statements are presented in US dollars ('USD'), which is the Group's presentation currency and the parent company and main operating companies' functional currency.

b) Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions or valuation where items are re-measured. Foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised in the income statement as other financial income or other financial expenses.

c) Group companies

All currency translation adjustments are recognised in other comprehensive income ('OCI').

1.5 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment include the asset under construction ('AUC'), production facilities, pipelines, machinery and equipment. Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

For property, plant and equipment where asset retirement obligations for decommissioning and dismantling are recognised as a liability, this value is added to acquisition cost for the respective assets.

Direct and indirect expenditures related to the asset under construction are capitalised. The development phase commences when the licence partners have decided field evaluation.

Production facilities are depreciated in accordance with the unit-of-production method ('UoP') based on proven and probable reserves (the ratio between annual production quantity and the reserves). If realisation of probable reserves demands further future investments, these are added to the basis of depreciation.

Acquired assets used for extraction and production of petroleum deposits, are depreciated using the UoP method based on proven and probable reserves.

Onshore assets are depreciated over the estimated useful life, according to the straight-line method: three to five years. Pipelines are depreciated to the expiry of the licence, according to the straight-line method.

Depreciation methods, useful lives, residual values and reserves are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted if appropriate.

1.6 Intangible assets

Licence rights

Licence rights acquired in a business combination are measured on initial recognition at cost. Following initial recognition, licence rights are depreciated using the UoP method based on proven and probable reserves.



Strategic Report	
1-52	
Governance Report	
53-71	
Financial Report	
72-154	
Consolidated Statements	73
Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income	73
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position	74
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity	76
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows	77
Notes	78
Statutory Accounts	122
Income Statement	122
Balance Sheet	123
Cash Flow	125
Notes	126
Independent Auditor's Report	137
Statement of Compliance	140
Alternative Performance Measures	141
Supplementary oil and gas information (unaudited)	142
Appendices	143
Information about BlueNord	155

Contents for Consolidated Statements

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income	73
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position	74
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity	76
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows	77
Note 1: Summary of material accounting policies	78
Note 2: Financial risk management	84
Note 3: Critical accounting estimates and judgements	87
Note 4: Revenue	88
Note 5: Production expenses	89
Note 6: Exploration and evaluation expenses	90
Note 7: Personnel expenses	90
Note 8: Other operating expenses	91
Note 9: Intangible assets	91
Note 10: Restatement of borrowing cost	92
Note 11: Property, Plant and Equipment	95
Note 12: Impairments	96
Note 13: Financial income and expenses	97
Note 14: Tax	97
Note 15: Earnings per share	102
Note 16: Non-current receivables, trade receivables and other current assets	102
Note 17: Inventories	103
Note 18: Restricted bank deposits, cash and cash equivalents	103
Note 19: Financial instruments	104
Note 20: Share capital	110
Note 21: Post-employment benefits	112
Note 22: Asset retirement obligations	112
Note 23: Borrowings	114
Note 24: Trade payables and other payables	118
Note 25: Guarantees	119
Note 26: Investments in jointly owned assets	120
Note 27: Contingencies and commitments	120
Note 28: Related party transactions	121
Note 29: Subsequent events	121

Notes continued

➤ 1 Summary of material accounting policies continued

1.7 Impairment of non-financial assets

The Group has no goodwill, no intangible assets with indefinite useful life or intangible assets not yet available for use and is therefore not required to perform impairment tests annually.

The Group's judgement is that the smallest identifiable assets or group of assets that generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets is the DUC assets as a total. The Group's judgement is consequently that it has only one cash-generating unit ('CGU').

If there is any indication that the CGU may be impaired, recoverable amount shall be estimated for the CGU, and compared to its carrying amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of the fair value less costs of disposal and the value in use.

In estimating value in use, 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 CGU. The discount rate is derived from a weighted average cost of capital ('WACC') for a market participant. For the purpose of impairment testing the lifetime of the field is normally determined to be the time when the operating cash flows from the field become negative.

As the Company's shares are listed on the Oslo Stock Exchange, the market capitalisation is regarded as a good approximation of the fair value of the Group's equity. The Group's judgement is that it can make a reliable estimate of the fair value of its equity and thereby the CGU, based on its market capitalisation. Adjusted for any estimated differences between the carrying amounts and fair value of assets and liabilities not included in the CGU, the difference between its market capitalisation and carrying amount of equity is a reliable estimate of the difference between the estimated fair value and the carrying amount of the CGU ('headroom'). Adjusted for cost of disposal, if this gives a positive headroom, the CGU is not impaired and it is not necessary to estimate value in use, should and impairment test be required.

1.8 Financial Instruments

The Group has financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss and at amortised cost. See note 19 Financial instruments.2 for overview of the categories.

The Group has designated derivatives as cash flow hedging instruments, see note 1.10, with the change in fair value temporarily to other comprehensive income.

The convertible bond loan has been determined to contain embedded derivatives, which is accounted for separately as a derivative at fair value through profit or loss, while the loan element is measured at amortised cost (note 3.1).

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. In this case, the fee is deferred until the drawdown occurs. To the extent there is no evidence that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down, the fee is capitalised as a prepayment for liquidity services and amortised over the period of the facility to which it relates. For hybrid (combined) instrument that includes a non-derivative host contract that is not accounted for fair value through profit or loss ('FVTPL') and an embedded derivative that is accounted for at FVTPL such as the convertible bond, the Company has elected an accounting policy that all of the transaction costs are always allocated to and deducted from the carrying amount of the non-derivative host contract on initial recognition.

Further details on fair values of financial instruments are provided in note 19 Financial instruments.



In this report

Strategic Report 1-52

Governance Report 53-71

Financial Report 72-154

Consolidated Statements	73
Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income	73
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position	74
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity	76
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows	77
Notes	78
Statutory Accounts	122
Income Statement	122
Balance Sheet	123
Cash Flow	125
Notes	128
Independent Auditor's Report	137
Statement of Compliance	140
Alternative Performance Measures	141
Supplementary oil and gas information (unaudited)	142
Appendices	143
Information about BlueNord	155

Contents for Consolidated Statements

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income	73
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position	74
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity	76
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows	77
Note 1: Summary of material accounting policies	78
Note 2: Financial risk management	84
Note 3: Critical accounting estimates and judgements	87
Note 4: Revenue	88
Note 5: Production expenses	89
Note 6: Exploration and evaluation expenses	90
Note 7: Personnel expenses	90
Note 8: Other operating expenses	91
Note 9: Intangible assets	91
Note 10: Restatement of borrowing cost	92
Note 11: Property, Plant and Equipment	95
Note 12: Impairments	96
Note 13: Financial income and expenses	97
Note 14: Tax	97
Note 15: Earnings per share	102
Note 16: Non-current receivables, trade receivables and other current assets	102
Note 17: Inventories	103
Note 18: Restricted bank deposits, cash and cash equivalents	103
Note 19: Financial instruments	104
Note 20: Share capital	110
Note 21: Post-employment benefits	112
Note 22: Asset retirement obligations	112
Note 23: Borrowings	114
Note 24: Trade payables and other payables	116
Note 25: Guarantees	119
Note 26: Investments in jointly owned assets	120
Note 27: Contingencies and commitments	120
Note 28: Related party transactions	121
Note 29: Subsequent events	121

Notes continued

➤ 1 Summary of material accounting policies continued

1.9 Impairment of financial assets

The Group applies a simplified approach in calculating expected credit losses ('ECLs') for trade receivables and contract assets. Therefore, the Group does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognises a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date.

1.10 Derivative financial instruments and hedging activities

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at their fair value. The method of recognising the resulting gain or loss depends on whether the derivative is designated as a hedging instrument, and if so, the nature of the item being hedged.

The Group uses derivative financial instruments, such as forward commodity contracts and options, to reduce the exposure to commodity price volatility on future sale of oil and gas. The Group has elected to apply cash flow hedge accounting designating these derivatives. These derivative financial instruments are subsequently re-measured at fair value and the effective portion of the gain or loss on the hedging instrument is recognised in other comprehensive income ('OCI'), while any ineffective portion is recognised immediately in profit or loss (financial income or financial expenses). The cash flow hedge reserve is adjusted to the lower of the cumulative gain or loss on the hedging instrument and the cumulative change in fair value of the hedged item. The amount accumulated in OCI is reclassified to profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment in the same periods during which the hedged cash flows affect profit or loss. If cash flow hedge accounting is discontinued, the amount that has been accumulated in OCI must remain in accumulated OCI if the hedged future cash flows are still expected to occur. Otherwise, the amount will be immediately reclassified to profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment. Derivatives are carried as financial assets when the fair value is positive and as financial liabilities when the fair value is negative.

1.11 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash, bank deposits and short-term liquid placements, that immediately and with insignificant risk of changes in value can be converted to known cash amounts and with a remaining maturity less than three months from the date of acquisition.

1.12 Over/under-lifting of hydrocarbons

Over/under-lifting occurs when the Group has lifted and sold more or less hydrocarbons from a producing field than what the Group is entitled to at the time of lifting. Over-lifting of hydrocarbons is presented as other current liabilities, under-lifting of hydrocarbons is presented as other current assets. The value of over-lifting is measured at production expenses and the value of under-lifting is measured at the lower of production expenses and the estimated sales value, less estimated sales costs. Over-lifting and under-lifting of hydrocarbons are presented at gross value. Over/under-lift positions at the statement of financial position date are expected to be settled within 12 months from the reporting date.

1.13 Borrowing costs

The Group capitalise borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the construction of qualifying assets. The Group identifies qualifying assets as those that necessarily takes 12 months or more to construct and get ready for its intended use. For the periods presented this is only the Tyra development project.

The Group calculates an annual weighted average interest rate based on general borrowings and multiplies with the average carrying amount of assets under construction. The amount of borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation each year is limited to the actual interest expense before capitalisation less interest income and gains on extinguishment of bond loans. See also note 10 Reclassification of borrowing cost.

Other borrowing costs are included as financial expenses in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income in the period in which they are incurred.



In this report

Strategic Report 1-52

Governance Report 53-71

Financial Report 72-154

Consolidated Statements	73
Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income	73
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position	74
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity	76
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows	77
Notes	78
Statutory Accounts	122
Income Statement	122
Balance Sheet	123
Cash Flow	125
Notes	126
Independent Auditor's Report	137
Statement of Compliance	140
Alternative Performance Measures	141
Supplementary oil and gas information (unaudited)	142
Appendices	143
Information about BlueNord	155

Contents for Consolidated Statements

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income	73
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position	74
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity	76
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows	77
Note 1: Summary of material accounting policies	78
Note 2: Financial risk management	84
Note 3: Critical accounting estimates and judgements	87
Note 4: Revenue	88
Note 5: Production expenses	89
Note 6: Exploration and evaluation expenses	90
Note 7: Personnel expenses	90
Note 8: Other operating expenses	91
Note 9: Intangible assets	91
Note 10: Restatement of borrowing cost	92
Note 11: Property, Plant and Equipment	95
Note 12: Impairments	96
Note 13: Financial income and expenses	97
Note 14: Tax	97
Note 15: Earnings per share	102
Note 16: Non-current receivables, trade receivables and other current assets	102
Note 17: Inventories	103
Note 18: Restricted bank deposits, cash and cash equivalents	103
Note 19: Financial instruments	104
Note 20: Share capital	110
Note 21: Post-employment benefits	112
Note 22: Asset retirement obligations	112
Note 23: Borrowings	114
Note 24: Trade payables and other payables	118
Note 25: Guarantees	119
Note 26: Investments in jointly owned assets	120
Note 27: Contingencies and commitments	120
Note 28: Related party transactions	121
Note 29: Subsequent events	121

Notes continued

> 1 Summary of material accounting policies continued

1.14 Current and deferred income tax

The tax expense for the period comprises current tax, tax impact from refund of exploration expenses and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the income statement, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in OCI or directly in equity. In this case, the tax is also recognised in OCI or directly in equity, respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date in the countries where the Company and its subsidiaries operate and generate taxable income.

Producers of oil and gas on the Danish continental shelf are subject to the hydrocarbon tax regime under which income derived from the sale of oil and gas is taxed at an elevated 64 percent. Any income deriving from other activities than first-time sales of hydrocarbons is taxed at the ordinary corporate income rate of currently 22 percent. The 64 percent is calculated as the sum of the 'Chapter 2' tax of 25 percent plus a specific hydrocarbon tax (chapter 3A) of 52 percent, in which the 25 percent tax payable is deductible in the tax basis. When calculating the 52 percent tax, the Company is allowed to deduct an uplift (i.e., increased depreciation basis for tax purposes) of 30 percent of the investments in property, plant and equipment (PP&E) over a period of 6 years. Through an agreement from 2017, licence holders on the Danish continental shelf have had the possibility of applying temporary new rules whereby the Company will have the possibility of increased uplift by 9 percent and accelerated depreciation during the period from 2017 to 2025. At the same time, an additional tax was introduced which will materialize from 2022 through 2037 if the oil price for the year (indexed from 2017) exceeds USD 75.0. The accumulated additional tax in the years 2022 through 2037 can not exceed the benefit received in previous years related to the increased uplift and accelerated depreciation. The additional tax is accounted for in the year the oil price exceed the thresholds.

1.15 Pensions

The Group only has defined contribution plans as of 31 December 2023 and 31 December 2022. The contributions are recognised as employee benefit expense for the periods they relate to.

1.16 Share-based payments

The Group operates a number of equity-settled, share-based compensation plans, under which the entity receives services from employees as consideration for equity instruments (options or shares) of the Group. The fair value of the employee services received in exchange for the grant of the options or shares is recognised as an expense with a corresponding amount recognised to equity. The total amount to be expensed is determined by reference to the fair value of the options or shares granted.

1.17 Asset retirement obligations

Provisions reflect the estimated cost of decommissioning and removal of wells and production facilities used for the production of hydrocarbons. Asset retirement obligations are measured at not present value of the anticipated future cost (estimated based on current day costs inflated). The liability is calculated on the basis of current removal requirements and is discounted to present value using a risk-free rate adjusted for credit margin. Liabilities are recognised when they arise and are adjusted continually in accordance with changes in requirements, price levels etc. When a decommissioning liability is recognised or the estimate changes, a corresponding amount is recorded to increase or decrease the related asset and is depreciated in line with the asset. Increase in the provision as a result of the time value of money is recognised in the income statement as a financial expense. If abandonment cost through agreements with partners have been limited to a given amount, this then forms the basis for the recognised liability. Payments for decommissioning of oil and gas fields are included in investing activities in the cash flow statement, as the Group's judgement is that the nature of this expenditure is payment for an item of property, plant and equipment.

1.18 Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised when the customer obtains control of the hydrocarbons, which is ordinarily at the point of delivery (lifting and sales) when title passes (sales method).

See note 1.12 for a description of accounting for over/under-lifting of hydrocarbons in the statement of financial position.



In this report

Strategic Report
1-52Governance Report
53-71Financial Report
72-154

Consolidated Statements	73
Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income	73
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position	74
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity	76
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows	77
Notes	78
Statutory Accounts	122
Income Statement	122
Balance Sheet	123
Cash Flow	125
Notes	126
Independent Auditor's Report	137
Statement of Compliance	140
Alternative Performance Measures	141
Supplementary oil and gas information (unaudited)	142
Appendices	143
Information about BlueNord	155

Contents for
Consolidated Statements

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income	73
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position	74
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity	76
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows	77
Note 1: Summary of material accounting policies	78
Note 2: Financial risk management	84
Note 3: Critical accounting estimates and judgements	87
Note 4: Revenue	88
Note 5: Production expenses	89
Note 6: Exploration and evaluation expenses	90
Note 7: Personnel expenses	90
Note 8: Other operating expenses	91
Note 9: Intangible assets	91
Note 10: Restatement of borrowing cost	92
Note 11: Property, Plant and Equipment	95
Note 12: Impairments	96
Note 13: Financial income and expense	97
Note 14: Tax	97
Note 15: Earnings per share	102
Note 16: Non-current receivables, trade receivables and other current assets	102
Note 17: Inventories	103
Note 18: Restricted bank deposits, cash and cash equivalents	103
Note 19: Financial instruments	104
Note 20: Share capital	110
Note 21: Post-employment benefits	112
Note 22: Asset retirement obligations	112
Note 23: Borrowings	114
Note 24: Trade payables and other payables	118
Note 25: Guarantees	119
Note 26: Investments in jointly owned assets	120
Note 27: Contingencies and commitments	120
Note 28: Related party transactions	121
Note 29: Subsequent events	121

Notes continued

> 1 Summary of material accounting policies continued

1.19 Production expenses

Production expenses are expenses that are directly attached to production of hydrocarbons, e.g., expenses for operating and maintaining production facilities and installations. Expenses mainly consist of man-hours, insurance, processing costs, environmental fees, transport costs etc.

1.20 Consolidated statement of cash flows

The consolidated statement of cash flows is prepared according to the indirect method. See note 1.11 for the definition of "Cash and cash equivalents".

Payments for decommissioning of oil and gas fields are included in investing activities, see note 1.17.

For payment of deferred consideration, the Group's judgement is that amounts that relates to obtaining control in a business combination is included in investing activities.

> 2 Financial risk management

2.1 Financial risk factors

The Group's activities expose it to financial risks: market risk (including currency risk, price risk, interest rate risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The Group uses RBL facilities and bond loans to finance its operations in connection with the day-to-day business, financial instruments, such as bank deposits, trade receivables and payables, and other current liabilities that arise directly from its operations, are utilised.

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in the market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: foreign currency risk, price risk and interest rate risk. Financial instruments affected by market risk include loans and borrowings, deposits, trade receivables, trade payables, accrued liabilities and derivative financial instruments.

(a) Foreign currency risk

The Group is composed of businesses with various functional currencies including US dollars, euros, British pounds and Danish kroner. The Group is exposed to foreign exchange risk for series of payments in other currencies than the functional currency, mainly related to the ratio between Norwegian kroner and US dollars, Danish kroner and US dollars, euros and US dollars and British pounds and US dollars. The Group's statement of financial position includes significant assets and liabilities, which are recorded in other currencies than the Group's presentation currency. As such, the Group's equity is sensitive to changes in foreign exchange rates. See note 16 Non-current receivables, trade receivables and other current receivables, note 18 Restricted bank deposits, cash and cash equivalents, note 19 Financial instruments, note 22 Asset retirement obligations, note 23 Borrowings, note 24 Trade payables and other payables, and note 27 Contingencies and commitments. A decrease in the closing rate of Norwegian kroner, euros and Danish kroner with 10 percent compared to US dollars would have the following impact on financial assets, financial liabilities and equity:

USD million	NOK	DKK	EUR
Financial assets	0	52	3
Financial liabilities	0	8	(1)
Effect net result/equity	0	44	4

The Company considers the currency risk relating to the different financial instruments as low, as the main financial items held in a currency other than the functional currency of the respective components is offset by positions in other components of the Group. With regards to trade receivables and payables, the Company deems the risk to be immaterial.



Consolidated Statements	73
Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income	73
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position	74
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity	76
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows	77
Notes	78
Statutory Accounts	122
Income Statement	122
Balance Sheet	123
Cash Flow	125
Notes	126
Independent Auditor's Report	137
Statement of Compliance	140
Alternative Performance Measures	141
Supplementary oil and gas information (unaudited)	142
Appendices	143
Information about BlueNord	155

Contents for
Consolidated Statements

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income	73
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position	74
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity	76
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows	77
Note 1: Summary of material accounting policies	78
Note 2: Financial risk management	84
Note 3: Critical accounting estimates and judgements	87
Note 4: Revenue	88
Note 5: Production expenses	89
Note 6: Exploration and evaluation expenses	90
Note 7: Personnel expenses	90
Note 8: Other operating expenses	91
Note 9: Intangible assets	91
Note 10: Re-statement of borrowing cost	92
Note 11: Property, Plant and Equipment	95
Note 12: Impairments	96
Note 13: Financial income and expenses	97
Note 14: Tax	97
Note 15: Earnings per share	102
Note 16: Non-current receivables, trade receivables and other current assets	102
Note 17: Inventories	103
Note 18: Restricted bank deposits, cash and cash equivalents	103
Note 19: Financial Instruments	104
Note 20: Share capital	110
Note 21: Post-employment benefits	112
Note 22: Asset retirement obligations	112
Note 23: Borrowings	114
Note 24: Trade payables and other payables	118
Note 26: Guarantees	119
Note 28: Investments in jointly owned assets	120
Note 27: Contingencies and commitments	120
Note 28: Related party transactions	121
Note 29: Subsequent events	121

Notes continued

2 Financial risk management continued

(b) Price risk

BlueNord produces and sells hydrocarbons in Denmark and is, as a result, exposed to changes in commodity prices. The Group has a material commodity price hedging programme in place that mitigates the risk of near-term price movements. As of 31 December 2023, BlueNord had commodity derivatives measured at fair value. A change in the value directly affects the Company's OCI and recorded equity, and hence the Group is exposed to the fair value development of these financial instruments. Assuming an increase in the commodity price on 31 December 2023 of 10 percent and assuming this change will have full effect on the whole curve, the effect on the value of commodity derivatives would have the following impact.

USD million	Equity	OCI	Net result
Net book value 31.12.23	9	9	0
Commodity price +10%	(22)	(22)	0
Commodity price -10%	22	22	0

The effect on equity shown in the table would be equal to the change in value of the commodity derivatives after tax. The change in value of hedging contracts over time will be offset by the realised value of the contract when the hedge instrument matures, therefore the underlying value to BlueNord's business operations is not impacted by changes in the derivative value at any point in time.

(c) Interest rate risk

The Group has loans with fixed and floating interest rates. Loans with fixed interest rate expose the Group to risk (premium/discount) associated with changes in the market interest rate. At year-end, the Group has a total of USD 1.2 billion (2022: USD 1.1 billion) in interest-bearing debt (carrying amount), the principal amount was USD 1.3 billion. The Group's RBL facility has a floating interest rate comprising the aggregate of SOFR and 4.0 percent per annum, while the Group's Bond debt (NOR 13 and NOR 14) have a fixed interest rate exposure. The RBL facility is linked to the SOFR rate as set at the time of redetermination. A variance of +1 percent in the SOFR rate would result in USD 9.0 million of interest charges to BlueNord per annum, however the Company has hedged this interest rate until 30 June 2024 at a rate of 0.40 percent to cover any increase in SOFR rate. For further information about the Group's interest-bearing debt, see note 23.

All bank deposits (USD 380.7 million) are at floating interest rates. See note 18 Restricted cash, bank deposits, cash and cash equivalents for further information about bank deposits. The Group considers the risk exposure to changes in market interest to be at an acceptable level.

Liquidity risk

The Group has certain financial commitments arising from its operations and other agreements entered into which are expected to be met by liquid assets, proceeds from external financing and cash flow from operations. The Group monitors its liquidity situation continuously to ensure it will be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. As of 31 December 2023, USD 125.0 million of the reserve-based lending facility is to be paid within the next 12 months.

Credit risk

The Group's most significant credit risk arises principally from recognised receivables related to the Group's operation. The credit risk arising from the production of oil, gas and Natural gas liquids (NGLs) is considered limited, as sales are to major oil companies with considerable financial resources. The counterparty in derivatives are large international banks and insurance companies whose credit risk is considered low.



In this report

Strategic Report 1-52

Governance Report 53-71

Financial Report 72-154

Consolidated Statements	73
Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income	73
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position	74
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity	76
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows	77
Notes	78
Statutory Accounts	122
Income Statement	122
Balance Sheet	123
Cash Flow	125
Notes	128
Independent Auditor's Report	137
Statement of Compliance	140
Alternative Performance Measures	141
Supplementary oil and gas information (unaudited)	142
Appendices	143
Information about BlueNord	155

Contents for Consolidated Statements

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income	73
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position	74
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity	76
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows	77
Note 1: Summary of material accounting policies	78
Note 2: Financial risk management	84
Note 3: Critical accounting estimates and judgements	87
Note 4: Revenue	88
Note 5: Production expenses	89
Note 6: Exploration and evaluation expenses	90
Note 7: Personnel expenses	90
Note 8: Other operating expenses	91
Note 9: Intangible assets	91
Note 10: Restatement of borrowing cost	92
Note 11: Property, Plant and Equipment	95
Note 12: Impairments	96
Note 13: Financial income and expenses	97
Note 14: Tax	97
Note 15: Earnings per share	102
Note 16: Non-current receivables, trade receivables and other current assets	102
Note 17: Inventories	103
Note 18: Restricted bank deposits, cash and cash equivalents	103
Note 19: Financial instruments	104
Note 20: Share capital	110
Note 21: Post-employment benefits	112
Note 22: Asset retirement obligations	112
Note 23: Borrowings	114
Note 24: Trade payables and other payables	118
Note 25: Guarantees	119
Note 26: Investments in jointly owned assets	120
Note 27: Contingencies and commitments	120
Note 28: Related party transactions	121
Note 29: Subsequent events	121

Notes continued

> 2 Financial risk management continued

2.2 Management of capital

The Group's objectives when managing capital is to safeguard the Group's ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide return for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders and to maintain an acceptable capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

The Group monitors the debt with the basis of cash flows, equity ratio and the gearing ratio. The Group's debt restricts the payment of dividends until two quarters after the completion of the Tyra redevelopment project; subsequent to this date, NOR14 limits dividend payments to 50 percent of the Group's net profit after tax for the previous year. See further information regarding borrowings and covenants in note 23.

2.3 Fair value estimation

The Group has certain financial instruments carried at fair value. The different fair value hierarchy levels have been defined as follows:

Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets and liabilities.

The fair value of financial instruments traded in active markets is based on quoted market prices at the statement of financial position date. A market is regarded as active if quoted prices are readily and regularly available from an exchange, dealer, broker, industry group, pricing service, or regulatory agency, and those prices represent actual and regularly occurring market transactions on an arm's length basis. The quoted market price used for financial assets held by the Group is the current bid price.

Level 2: Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the assets or liability, either directly or indirectly.

The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market (for example, over-the-counter derivatives) is determined by using valuation techniques. These valuation techniques maximise the use of observable market data where it is available and rely as little as possible on entity specific estimates. If all significant inputs required to fair value an instrument are observable, the instrument is included in Level 2. If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in Level 3. Specified valuation techniques used to value financial instruments include:

- Quoted market prices or dealer quotes for similar instruments.
- The fair value of interest rate swaps is calculated as the present value of the estimated future cash flows based on observable yield curves.
- The fair value of forward foreign exchange contracts is determined using forward exchange rates at the statement of financial position date, with the resulting value discounted back to present value.

Level 3: Inputs for other assets or liabilities that are not based on observable market data.

In Level 3, there is one financial instrument, the embedded derivatives in the convertible bond.

The fair value of the embedded derivatives is calculated based on the Black-Scholes-Merton valuation model. A change in the share price of +/- 10 percent would have the following impact on the embedded derivatives, net result and equity:

	Sensitivity Analysis		
	(%)	10%	-10%
Share price			
Embedded derivatives	USD million	(14)	13
Effect Net result/Equity	USD million	(14)	13

The embedded derivatives are in jurisdictions where there are tax loss carried forward where no deferred tax assets are recognised. Therefore, it is concluded that there is no tax effect of the changes in fair value. See note 19 for fair value hierarchy and further information.



In this report

Strategic Report 1-52

Governance Report 53-71

Financial Report 72-154

Consolidated Statements	73
Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income	73
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position	74
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity	76
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows	77
Notes	78
Statutory Accounts	122
Income Statement	122
Balance Sheet	123
Cash Flow	125
Notes	128
Independent Auditor's Report	137
Statement of Compliance	140
Alternative Performance Measures	141
Supplementary oil and gas information (unaudited)	142
Appendices	143
Information about BlueNord	155

Contents for Consolidated Statements

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income	73
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position	74
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity	76
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows	77
Note 1: Summary of material accounting policies	78
Note 2: Financial risk management	84
Note 3: Critical accounting estimates and judgements	87
Note 4: Revenue	88
Note 5: Production expenses	89
Note 6: Exploration and evaluation expenses	90
Note 7: Personnel expenses	90
Note 8: Other operating expenses	91
Note 9: Intangible assets	91
Note 10: Restatement of borrowing cost	92
Note 11: Property, Plant and Equipment	95
Note 12: Impairments	96
Note 13: Financial income and expenses	97
Note 14: Tax	97
Note 15: Earnings per share	102
Note 16: Non-current receivables, trade receivables and other current assets	102
Note 17: Inventories	103
Note 18: Restricted bank deposits, cash and cash equivalents	103
Note 19: Financial instruments	104
Note 20: Share capital	110
Note 21: Post-employment benefits	112
Note 22: Asset retirement obligations	112
Note 23: Borrowings	114
Note 24: Trade payables and other payables	118
Note 25: Guarantees	118
Note 26: Investments in jointly owned assets	120
Note 27: Contingencies and commitments	120
Note 28: Related party transactions	121
Note 29: Subsequent events	121

Notes continued

> 3 Critical accounting estimates and judgements

3.1 Critical judgements in applying the entity's accounting policies

a) Accounting for convertible bond loan

The Group has issued bonds with conversion rights and other embedded derivatives (but the conversion feature is the main element). The conversion feature has been determined to constitute an embedded derivative and has been separated from the loan contract. The loan element has been recognised at amortised cost. At initial recognition, the loan was measured as the residual amount of the proceeds from the bond issue, less issue costs, less the calculated fair value of the conversion feature.

The convertible bond is either a financial liability (including certain embedded derivative features which may require separation) or a compound instrument (i.e., such a liability plus an equity conversion option). The Group has assessed that the holder's conversion option does not involve receiving a fixed number of shares by giving up a fixed stated principal amount of bond, hence the Group has assessed this instrument is not a compound instrument with an equity part. Further multiple embedded derivatives have been identified in the host contract that have been assessed to not be readily separable and independent of each other, and as such are treated as a single compound embedded derivative. The fair value measurement of the conversion feature using the Black-Scholes-Merton valuation model requires significant judgement when selecting and applying the required assumptions.

3.2 Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are addressed below.

a) Estimated value of financial assets and financial liabilities

The embedded derivatives in the convertible bond have been recognised separately at FVTPL. The value of this embedded derivative has been calculated using the Black-Scholes-Merton valuation model using assumptions for share price, volatility of share price, and other inputs which are subject to significant uncertainty.

For more details, see note 2.3 and 19 Financial Instruments.

b) Income tax

All figures reported in the statement of comprehensive income and the statement of financial position are based on the Group's tax calculations. Tax calculations are based on management's best assessment and interpretation of tax rules in place guided by industry tax practitioners. If it is expected that a sustainable tax position may be challenged by the tax authorities due to uncertainty in law interpretation, a provision is made to account for such uncertainty. Tax authorities can be of a different opinion than the Company. See also note 14.

c) Asset retirement obligation

Production of oil and gas is subject to statutory requirements relating to decommissioning and removal obligation once production has ceased. Provisions to cover those future decommissioning and removal expenditures must be recognised at the time the statutory requirement arises. The costs will often incur sometime in the future, and there is significant uncertainty attached to the scale and complexity of the decommissioning and removal involved. Estimated future costs (estimated based on current costs inflated) are based on known decommissioning and removal technology, expected future price levels, and the expected future decommissioning and removal date, discounted to net present value using a risk-free rate adjusted for credit margin. Changes in one or more of these factors could result in changes in the decommissioning and removal liabilities. See note 22 Asset retirement obligations for further details about decommissioning and removal obligations.



Strategic Report
1-52
Governance Report
53-71
Financial Report
72-154

Consolidated Statements	73
Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income	73
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position	74
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity	76
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows	77
Notes	78
Statutory Accounts	122
Income Statement	122
Balance Sheet	123
Cash Flow	125
Notes	128
Independent Auditor's Report	137
Statement of Compliance	140
Alternative Performance Measures	141
Supplementary oil and gas information (unaudited)	142
Appendices	143
Information about BlueNord	155

Contents for
Consolidated Statements

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income	73
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position	74
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity	76
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows	77
Note 1: Summary of material accounting policies	78
Note 2: Financial risk management	84
Note 3: Critical accounting estimates and judgements	87
Note 4: Revenue	88
Note 5: Production expenses	89
Note 6: Exploration and evaluation expenses	90
Note 7: Personnel expenses	90
Note 8: Other operating expenses	91
Note 9: Intangible assets	91
Note 10: Restatement of borrowing cost	92
Note 11: Property, Plant and Equipment	95
Note 12: Impairments	96
Note 13: Financial income and expenses	97
Note 14: Tax	97
Note 15: Earnings per share	102
Note 16: Non-current receivables, trade receivables and other current assets	102
Note 17: Inventories	103
Note 18: Restricted bank deposits, cash and cash equivalents	103
Note 19: Financial instruments	104
Note 20: Share capital	110
Note 21: Post-employment benefits	112
Note 22: Asset retirement obligations	112
Note 23: Borrowings	114
Note 24: Trade payables and other payables	118
Note 25: Guarantees	119
Note 26: Investments in jointly owned assets	120
Note 27: Contingencies and commitments	120
Note 28: Related party transactions	121
Note 29: Subsequent events	121

Notes continued
> 3 Critical accounting estimates and judgements continued
d) Depreciation and impairment of fixed assets

The Group has at 31 December 2023 not identified any impairment indicators. To substantiate that the additions to the carrying amount of its CGU due to capitalisation of interest (see note 10 Reclassification of borrowing cost) did not give rise to impairment, the Group has relied on its market capitalisation to arrive at an estimate of the headroom of the CGU. If the market capitalisation should decrease materially compared to the carrying amount of equity, this could become an impairment indicator and an impairment test in such a scenario could give rise to impairment of the CGU.

If the Group should have to estimate the recoverable amount based on estimated future cash flows, it would have to make significant judgements which could lead to significant estimation uncertainty. Estimation of future cash flows require long-term assumptions concerning a number of often volatile economic factors, including future oil and gas prices, production, commercially depletable reserves, levels of capex and opex, currency exchange rates and discount rates.

Unit of Production depreciations are amended on a prospective basis following regular reserves estimation updates performed by the Group.

See also note 1.7 Impairment of non-financial assets and note 12 Impairments related to impairment reviews and note 11 Property, plant and equipment for depreciation charges.

> 4 Revenue

USD million	2023	2022
Sale of oil	485.6	552.1
Sale of gas and NGL	306.0	408.4
Other income	3.5	6.4
Total Revenue	795.0	966.9
Oil – lifted volumes (mmbbl)	7.16	7.32
Effective oil price USD/bbl	67.8	75.5
Gas – lifted volumes (mmboe)	2.20	2.25
Effective gas price EUR/MWh	75.7	101.9
Effective gas price USD/boe	139.1	181.1

In 2023, sale of oil amounted to USD 485.6 million and sale of gas amounted to USD 306.0 million, realised prices were USD 67.8 per bbl of oil and USD 139.1 per boe gas lifted during the year, adjusted for settlement of price hedges in place with financial institutions.

During 2023, BlueNord recognised the settlement of price hedges that were put in place with financial institutions in the market as revenue, when these price hedges match the physical sale of oil and gas. Price hedges in excess of actual liftings are treated as financial income or expenses based on the required accounting treatment for these instruments during the period. For the year 2023, only a minor part of the price hedges exceeded the physical sale of oil and were recognised as financial cost.



In this report

Strategic Report	
1-52	
Governance Report	
53-71	
Financial Report	
72-154	
Consolidated Statements	73
Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income	73
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position	74
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity	76
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows	77
Notes	78
Statutory Accounts	122
Income Statement	122
Balance Sheet	123
Cash Flow	125
Notes	126
Independent Auditor's Report	137
Statement of Compliance	140
Alternative Performance Measures	141
Supplementary oil and gas information (unaudited)	142
Appendices	143
Information about BlueNord	165

Contents for Consolidated Statements

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income	73
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position	74
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity	76
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows	77
Note 1: Summary of material accounting policies	78
Note 2: Financial risk management	84
Note 3: Critical accounting estimates and judgements	87
Note 4: Revenue	88
Note 5: Production expenses	89
Note 6: Exploration and evaluation expenses	90
Note 7: Personnel expenses	90
Note 8: Other operating expenses	91
Note 9: Intangible assets	91
Note 10: Restatement of borrowing cost	92
Note 11: Property, Plant and Equipment	95
Note 12: Impairments	96
Note 13: Financial income and expenses	97
Note 14: Tax	97
Note 15: Earnings per share	102
Note 16: Non-current receivables, trade receivables and other current assets	102
Note 17: Inventories	103
Note 18: Restricted bank deposits, cash and cash equivalents	103
Note 19: Financial instruments	104
Note 20: Share capital	110
Note 21: Post-employment benefits	112
Note 22: Asset retirement obligations	112
Note 23: Borrowings	114
Note 24: Trade payables and other payables	118
Note 25: Guarantees	119
Note 26: Investments in jointly owned assets	120
Note 27: Contingencies and commitments	120
Note 28: Related party transactions	121
Note 29: Subsequent events	121

Notes continued

> 4 Revenue continued

Revenue per customer	2023	2022
Shell Trading International	75.8%	77.7%
Ørsted Salg & Service AS	17.4%	32.6%
Natixis ⁽¹⁾	6.4%	-8.0%
Shell Energy Europe Limited	3.2%	16.2%
BNP Paribas ⁽¹⁾	2.4%	-4.2%
Macquarie Bank Europe ⁽¹⁾	2.1%	0.0%
Crossbridge Energy A/S	0.2%	0.0%
Lloyds Bank Corporate Markets PLC ⁽¹⁾	-2.2%	-10.0%
SEB Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken AB ⁽¹⁾	-2.3%	-2.4%
Commonwealth Bank ⁽¹⁾	-3.0%	-1.9%
Total Revenue	100.0%	100.0%

(1) Settlement of commodity hedges in place with financial institutions.

> 5 Production expenses

USD million	2023	2022
Direct field opex	(243.8)	(233.1)
Tariff and transportation expenses	(34.9)	(43.3)
Production general and administrative	(17.3)	(32.1)
Field operating cost	(295.9)	(308.5)
Total produced volumes (mmboe)	9.1	9.8
In USD/boe	(32.5)	(31.6)
Adjustments for:		
Concept studies	(6.2)	(1.5)
Change in inventory position	(6.7)	4.0
Over/under-lift of oil and NGL	(6.3)	7.7
Insurance and other	(21.9)	(19.4)
Stock scrap	(3.0)	(5.6)
Production expenses	(340.1)	(323.4)

Production expenses for the year directly attributable to the lifting and transportation to market of BlueNord's oil and gas production is in total USD 295.9 million, which equates to USD 32.5 per boe produced during 2023 (2022: USD 31.6 per boe produced). Actual production expenses in 2023 were in line with the expectation. To maintain high base production, activity on workovers and well work continued in 2023.

Financial Report



Consolidated Statements	73
Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income	73
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position	74
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity	76
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows	77
Notes	78
Statutory Accounts	122
Income Statement	122
Balance Sheet	123
Cash Flow	125
Notes	126
Independent Auditor's Report	137
Statement of Compliance	140
Alternative Performance Measures	141
Supplementary oil and gas information (unaudited)	142
Appendices	143
Information about BlueNord	155

Contents for Consolidated Statements

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income	73
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position	74
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity	76
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows	77
Note 1: Summary of material accounting policies	78
Note 2: Financial risk management	84
Note 3: Critical accounting estimates and judgements	87
Note 4: Revenue	88
Note 5: Production expenses	89
Note 6: Exploration and evaluation expenses	90
Note 7: Personnel expenses	90
Note 8: Other operating expenses	91
Note 9: Intangible assets	91
Note 10: Restatement of borrowing cost	92
Note 11: Property, Plant and Equipment	95
Note 12: Impairments	96
Note 13: Financial income and expenses	97
Note 14: Tax	97
Note 15: Earnings per share	102
Note 16: Non-current receivables, trade receivables and other current assets	102
Note 17: Inventories	103
Note 18: Restricted bank deposits, cash and cash equivalents	103
Note 19: Financial instruments	104
Note 20: Share capital	110
Note 21: Post-employment benefits	112
Note 22: Asset retirement obligations	112
Note 23: Borrowings	114
Note 24: Trade payables and other payables	118
Note 25: Guarantees	119
Note 26: Investments in jointly owned assets	120
Note 27: Contingencies and commitments	120
Note 28: Related party transactions	121
Note 29: Subsequent events	121

Notes continued

> 6 Exploration and evaluation expenses

USD million	2023	2022
Other exploration and evaluation expenses	(1.4)	(0.7)
Total exploration and evaluation expenses	(1.4)	(0.7)

> 7 Personnel expenses

USD million	Note	2023	2022
Salaries		(10.3)	(9.2)
Social security tax		(1.4)	(1.0)
Pension costs	21	(0.7)	(0.5)
Costs relating to share-based payments		(5.2)	(1.4)
Other personnel expenses		(0.4)	(0.4)
Total personnel expenses		(18.0)	(12.5)
Average number of employees		37.3	30.5

Long-term Performance Share Programme

In 2022, an annual Long-term Performance Share Programme was implemented with effect from 1 January 2022, replacing the Share Option Programme as BlueNord's LTI plan for executives and employees. The programme applies to all permanent employees. More details on the Long-term performance share programme see the Executive remuneration report for 2023.

Key management personnel compensation

Key management personnel compensation comprises the following:

USD 1000	2023	2022
Short-term employee benefits	2,239	1,898
Post-employment benefits	98	70
Share-based payments	787	5,303
Total remuneration to key management	3,124	7,271

Please see the Executive Remuneration Report 2023 for compensation to key management and Board of Directors in the period 2019-2023.



In this report

Strategic Report 1-52

Governance Report 53-71

Financial Report 72-154

Consolidated Statements	73
Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income	73
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position	74
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity	76
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows	77
Notes	78
Statutory Accounts	122
Income Statement	122
Balance Sheet	123
Cash Flow	125
Notes	126
Independent Auditor's Report	137
Statement of Compliance	140
Alternative Performance Measures	141
Supplementary oil and gas information (unaudited)	142
Appendices	143
Information about BlueNord	155

Contents for Consolidated Statements

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income	73
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position	74
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity	76
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows	77
Note 1: Summary of material accounting policies	78
Note 2: Financial risk management	84
Note 3: Critical accounting estimates and judgements	87
Note 4: Revenue	88
Note 5: Production expenses	89
Note 6: Exploration and evaluation expenses	90
Note 7: Personnel expenses	90
Note 8: Other operating expenses	91
Note 9: Intangible assets	91
Note 10: Restatement of borrowing cost	92
Note 11: Property, Plant and Equipment	95
Note 12: Impairments	96
Note 13: Financial income and expenses	97
Note 14: Tax	97
Note 15: Earnings per share	102
Note 16: Non-current receivables, trade receivables and other current assets	102
Note 17: Inventories	103
Note 18: Restricted bank deposits, cash and cash equivalents	103
Note 19: Financial Instruments	104
Note 20: Share capital	110
Note 21: Post-employment benefits	112
Note 22: Asset retirement obligations	112
Note 23: Borrowings	114
Note 24: Trade payables and other payables	116
Note 25: Guarantees	119
Note 26: Investments in jointly owned assets	120
Note 27: Contingencies and commitments	120
Note 28: Related party transactions	121
Note 29: Subsequent events	121

Notes continued

> 8 Other operating expenses

USD million	2023	2022
Consultant fees	(9.4)	(15.3)
Other operating expenses	(4.7)	(3.8)
Total other operating expenses	(14.1)	(19.1)

USD 1000, excl. VAT	2023	2022
Auditor's fees	(580.0)	(625.8)
Other assurance service	(6.9)	–
Other service	(86.1)	(84.6)
Total audit fees	(673.0)	(710.4)

> 9 Intangible assets

Intangible assets at 31 December 2023

USD million	Capitalised exploration expenditures	Conceptual studies	Licence	Total
Book value 31.12.22	1.8	1.9	156.6	160.4
Acquisition costs 31.12.22	1.8	1.9	186.0	189.8
Additions	0.1	–	–	0.1
Reclassified to operating expenses	–	(1.9)	–	(1.9)
Acquisition costs 31.12.23	1.9	–	186.0	187.9
Accumulated depreciation, amortisation and write-downs 31.12.22	–	–	(29.4)	(29.4)
Depreciation/amortisation	–	–	(6.9)	(6.9)
Accumulated depreciation, amortisation and write-downs 31.12.23	–	–	(36.3)	(36.3)
Book value 31.12.23	1.9	–	149.7	151.6

Intangible assets at 31 December 2022

USD million	Capitalised exploration expenditures	Conceptual studies	Licence	Total
Book value 31.12.21	1.4	–	164.7	166.0
Acquisition costs 31.12.21	1.4	–	186.0	187.4
Additions	0.5	1.9	–	2.4
Acquisition costs 31.12.22	1.8	1.9	186.0	189.8
Accumulated depreciation and write-downs 31.12.21	–	–	(21.3)	(21.3)
Depreciation/amortisation	–	–	(8.0)	(8.0)
Accumulated depreciation and write-downs 31.12.22	–	–	(29.4)	(29.4)
Book value 31.12.22	1.8	1.9	156.6	160.4

Financial Report



Consolidated Statements	73
Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income	73
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position	74
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity	76
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows	77
Notes	78
Statutory Accounts	122
Income Statement	122
Balance Sheet	123
Cash Flow	125
Notes	128
Independent Auditor's Report	137
Statement of Compliance	140
Alternative Performance Measures	141
Supplementary oil and gas information (unaudited)	142
Appendices	143
Information about BlueNord	155

Contents for
Consolidated Statements

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income	73
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position	74
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity	76
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows	77
Note 1: Summary of material accounting policies	78
Note 2: Financial risk management	84
Note 3: Critical accounting estimates and judgements	87
Note 4: Revenue	88
Note 5: Production expenses	89
Note 6: Exploration and evaluation expenses	90
Note 7: Personnel expenses	90
Note 8: Other operating expenses	91
Note 9: Intangible assets	91
Note 10: Restatement of borrowing cost	92
Note 11: Property, Plant and Equipment	95
Note 12: Impairments	96
Note 13: Financial income and expenses	97
Note 14: Tax	97
Note 15: Earnings per share	102
Note 16: Non-current receivables, trade receivables and other current assets	102
Note 17: Inventories	103
Note 18: Restricted bank deposits, cash and cash equivalents	103
Note 19: Financial instruments	104
Note 20: Share capital	110
Note 21: Post-employment benefits	112
Note 22: Asset retirement obligations	112
Note 23: Borrowings	114
Note 24: Trade payables and other payables	118
Note 25: Guarantees	119
Note 26: Investments in jointly owned assets	120
Note 27: Contingencies and commitments	120
Note 28: Related party transactions	121
Note 29: Subsequent events	121

Notes continued

> 10 Restatement of borrowing cost

In preparing the financial statements for 2023, the Group discovered that it had not capitalised borrowing costs on qualifying assets under construction. This relates to the Tyra redevelopment project. The project had started already when the Group acquired Shell's Danish upstream Assets medio 2019. The Group has not borrowed funds specifically for the purpose of the development project. The Group did not identify that it should have capitalised borrowing costs based on its general borrowings.

The Group identifies qualifying assets as those that takes over 12 months to get ready for its intended use. For the periods presented this is only the Tyra redevelopment project. The Group calculates a weighted average interest rate per year based on outstanding borrowings (the bond loans and the RBL). It uses the effective interest rates in those calculations. The interest rates used for capitalisation have been:

2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
7.4%	8.6%	8.1%	8.5%	8.4%

The average carrying amount of assets under construction each year have been multiplied by these interest rates to arrive at the borrowing costs that could be capitalised. The amount of borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation has been calculated as the actual interest expense before capitalisation less interest income and gains on extinguishment of bond loans. Tyra II started production 21 March 2024 hence the qualifying assets were ready for its intended use early 2024, consequently it is not expected any capitalisation of borrowing costs going forward.

Based on this, the Group has calculated the amounts of borrowing costs to be capitalised each year in USD million:

2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
12.4	40.2	58.5	60.3	78.0

The capitalised amounts have increased the carrying amounts of the Group's assets.

The errors have been corrected by restating each of the affected financial statement line items for prior periods. The following tables summaries the impacts on the Group's consolidated financial statement.



In this report

Strategic Report 1-52

Governance Report 53-71

Financial Report 72-154

Consolidated Statements	73
Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income	73
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position	74
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity	76
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows	77
Notes	78
Statutory Accounts	122
Income Statement	122
Balance Sheet	123
Cash Flow	125
Notes	128
Independent Auditor's Report	137
Statement of Compliance	140
Alternative Performance Measures	141
Supplementary oil and gas information (unaudited)	142
Appendices	143
Information about BlueNord	155

Contents for Consolidated Statements

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income	73
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position	74
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity	76
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows	77
Note 1: Summary of material accounting policies	78
Note 2: Financial risk management	84
Note 3: Critical accounting estimates and judgements	87
Note 4: Revenue	88
Note 5: Production expenses	89
Note 6: Exploration and evaluation expenses	90
Note 7: Personnel expenses	90
Note 8: Other operating expenses	91
Note 9: Intangible assets	91
Note 10: Restatement of borrowing cost	92
Note 11: Property, Plant and Equipment	95
Note 12: Impairments	96
Note 13: Financial income and expenses	97
Note 14: Tax	97
Note 15: Earnings per share	102
Note 16: Non-current receivables, trade receivables and other current assets	102
Note 17: Inventories	103
Note 18: Restricted bank deposits, cash and cash equivalents	103
Note 19: Financial Instruments	104
Note 20: Share capital	110
Note 21: Post-employment benefits	112
Note 22: Asset retirement obligations	112
Note 23: Borrowings	114
Note 24: Trade payables and other payables	119
Note 25: Guarantees	119
Note 26: Investments in jointly owned assets	120
Note 27: Contingencies and commitments	120
Note 28: Related party transactions	121
Note 29: Subsequent events	121

Notes continued

> 10 Restatement of borrowing cost continued Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income:

USD million	Note	2022	Adj.	2022 restated
Operating result before depreciation, amortisation and impairment ('EBITDA')		611.2	–	611.2
Depreciation/amortisation/impairment	11	(133.5)	–	(133.5)
Net operating result ('EBIT')		477.7	–	477.7
Financial income	13	61.3	–	61.3
Financial expenses	13	(290.3)	60.3	(230.0)
Net financial items		(229.0)	60.3	(168.7)
Result before tax ('EBT')		248.7	60.3	309.0
Income tax benefit/(expense)	14	(279.2)	(38.6)	(317.8)
Net result for the year⁽¹⁾		(30.5)	21.7	(8.8)
Basic earnings/loss USD per share	15	(1.2)	–	(0.4)
Diluted earnings/loss USD per share	15	(1.2)	–	(0.4)

(1) 100 percent attributable to equity holders of the parent company

Consolidated Statement of Financial position:

Year ended 31 12 2022 USD million	Note	As previously reported	Adjustments	As restated
Non-current assets				
Intangible assets	9	160.4	–	160.4
Deferred tax assets	14	348.8	(109.7)	239.1
Property, plant and equipment	11	1,911.9	171.4	2,083.3
Right of Use asset		0.9	–	0.9
Restricted bank deposits	18, 19	203.7	–	203.7
Receivables non-current	16	0.8	–	0.8
Derivative instruments	19	33.7	–	33.7
Total non-current assets		2,660.1	61.7	2,721.8
Total current assets		583.9	–	583.9
Total assets		3,244.0	61.7	3,305.7
Equity				
Share capital	20	1.7	–	1.7
Other equity		600.8	61.7	662.5
Total equity		602.5	61.7	664.2
Total liabilities		2,641.5	–	2,641.5
Total equity and liabilities		3,244.0	61.7	3,305.7



In this report

Strategic Report 1-52

Governance Report 53-71

Financial Report 72-154

Consolidated Statements	73
Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income	73
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position	74
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity	76
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows	77
Notes	78
Statutory Accounts	122
Income Statement	122
Balance Sheet	123
Cash Flow	125
Notes	126
Independent Auditor's Report	137
Statement of Compliance	140
Alternative Performance Measures	141
Supplementary oil and gas information (unaudited)	142
Appendices	143
Information about BlueNord	155

Contents for Consolidated Statements

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income	73
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position	74
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity	76
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows	77
Note 1: Summary of material accounting policies	78
Note 2: Financial risk management	84
Note 3: Critical accounting estimates and judgements	87
Note 4: Revenue	88
Note 5: Production expenses	89
Note 6: Exploration and evaluation expenses	90
Note 7: Personnel expenses	90
Note 8: Other operating expenses	91
Note 9: Intangible assets	91
Note 10: Restatement of borrowing cost	92
Note 11: Property, Plant and Equipment	95
Note 12: Impairments	96
Note 13: Financial income and expenses	97
Note 14: Tax	97
Note 15: Earnings per share	102
Note 16: Non-current receivables, trade receivables and other current assets	102
Note 17: Inventories	103
Note 18: Restricted bank deposits, cash and cash equivalents	103
Note 19: Financial instruments	104
Note 20: Share capital	110
Note 21: Post-employment benefits	112
Note 22: Asset retirement obligations	112
Note 23: Borrowings	114
Note 24: Trade payables and other payables	116
Note 25: Guarantees	119
Note 26: Investments in jointly owned assets	120
Note 27: Contingencies and commitments	120
Note 28: Related party transactions	121
Note 29: Subsequent events	121

Notes continued

> 10 Restatement of borrowing cost continued

01.01.2022
USD million

01/01/2022 USD million	Note	As previously reported	Adjustments	As restated
Non-current assets				
Intangible assets	9	166.0	–	166.0
Deferred tax assets	14	526.3	(71.1)	455.2
Property, plant and equipment	11	1,898.7	111.1	2,009.8
Right of Use asset		0.7	–	0.7
Restricted bank deposits	18, 19	205.5	–	205.5
Receivables non-current	16	–	–	–
Derivative instruments	19	9.7	–	9.7
Total non-current assets		2,806.9	40.0	2,846.9
Total current assets				
		283.0	–	283.0
Total assets		3,089.9	40.0	3,129.9
Equity				
Share capital	20	29.5	–	29.5
Other equity		462.7	40.0	502.7
Total equity		492.2	40.0	532.2
Total liabilities				
		2,597.7	–	2,597.7
Total equity and liabilities		3,089.9	40.0	3,129.9

There is no impact on the net cash flows from operating, investing or financing activities for the year ended 31 December 2022.

Financial Report



Strategic Report
1-52
Governance Report
53-71
Financial Report
72-154

Consolidated Statements	73
Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income	73
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position	74
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity	76
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows	77
Notes	78
Statutory Accounts	122
Income Statement	122
Balance Sheet	123
Cash Flow	125
Notes	126
Independent Auditor's Report	137
Statement of Compliance	140
Alternative Performance Measures	141
Supplementary oil and gas information (unaudited)	142
Appendices	143
Information about BlueNord	155

Contents for
Consolidated Statements

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income	73
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position	74
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity	76
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows	77
Note 1: Summary of material accounting policies	78
Note 2: Financial risk management	84
Note 3: Critical accounting estimates and judgements	87
Note 4: Revenue	88
Note 5: Production expenses	89
Note 6: Exploration and evaluation expenses	90
Note 7: Personnel expenses	90
Note 8: Other operating expenses	91
Note 9: Intangible assets	91
Note 10: Restatement of borrowing cost	92
Note 11: Property, Plant and Equipment	95
Note 12: Impairments	96
Note 13: Financial income and expenses	97
Note 14: Tax	97
Note 15: Earnings per share	102
Note 16: Non-current receivables, trade receivables and other current assets	102
Note 17: Inventories	103
Note 18: Restricted bank deposits, cash and cash equivalents	103
Note 19: Financial instruments	104
Note 20: Share capital	110
Note 21: Post-employment benefits	112
Note 22: Asset retirement obligations	112
Note 23: Borrowings	114
Note 24: Trade payables and other payables	118
Note 25: Guarantees	119
Note 26: Investments in jointly owned assets	120
Note 27: Contingencies and commitments	120
Note 28: Related party transactions	121
Note 29: Subsequent events	121

Notes continued

11 Property, Plant and Equipment
Property, plant and equipment at 31 December 2023

USD million	Asset under construction ⁽¹⁾	Production facilities	Other assets	Total
Book value 31.12.22 restated⁽²⁾	1,222.3	859.6	1.4	2,083.3
Acquisition costs 31.12.22 restated	1,222.3	1,252.5	3.1	2,477.9
Sale of assets	–	–	(0.0)	(0.0)
Additions ⁽³⁾	322.7	65.9	0.4	388.9
Reclassification from AUC to production facilities	(122.2)	122.2	–	–
Reclassification from capex to opex	–	1.5	–	1.5
Revaluation abandonment assets	–	49.4	–	49.4
Disposals	–	–	(0.3)	(0.3)
Currency translation adjustment	–	0.1	0.0	0.1
Acquisition costs 31.12.23	1,422.8	1,491.5	3.1	2,917.4
Depreciation and write-downs 31.12.22	–	(392.9)	(1.7)	(394.6)
Sale of asset, reversal depreciation	–	–	0.0	0.0
Depreciation	–	(94.9)	(0.2)	(95.1)
Disposals	–	–	0.2	0.2
Currency translation adjustment	–	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Depreciation and write-downs 31.12.23	–	(487.9)	(1.7)	(489.5)
Book value 31.12.23	1,422.8	1,003.7	1.4	2,427.9

(1) The comparative information is restated on account of correction of errors. See note 10 Restatement of borrowing cost.

(2) Mainly related to Tyra redevelopment.

(3) Includes capitalisation of borrowing cost, see note 13.

Property, plant and equipment at 31 December 2022

USD million	Asset under construction	Production facilities	Other assets	Total
Book value 31.12.21 as previously reported	818.5	1,078.5	1.7	1,898.7
Impact of restatement 01.01.2022	111.1	–	–	111.1
Book value 01.01.2022 restated	929.6	–	–	2,009.8
Acquisition costs 01.01.2022 restated	929.6	1,346.6	3.1	2,279.4
Sale of assets	–	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.4)
Additions	292.7	9.1	0.2	301.9
Revaluation abandonment asset	–	(102.8)	–	(102.8)
Currency translation adjustment	–	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.2)
Acquisition costs 31.12.22 restated	1,222.3	1,252.5	3.1	2,477.9
Accumulated depreciation and write-downs 01.01.2022	–	(268.2)	(1.4)	(269.6)
Sale of asset, reversal depreciation	–	0.1	–	0.1
Depreciation	–	(124.8)	(0.3)	(125.1)
Currency translation adjustment	–	0.0	0.0	0.0
Accumulated depreciation and write-downs 31.12.22	–	(392.9)	(1.7)	(394.6)
Book value 31.12.22 restated	1,222.3	859.6	1.4	2,083.3





Notes continued

12 Impairments

Impairment reviews

See note 1.7 for the accounting policies related to impairment of non-financial assets.

The Group's judgement is that it has only one cash-generating unit (CGU). The Group has not identified any impairment triggers in 2023 or 2022. It is consequently not required to perform any impairment tests.

In its annual financial statements for 2022 the Group disclosed that it had made an estimate of value in use of its CGU. This amount was materially lower than an estimate of fair value less cost of disposal based on market capitalisation. In 2023, the Group has corrected an error, see note 10, and capitalised accumulated borrowing costs on assets under construction. The estimated value in use would not exceed the carrying amount including capitalised borrowing costs.

However, the market capitalisation which can be used to reliably estimate the fair value of the CGU shows a good headroom also including capitalised borrowing costs on 31 December 2023 and 2022. Market capitalisation was USD 1,281.6 million and USD 1,028.9 million on 31 December 2023 and 2022, respectively, based on US dollar and Norwegian kroner rates at these points in time. Carrying amount of equity, after capitalisation of borrowing costs, was USD 813.6 million and USD 664.2 million on 31 December 2023 and 2022, respectively.

The Group also notes that IAS 36.23 states that estimates and computational short cuts may provide reasonable approximations of the detailed computations for determining fair value less costs of disposal.

Consequently, the Group has not recognised any impairments in 2022 or 2023. It also do not present any sensitivity analysis. If the market capitalisation should decrease materially compared to the carrying amount of equity, this could become an impairment indicator and an impairment test in such a scenario could give rise to impairment of the CGU.

Contents for Consolidated Statements

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income	73
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position	74
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity	76
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows	77
Note 1: Summary of material accounting policies	78
Note 2: Financial risk management	84
Note 3: Critical accounting estimates and judgements	87
Note 4: Revenue	88
Note 5: Production expenses	89
Note 6: Exploration and evaluation expenses	90
Note 7: Personnel expenses	90
Note 8: Other operating expenses	91
Note 9: Intangible assets	91
Note 10: Restatement of borrowing cost	92
Note 11: Property, Plant and Equipment	95
Note 12: Impairments	96
Note 13: Financial income and expenses	97
Note 14: Tax	97
Note 15: Earnings per share	102
Note 16: Non-current receivables, trade receivables and other current assets	102
Note 17: Inventories	103
Note 18: Restricted bank deposits, cash and cash equivalents	103
Note 19: Financial instruments	104
Note 20: Share capital	110
Note 21: Post-employment benefits	112
Note 22: Asset retirement obligations	112
Note 23: Borrowings	114
Note 24: Trade payables and other payables	118
Note 25: Guarantees	119
Note 26: Investments in jointly owned assets	120
Note 27: Contingencies and commitments	120
Note 28: Related party transactions	121
Note 29: Subsequent events	121

In this report

Strategic Report

1-52

Governance Report

53-71

Financial Report

72-154

Consolidated Statements	73
Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income	73
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position	74
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity	76
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows	77
Notes	78
Statutory Accounts	122
Income Statement	122
Balance Sheet	123
Cash Flow	125
Notes	126
Independent Auditor's Report	137
Statement of Compliance	140
Alternative Performance Measures	141
Supplementary oil and gas information (unaudited)	142
Appendices	143
Information about BlueNord	155

In this report

Strategic Report 1-52

Governance Report 53-71

Financial Report 72-154

Consolidated Statements	73
Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income	73
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position	74
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity	76
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows	77
Notes	78
Statutory Accounts	122
Income Statement	122
Balance Sheet	123
Cash Flow	125
Notes	126
Independent Auditor's Report	137
Statement of Compliance	140
Alternative Performance Measures	141
Supplementary oil and gas information (unaudited)	142
Appendices	143
Information about BlueNord	155

Contents for Consolidated Statements

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income	73
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position	74
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity	76
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows	77
Note 1: Summary of material accounting policies	78
Note 2: Financial risk management	84
Note 3: Critical accounting estimates and judgements	87
Note 4: Revenue	88
Note 5: Production expenses	89
Note 6: Exploration and evaluation expenses	90
Note 7: Personnel expenses	90
Note 8: Other operating expenses	91
Note 9: Intangible assets	91
Note 10: Restatement of borrowing cost	92
Note 11: Property, Plant and Equipment	95
Note 12: Impairments	96
Note 13: Financial income and expenses	97
Note 14: Tax	97
Note 15: Earnings per share	102
Note 16: Non-current receivables, trade receivables and other current assets	102
Note 17: Inventories	103
Note 18: Restricted bank deposits, cash and cash equivalents	103
Note 19: Financial instruments	104
Note 20: Share capital	110
Note 21: Post-employment benefits	112
Note 22: Asset retirement obligations	112
Note 23: Borrowings	114
Note 24: Trade payables and other payables	118
Note 25: Guarantees	119
Note 26: Investments in jointly owned assets	120
Note 27: Contingencies and commitments	120
Note 28: Related party transactions	121
Note 29: Subsequent events	121

Notes continued

> 13 Financial income and expenses Financial income

USD million	2023	2022
Total interest income	17.8	4.0
Value adjustment interest swap unrealised ⁽¹⁾	-	12.7
Volume protection true-up	0.6	-
Extinguishment of bond loans	1.0	33.7
Foreign exchange gains	3.7	11.0
Total other financial income	5.3	57.3

Financial expenses

USD million	2023	2022 restated ⁽²⁾
Interest expense from bond loans	(44.9)	(46.5)
Interest expense from bank debt ⁽²⁾	(51.9)	(51.4)
Less capitalised borrowing cost ⁽³⁾	78.0	60.3
Total interest expenses	(18.9)	(37.6)
Value adjustment interest swap unrealised ⁽¹⁾	(0.7)	-
Value adjustment of embedded derivatives ⁽⁴⁾	(14.1)	(132.3)
Utilisation of derivatives	(0.1)	-
Accretion expense related to asset retirement obligations	(49.3)	(48.0)
Foreign exchange losses	(12.3)	(8.5)
Other financial expenses	(3.0)	(3.4)
Total other financial expenses	(79.5)	(192.3)
Net financial items	(75.2)	(168.7)

(1) Fair value adjustment of the ineffective part of the interest swap related to RBL facility

(2) Net of the effective part of the realised interest swap, related to RBL facility

(3) The comparative information is restated on account of correction of errors. See note 10 Restatement of borrowing cost

(4) Fair value adjustment of the embedded derivatives of the convertible bonds

> 14 Tax

Tax rates

Producers of oil and gas on the Danish continental shelf are subject to the hydrocarbon tax regime under which income derived from the sale of oil and gas is taxed at an elevated 64 percent. Any income deriving from other activities than first-time sales of hydrocarbons is taxed at the ordinary corporate income rate of currently 22 percent. The 64 percent is calculated as the sum of the 'Chapter 2' tax of 25 percent plus a specific hydrocarbon tax (chapter 3A) of 52 percent, in which the 25 percent tax payable is deductible. Income generated in Norway and United Kingdom is subject to regular corporate tax at 22 percent.



In this report

Strategic Report 1-52

Governance Report 53-71

Financial Report 72-154

Consolidated Statements	73
Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income	73
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position	74
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity	76
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows	77
Notes	78
Statutory Accounts	122
Income Statement	122
Balance Sheet	123
Cash Flow	125
Notes	126
Independent Auditor's Report	137
Statement of Compliance	140
Alternative Performance Measures	141
Supplementary oil and gas information (unaudited)	142
Appendices	143
Information about BlueNord	155

Contents for Consolidated Statements

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income	73
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position	74
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity	76
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows	77
Note 1: Summary of material accounting policies	78
Note 2: Financial risk management	84
Note 3: Critical accounting estimates and judgements	87
Note 4: Revenue	88
Note 5: Production expenses	89
Note 6: Exploration and evaluation expenses	90
Note 7: Personnel expenses	90
Note 8: Other operating expenses	91
Note 9: Intangible assets	91
Note 10: Restatement of borrowing cost	92
Note 11: Property, Plant and Equipment	95
Note 12: Impairments	96
Note 13: Financial income and expenses	97
Note 14: Tax	97
Note 15: Earnings per share	102
Note 16: Non-current receivables, trade receivables and other current assets	102
Note 17: Inventories	103
Note 18: Restricted bank deposits, cash and cash equivalents	103
Note 19: Financial Instruments	104
Note 20: Share capital	110
Note 21: Post-employment benefits	112
Note 22: Asset retirement obligations	112
Note 23: Borrowings	114
Note 24: Trade payables and other payables	118
Note 25: Guarantees	119
Note 26: Investments in jointly owned assets	120
Note 27: Contingencies and commitments	120
Note 28: Related party transactions	121
Note 29: Subsequent events	121

Notes continued

> 14 Tax continued Tax expense

USD million	2023	2022 restated
Income tax in profit/loss (Danish corporate income tax and hydrocarbon tax)		
Income tax current year	(63.3)	(139.9)
Solidarity contribution, current ⁽¹⁾	(72.2)	–
Repayment of tax benefit related to chapter 3b	–	(62.7)
Income tax for prior years	(10.1)	(2.0)
Current income tax	(145.5)	(204.6)
Deferred tax movements	(65.8)	(65.9)
Deferred tax movements, impact of restatement 2022		(38.6)
Solidarity contribution, deferred ⁽¹⁾	70.5	–
Prior year adjustment, deferred tax	7.1	(8.6)
Deferred tax expense	11.8	(113.1)
Tax (expense)/income	(133.7)	(317.8)

(1) The current tax accrual includes 33 percent solidarity contribution, the EU-regulated temporary tax to be levied on fossil fuel companies in 2023 in Denmark. As this contribution may be offset against hydrocarbon tax, the charge does not lead to an increase in the overall tax percentage applied.

Income tax in profit/loss is solely derived from the Group's activities on the Danish continental shelf, of which the major part is subject to the elevated 64 percent hydrocarbon tax.

Tax (expense)/income related to OCI	2023	2022
Cash flow hedges	(47.7)	(102.9)
Tax (expense)/income related to OCI	(47.7)	(102.9)

Income tax on OCI is related to the derivatives designated in cash flow hedges. To the extent derivatives are associated with the sale of oil and gas, result from cash flow hedges is subject to 64 percent hydrocarbon tax.

Reconciliation of nominal to actual tax rate	Hydrocarbon tax 64%		Corporate tax 22%		Total
	2023		2023		
Result before tax	237.2		6.3		243.6
Expected tax on profit before tax	151.8	64%	1.4	22%	153.2
Tax effect of:					
Prior year adjustment	4.2	2%	(1.3)	-20%	2.9
FX adjustment of net operating losses carried forward in DKK ⁽¹⁾	(24.6)	-10%	–	0%	(24.6)
Investment uplift on CAPEX projects ⁽²⁾	(42.6)	-18%	–	0%	(42.6)
Permanent differences ⁽³⁾	37.9	16%	3.0	48%	40.9
No recognition of tax assets in Norway and UK	–	0%	3.8	61%	3.8
Tax expense (income) in profit/loss	126.8	53%	7.0	110%	133.7

(1) Impact of changes in USD/DKK exchange rate on loss carried forward as the tax losses are carried forward in DKK.

(2) The tax cost in the hydrocarbon tax regime is positively impacted by the 33 percent investment uplift on the Tyra Redevelopment project.

(3) This is related to the portion of interest cost not deductible under the Danish interest limitation rules.



In this report

Strategic Report 1-52

Governance Report 53-71

Financial Report 72-154

Consolidated Statements	73
Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income	73
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position	74
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity	76
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows	77
Notes	78
Statutory Accounts	122
Income Statement	122
Balance Sheet	123
Cash Flow	125
Notes	128
Independent Auditor's Report	137
Statement of Compliance	140
Alternative Performance Measures	141
Supplementary oil and gas information (unaudited)	142
Appendices	143
Information about BlueNord	155

Contents for Consolidated Statements

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income	73
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position	74
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity	76
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows	77
Note 1: Summary of material accounting policies	78
Note 2: Financial risk management	84
Note 3: Critical accounting estimates and judgements	87
Note 4: Revenue	88
Note 5: Production expenses	89
Note 6: Exploration and evaluation expenses	90
Note 7: Personnel expenses	90
Note 8: Other operating expenses	91
Note 9: Intangible assets	91
Note 10: Restatement of borrowing cost	92
Note 11: Property, Plant and Equipment	95
Note 12: Impairments	96
Note 13: Financial income and expenses	97
Note 14: Tax	97
Note 15: Earnings per share	102
Note 16: Non-current receivables, trade receivables and other current assets	102
Note 17: Inventories	103
Note 18: Restricted bank deposits, cash and cash equivalents	103
Note 19: Financial instruments	104
Note 20: Share capital	110
Note 21: Post-employment benefits	112
Note 22: Asset retirement obligations	112
Note 23: Borrowings	114
Note 24: Trade payables and other payables	118
Note 25: Guarantees	119
Note 26: Investments in jointly owned assets	120
Note 27: Contingencies and commitments	120
Note 28: Related party transactions	121
Note 29: Subsequent events	121

Notes continued

> 14 Tax continued

Reconciliation of nominal to actual tax rate, continues	Hydrocarbon tax 64%		Corporate tax 22%		In total
	2022 restated ⁽¹⁾		2022		
Result before tax	424.4		(115.4)		309.0
Expected tax on profit before tax	271.6	64%	(25.4)	22%	246.2
Tax effect of:					
Prior year adjustment	9.6	2%	0.2	0%	9.8
FX adjustment of net operating losses carried forward in DKK ⁽²⁾	37.3	9%	–	0%	37.3
Repayment of tax benefit related to chapter 3b ⁽³⁾	30.1	7%	–	0%	30.1
Investment uplift on CAPEX projects ⁽³⁾	(36.8)	-9%	–	0%	(36.8)
Permanent differences	–	0%	29.1	-25%	29.1
No recognition of tax assets in Norway and UK	–	0%	2.0	2%	2.0
Tax expense (income) in profit/loss	311.8	73%	6.0	5%	317.8

(1) Impact of changes in USD/DKK exchange rate on loss carried forward as the tax losses are carried forward in DKK

(2) From 2022 and onwards, an additional tax cost related to the special tax incentive scheme (chapter 3b) is levied if commodity prices exceed certain thresholds. This tax is payable on net proceeds from sales (incl. hedging results), less costs and fiscal depreciation and constitutes a repayment of the benefit previously achieved. The additional tax levied cannot exceed the accumulated tax benefit achieved from the special tax incentives during the development period. The received benefit is estimated at USD 92 million by year end 2023. For 2023 the estimated additional tax is nil (2022: USD 30.1 million)

(3) The cost in the hydrocarbon tax regime is positively impacted by the 39 percent investment uplift on the Tyra Red development project

	Hydrocarbon tax 64%		Corporate tax 22%		In total
	2023		2023		
OCI before tax	82.8	–	(22.7)	–	60.1
Expected tax on OCI before tax	(53.0)	64%	5.0	22%	(48.0)
Tax effect of:					
Non-taxable currency translation adjustment	–	–	0.3	–	0.3
Tax in OCI	(53.0)	64%	5.3	22%	(47.7)

	Hydrocarbon tax 64%		Corporate tax 22%		In total
	2022		2022		
OCI before tax	148.5	–	33.7	–	182.3
Expected tax on OCI before tax	(95.1)	64%	(7.4)	22%	(102.5)
Tax effect of:					
Non-taxable currency translation adjustment	–	–	0.4	–	0.4
Tax in OCI	(95.1)	64%	(7.9)	22%	(102.9)



In this report

Strategic Report 1-52

Governance Report 53-71

Financial Report 72-154

Consolidated Statements	73
Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income	73
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position	74
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity	76
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows	77
Notes	78
Statutory Accounts	122
Income Statement	122
Balance Sheet	123
Cash Flow	125
Notes	128
Independent Auditor's Report	137
Statement of Compliance	140
Alternative Performance Measures	141
Supplementary oil and gas information (unaudited)	142
Appendices	143
Information about Blue Nord	155

Contents for Consolidated Statements

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income	73
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position	74
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity	76
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows	77
Note 1: Summary of material accounting policies	78
Note 2: Financial risk management	84
Note 3: Critical accounting estimates and judgements	87
Note 4: Revenue	98
Note 5: Production expenses	99
Note 6: Exploration and evaluation expenses	90
Note 7: Personnel expenses	90
Note 8: Other operating expenses	91
Note 9: Intangible assets	91
Note 10: Restatement of borrowing cost	92
Note 11: Property, Plant and Equipment	95
Note 12: Impairments	96
Note 13: Financial income and expenses	97
Note 14: Tax	97
Note 15: Earnings per share	102
Note 16: Non-current receivables, trade receivables and other current assets	102
Note 17: Inventories	103
Note 18: Restricted bank deposits, cash and cash equivalents	103
Note 19: Financial instruments	104
Note 20: Share capital	110
Note 21: Post-employment benefits	112
Note 22: Asset retirement obligations	112
Note 23: Borrowings	114
Note 24: Trade payables and other payables	118
Note 25: Guarantees	119
Note 26: Investments in jointly owned assets	120
Note 27: Contingencies and commitments	120
Note 28: Related party transactions	121
Note 29: Subsequent events	121

Notes continued

➤ 14 Tax continued

Current income tax payable

Tax payable relates to the Group's entities in Denmark. The amounts payable as of 31.12.23 were:

	2023	2022
Corporate tax for 22% (Denmark)	(4.6)	(13.9)
Hydrocarbon tax (Denmark)	(73.7)	(126.3)
Hydrocarbon tax for prior years (Denmark)	(12.9)	(12.7)
Hydrocarbon tax pertaining to pre-acquisition period 2019 not indemnified by the Seller	–	(10.2)
Solidarity contribution	(48.8)	–
Repayment of tax benefit related to chapter 3b	–	(45.9)
Tax payables	(140.0)	(209.0)

Current income taxes for current and prior periods are measured at the amount that is expected to be paid to or be refunded from the tax authorities, as at the balance sheet date. Due to the complexity in the legislative framework and the limited amount of guidance from relevant case law, the measurement of taxable profits within the oil and gas industry is associated with some degree of uncertainty. Uncertain tax liabilities are recognised with the probable value if their probability is more likely than not. Tax payable of USD 140.0 million, which includes USD 131.0 million actual cash payable to be paid in 2024 and USD 9.0 million in provision for uncertain tax positions.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is measured at the amount that is expected to result in taxes due to temporary differences and the value of tax losses

The recognised deferred tax asset is allocated to the following balance sheet items, all pertaining to the Group's activities on the Danish continental shelf:

USD million	01.01.23 restated*	Effect recognised in profit/loss	Effect recognised in OCI	31.12.2023
Deferred tax and deferred tax asset				
Property, plant and equipment	745.9	67.0	–	812.8
Intangible assets, licences	25.1	4.3	–	29.4
Inventories and receivables	29.3	4.6	–	33.8
Asset retirement obligation ('ARO') provision	(564.5)	(59.5)	–	(623.9)
Other assets and liabilities	(2.8)	(0.1)	–	(2.9)
Tax loss carryforward, corporate tax (22%)	–	–	–	–
Tax loss carryforward, chapter 2 tax (25%)	(0.1)	0.1	–	–
Tax loss carryforward, chapter 3a tax (52%)	(471.9)	(28.1)	32.3	(467.7)
Deferred tax asset, net	(239.1)	(11.7)	32.3	(218.5)



In this report

Strategic Report 1-52

Governance Report 53-71

Financial Report 72-154

Consolidated Statements	73
Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income	73
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position	74
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity	76
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows	77
Notes	78
Statutory Accounts	122
Income Statement	122
Balance Sheet	123
Cash Flow	125
Notes	126
Independent Auditor's Report	137
Statement of Compliance	140
Alternative Performance Measures	141
Supplementary oil and gas information (unaudited)	142
Appendices	143
Information about BlueNord	155

Contents for Consolidated Statements

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income	73
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position	74
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity	76
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows	77
Note 1: Summary of material accounting policies	78
Note 2: Financial risk management	84
Note 3: Critical accounting estimates and judgements	87
Note 4: Revenue	88
Note 5: Production expenses	89
Note 6: Exploration and evaluation expenses	90
Note 7: Personnel expenses	90
Note 8: Other operating expenses	91
Note 9: Intangible assets	91
Note 10: Restatement of borrowing cost	92
Note 11: Property, Plant and Equipment	95
Note 12: Impairments	96
Note 13: Financial income and expenses	97
Note 14: Tax	97
Note 15: Earnings per share	102
Note 16: Non-current receivables, trade receivables and other current assets	102
Note 17: Inventories	103
Note 18: Restricted bank deposits, cash and cash equivalents	103
Note 19: Financial instruments	104
Note 20: Share capital	110
Note 21: Post-employment benefits	112
Note 22: Asset retirement obligations	112
Note 23: Borrowings	114
Note 24: Trade payables and other payables	118
Note 25: Guarantees	119
Note 26: Investments in jointly owned assets	120
Note 27: Contingencies and commitments	120
Note 28: Related party transactions	121
Note 29: Subsequent events	121

Notes continued

> 14 Tax continued

USD million	01.01.22 restated*	Effect recognised in profit/loss	Effect recognised in OCI	31.12.2022 restated
Deferred tax and deferred tax asset				
Property, plant and equipment	624.0	12.1	–	636.1
Property, plant and equipment, impact of restatement 2022	71.1	38.6	–	109.7
Intangible assets, licences	17.2	7.9	–	25.1
Inventories and receivables	26.7	2.6	–	29.3
Asset retirement obligation (ARO) provision	(611.1)	46.7	–	(564.5)
Other assets and liabilities	–	(2.8)	–	(2.8)
Tax loss carryforward, corporate tax (22%)	(2.0)	0.1	1.9	–
Tax loss carryforward, chapter 2 tax (25%)	(22.8)	(14.4)	37.1	(0.1)
Tax loss carryforward, chapter 3a tax (52%)	(558.3)	28.5	57.9	(471.9)
Deferred tax asset, net	(455.2)	119.2	96.9	(239.1)

Tax loss carryforwards

Tax losses are recognised in accordance with the expected utilisation hereof in subsequent income years based on the current business outlook and economic projections.

Due to the limited taxable activity in UK and Norway, corporate tax losses in these jurisdictions are not capitalised.

Tax losses in Denmark and UK under the hydrocarbon tax regime may be carried forward indefinitely and the utilisation is not subject to an annual cap. Losses are carried forward in Danish kroner and British pound.

Tax losses carried forward, Denmark, in million DKK	2023	2022
Corporate tax (22%)	–	–
Chapter 2 Hydrocarbon tax (25%)	–	–
Chapter 3a Hydrocarbon tax (52%)	5,523.2	5,773.0
Tax losses carried forward, Norway, in million NOK	2023	2022
Corporate tax Norway (22%)	1,204.2	1,071.0
Tax losses carried forward, UK, in million GBP/USD	2023	2022
Trade losses, UK (hydrocarbons 330 (2)), USD	78.0	75.0
Trade losses, UK (hydrocarbon), USD	100.1	96.0
Pre-trading capital expenditure, UK (hydrocarbon), GBP	41.6	41.0

* The comparative information is restated on account of correction of errors. See note 10 Restatement of borrowing cost.

Financial Report



In this report

Strategic Report 1-52

Governance Report 53-71

Financial Report 72-154

Consolidated Statements	73
Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income	73
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position	74
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity	76
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows	77
Notes	78
Statutory Accounts	122
Income Statement	122
Balance Sheet	123
Cash Flow	125
Notes	126
Independent Auditor's Report	137
Statement of Compliance	140
Alternative Performance Measures	141
Supplementary oil and gas information (unaudited)	142
Appendices	143
Information about BlueNord	155

Contents for Consolidated Statements

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income	73
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position	74
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity	76
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows	77
Note 1: Summary of material accounting policies	78
Note 2: Financial risk management	84
Note 3: Critical accounting estimates and judgements	87
Note 4: Revenue	88
Note 5: Production expenses	89
Note 6: Exploration and evaluation expenses	90
Note 7: Personnel expenses	90
Note 8: Other operating expenses	91
Note 9: Intangible assets	91
Note 10: Restatement of borrowing cost	92
Note 11: Property, Plant and Equipment	95
Note 12: Impairments	96
Note 13: Financial income and expenses	97
Note 14: Tax	97
Note 15: Earnings per share	102
Note 16: Non-current receivables, trade receivables and other current assets	102
Note 17: Inventories	103
Note 18: Restricted bank deposits, cash and cash equivalents	103
Note 19: Financial Instruments	104
Note 20: Share capital	110
Note 21: Post-employment benefits	112
Note 22: Asset retirement obligations	112
Note 23: Borrowings	114
Note 24: Trade payables and other payables	118
Note 25: Guarantees	119
Note 26: Investments in jointly owned assets	120
Note 27: Contingencies and commitments	120
Note 28: Related party transactions	121
Note 29: Subsequent events	121

Notes continued

➤ 15 Earnings per share

Earnings per share are calculated by dividing the profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the parent company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue during the year

USD million	2023	2022 restated ⁽¹⁾
Profit (loss) attributable to ordinary shareholders from operations	109.8	(8.8)
Adjustment amortisation convertible bond loans	26.9	28.8
Adjustment fair value embedded derivatives	14.1	132.3
Profit (loss) basis for fully diluted shareholders from operations	178.9	174.0
Number of shares outstanding at the beginning of the year	25,571,262	24,110,852
Conversion part of convertible bond	497,425	1,159,411
Sale of treasury shares	36,641	300,999
Number of shares outstanding at the end of the year	26,105,328	25,571,262
Weighted average number of shares (basic)	26,043,859	25,004,296
Adjustment convertible bond loan ⁽²⁾	4,809,743	5,822,649
Adjustment option schemes	378,869	391,868
Weighted average number of shares (diluted)	31,232,471	31,218,813

Earnings per share in USD	4.2	(0.4)
Earnings per share in USD diluted	4.2	(0.4)

(1) The comparative information is restated on account of correction of error. See note 10 Reclassification of borrowing cost.

(2) The BNORIS convertible bond loans is converted to number of shares by dividing the principal amount at year end (USD 228.4 million, 2022: USD 207.6 million) with the conversion price (47.5 USD/share, 2022: 38.8 USD/share) as this is less favourable. The conversion price is 99 percent of the volume-weighted average price (VWAP) for the last 20 days (48.1 NOK/share, 2022: 382.9 NOK/share) converted to USD by using the closing rate at year end (10.17 NOK/USD, 2022: 9.86 NOK/USD).

In 2022, the BNORIS convertible bond loan was converted to number of shares by dividing the principal amount at year end (USD 13.8 million) with the strike price (28.97 USD/share) as this was less favourable.

➤ 16 Non-current receivables, trade receivables and other current assets

USD million	2023	2022
Non-current assets		
Convertible loan CarbonCuts	1.1	0.2
Loan CarbonCuts	2.6	0.6
Total non-current receivables	3.7	0.8
Current assets		
Trade receivables	59.9	94.4
Under-lift of oil/NGL	2.6	8.9
Prepayments	24.8	24.2
Other receivables	1.4	1.1
Total trade receivables and other current receivables	88.7	128.6



Consolidated Statements	73
Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income	73
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position	74
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity	76
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows	77
Notes	78
Statutory Accounts	122
Income Statement	122
Balance Sheet	123
Cash Flow	125
Notes	128
Independent Auditor's Report	137
Statement of Compliance	140
Alternative Performance Measures	141
Supplementary oil and gas information (unaudited)	142
Appendices	143
Information about BlueNord	155

Contents for
Consolidated Statements

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income	73
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position	74
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity	76
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows	77
Note 1: Summary of material accounting policies	78
Note 2: Financial risk management	84
Note 3: Critical accounting estimates and judgements	87
Note 4: Revenue	89
Note 5: Production expenses	89
Note 6: Exploration and evaluation expenses	90
Note 7: Personnel expenses	90
Note 8: Other operating expenses	91
Note 9: Intangible assets	91
Note 10: Restatement of borrowing cost	92
Note 11: Property, Plant and Equipment	95
Note 12: Impairments	96
Note 13: Financial income and expenses	97
Note 14: Tax	97
Note 15: Earnings per share	102
Note 16: Non-current receivables, trade receivables and other current assets	102
Note 17: Inventories	103
Note 18: Restricted bank deposits, cash and cash equivalents	103
Note 19: Financial Instruments	104
Note 20: Share capital	110
Note 21: Post-employment benefits	112
Note 22: Asset retirement obligations	112
Note 23: Borrowings	114
Note 24: Trade payables and other payables	116
Note 25: Guarantees	119
Note 26: Investments in jointly owned assets	120
Note 27: Contingencies and commitments	120
Note 28: Related party transactions	121
Note 29: Subsequent events	121

Notes continued

> 16 Non-current receivables, trade receivables and other current assets continued
Aging analysis of trade receivables on 31 December 2023

USD million	Total	Not past due	Past due				
			> 30 days	30-60 days	61-90 days	91-120 days	> 120 days
Trade receivables	59.9	59.9	-	-	-	-	-
Total	59.9	59.9	-	-	-	-	-

Aging analysis of trade receivables on 31 December 2022

USD million	Total	Not past due	Past due				
			> 30 days	30-60 days	61-90 days	91-120 days	> 120 days
Trade receivables	94.4	94.4	-	-	-	-	-
Total	94.4	94.4	-	-	-	-	-

> 17 Inventories

USD million	2023	2022
Product inventory, oil	15.0	21.6
Other stock (spares and consumables) ⁽¹⁾	39.7	34.3
Total inventories	54.7	55.9

(1) As of 31/12/2023 there is no provision for obsolete stock

> 18 Restricted bank deposits, cash and cash equivalents

USD million	2023	2022
Non-current assets		
Restricted bank deposits pledged as security for abandonment obligation related to Nini/Cecilie	64.3	61.1
Restricted bank deposits pledged as security for cash call obligations towards TotalEnergies ⁽¹⁾	149.6	142.5
Total non-current restricted bank deposits	213.9	203.7
Current assets		
Unrestricted cash and cash equivalents	166.7	268.4
Restricted bank deposits ⁽²⁾	0.1	0.1
Total current cash and cash equivalents	166.9	268.4
Total bank deposits	380.7	472.1

(1) BlueNord has made a USD 140.0 million bank deposit into a security account to secure future requests for anticipated payments related to capital and operating expenditures in accordance with the security agreement with TotalEnergies E&P Denmark A/S as operator of the DUC. No further transfer to the security account will be made, except that interest earned will be accrued in the account.

(2) Tax Withholding Account



Strategic Report
1-52
Governance Report
53-71
Financial Report
72-154

Consolidated Statements	73
Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income	73
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position	74
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity	76
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows	77
Notes	78
Statutory Accounts	122
Income Statement	122
Balance Sheet	123
Cash Flow	125
Notes	128
Independent Auditor's Report	137
Statement of Compliance	140
Alternative Performance Measures	141
Supplementary oil and gas information (unaudited)	142
Appendices	143
Information about BlueNord	155

Contents for
Consolidated Statements

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income	73
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position	74
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity	76
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows	77
Note 1: Summary of material accounting policies	78
Note 2: Financial risk management	84
Note 3: Critical accounting estimates and judgements	87
Note 4: Revenue	88
Note 5: Production expenses	89
Note 6: Exploration and evaluation expenses	90
Note 7: Personnel expenses	90
Note 8: Other operating expenses	91
Note 9: Intangible assets	91
Note 10: Restatement of borrowing cost	92
Note 11: Property, Plant and Equipment	95
Note 12: Impairments	98
Note 13: Financial income and expenses	97
Note 14: Tax	97
Note 15: Earnings per share	102
Note 16: Non-current receivables, trade receivables and other current assets	102
Note 17: Inventories	103
Note 18: Restricted bank deposits, cash and cash equivalents	103
Note 19: Financial instruments	104
Note 20: Share capital	110
Note 21: Post-employment benefits	112
Note 22: Asset retirement obligations	112
Note 23: Borrowings	114
Note 24: Trade payables and other payables	118
Note 25: Guarantees	119
Note 26: Investments in jointly owned assets	120
Note 27: Contingencies and commitments	120
Note 28: Related party transactions	121
Note 29: Subsequent events	121

Notes continued

19 Financial Instruments
19.1 Fair value hierarchy

The table below analyses financial instruments carried at fair value, by valuation method.

The different levels have been defined as follows:

Level 1 Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2 Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.

Level 3 Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data.

On 31.12.23

USD million	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
– Derivative instruments interest swap, ineffective part	–	1.2	–	1.2
Financial assets at fair value hedging instruments				
– Derivative instruments interest swap	–	20.4	–	20.4
– Derivative instruments price hedge	–	64.1	–	64.1
Total assets	–	85.7	–	85.7
Liabilities				
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss				
– Embedded derivatives convertible bond BNOR15 ⁽¹⁾	–	–	53.0	53.0
Financial liabilities at fair value hedging instruments				
– Derivative instruments price hedge	–	39.2	–	39.2
Total liabilities	–	39.2	53.0	92.2

(1) For more information see section 18.2, 18.3 and note 2.3



Strategic Report
1-52
Governance Report
53-71
Financial Report
72-154

Consolidated Statements	73
Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income	73
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position	74
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity	76
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows	77
Notes	78
Statutory Accounts	122
Income Statement	122
Balance Sheet	123
Cash Flow	125
Notes	126
Independent Auditor's Report	137
Statement of Compliance	140
Alternative Performance Measures	141
Supplementary oil and gas information (unaudited)	142
Appendices	143
Information about BlueNord	155

Contents for
Consolidated Statements

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income	73
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position	74
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity	76
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows	77
Note 1: Summary of material accounting policies	78
Note 2: Financial risk management	84
Note 3: Critical accounting estimates and judgements	87
Note 4: Revenue	88
Note 5: Production expenses	89
Note 6: Exploration and evaluation expenses	90
Note 7: Personnel expenses	90
Note 8: Other operating expenses	91
Note 9: Intangible assets	91
Note 10: Restatement of borrowing cost	92
Note 11: Property, Plant and Equipment	95
Note 12: Impairments	96
Note 13: Financial income and expenses	97
Note 14: Tax	97
Note 15: Earnings per share	102
Note 16: Non-current receivables, trade receivables and other current assets	102
Note 17: Inventories	103
Note 18: Restricted bank deposits, cash and cash equivalents	103
Note 19: Financial instruments	104
Note 20: Share capital	110
Note 21: Post-employment benefits	112
Note 22: Asset retirement obligations	112
Note 23: Borrowings	114
Note 24: Trade payables and other payables	116
Note 25: Guarantees	119
Note 26: Investments in jointly owned assets	120
Note 27: Contingencies and commitments	120
Note 28: Related party transactions	121
Note 29: Subsequent events	121

Notes continued

19 Financial Instruments continued
On 31.12.2022

USD million	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
- Derivative instruments interest swap, ineffective part	-	11.1	-	11.1
Financial assets at fair value hedging instruments				
- Derivative instruments interest swap	-	44.6	-	44.6
- Derivative instruments price hedge	-	108.9	-	108.9
Total assets	-	164.6	-	164.6
Liabilities				
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss				
- Embedded derivatives convertible bond BNOR13	-	-	10.0	10.0
- Embedded derivatives convertible bond BNOR15	-	-	38.9	38.9
Financial liabilities at fair value hedging instruments				
- Derivative instruments price hedge	-	166.8	-	166.8
Total liabilities	-	166.8	48.9	215.7

19.2 Financial instruments by category
On 31.12.23

USD million	Financial assets at amortised cost	Assets at fair value through profit or loss	Hedging instruments at fair value	Total
Assets				
Convertible loan CarbonCuts	1.1	-	-	1.1
Loan CarbonCuts	2.6	-	-	2.6
Derivative instruments interest swap	-	-	21.6	21.6
Derivative instruments price hedge	-	-	64.1	64.1
Trade receivables and other current assets	88.7	-	-	88.7
Restricted bank deposits	214.0	-	-	214.0
Cash and cash equivalents	166.7	-	-	166.7
Total	473.1	-	85.7	558.8



In this report

Strategic Report 1-52

Governance Report 53-71

Financial Report 72-154

Consolidated Statements	73
Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income	73
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position	74
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity	76
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows	77
Notes	78
Statutory Accounts	122
Income Statement	122
Balance Sheet	123
Cash Flow	125
Notes	126
Independent Auditor's Report	137
Statement of Compliance	140
Alternative Performance Measures	141
Supplementary oil and gas information (unaudited)	142
Appendices	143
Information about BlueNord	155

Contents for Consolidated Statements

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income	73
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position	74
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity	76
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows	77
Note 1: Summary of material accounting policies	78
Note 2: Financial risk management	84
Note 3: Critical accounting estimates and judgements	87
Note 4: Revenue	88
Note 5: Production expenses	89
Note 6: Exploration and evaluation expenses	90
Note 7: Personnel expenses	90
Note 8: Other operating expenses	91
Note 9: Intangible assets	91
Note 10: Poststatement of borrowing cost	92
Note 11: Property, Plant and Equipment	95
Note 12: Impairments	96
Note 13: Financial income and expenses	97
Note 14: Tax	97
Note 15: Earnings per share	102
Note 16: Non-current receivables, trade receivables and other current assets	102
Note 17: Inventories	103
Note 18: Restricted bank deposits, cash and cash equivalents	103
Note 19: Financial instruments	104
Note 20: Share capital	110
Note 21: Post-employment benefits	112
Note 22: Asset retirement obligations	112
Note 23: Borrowings	114
Note 24: Trade payables and other payables	116
Note 25: Guarantees	119
Note 26: Investments in jointly owned assets	120
Note 27: Contingencies and commitments	120
Note 28: Related party transactions	121
Note 29: Subsequent events	121

Notes continued

19 Financial Instruments continued

USD million

Liabilities

	Financial liabilities at amortised cost	Liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	Hedging instruments at fair value	Total
Derivative instruments price hedge	-	-	39.2	39.2
Embedded derivatives convertible bond BNOR15 ⁽¹⁾	-	53.0	-	53.0
Convertible bond loan	201.7	-	-	201.7
Senior unsecured bond loan	169.1	-	-	169.1
Reserve-based lending facility	820.8	-	-	820.8
Trade payables and other current liabilities	125.3	-	-	125.3
Total	1,316.9	53.0	39.2	1,409.1

(1) For more information see section 15.1, 18.3 and note 2.3

On 31.12.2022
USD million

Assets

	Financial assets at amortised cost	Assets at fair value through profit or loss	Hedging instruments at fair value	Total
Convertible loan CarbonCuts	0.2	-	-	0.2
Loan CarbonCuts	0.6	-	-	0.6
Derivative instruments interest swap	-	-	55.7	55.7
Derivative instruments price hedge	-	-	108.9	108.9
Trade receivables and other current assets	128.6	-	-	128.6
Restricted bank deposits	203.7	-	-	203.7
Cash and cash equivalents	268.4	-	-	268.4
Total	601.5	-	164.6	766.1

USD million

Liabilities

	Financial liabilities at amortised cost	Liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	Hedging instruments at fair value	Total
Derivative instruments price hedge	-	-	166.8	166.8
Embedded derivatives convertible bond BNOR15	-	38.9	-	38.9
Embedded derivatives convertible bond BNOR13	-	10.0	-	10.0
Convertible bond loans	188.7	-	-	188.7
Senior unsecured bond loan	166.9	-	-	166.9
Reserve-based lending facility	764.0	-	-	764.0
Deferred consideration	25.0	-	-	25.0
Trade payables and other current liabilities	115.6	-	-	115.6
Total	1,260.2	48.9	166.8	1,476.0



In this report

Strategic Report 1- 52

Governance Report 53 - 71

Financial Report 72-154

Consolidated Statements	73
Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income	73
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position	74
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity	76
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows	77
Notes	78
Statutory Accounts	122
Income Statement	122
Balance Sheet	123
Cash Flow	125
Notes	126
Independent Auditor's Report	137
Statement of Compliance	140
Alternative Performance Measures	141
Supplementary oil and gas information (unaudited)	142
Appendices	143
Information about BlueNord	155

Contents for Consolidated Statements

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income	73
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position	74
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity	76
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows	77
Note 1: Summary of material accounting policies	78
Note 2: Financial risk management	84
Note 3: Critical accounting estimates and judgements	87
Note 4: Revenue	88
Note 5: Production expenses	89
Note 6: Exploration and evaluation expenses	90
Note 7: Personnel expenses	90
Note 8: Other operating expenses	91
Note 9: Intangible assets	91
Note 10: Restatement of borrowing cost	92
Note 11: Property, Plant and Equipment	95
Note 12: Impairments	96
Note 13: Financial income and expenses	97
Note 14: Tax	97
Note 15: Earnings per share	102
Note 16: Non-current receivables, trade receivables and other current assets	102
Note 17: Inventories	103
Note 18: Restricted bank deposits, cash and cash equivalents	103
Note 19: Financial Instruments	104
Note 20: Share capital	110
Note 21: Post-employment benefits	112
Note 22: Asset retirement obligations	112
Note 23: Borrowings	114
Note 24: Trade payables and other payables	118
Note 25: Guarantees	119
Note 26: Investments in jointly owned assets	120
Note 27: Contingencies and commitments	120
Note 28: Related party transactions	121
Note 29: Subsequent events	121

Notes continued

19 Financial instruments continued 19.3 Financial Instruments -- fair values

Set out below is a comparison of the carrying amounts and fair value of financial instruments on 31 December 2023:

USD million	Total amount outstanding ⁽¹⁾	Carrying amount	Fair value
Financial assets			
Convertible loan CarbonCuts		1.1	1.1
Loan CarbonCuts		2.6	2.6
Derivative instruments interest swap		21.6	21.6
Derivative instruments price hedge		64.1	64.1
Trade receivables and other current assets		88.7	88.7
Restricted bank deposits		214.0	214.0
Cash and cash equivalents		166.7	166.7
Total		558.8	558.8
Financial liabilities			
Derivative instruments price hedge		39.2	39.2
Embedded derivative convertible bond BNOR15 ⁽²⁾		53.0	53.0
Convertible bond loan	228.4	201.7	175.4
Senior unsecured bond loan	175.0	169.1	175.0
Reserve-based lending facility	850.0	820.8	850.0
Trade payables and other current liabilities		125.3	125.3
Total	1,253.4	1,409.1	1,417.9

(1) Total amount outstanding on the bonds and under the RBL facility

(2) For more information see section 19.1, 19.2 and note 2.3

The RBL facility is measured at amortised cost. Transaction costs are deducted from the amount initially recognised and are expensed over the period during which the debt is outstanding under the EIR method. The capital outstanding is USD 850 million on 31 December 2023.

The senior unsecured bond loan is measured at amortised cost; a total of USD 76 million in transaction costs are deducted from the amount initially recognised



In this report

Strategic Report 1-52

Governance Report 53-71

Financial Report 72-154

Consolidated Statements	73
Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income	73
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position	74
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity	76
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows	77
Notes	78
Statutory Accounts	122
Income Statement	122
Balance Sheet	123
Cash Flow	125
Notes	128
Independent Auditor's Report	137
Statement of Compliance	140
Alternative Performance Measures	141
Supplementary oil and gas information (unaudited)	142
Appendices	143
Information about BlueNord	155

Contents for Consolidated Statements

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income	73
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position	74
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity	76
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows	77
Note 1: Summary of material accounting policies	78
Note 2: Financial risk management	84
Note 3: Critical accounting estimates and judgements	87
Note 4: Revenue	88
Note 5: Production expenses	89
Note 6: Exploration and evaluation expenses	90
Note 7: Personnel expenses	90
Note 8: Other operating expenses	91
Note 9: Intangible assets	91
Note 10: Restatement of borrowing cost	92
Note 11: Property, Plant and Equipment	95
Note 12: Impairments	96
Note 13: Financial income and expenses	97
Note 14: Tax	97
Note 15: Earnings per share	102
Note 16: Non-current receivables, trade receivables and other current assets	102
Note 17: Inventories	103
Note 18: Restricted bank deposits, cash and cash equivalents	103
Note 19: Financial instruments	104
Note 20: Share capital	110
Note 21: Post-employment benefits	112
Note 22: Asset retirement obligations	112
Note 23: Borrowings	114
Note 24: Trade payables and other payables	118
Note 25: Guarantees	119
Note 26: Investments in jointly owned assets	120
Note 27: Contingencies and commitments	120
Note 28: Related party transactions	121
Note 29: Subsequent events	121

Notes continued

➤ 19 Financial Instruments continued

The BNOR15 instrument has been determined to contain embedded derivatives which are accounted for separately as derivatives at FVTPL, while the loan element subsequent to initial recognition is measured at amortised cost and transaction costs are included in the amortised cost. The embedded derivative is valued on an option valuation basis; the carrying value as on 31 December 2023 was USD 53.0 million. The assumptions in establishing the option value as on 31 December 2023 are shown below.

The following tables list the inputs to the model used to calculate the fair value of the embedded derivatives.

BNOR15	2023
Valuation date	(date) 31 Dec 22
Agreement execution date	(date) 30 Dec 22
Par value of bonds	(USD) 228,427,464
Reference share price at time of agreement	(NOK) 413
Share price at 31.12.2023	(NOK) 498
Fair value at grant date	(USD) 38,928,552
Fair value at 31.12.2023	(USD) 53,038,213
PIK interest rate	(%) 8.00%
Expected remaining life	(years) 2.0
Number of options	(#) 4,441,461
Conversion price	(NOK) 537
Fixed FX rate of agreement	(USD-NOK) 10.440
Risk-free rate (based on government bonds)	(%) 3.36%
Expected volatility	(%) 45.38%
Model used	Black - Scholes - Merton

19.4 Hedging

The Group actively seeks to reduce the market-related risks it is exposed to, including (i) commodity prices, (ii) market-linked floating interest rates and (iii) foreign exchange rates.

The Company has a rolling hedge requirement under its RBL facility based on a minimum level of production corresponding to the RBL's production forecast. The requirement is for the following volumes and time periods: (i) Year 1: 50% of oil volume and 20% of gas volume, or 50% of oil equivalent volume; (ii) Year 2: 40 percent oil volume; and (iii) Year 3: 10 percent oil volume. The Company's hedges are compliant with this requirement. Currently all the Company's commodity price hedging arrangements are forward contracts.

The Company has entered a USD 1.0 billion swap transaction with a Group of banks to fix the Company's floating interest rate exposure under its RBL facility from 1 November 2021 until 30 June 2024. From 1 January until 30 June 2024 the swap transaction is USD 900 million. As a result, the Company pays interest on its RBL cash drawings equal to 0.4041 percent plus the applicable margin (4.5% from February 2023) until expiry of the hedge contracts.

As a result of the agreement to acquire Shell Olie- og Gasudvinding Danmark B.V. on 31 July 2019, BlueNord had a liquid volume protection agreement with Shell that, from signing of the Sale and Purchase Agreement ('SPA') until the end of 2020 (the 'Protection Period'), provided a monthly liquid production guarantee at levels above the Company's internal forecasts. For the period 2021 to 2023 (the 'Recovery Period'), a payment to Shell could have been required if actual production exceeded the pre-agreed level. The production level at which any recovery payment would be made to Shell has consistently been above actual production and therefore the Company does not have any payments due from this agreement as of 31 December 2023.



In this report

Strategic Report 1- 52

Governance Report 53- 71

Financial Report 72-154

Consolidated Statements	73
Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income	73
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position	74
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity	76
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows	77
Notes	78
Statutory Accounts	122
Income Statement	122
Balance Sheet	123
Cash Flow	126
Notes	128
Independent Auditor's Report	137
Statement of Compliance	140
Alternative Performance Measures	141
Supplementary oil and gas information (unaudited)	142
Appendices	143
Information about BlueNord	155

Contents for Consolidated Statements

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income	73
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position	74
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity	76
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows	77
Note 1: Summary of material accounting policies	78
Note 2: Financial risk management	84
Note 3: Critical accounting estimates and judgements	87
Note 4: Revenue	88
Note 5: Production expenses	89
Note 6: Exploration and evaluation expenses	90
Note 7: Personnel expenses	90
Note 8: Other operating expenses	91
Note 9: Intangible assets	91
Note 10: Restatement of borrowing cost	92
Note 11: Property, Plant and Equipment	96
Note 12: Impairments	96
Note 13: Financial income and expenses	97
Note 14: Tax	97
Note 15: Earnings per share	102
Note 16: Non-current receivables, trade receivables and other current assets	102
Note 17: Inventories	103
Note 18: Restricted bank deposits, cash and cash equivalents	103
Note 19: Financial Instruments	104
Note 20: Share capital	110
Note 21: Post-employment benefits	112
Note 22: Asset retirement obligations	112
Note 23: Borrowings	114
Note 24: Trade payables and other payables	118
Note 25: Guarantees	119
Note 26: Investments in jointly owned assets	120
Note 27: Contingencies and commitments	120
Note 28: Related party transactions	121
Note 29: Subsequent events	121

Notes continued

➤ 19 Financial instruments continued

During Q1 and Q3 2023 the Company entered foreign exchange hedges to secure fixed US dollar to Danish kroner exchange rates for selected future payments in relation to taxes, VAT and cash calls related to the Company's forecast cash flows.

Hedge accounting is applied to all the Company's hedging arrangements. To the extent more than 100 percent of the market-related risk is hedged, the portion above 100 percent is considered ineffective, and the value adjustment is treated as a financial item in the Income Statement. In 2023, the majority of the Company's arrangements in relation to commodity prices were effective; the minor part that exceeded the physical sale of oil was recognised as financial cost. No part of the foreign exchange hedge was considered ineffective. However, the Company's interest rate hedge above the drawn amount of the RBL of USD 850 million, on 31 December 2023 was considered ineffective and the value adjustment is treated as a financial item in the Income Statement. Time Value related to commodity hedging arrangements is considered insignificant and generally the valuation of the instruments do not take into consideration the time value.

As at 31.12.2023	Maturity					
	Less than 1 month	1 to 3 months	3 to 6 months	6 to 9 months	9 to 12 months	More than 12 months
Commodity forward sales contracts oil:						
Notional quantity (in mbbbl)	-	900.0	900.0	882.0	882.0	3,540.0
Notional amount (in USD million)	-	55.2	55.2	63.3	63.3	259.8
Average hedged sales price (in USD/bbl)	-	61.3	61.3	71.7	71.7	73.4
Commodity forward sales contracts gas:						
Notional quantity (in mMWh)	-	420.0	285.0	285.0	270.0	450.0
Notional amount (in EUR million)	-	41.8	14.6	14.6	14.8	22.9
Average hedged sales price (in EUR/MWh)	-	99.4	51.3	51.3	54.7	50.9

Hedge reserve movement

The table below shows the movement in the hedge reserve from changes in the cash flow hedges.

USD Million	Hedge Reserve
Balance as of 01.01.2022	(67.5)
Realised cash flow hedge on revenue	242.2
Realised cash flow hedge on financial items	(17.5)
Related tax – realised cash flow hedge	(151.2)
Changes in fair value cash flow hedge	(40.4)
Related tax – changes in fair value cash flow hedge	48.2
Balance as of 31.12.2022	13.9
Realised cash flow hedge on revenue	(19.7)
Realised cash flow hedge on financial items	(29.3)
Related tax – realised cash flow hedge	19.1
Changes in fair value cash flow hedge	107.8
Related tax – changes in fair value cash flow hedge	(66.8)
Balance as of 31.12.2023	24.9



In this report

Strategic Report 1-52

Governance Report 53-71

Financial Report 72-154

Consolidated Statements	73
Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income	73
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position	74
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity	76
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows	77
Notes	78
Statutory Accounts	122
Income Statement	122
Balance Sheet	123
Cash Flow	125
Notes	126
Independent Auditor's Report	137
Statement of Compliance	140
Alternative Performance Measures	141
Supplementary oil and gas information (unaudited)	142
Appendices	143
Information about BlueNord	155

Contents for Consolidated Statements

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income	73
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position	74
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity	76
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows	77
Note 1: Summary of material accounting policies	78
Note 2: Financial risk management	84
Note 3: Critical accounting estimates and judgements	87
Note 4: Revenue	88
Note 5: Production expenses	89
Note 6: Exploration and evaluation expenses	90
Note 7: Personnel expenses	90
Note 8: Other operating expenses	91
Note 9: Intangible assets	91
Note 10: Restatement of borrowing cost	92
Note 11: Property, Plant and Equipment	95
Note 12: Impairments	96
Note 13: Financial income and expenses	97
Note 14: Tax	97
Note 15: Earnings per share	102
Note 16: Non-current receivables, trade receivables and other current assets	102
Note 17: Inventories	103
Note 18: Restricted bank deposits, cash and cash equivalents	103
Note 19: Financial instruments	104
Note 20: Share capital	110
Note 21: Post-employment benefits	112
Note 22: Asset retirement obligations	112
Note 23: Borrowings	114
Note 24: Trade payables and other payables	119
Note 25: Guarantees	119
Note 26: Investments in jointly owned assets	120
Note 27: Contingencies and commitments	120
Note 28: Related party transactions	121
Note 29: Subsequent events	121

Notes continued

> 20 Share capital

BlueNord owns 100,521 of its own shares. All shares have equal rights. All shares are fully paid.

Changes in number of shares and share capital:

	No. of shares	Share capital*
Number of shares and share capital as of 01 January 2022	24,549,013	29.5
Issue of shares	1,159,411	1.4
Capital reduction, approved and registered	–	(29.3)
Number of shares and share capital as of 31 December 2022	25,708,424	1.7
Issue of shares	497,425	0.0
Number of shares and share capital as of 31 December 2023	26,205,849	1.7
	No. of shares	Treasury share reserve*
Number of treasury shares and treasury share reserve as of 01 January 2022	(438,161)	(0.5)
Sale of treasury shares	300,999	0.3
Number of treasury shares and treasury share reserve as of 31 December 2022	(137,162)	(0.1)
Sale of treasury shares	36,641	0.0
Number of treasury shares and treasury share reserve as of 31 December 2023	(100,521)	(0.1)

* In USD million

Changes in 2023

The Company received conversion notice from bondholders holding BNOR13 and BNOR15 bonds for total principal amount of USD 14.6 million in 2023, which pursuant to the bond terms are convertible into 497,425 new shares in the Company. The BNOR13 conversion in January had a conversion price of USD 28.9734, the following conversions had a conversion price of USD 51.4307 according to the new bond terms. Following such conversions, the share capital is increased with NOK 258.5/USD 32.7 thousands.

The Company sold 36,641 of its own shares during the year, of which 23,641 shares was related to first award of the LTI programme. The shares price at transfer date was 475 NOK/share. In addition, 13,000 shares were sold to cover exercise of options held by former employees at strike price 160 NOK/share.



In this report

Strategic Report 1-52

Governance Report 53-71

Financial Report 72-154

Consolidated Statements	73
Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income	73
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position	74
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity	76
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows	77
Notes	78
Statutory Accounts	122
Income Statement	122
Balance Sheet	123
Cash Flow	125
Notes	126
Independent Auditor's Report	137
Statement of Compliance	140
Alternative Performance Measures	141
Supplementary oil and gas information (unaudited)	142
Appendices	143
Information about BlueNord	155

Contents for Consolidated Statements

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income	73
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position	74
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity	75
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows	77
Note 1: Summary of material accounting policies	78
Note 2: Financial risk management	84
Note 3: Critical accounting estimates and judgements	87
Note 4: Revenue	88
Note 5: Production expenses	89
Note 6: Exploration and evaluation expenses	90
Note 7: Personnel expenses	90
Note 8: Other operating expenses	91
Note 9: Intangible assets	91
Note 10: Restatement of borrowing cost	92
Note 11: Property, Plant and Equipment	95
Note 12: Impairments	96
Note 13: Financial income and expenses	97
Note 14: Tax	97
Note 15: Earnings per share	102
Note 16: Non-current receivables, trade receivables and other current assets	102
Note 17: Inventories	103
Note 18: Restricted bank deposits, cash and cash equivalents	103
Note 19: Financial instruments	104
Note 20: Share capital	110
Note 21: Post-employment benefits	112
Note 22: Asset retirement obligations	112
Note 23: Borrowings	114
Note 24: Trade payables and other payables	118
Note 25: Guarantees	119
Note 26: Investments in jointly owned assets	120
Note 27: Contingencies and commitments	120
Note 28: Related party transactions	121
Note 29: Subsequent events	121

Notes continued

> 20 Share capital continued

Changes in 2022

The Company received conversion notice from bondholders holding NOR13 Bonds for total principal amount of USD 33.6 million, which pursuant to the bond term was convertible into 1,159,411 new shares in the Company at a conversion price of USD 28.9734. Following such conversions, the share capital was increased with NOK 11.6/USD 1.4 million.

The share capital was reduced with NOK 243.2/USD 29.3 million by reducing the nominal value of the shares. The reduction amount was transferred to the share premium fund. The share capital reduction was registered in the Norwegian Registry of Business Enterprises on 28 December 2022. Following the share capital reduction, the Company's share capital was NOK 13.9/USD 1.7 million divided on 25,708,424 shares, each with a nominal value of NOK 0.5398295.

The Company sold 300,999 of its own shares in relation to exercise of options held by former Director of the Board and former members of the Executive Team.

Overview of shareholders at 02 April 2024:

Shareholder*	Shareholding	Ownership share	Voting share
Euroclear Bank S.A./N.V.	6,815,172	26.0%	26.0%
Goldman Sachs International	5,096,153	19.4%	19.4%
Barclays Bank PLC	2,105,007	8.0%	8.0%
SOBER AS	1,850,000	7.1%	7.1%
J.P. Morgan Securities LLC	1,459,883	5.6%	5.6%
The Bank of New York Mellon SA/NV	949,183	3.6%	3.6%
BNP Paribas	621,520	2.4%	2.4%
CLEARSTREAM BANKING S.A.	509,620	1.9%	1.9%
Citibank, N.A.	499,653	1.9%	1.9%
State Street Bank and Trust Comp	494,195	1.9%	1.9%
Sbakkejord AS	425,500	1.6%	1.6%
FINSNES INVEST AS	313,000	1.2%	1.2%
SOSYFR INVEST AS	308,070	1.2%	1.2%
HANASAND	263,150	1.0%	1.0%
ALTO HOLDING AS	238,300	0.9%	0.9%
VELDE HOLDING AS	230,000	0.9%	0.9%
Morgan Stanley & Co. Int. Plc.	210,055	0.8%	0.8%
JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., London	200,872	0.8%	0.8%
OUSDAL AS	200,000	0.8%	0.8%
SONGA CAPITAL AS	185,735	0.7%	0.7%
Total	22,975,068	87.7%	87.7%
Other owners (ownership <0.67%)	3,230,781	12.3%	12.3%
Total number of shares at 02 April 2024	26,205,849	100.0%	100.0%

* Nominee holder



Consolidated Statements	73
Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income	73
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position	74
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity	76
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows	77
Notes	78
Statutory Accounts	122
Income Statement	122
Balance Sheet	123
Cash Flow	125
Notes	126
Independent Auditor's Report	137
Statement of Compliance	140
Alternative Performance Measures	141
Supplementary oil and gas information (unaudited)	142
Appendices	143
Information about BlueNord	155

Contents for Consolidated Statements

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income	73
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position	74
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity	76
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows	77
Note 1: Summary of material accounting policies	78
Note 2: Financial risk management	84
Note 3: Critical accounting estimates and judgements	87
Note 4: Revenue	88
Note 5: Production expenses	89
Note 6: Exploration and evaluation expenses	90
Note 7: Personnel expenses	90
Note 8: Other operating expenses	91
Note 9: Intangible assets	91
Note 10: Restatement of borrowing cost	92
Note 11: Property, Plant and Equipment	95
Note 12: Impairments	96
Note 13: Financial income and expenses	97
Note 14: Tax	97
Note 15: Earnings per share	102
Note 16: Non-current receivables, trade receivables and other current assets	102
Note 17: Inventories	103
Note 18: Restricted bank deposits, cash and cash equivalents	103
Note 19: Financial Instruments	104
Note 20: Share capital	110
Note 21: Post-employment benefits	112
Note 22: Asset retirement obligations	112
Note 23: Borrowings	114
Note 24: Trade payables and other payables	118
Note 25: Guarantees	119
Note 26: Investments in jointly owned assets	120
Note 27: Contingencies and commitments	120
Note 28: Related party transactions	121
Note 29: Subsequent events	121

Notes continued

> 21 Post-employment benefits

Defined contribution plan

The Group has defined contribution plans for its employees. Pension costs related to the Company's defined contribution plan amount to USD 732.2 thousand for 2023. For 2022, the corresponding costs were USD 512.9 thousand.

The Norwegian companies are obliged to have occupational pension in accordance with the Norwegian act related to mandatory occupational pension. All Norwegian companies meet the Norwegian requirements for mandatory occupational pension ('obligatorisk tjenestepensjon'). Correspondingly, the affiliates in Denmark and United Kingdom comply with the requirement for mandatory occupational pension by local legislation.

> 22 Asset retirement obligations

USD million	31.12.2023	31.12.2022
Balance on 01.01.	955.8	1,029.2
Provisions and change of estimates made during the year	52.6	(107.0)
Accretion expense	49.2	48.1
Incurred cost removal	(8.7)	(14.4)
Currency translation adjustment	0.1	(0.1)
Total provision made for asset retirement obligations	1,049.0	955.8
Breakdown of short-term and long-term asset retirement obligations		
Short-term	15.4	9.8
Long-term	1,033.7	946.1
Total provision for asset retirement obligations	1,049.0	955.8

Estimates are based on executing a concept for abandonment in accordance with the Petroleum Activities Act and international regulations and guidelines. The obligations are measured at net present value, assuming an inflation rate of 2.0 percent and a nominal discount rate before tax of 5.5 percent. The credit margin included in the discount rate is 2.9 percent.

The change in estimate during the year includes an increase of USD 24 million due to change in expected timing of close in of production from Gorm and Harald and a change to cost estimates of USD 9 million mainly in relation to Dan. Further, the asset retirement estimate from the operator includes both US dollar and Danish kroner costs and as a result there is an increase of USD 16 million due to the strengthening of Danish kroner to US dollar. The liability towards Nini and Cecilie licence partners increased by USD 3 million due to currency adjustment. Most of the removal activities are expected to be executed many years into the future. This makes the ultimate asset retirement costs and timing highly uncertain. Costs and timing can be affected by changes in regulations, technology, estimated reserves, economic cut-off date, etc. The provision at the reporting date represents management's best estimate of the present value of the future asset retirement costs required.

As part of the overall restructuring in 2015, an agreement was reached that entails that the partners took over BlueNord's share of the Nini/Cecilie licences, however BlueNord remains liable for the asset retirement obligation towards the licence partners. The liability related to Nini/Cecilie is capped at the escrow amount, which is currently USD 64.3 million/DKK 433.6 million.

The balance as per 31 December 2023 is USD 981.4 million for DUC, USD 64.3 million for Nini/Cecilie, USD 1.5 million for Lulita (non-DUC share) and USD 1.9 million for Tyra F-3 pipeline.



Consolidated Statements	73
Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income	73
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position	74
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity	76
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows	77
Notes	78
Statutory Accounts	122
Income Statement	122
Balance Sheet	123
Cash Flow	125
Notes	126
Independent Auditor's Report	137
Statement of Compliance	140
Alternative Performance Measures	141
Supplementary oil and gas information (unaudited)	142
Appendices	143
Information about BlueNord	166

Contents for Consolidated Statements

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income	73
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position	74
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity	76
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows	77
Note 1: Summary of material accounting policies	78
Note 2: Financial risk management	84
Note 3: Critical accounting estimates and judgements	87
Note 4: Revenue	88
Note 5: Production expenses	89
Note 6: Exploration and evaluation expenses	90
Note 7: Personnel expenses	90
Note 8: Other operating expenses	91
Note 9: Intangible assets	91
Note 10: Restatement of borrowing cost	92
Note 11: Property, Plant and Equipment	95
Note 12: Impairments	96
Note 13: Financial income and expenses	97
Note 14: Tax	97
Note 15: Earnings per share	102
Note 16: Non-current receivables, trade receivables and other current assets	102
Note 17: Inventories	103
Note 18: Restricted bank deposits, cash and cash equivalents	103
Note 19: Financial Instruments	104
Note 20: Share capital	110
Note 21: Post-employment benefits	112
Note 22: Asset retirement obligations	112
Note 23: Borrowings	114
Note 24: Trade payables and other payables	118
Note 25: Guarantees	119
Note 26: Investments in jointly owned assets	120
Note 27: Contingencies and commitments	120
Note 28: Related party transactions	121
Note 29: Subsequent events	121

Notes continued

> 22 Asset retirement obligations continued

Sensitivity analysis

The table below shows how the asset retirement obligation excluding Nini/Cecilie would be affected by changes in the various assumptions, given that the remaining assumptions are constant.

Sensitivity	ARO (\$'mm)	Change in provision
Abandonment Cost Estimate	984.7	
Abandonment Cost Estimate increase +40.0%	1,376.0	40.0%
Abandonment Cost Estimate increase +10.0%	1,081.1	10.0%
Abandonment Cost Estimate decrease -10.0%	884.6	-10.0%
Abandonment Cost Estimate decrease -30.0%	688.0	-30.0%
Discount rate +1.0%	859.1	-13.0%
Discount rate -1.0%	1,128.8	15.0%
Inflation rate +1.0%	1,127.1	15.0%
Inflation rate -1.0%	859.1	-13.0%



Consolidated Statements	73
Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income	73
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position	74
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity	76
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows	77
Notes	78
Statutory Accounts	122
Income Statement	122
Balance Sheet	123
Cash Flow	126
Notes	126
Independent Auditor's Report	137
Statement of Compliance	140
Alternative Performance Measures	141
Supplementary oil and gas information (unaudited)	142
Appendices	149
Information about BlueNord	155

Contents for
Consolidated Statements

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income	73
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position	74
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity	76
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows	77
Note 1: Summary of material accounting policies	78
Note 2: Financial risk management	84
Note 3: Critical accounting estimates and judgements	87
Note 4: Revenue	88
Note 5: Production expenses	89
Note 6: Exploration and evaluation expenses	90
Note 7: Personnel expenses	90
Note 8: Other operating expenses	91
Note 9: Intangible assets	91
Note 10: Restatement of borrowing cost	92
Note 11: Property, Plant and Equipment	95
Note 12: Impairments	96
Note 13: Financial income and expenses	97
Note 14: Tax	97
Note 15: Earnings per share	102
Note 16: Non-current receivables, trade receivables and other current assets	102
Note 17: Inventories	103
Note 18: Restricted bank deposits, cash and cash equivalents	103
Note 19: Financial instruments	104
Note 20: Share capital	110
Note 21: Post-employment benefits	112
Note 22: Asset retirement obligations	112
Note 23: Borrowings	114
Note 24: Trade payables and other payables	116
Note 25: Guarantees	119
Note 26: Investments in jointly owned assets	120
Note 27: Contingencies and commitments	120
Note 28: Related party transactions	121
Note 29: Subsequent events	121

Notes continued

> 23 Borrowings

23.1 Summary of borrowings

USD million	31.12.2023		31.12.2022	
	Principal amount	Book value	Principal amount	Book value
BNOR13 Convertible Bond ⁽¹⁾	—	—	13.8	13.1
BNOR15 Convertible Bond ⁽²⁾	228.4	201.7	207.6	175.7
BNOR14 Senior Unsecured Bond ⁽³⁾	175.0	169.1	175.0	166.9
Total non-current bonds	403.4	370.8	396.5	355.6
Reserve-based lending facility ⁽⁴⁾	725.0	695.8	800.0	764.0
Total non-current debt	725.0	695.8	800.0	764.0
Reserve-based lending facility ⁽⁴⁾	125.0	125.0	—	—
Deferred Consideration ⁽⁵⁾	—	—	25.0	25.0
Total current debt	125.0	125.0	25.0	25.0
Total borrowings	1,253.4	1,191.6	1,221.5	1,144.6

Note: Book values reported on the basis of amortised cost for BNOR14, the RBL facility and the convertible bond loan element of BNOR13 and BNOR15.

- The Company issued a convertible bond loan of USD 159 million in 2019 where the lender was granted a right to convert the loan into new shares in the Company by way of set-off against the claim on the Company. The loan carries an interest of 8 percent p.a. on a PIK basis, with an alternative option to pay cash interest at 6 percent p.a., payable semi-annually. In December 2022, the majority of the remaining convertible loan was transferred into the new convertible instrument, BNOR15 and, of the remaining USD 13.8 million outstanding on 31 December 2022, USD 14.2 million was converted into equity by 26 January 2023, which includes conversion of USD 0.5 million in accumulated interests. The remaining BNOR13 bond was then subject to the amendments as proposed by the Company in November 2022 and USD 48.2 thousand compensation bonds were issued on 26 January. The amendment to BNOR13 terms aligns the terms of the remaining bond with that of the BNOR15 bond. In December 2023, USD 195.723 was converted into equity and so the outstanding value of BNOR13 is USD 63.4 as per 31 December 2023. Given the insignificant amount outstanding on BNOR13, this has been assumed as nil in the reporting.
- The Company issued a convertible bond loan of USD 207.6 million in December 2022, with a five-year tenor and a conversion to equity or cash settlement after three years (31 December 2025). BNOR15 is made up of a transfer from BNOR13 of USD 151.4 million plus additional compensation bonds of USD 56.2 million. In the same way as BNOR13, the lender was granted a right to convert the loan into new shares in the Company by way of set-off against the claim on the Company. The loan carries an interest of 8 percent p.a. on a PIK basis, with an alternative option to pay cash interest at 6 percent p.a., payable semi-annually. Conversion price of USD 51.4307 per share. In Q1 2023, USD 0.1 million was converted into equity. For more information on the bond terms see www.blenord.com/debt.
- The Company issued a senior unsecured bond of USD 175 million in 2019, due in June 2026. The bond carries an interest of 9 percent p.a., payable semi-annually. In July 2021, BlueNord's written resolution regarding the addition of further headroom under the Leverage Ratio covenant through to the end of 2023 was resolved and approved by the Company's BNOR14 bondholders. Based on this written resolution, the maximum Leverage Ratio has been amended to 7.0x (from 5.0x) ending Q2 2023, 6.0x (from 3.0x) during Q3 2023 and 5.0x (from 3.0x) during Q4 2023. From Q1 2024 onwards, the maximum Leverage Ratio will revert to 3.0x per the original bond terms. In addition to the change in maximum permitted leverage, BlueNord's minimum bank deposits threshold has increased to USD 75 million until the end of 2023 (from USD 50 million until end Q2 2023 and USD 25 million during Q3 and Q4 2023). Both the leverage covenant and minimum liquidity threshold have been satisfied as at end of 2023. Leverage is 2.18x (against a threshold of 5.0x).
- The Company entered into an increased RBL facility in Q2 2021. The facility has a seven-year tenor with a maximum limit of USD 1.1 billion, with a maximum of USD 1.0 billion available for cash drawdown by the Company. Interest is accrued on the drawn amount with an interest rate comprising the aggregate of SOFR and 4 percent per annum, 4.5 percent per annum from February 2023. The amount outstanding as at 31 December is USD 850 million.
- In accordance with the Sales Purchase Agreement USD 25 million of the consideration was paid in March 2023. Included in Trade payables and other current liabilities, see note 24.



Consolidated Statements	73
Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income	73
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position	74
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity	76
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows	77
Notes	78
Statutory Accounts	122
Income Statement	122
Balance Sheet	123
Cash Flow	125
Notes	126
Independent Auditor's Report	137
Statement of Compliance	140
Alternative Performance Measures	141
Supplementary oil and gas information (unaudited)	142
Appendices	143
Information about BlueNord	155

Contents for
Consolidated Statements

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income	73
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position	74
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity	76
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows	77
Note 1: Summary of material accounting policies	78
Note 2: Financial risk management	84
Note 3: Critical accounting estimates and judgements	87
Note 4: Revenue	89
Note 5: Production expenses	93
Note 6: Exploration and evaluation expenses	90
Note 7: Personnel expenses	90
Note 8: Other operating expenses	91
Note 9: Intangible assets	91
Note 10: Rostatement of borrowing cost	92
Note 11: Property, Plant and Equipment	95
Note 12: Impairments	96
Note 13: Financial income and expenses	97
Note 14: Tax	97
Note 15: Earnings per share	102
Note 16: Non-current receivables, trade receivables and other current assets	102
Note 17: Inventories	103
Note 18: Restricted bank deposits, cash and cash equivalents	103
Note 19: Financial Instruments	104
Note 20: Share capital	110
Note 21: Post-employment benefits	112
Note 22: Asset retirement obligations	112
Note 23: Borrowings	114
Note 24: Trade payables and other payables	118
Note 25: Guarantees	119
Note 26: Investments in jointly owned assets	120
Note 27: Contingencies and commitments	120
Note 28: Related party transactions	121
Note 29: Subsequent events	121

Notes continued

➤ 23 Borrowings continued

	31.12.22	Cash flows		Non-cash changes			31.12.23
		Receipts/ payments	Interest and financing cost	Conversion to shares	Move from LT to ST	Amortisation	
Movements in interest-bearing liabilities							
BNOR13 Convertible Bond	13.1	–	–	(13.2)	–	0.1	(0.0)
BNOR15 Convertible Bond	175.7	–	–	(0.1)	–	26.2	201.7
BNOR14 Senior Unsecured Bond	166.9	–	(15.8)	–	–	17.9	169.1
Reserve-based lending facility ⁽¹⁾	764.0	50.0	(37.9)	–	(125.0)	44.6	695.8
Total movement non-current interest-bearing liabilities	1,119.6	50.0	(53.6)	(13.3)	(125.0)	88.9	1,066.6
Reserve-based lending facility	–	–	–	–	125.0	–	125.0
Deferred Consideration ⁽²⁾	25.0	(25.0)	–	–	–	–	–
Total movement current interest-bearing liabilities	25.0	(25.0)	–	–	125.0	–	125.0
Total movement in interest-bearing liabilities	1,144.6	25.0	(53.6)	(13.3)	–	88.9	1,191.6

(1) The cash outflow from interest and financing cost of USD 37.9 million and the change in amortisation of USD 44.6 million on the reserve-based lending facility is net of realised gain on interest swap of USD 46.4 million.
 (2) Classified as investing activity in the Cash Flow as it is related to the acquisition in 2019.

	31.12.21	Cash flows		Non-cash changes			31.12.22
		Receipts/ payments	Interest and financing cost	Conversion to shares	Conversion BNOR15	Amortisation	
Movements in interest-bearing liabilities							
BNOR13 Convertible Bond	157.1	–	–	(29.6)	(143.3)	28.8	13.1
BNOR15 Convertible Bond	–	–	(4.4)	–	180.1	–	175.7
BNOR14 Senior Unsecured Bond	164.9	–	(15.8)	–	–	17.7	166.9
Reserve-based lending facility	857.3	(100.0)	(41.4)	–	–	48.1	764.0
Total movement non-current interest-bearing liabilities	1,179.3	(100.0)	(61.6)	(29.6)	36.8	94.6	1,119.6
Deferred Consideration	25.0	–	–	–	–	–	25.0
Total movement current interest-bearing liabilities	25.0	–	–	–	–	–	25.0
Total movement in interest-bearing liabilities	1,204.3	(100.0)	(61.6)	(29.6)	36.8	94.6	1,144.6



Strategic Report 1-52

Governance Report 53-71

Financial Report 72-154

Consolidated Statements	73
Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income	73
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position	74
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity	76
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows	77
Notes	78
Statutory Accounts	122
Income Statement	122
Balance Sheet	123
Cash Flow	125
Notes	126
Independent Auditor's Report	137
Statement of Compliance	140
Alternative Performance Measures	141
Supplementary oil and gas information (unaudited)	142
Appendices	143
Information about BlueNord	155

Contents for Consolidated Statements

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income	73
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position	74
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity	76
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows	77
Note 1: Summary of material accounting policies	78
Note 2: Financial risk management	84
Note 3: Critical accounting estimates and judgements	87
Note 4: Revenue	88
Note 5: Production expenses	89
Note 6: Exploration and evaluation expenses	90
Note 7: Personnel expenses	90
Note 8: Other operating expenses	91
Note 9: Intangible assets	91
Note 10: Restatement of borrowing cost	92
Note 11: Property, Plant and Equipment	95
Note 12: Impairments	96
Note 13: Financial income and expenses	97
Note 14: Tax	97
Note 15: Earnings per share	102
Note 16: Non-current receivables, trade receivables and other current assets	102
Note 17: Inventories	103
Note 18: Restricted bank deposits, cash and cash equivalents	103
Note 19: Financial instruments	104
Note 20: Share capital	110
Note 21: Post-employment benefits	112
Note 22: Asset retirement obligations	112
Note 23: Borrowings	114
Note 24: Trade payables and other payables	118
Note 25: Guarantees	119
Note 26: Investments in jointly owned assets	120
Note 27: Contingencies and commitments	120
Note 28: Related party transactions	121
Note 29: Subsequent events	121

Notes continued

> 23 Borrowings continued

23.2 Details on borrowing

Details on borrowings outstanding on 31 December 2023

Reserve based lending facility

In April 2021, BlueNord amended its existing senior secured reserve-based credit facility to commit to a seven-year senior reserve-based credit facility of USD 1.1 billion. The facility is a reserve-based credit facility secured against certain cash flows generated by the Group. The amount available under the facility is recalculated every six months based upon the calculated cash flow generated by certain producing fields and fields under development at an oil price and economic assumptions agreed with the banking syndicate providing the facility. The facility is secured by a pledge over the shares of certain Group companies, a pledge over the Company's working interest in its share of the DUC licence and security over insurances, hedging contracts, project accounts, intercompany loans and material contracts. The pledged assets on 31 December 2023 amounted to USD 1,355 million and represented the carrying value of the pledge of the Group companies whose shares are pledged as described in the section 5 below (Assets pledged as security for interest-bearing debt).

Pledge value: carrying value of shares held in Altinex AS, BlueNord Denmark A/S, BlueNord Energy Denmark A/S, BlueNord Gas Denmark A/S by BlueNord ASA.

BNOR13

In July 2019, BlueNord issued a subordinated convertible bond loan of USD 158 million with a tenor of eight years where the lender was granted a right to convert the loan into new shares in the Company at a conversion price of NOK 240 (USD 29.3) per share by way of set-off against the claim on the Company. The loan has a mandatory conversion to equity after five years and carries an interest of 8 percent p.a. on a PIK basis, with an alternative option to pay cash interest at 6 percent p.a., payable semi-annually. Should the instrument be in place beyond the five-year conversion period, the interest rate on BNOR13 will be reduced to 0.0 percent for the remaining term of the loan.

In November 2022, BlueNord had proposed for some amendments to the BNOR13 bond which includes a two-year delay in the mandatory conversion date (8 November 2023 to 31 December 2025) following the expected Tyra first gas date and an inclusion of a call option to allow the Company to redeem the BNOR13 bond with cash in December 2025. To reflect the premium of the then share price relative to the BNOR13 previous conversion price, the principal amount has been updated from approximately USD 165 million to approximately USD 227 million by way of issuance of compensation bonds. Conversion price has been reset to USD 51.4307 per share and interest rate remains unchanged.

In December 2022, the majority of the convertible was transferred into a new convertible instrument, BNOR15, with the remaining BNOR13 bond still being subject to the amendments proposed by the Company in November 2022. The value of the BNOR13 convertible bond at year end is USD 63.

BNOR14

In December 2019, BlueNord successfully completed the issue of a USD 175 million unsecured bond. The proceeds are utilised for general corporate purposes and the bond carries an interest of 9 percent p.a., payable semi-annually, with a six and a half-year tenor.

BNOR15

In December 2022, BlueNord launched an exchange offer for the BNOR13 bondholders in exchange for a new subordinated convertible bond of USD 208 million, with revised terms and a later and more flexible conversion date in 2025. The Company issued a total of 207,641,201 new BNOR15 bonds, each with a nominal value of USD 1. The BNOR15 bond terms mirror the amendments of the BNOR13 bond except that, inter alia, a tap issue mechanism has been included. Interest payments are on similar terms with BNOR13, which is an interest of 8 percent p.a. on a PIK basis, with an alternative option to pay cash interest at 6 percent p.a., payable semi-annually.



Consolidated Statements	73
Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income	73
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position	74
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity	76
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows	77
Notes	78
Statutory Accounts	122
Income Statement	122
Balance Sheet	123
Cash Flow	125
Notes	128
Independent Auditor's Report	137
Statement of Compliance	140
Alternative Performance Measures	141
Supplementary oil and gas information (unaudited)	142
Appendices	143
Information about BlueNord	155

Contents for
Consolidated Statements

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income	73
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position	74
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity	76
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows	77
Note 1: Summary of material accounting policies	78
Note 2: Financial risk management	84
Note 3: Critical accounting estimates and judgements	87
Note 4: Revenue	88
Note 5: Production expenses	89
Note 6: Exploration and evaluation expenses	90
Note 7: Personnel expenses	90
Note 8: Other operating expenses	91
Note 9: Intangible assets	91
Note 10: Restatement of borrowing cost	92
Note 11: Property, Plant and Equipment	95
Note 12: Impairments	96
Note 13: Financial income and expenses	97
Note 14: Tax	97
Note 15: Earnings per share	102
Note 16: Non-current receivables, trade receivables and other current assets	102
Note 17: Inventories	103
Note 18: Restricted bank deposits, cash and cash equivalents	103
Note 19: Financial Instruments	104
Note 20: Share capital	110
Note 21: Post-employment benefits	112
Note 22: Asset retirement obligations	112
Note 23: Borrowings	114
Note 24: Trade payables and other payables	119
Note 25: Guarantees	119
Note 26: Investments in jointly owned assets	120
Note 27: Contingencies and commitments	120
Note 28: Related party transactions	121
Note 29: Subsequent events	121

Notes continued

> 23 Borrowings continued

23.3 Covenants

Covenants relating to interest bearing debt

Reserve-based lending facility

The reserve-based credit facility constitutes senior debt of the Company and is secured on a first priority basis against certain of the Company's subsidiaries and their assets. The reserve-based credit facility agreement contains a financial covenant that the ratio of Net Debt to EBITDAX (earnings before interest, tax, depreciation, amortisation and exploration) shall be: less than 6.0:1.0 at the end of financial years 2021 and 2022; less than 3.5:1.0 at the end of financial year 2023; and less than 3.0:1.0 at the end of financial year 2024 onwards until the expiry of the facility. Each test is carried out on the audited full-year financial statements of BlueNord ASA. BlueNord must also demonstrate minimum liquidity on a look forward basis of USD 50 million during the relevant period, which is the latest of completion of the Tyra redevelopment project and following 12-month period. The agreement also includes special covenants which, among other, restrict the Company from taking on additional secured debt, provide parameters for minimum and maximum hedging requirements and restrict declaration of dividends or other distributions. BlueNord is in compliance with these covenants at the end of 2023.

BNOR14

In July 2021, BlueNord's written resolution regarding the addition of further headroom under the Leverage Ratio covenant through to the end of 2023 was resolved and approved by the Company's BNOR14 bondholders. Based on this written resolution, the maximum Leverage Ratio has been amended to 7.0x (from 5.0x) during the Tyra Redevelopment Period ending Q2 2023, 6.0x (from 3.0x) during Q3 2023 and 5.0x (from 3.0x) during Q4 2023. From Q1 2024 onwards, the maximum Leverage Ratio will revert to 3.0x per the original bond terms. In addition to the change in maximum permitted leverage, BlueNord's minimum liquidity threshold has increased to USD 75 million until the end of 2023 (from USD 50 million until end Q2 2023 and USD 25 million during Q3 and Q4 2023). BlueNord is in compliance with the covenants at the end of 2023.

23.4 Payment structure

Payment structure (USD million) at 31.12.2023:

Year	BNOR15*	BNOR14	Reserve-Based Lending Facility	Total
2024	–	–	125.0	125.0
2025	–	–	275.0	275.0
2026	–	175.0	275.0	450.0
2027	–	–	137.5	137.5
2028	–	–	37.5	37.5
Total	–	175.0	850.0	1,025.0

(*) Any redemption and repurchase of bonds are acted by BlueNord as issuer. The Bondholders will have the right of a mandatory redemption but only in a case of a Change of Control event (which will be notified by BlueNord). In the table it is assumed that it will be no cash payments on BNOR15.



Strategic Report 1-52

Governance Report 53-71

Financial Report 72-154

Consolidated Statements	73
Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income	73
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position	74
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity	76
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows	77
Notes	78
Statutory Accounts	122
Income Statement	122
Balance Sheet	123
Cash Flow	125
Notes	126
Independent Auditor's Report	137
Statement of Compliance	140
Alternative Performance Measures	141
Supplementary oil and gas information (unaudited)	142
Appendices	143
Information about BlueNord	155

Contents for Consolidated Statements

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income	73
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position	74
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity	76
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows	77
Note 1: Summary of material accounting policies	78
Note 2: Financial risk management	84
Note 3: Critical accounting estimates and judgements	87
Note 4: Revenue	88
Note 5: Production expenses	89
Note 6: Exploration and evaluation expenses	90
Note 7: Personnel expenses	90
Note 8: Other operating expenses	91
Note 9: Intangible assets	91
Note 10: Restatement of borrowing cost	92
Note 11: Property, Plant and Equipment	95
Note 12: Impairments	96
Note 13: Financial income and expenses	97
Note 14: Tax	97
Note 15: Earnings per share	102
Note 16: Non-current receivables, trade receivables and other current assets	102
Note 17: Inventories	103
Note 18: Restricted bank deposits, cash and cash equivalents	103
Note 19: Financial instruments	104
Note 20: Share capital	110
Note 21: Post-employment benefits	112
Note 22: Asset retirement obligations	112
Note 23: Borrowings	114
Note 24: Trade payables and other payables	118
Note 25: Guarantees	119
Note 26: Investments in jointly owned assets	120
Note 27: Contingencies and commitments	120
Note 28: Related party transactions	121
Note 29: Subsequent events	121

Notes continued

> 23 Borrowings continued

Year	BNOR15	BNOR14	Reserve-Based Lending Facility	Total
Interest rate	–	9.0%	SOFR**	
2024	–	15.8	85.5	101.3
2025	–	15.8	63.4	79.2
2026	–	7.9	36.0	43.9
2027	–	–	9.6	9.6
2028	–	–	0.3	0.3
Total	–	39.4	194.9	234.3

* BNOR13/BNOR15 carries a variable interest charge of (i) 8 percent per annum on cash payable semi-annually, or (ii) 8 percent per annum PIK cumulative interest, rolled up semi-annually, to add to BNOR13/BNOR15 capital on conversion at expiry of the bond. Currently, the Company has elected the PIK interest of 8 percent and is therefore forecasting no cash interest payments on BNOR13/BNOR15 in the above table.

** In Q3 2021, the Company entered a USD 1.0 billion swap transaction with a group of banks to fix the Company's floating interest rate (LIBOR/SOFR from 01 November 2021) exposure under its Reserve Lending Facility from November 2021 until 30 June 2024. BlueNord will, as a result, pay interest on its RBL cash drawings equal to 0.4041 percent plus the applicable margin.

23.5 Assets pledged as security for interest-bearing debt

Net book value in the separate financial statements of assets pledged as securities

The Group has the following pledged assets for the Reserve Based Lending facility:

USD million	2023	2022
BlueNord ASA shares in Altinex AS	396.8	393.5
Altinex AS shares in BlueNord Energy B/O6 Denmark B.V and other companies	614.7	614.7
Loans from Parent to subsidiaries	343.2	308.3
Total net book value	1,354.7	1,316.5

> 24 Trade payables and other payables

USD million	2023	2022
Trade payable	17.5	17.0
Liabilities to operators relating to joint venture licences	70.9	66.8
Accrued interest	1.3	3.3
Salary accruals	2.4	2.5
Public duties payable	12.8	8.3
Deferred consideration	–	25.0
Other current liabilities	20.3	17.7
Total trade payables and other current liabilities	125.3	140.6



Strategic Report 1-52

Governance Report 53-71

Financial Report 72-154

Consolidated Statements	73
Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income	73
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position	74
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity	76
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows	77
Notes	78
Statutory Accounts	122
Income Statement	122
Balance Sheet	123
Cash Flow	125
Notes	128
Independent Auditor's Report	137
Statement of Compliance	140
Alternative Performance Measures	141
Supplementary oil and gas information (unaudited)	142
Appendices	143
Information about BlueNord	155

Contents for Consolidated Statements

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income	73
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position	74
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity	76
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows	77
Note 1: Summary of material accounting policies	78
Note 2: Financial risk management	84
Note 3: Critical accounting estimates and judgements	87
Note 4: Revenue	88
Note 5: Production expenses	89
Note 6: Exploration and evaluation expenses	90
Note 7: Personnel expenses	90
Note 8: Other operating expenses	91
Note 9: Intangible assets	91
Note 10: Restatement of borrowing cost	92
Note 11: Property, Plant and Equipment	95
Note 12: Impairments	96
Note 13: Financial income and expenses	97
Note 14: Tax	97
Note 15: Earnings per share	102
Note 16: Non-current receivables, trade receivables and other current assets	102
Note 17: Inventories	103
Note 18: Restricted bank deposits, cash and cash equivalents	103
Note 19: Financial instruments	104
Note 20: Share capital	110
Note 21: Post-employment benefits	112
Note 22: Asset retirement obligations	112
Note 23: Borrowings	114
Note 24: Trade payables and other payables	118
Note 25: Guarantees	119
Note 26: Investments in jointly owned assets	120
Note 27: Contingencies and commitments	120
Note 28: Related party transactions	121
Note 29: Subsequent events	121

Notes continued

> 24 Trade payables and other payables continued Trade and other payables held in currency

USD million	2023	2022
USD	40.2	54.7
DKK	70.3	71.2
EUR	12.3	11.3
GBP	0.8	0.8
NOK	1.7	2.6
Total	125.3	140.6

> 25 Guarantees

Overview of issued guarantees on 31 December 2023

The parent company of the Group, BlueNord ASA ('BlueNord'), has issued a parent company guarantee to the Danish Ministry of Climate, Energy and Building on behalf of its subsidiary BlueNord Energy Denmark A/S and BlueNord Gas Denmark A/S.

The Company has provided a parent company guarantee to the Danish Ministry of Climate, Energy and Utilities related to the Group's activities on the Danish continental shelf, including BlueNord's participation in the Tyra West Pipeline and the Lufita licence. The Company has also provided a parent company guarantee towards the lenders in relation to the Company's USD 1.1 billion reserve-based lending facility and customary obligations/guarantees under joint operating agreements. BlueNord has also provided a parent company guarantee to Shell Energy Europe Limited in relation to its subsidiary BlueNord Energy Denmark A/S's obligations under a gas offtake and transportation agreement capped at EUR 30 million.

Furthermore, the Company has provided a parent company guarantee to Total E&P Denmark A/S for its obligations under the JOA together with a guarantee from Shell. BlueNord has provided standby letters of credit of USD 100 million, issued under the USD 100 million sub-limit of the RBL facility for the benefit of Shell in connection with this guarantee.

In relation to BlueNord's historic operations in the UK North Sea, the Company has issued a parent company guarantee on behalf of its subsidiaries BlueNord UK Ltd and BlueNord Energy UK Limited.

On 31 December 2012, BlueNord issued a parent company guarantee on behalf of its subsidiary Noreco Norway AS. BlueNord guarantees that, if any amounts become payable by Noreco Norway AS to the Norwegian Secretary of State under the terms of the licences and the company does not repay those amounts on first demand, BlueNord shall pay to the Norwegian Secretary of State on demand an amount equal to all such amounts. Noreco Norway AS was liquidated in 2018, however as per 31 December 2023, the guarantee has not been withdrawn.





Notes continued

➤ 26 Investments in jointly owned assets

Investments in jointly own assets are included in the accounts by recognising the Group's share of the assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses related to the joint operation.

The Group holds the following licence equities on 31 December 2023:

Licence	Field	Country	Ownership share
DUC		Denmark	36.8%
1/90	Lulita Part	Denmark	20.0%
7/86	Lulita Part	Denmark	20.0%
8/06B		Denmark	36.8%

➤ 27 Contingencies and commitments

Financial commitments

As a partner in the DUC, the Company has a commitment to fund its proportional share of the budget and work programmes of the DUC. In December each year, the operating budget (which includes operating expenditures, capital expenditure related to production, exploration and abandonment) for the following year is agreed amongst the DUC partners. For the coming four years, the average operating budget for BlueNord is expected to be around USD 310 million per year. Capital and abandonment expenditure for individual projects, such as Tyra, are approved separately.

BlueNord's capital commitments are principally related to the ongoing Tyra redevelopment project. The gross capital and abandonment expenditure budget for the Tyra redevelopment project at the time of the investment decision was DKK 21 billion which in 2024 has been increased to DKK 27.4 billion of which DKK 24.8 billion had been incurred by the end of 2023. Based on the current project schedule, BlueNord will be required to fund its proportional share of DKK 2.6 million of this remaining expenditure over the coming year. Further, BlueNord has capital commitments to a well to be drilled on Harald East in 2024 with a gross DUC budget of DKK 506 million.

The DUC is obliged to use the specially constructed oil trunk line, pumps and terminal facilities and to contribute to the construction and financing costs thereof as a result of an agreement entered into with the Danish government. This obligation is approximately USD 19 million per year (2023: USD 19 million) BlueNord share.

In addition to the above and in order to obtain the consent of TotalEnergies EP Danmark A/S to the acquisition, BlueNord Energy Denmark A/S agreed to deposit cash in a secured cash call security account in favour of TotalEnergies EP Danmark A/S (the concessionaire in respect of the Sole Concession). On 31 December 2023, the escrow account was USD 149.6 million. All payment obligations from BlueNord to the cash call security account have been made and there will be no further increase. The cash call security amount will then decrease to USD 100 million following the year in which the Tyra redevelopment project is completed and can, on certain terms and conditions, be replaced with a Letter of Credit or other type of security.

Contents for
Consolidated Statements

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income	73
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position	74
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity	76
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows	77
Note 1: Summary of material accounting policies	78
Note 2: Financial risk management	84
Note 3: Critical accounting estimates and judgements	87
Note 4: Revenue	88
Note 5: Production expenses	89
Note 6: Exploration and evaluation expenses	90
Note 7: Personnel expenses	90
Note 8: Other operating expenses	91
Note 9: Intangible assets	91
Note 10: Restatement of borrowing cost	92
Note 11: Property, Plant and Equipment	95
Note 12: Impairments	96
Note 13: Financial income and expenses	97
Note 14: Tax	97
Note 15: Earnings per share	102
Note 16: Non-current receivables, trade receivables and other current assets	102
Note 17: Inventories	103
Note 18: Restricted bank deposits, cash and cash equivalents	103
Note 19: Financial Instruments	104
Note 20: Share capital	110
Note 21: Post-employment benefits	112
Note 22: Asset retirement obligations	112
Note 23: Borrowings	114
Note 24: Trade payables and other payables	118
Note 25: Guarantees	119
Note 26: Investments in jointly owned assets	120
Note 27: Contingencies and commitments	120
Note 28: Related party transactions	121
Note 29: Subsequent events	121

In this report

Strategic Report
1-52Governance Report
53-71Financial Report
72-154

Consolidated Statements	73
Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income	73
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position	74
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity	76
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows	77
Notes	78
Statutory Accounts	122
Income Statement	122
Balance Sheet	123
Cash Flow	125
Notes	128
Independent Auditor's Report	137
Statement of Compliance	140
Alternative Performance Measures	141
Supplementary oil and gas information (unaudited)	142
Appendices	143
Information about BlueNord	155

There are no events with significant accounting impacts that have occurred between the end of the reporting period and the date of this report.

this report

Strategic Report 1- 52

Governance Report 53- 71

Financial Report 72-154

Consolidated Statements	73
Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income	73
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position	74
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity	76
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows	77
Notes	78
Statutory Accounts	122
Income Statement	122
Balance Sheet	123
Cash Flow	125
Notes	128
Independent Auditor's Report	137
Statement of Compliance	140
Alternative Performance Measures	141
Supplementary oil and gas information (unaudited)	142
Appendices	143
Information about BlueNord	155

Contents for Consolidated Statements

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income	73
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position	74
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity	76
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows	77
Note 1: Summary of material accounting policies	78
Note 2: Financial risk management	84
Note 3: Critical accounting estimates and judgements	87
Note 4: Revenue	88
Note 5: Production expenses	89
Note 6: Exploration and evaluation expenses	90
Note 7: Personnel expenses	90
Note 8: Other operating expenses	91
Note 9: Intangible assets	91
Note 10: Restatement of borrowing cost	92
Note 11: Property, Plant and Equipment	95
Note 12: Impairments	96
Note 13: Financial income and expenses	97
Note 14: Tax	97
Note 15: Earnings per share	102
Note 16: Non-current receivables, trade receivables and other current assets	102
Note 17: Inventories	103
Note 18: Restricted bank deposits, cash and cash equivalents	103
Note 19: Financial instruments	104
Note 20: Share capital	110
Note 21: Post-employment benefits	112
Note 22: Asset retirement obligations	112
Note 23: Borrowings	114
Note 24: Trade payables and other payables	118
Note 25: Guarantees	119
Note 26: Investments in jointly owned assets	120
Note 27: Contingencies and commitments	120
Note 28: Related party transactions	121
Note 29: Subsequent events	121

Income Statement for BlueNord ASA (Parent Company) for the year ended 31 December

USD million	Note	2023	2022
Total revenues	2, 13	3.7	2.6
Personnel expenses	10, 13	(5.8)	(4.4)
Other operating expenses	12, 13	(3.5)	(4.1)
Total operating expenses		(9.3)	(8.5)
Operating result before depreciation, amortisation and impairment ('EBITDA')		(5.6)	(5.9)
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment		(0.1)	(0.0)
Net operating result ('EBIT')		(5.7)	(6.0)
Reversal of financial assets	10	0.5	-
Interests received from Group companies		34.7	25.1
Interest income		1.2	0.2
Foreign exchange gains		2.0	0.1
Total financial income		38.4	25.4
Extinguishment of bond loans	5	(1.7)	(57.5)
Amortised cost from bond loans		(36.5)	(32.8)
Interest expenses current liabilities		(0.0)	(0.0)
Issue of compensation bonds		(0.0)	-
Foreign exchange losses		(1.7)	(11.5)
Impairment of financial assets	10	(0.5)	(2.7)
Other financial expenses		(2.7)	2.5
Total financial expenses		(43.1)	(101.9)
Net financial items		(4.7)	(76.5)
Result before tax ('EBT')		(10.4)	(82.5)
Tax	11	-	-
Net result for the year		(10.4)	(82.5)
Appropriation:			
Allocated to/(from) other equity		(10.4)	(82.5)
Total appropriation		(10.4)	(82.5)

Financial Report





Financial Report

Balance Sheet for BlueNord ASA
(Parent Company) for the year ended 31 December

USD million	Note	31.12.23	31.12.22
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Financial non-current assets			
Investment in subsidiaries	3	396.8	393.5
Loan to Group companies	10	342.1	311.0
Restricted bank deposits	4	64.3	61.1
Machinery and equipment		0.0	0.1
Other non-current assets		0.0	0.0
Total non-current assets		803.2	765.7
Current assets			
Trade receivables		0.0	0.0
Other current receivables		0.3	0.7
Total current receivables		0.3	0.7
Financial current assets			
Restricted bank deposits		0.1	0.1
Cash and cash equivalents		0.3	6.0
Total financial current assets		0.5	6.1
Total current assets		0.8	6.9
Total assets		804.0	772.5

Contents for
Consolidated Statements

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income	73
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position	74
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity	76
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows	77
Note 1: Summary of material accounting policies	78
Note 2: Financial risk management	84
Note 3: Critical accounting estimates and judgements	87
Note 4: Revenue	88
Note 5: Production expenses	89
Note 6: Exploration and evaluation expenses	90
Note 7: Personnel expenses	90
Note 8: Other operating expenses	91
Note 9: Intangible assets	91
Note 10: Restatement of borrowing cost	92
Note 11: Property, Plant and Equipment	95
Note 12: Impairments	96
Note 13: Financial income and expenses	97
Note 14: Tax	97
Note 15: Earnings per share	102
Note 16: Non-current receivables, trade receivables and other current assets	102
Note 17: Inventories	103
Note 18: Restricted bank deposits, cash and cash equivalents	103
Note 19: Financial Instruments	104
Note 20: Share capital	110
Note 21: Post-employment benefits	112
Note 22: Asset retirement obligations	112
Note 23: Borrowings	114
Note 24: Trade payables and other payables	118
Note 25: Guarantees	119
Note 26: Investments in jointly owned assets	120
Note 27: Contingencies and commitments	120
Note 28: Related party transactions	121
Note 29: Subsequent events	121

Strategic Report
1-52

Governance Report
53-71

Financial Report
72-154

Consolidated Statements	73
Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income	73
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position	74
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity	76
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows	77
Notes	78
Statutory Accounts	122
Income Statement	122
Balance Sheet	123
Cash Flow	125
Notes	128
Independent Auditor's Report	137
Statement of Compliance	140
Alternative Performance Measures	141
Supplementary oil and gas information (unaudited)	142
Appendices	143
Information about BlueNord	155

Contents for
Consolidated Statements

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income	73
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position	74
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity	76
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows	77
Note 1: Summary of material accounting policies	78
Note 2: Financial risk management	84
Note 3: Critical accounting estimates and judgements	87
Note 4: Revenue	88
Note 5: Production expenses	89
Note 6: Exploration and evaluation expenses	90
Note 7: Personnel expenses	90
Note 8: Other operating expenses	91
Note 9: Intangible assets	91
Note 10: Restatement of borrowing cost	92
Note 11: Property, Plant and Equipment	95
Note 12: Impairments	96
Note 13: Financial income and expenses	97
Note 14: Tax	97
Note 15: Earnings per share	102
Note 16: Non-current receivables, trade receivables and other current assets	102
Note 17: Inventories	103
Note 18: Restricted bank deposits, cash and cash equivalents	103
Note 19: Financial instruments	104
Note 20: Share capital	110
Note 21: Post-employment benefits	112
Note 22: Asset retirement obligations	112
Note 23: Borrowings	114
Note 24: Trade payables and other payables	116
Note 25: Guarantees	119
Note 26: Investments in jointly owned assets	120
Note 27: Contingencies and commitments	120
Note 28: Related party transactions	121
Note 29: Subsequent events	121

Balance Sheet for BlueNord ASA continued
(Parent Company) for the year ended 31 December

USD million	Note	31.12.23	31.12.22
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
<i>Paid-in equity</i>			
Share capital		1.7	1.7
Share premium fund		782.9	768.4
Treasury share reserve		(0.1)	(0.1)
Total paid-in capital		784.5	769.9
<i>Retained earnings</i>			
Other equity		(395.6)	(390.7)
Total retained earnings		(395.6)	(390.7)
Total equity	7	388.9	379.2
Non-current liabilities			
Convertible bond loans	5	228.4	223.2
Bond loan	5	169.1	166.9
Other non-current liabilities		0.0	..
Total non-current liabilities		397.5	390.1
Current liabilities			
Trade payables		16.1	1.6
Other current liabilities		1.4	1.7
Total current liabilities		17.6	3.3
Total liabilities		415.1	393.3
Total equity and liabilities		804.0	772.5

Oslo
11 April 2024

Rolf Rustad
Executive Chair

Tone Kristin Omsted
Board member

Marianne Lie
Board member

Colette Cohen
Board member

Robert J. McGuire
Board member

Jan Lemout
Board member

Peter Coleman
Board member

Euan Shirlaw
Chief Executive Officer



Strategic Report
1-52

Governance Report
53-71

Financial Report
72-154

Consolidated Statements	73
Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income	73
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position	74
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity	76
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows	77
Notes	78
Statutory Accounts	122
Income Statement	122
Balance Sheet	123
Cash Flow	125
Notes	126
Independent Auditor's Report	137
Statement of Compliance	140
Alternative Performance Measures	141
Supplementary oil and gas information (unaudited)	142
Appendices	143
Information about BlueNord	155

Contents for
Consolidated Statements

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income	73
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position	74
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity	76
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows	77
Note 1: Summary of material accounting policies	78
Note 2: Financial risk management	84
Note 3: Critical accounting estimates and judgements	87
Note 4: Revenue	88
Note 5: Production expenses	89
Note 6: Exploration and evaluation expenses	90
Note 7: Personnel expenses	90
Note 8: Other operating expenses	91
Note 9: Intangible assets	91
Note 10: Restatement of borrowing cost	92
Note 11: Property, Plant and Equipment	95
Note 12: Impairments	96
Note 13: Financial income and expenses	97
Note 14: Tax	97
Note 15: Earnings per share	102
Note 16: Non-current receivables, trade receivables and other current assets	102
Note 17: Inventories	103
Note 18: Restricted bank deposits, cash and cash equivalents	103
Note 19: Financial instruments	104
Note 20: Share capital	110
Note 21: Post-employment benefits	112
Note 22: Asset retirement obligations	112
Note 23: Borrowings	114
Note 24: Trade payables and other payables	118
Note 25: Guarantees	119
Note 26: Investments in jointly owned assets	120
Note 27: Contingencies and commitments	120
Note 28: Related party transactions	121
Note 29: Subsequent events	121

Cash Flow for BlueNord ASA
(Parent Company) for the year ended 31 December

USD million	Note	2023	2022
Net result for the period		(10.4)	(82.5)
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation/impairment	10	0.1	0.0
Share-based payments expenses		1.9	0.5
Net financial cost/(income)		4.7	76.5
Interest received		0.1	0.2
Other financial items paid		(0.0)	(0.2)
Changes in:			
Trade receivable		0.1	(0.1)
Trade payables		14.6	1.8
Prepayments		0.0	(0.2)
Other current balance sheet items		(0.6)	(0.9)
Net cash flow from operations		10.6	(4.7)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Loans to Group companies		(0.7)	7.6
Investment in furniture, equipment and machinery		(0.0)	(0.0)
Net cash flow from investing activities		(0.7)	7.6
Cash flows from financing activities			
Sale of shares	7	0.2	5.4
Interest and financing costs		(15.8)	(20.2)
Net cash flow from (used) in financing activities		(15.5)	(14.8)
Net change in cash and cash equivalents		(5.7)	(11.9)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period		6.0	17.9
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year		0.3	6.0

Financial Report



Consolidated Statements	73
Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income	73
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position	74
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity	76
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows	77
Notes	78
Statutory Accounts	122
Income Statement	122
Balance Sheet	123
Cash Flow	125
Notes	128
Independent Auditor's Report	137
Statement of Compliance	140
Alternative Performance Measures	141
Supplementary oil and gas information (unaudited)	142
Appendices	143
Information about BlueNord	166

Contents for Consolidated Statements

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income	73
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position	74
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity	76
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows	77
Note 1: Summary of material accounting policies	78
Note 2: Financial risk management	84
Note 3: Critical accounting estimates and judgements	87
Note 4: Revenue	88
Note 5: Production expenses	89
Note 6: Exploration and evaluation expenses	90
Note 7: Personnel expenses	90
Note 8: Other operating expenses	91
Note 9: Intangible assets	91
Note 10: Restatement of borrowing cost	92
Note 11: Property, Plant and Equipment	95
Note 12: Impairments	96
Note 13: Financial income and expenses	97
Note 14: Tax	97
Note 15: Earnings per share	102
Note 16: Non-current receivables, trade receivables and other current assets	102
Note 17: Inventories	103
Note 18: Restricted bank deposits, cash and cash equivalents	103
Note 19: Financial instruments	104
Note 20: Share capital	110
Note 21: Post-employment benefits	112
Note 22: Asset retirement obligations	112
Note 23: Borrowings	114
Note 24: Trade payables and other payables	118
Note 25: Guarantees	119
Note 26: Investments in jointly owned assets	120
Note 27: Contingencies and commitments	120
Note 28: Related party transactions	121
Note 29: Subsequent events	121

Notes

> 1 Accounting principles

BlueNord ASA is a public limited liability company registered in Norway, with headquarters in Oslo (Nedre Vollgate 1, 0158 Oslo).

The annual accounts for BlueNord ASA ('BlueNord' or the 'Company') have been prepared in compliance with the Norwegian Accounting Act ('Accounting Act') and accounting principles generally accepted in Norway ('NGAAP') as of 31 December 2023.

The Company is listed on the Oslo Stock Exchange under the ticker 'BNOR'. The financial statements for 2023 were approved by the Board of Directors on 11 April 2024 and will be presented for approval at the Annual General Meeting on 14 May 2024.

Going concern

The Board of Directors confirm that the financial statements have been prepared under the presumption of going concern, and that this is the basis for the preparation of these financial statements. The financial solidity and the Company's working capital and cash position are considered satisfactory in regards of the planned activity level for the next 12 months.

Basis of preparation

The financial statements are prepared on the historical cost basis. The subtotals and totals in some of the tables may not equal the sum of the amounts shown due to rounding.

Use of estimates

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with the Accounting Act requires the use of estimates. The application of the Company's accounting principles also require management to apply judgement. Areas, which to a great extent contain such judgements, a high degree of complexity, or areas in which assumptions and estimates are significant for the financial statements, are described in the notes.

Revenues

Income from sale of services is recognised at fair value of the consideration, net after deduction of VAT. Services are recognised in proportion to the work performed.

Classification of balance sheet items

Assets intended for long-term ownership or use have been classified as fixed assets. Receivables are classified as current assets if they are to be repaid within one year after the transaction date. Similar criteria apply to liabilities. First year's instalment on non-current liabilities and non-current receivables are classified as current liabilities and assets. For interest-bearing debt where the Company is required to be in compliance with financial covenants, the loans are classified as current liabilities if BlueNord is in breach with the covenants to that extent that the loan would be payable on the demand of the creditor. If a waiver is agreed with the creditor prior to approval of these financial statements, the classification is carried forward in accordance with the payment schedule of the initial borrowing agreement.

Investments in subsidiaries

For investments in subsidiaries, the cost method is applied. The cost price is increased when funds are added through capital increases or when Group contributions are made to subsidiaries. Dividends received are initially taken as income. Dividends exceeding the portion of retained profit after the acquisition are reflected as a reduction to book value.

Dividend/group contribution from subsidiaries are reflected in the same year as the subsidiary makes a provision for the amount.



Consolidated Statements	73
Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income	73
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position	74
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity	76
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows	77
Notes	78
Statutory Accounts	122
Income Statement	122
Balance Sheet	123
Cash Flow	125
Notes	128
Independent Auditor's Report	137
Statement of Compliance	140
Alternative Performance Measures	141
Supplementary oil and gas information (unaudited)	142
Appendices	143
Information about BlueNord	155

Contents for Consolidated Statements

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income	73
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position	74
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity	76
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows	77
Note 1: Summary of material accounting policies	78
Note 2: Financial risk management	84
Note 3: Critical accounting estimates and judgements	87
Note 4: Revenue	88
Note 5: Production expenses	89
Note 6: Exploration and evaluation expenses	90
Note 7: Personnel expenses	90
Note 8: Other operating expenses	91
Note 9: Intangible assets	91
Note 10: Resittlement of borrowing cost	92
Note 11: Property, Plant and Equipment	95
Note 12: Impairments	96
Note 13: Financial income and expenses	97
Note 14: Tax	97
Note 15: Earnings per share	102
Note 16: Non-current receivables, trade receivables and other current assets	102
Note 17: Inventories	103
Note 18: Restricted bank deposits, cash and cash equivalents	103
Note 19: Financial Instruments	104
Note 20: Share capital	110
Note 21: Post-employment benefits	112
Note 22: Asset retirement obligations	112
Note 23: Borrowings	114
Note 24: Trade payables and other payables	118
Note 25: Guarantees	119
Note 26: Investments in jointly owned assets	120
Note 27: Contingencies and commitments	120
Note 28: Related party transactions	121
Note 29: Subsequent events	121

Notes continued

> 1 Accounting principles continued

Asset impairments

Impairment tests are carried out if there is indication that the carrying amount of an asset exceeds the estimated recoverable amount. The test is performed on the lowest level of non-current assets at which independent cash flows can be identified. If the carrying amount is higher than both the fair value less cost to sell and recoverable amount (net present value of future use/ownership), the asset is written down to the highest of fair value less cost of disposal and the recoverable amount.

Previous impairment charges are reversed in later periods if the conditions causing the write-down are no longer present.

Foreign currencies

The functional currency and the presentation currency of the company is US dollars ('USD')

Assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are valued at the exchange rate on the balance sheet date. Exchange gains and losses relating to sales and purchases in foreign currencies are recognised as other financial income and other financial expenses

Interest-bearing bond loans, convertible bond loans and other debt to financial institutions

Interest-bearing bond loans, convertible bond loans and borrowings are initially recognised at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred and the conversion option is not separated. Subsequently, loans and borrowings are measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses arising on the repurchase, settlement or cancellation of liabilities are recognised either in interest income and other financial items or in interest and other finance expenses within net financial items. Financial liabilities are presented as current if the liabilities are due to be settled within 12 months after the balance sheet date, or if they are held for the purpose of being traded.

Other liabilities

Liabilities, with the exception of certain liability provisions, are recognised in the balance sheet at nominal amount.

Taxes

The tax in the income statement includes payable taxes for the period, refundable tax and changes in deferred tax. Deferred tax is calculated at relevant tax rates on the basis of the temporary differences which exist between accounting and tax values, and any carryforward losses for tax purposes at the year-end. Tax enhancing or tax reducing temporary differences, which are reversed or may be reversed in the same period, have been offset. Deferred tax and tax benefits which may be shown in the balance sheet are presented net. Net deferred tax assets are not recognised due to uncertainty about future taxable profits.

Tax reduction on Group contributions given and tax on Group contribution received, recorded as a reduction of cost price or taken directly to equity, are recorded directly against tax in the balance sheet (offset against payable taxes if the Group contribution has affected payable taxes, and offset against deferred taxes if the Group contribution has affected deferred taxes).

Deferred tax is reflected at nominal value

Cash flow statement

The cash flow statement has been prepared according to the indirect method. Cash and cash equivalents include cash, bank deposits, and other current investments which immediately and with minimal exchange risk can be converted into known cash amounts, with due date less than three months from purchase date.

Share-based payments

The Company operates a number of equity-settled, share-based compensation plans, under which the entity receives services from employees as consideration for equity instruments (options and shares) of the Company. The fair value of the employee services received in exchange for the grant of the options is recognised as an expense.



Strategic Report 1-52

Governance Report 53-71

Financial Report 72-154

Consolidated Statements	73
Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income	73
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position	74
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity	76
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows	77
Notes	78
Statutory Accounts	122
Income Statement	122
Balance Sheet	123
Cash Flow	125
Notes	126
Independent Auditor's Report	137
Statement of Compliance	140
Alternative Performance Measures	141
Supplementary oil and gas information (unaudited)	142
Appendices	143
Information about BlueNord	155

Contents for Consolidated Statements

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income	73
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position	74
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity	76
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows	77
Note 1: Summary of material accounting policies	78
Note 2: Financial risk management	84
Note 3: Critical accounting estimates and judgements	87
Note 4: Revenue	88
Note 5: Production expenses	89
Note 6: Exploration and evaluation expenses	90
Note 7: Personnel expenses	90
Note 8: Other operating expenses	91
Note 9: Intangible assets	91
Note 10: Restatement of borrowing cost	92
Note 11: Property, Plant and Equipment	95
Note 12: Impairments	96
Note 13: Financial income and expenses	97
Note 14: Tax	97
Note 15: Earnings per share	102
Note 16: Non-current receivables, trade receivables and other current assets	102
Note 17: Inventories	103
Note 18: Restricted bank deposits, cash and cash equivalents	103
Note 19: Financial Instruments	104
Note 20: Share capital	110
Note 21: Post-employment benefits	112
Note 22: Asset retirement obligations	112
Note 23: Borrowings	114
Note 24: Trade payables and other payables	118
Note 25: Guarantees	119
Note 26: Investments in jointly owned assets	120
Note 27: Contingencies and commitments	120
Note 28: Related party transactions	121
Note 29: Subsequent events	121

Notes continued

> 1 Accounting principles continued

The total amount to be expensed is determined by reference to the fair value of the options and shares granted:

Fair value:

- includes any market performance conditions; and
- excludes the impact of any service and non-market performance vesting conditions (for example, profitability, sales growth targets and remaining an employee of the entity over a specified time period).

Non-market performance and service conditions are included in assumptions about the number of options and shares that are expected to vest. The total expense is recognised over the vesting period (which is the period over which all of the specified vesting conditions are to be satisfied). At the end of each reporting period, the Group revises its estimates of the number of options and shares that are expected to vest based on the non-market vesting conditions. It recognises the impact of the revision to original estimates, if any, in the income statement, with a corresponding adjustment to equity. When the options are exercised, the Company issues new shares. The proceeds received net of any directly attributable transaction costs are credited to share capital (nominal value) and share premium. The social security contributions payable in connection with the grant of the share options and shares are considered an integral part of the grant itself, and the charge will be treated as a cash-settled transaction.

> 2 Revenue

USD million	2023	2022
Management fee subsidiaries	3.7	2.6
Total revenue	3.7	2.6

> 3 Investments in subsidiaries

Investments in subsidiaries are booked according to the cost method.

USD million	Location	Ownership/ voting right	Equity 31 December	Net loss	Book value
Subsidiaries					
Altinex AS	Oslo	100%	287.3	(3.4)	396.8
BlueNord UK Ltd	Great Britain	100%	(2.0)	(0.4)	–
BlueNord AS	Oslo	100%	0.0	(0.0)	–
Book value 31.12.23					396.8

The impairment test as of 31 December 2023 justifies the overall value of Altinex and its subsidiaries.

> 4 Restricted bank deposits

USD million	2023	2022
Restricted bank deposits pledged as security for abandonment obligation related to Nini/Cecilie ⁽¹⁾	64.3	61.1
Other restricted bank deposits ⁽²⁾	0.1	0.1
Total restricted bank deposits	64.4	61.2

(1) In connection to the asset retirement obligation of USD 64.3 million (DKK 434 million) in the Group Company BlueNord Energy Denmark.
(2) Tax Withholding Account.



Strategic Report 1-52

Governance Report 53-71

Financial Report 72-154

Consolidated Statements	73
Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income	73
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position	74
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity	76
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows	77
Notes	78
Statutory Accounts	122
Income Statement	122
Balance Sheet	123
Cash Flow	125
Notes	126
Independent Auditor's Report	137
Statement of Compliance	140
Alternative Performance Measures	141
Supplementary oil and gas information (unaudited)	142
Appendices	143
Information about BlueNord	155

Contents for Consolidated Statements

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income	73
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position	74
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity	76
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows	77
Note 1: Summary of material accounting policies	78
Note 2: Financial risk management	84
Note 3: Critical accounting estimates and judgements	87
Note 4: Revenue	88
Note 5: Production expenses	89
Note 6: Exploration and evaluation expenses	90
Note 7: Personnel expenses	90
Note 8: Other operating expenses	91
Note 9: Intangible assets	91
Note 10: Restatement of borrowing cost	92
Note 11: Property, Plant and Equipment	95
Note 12: Impairments	96
Note 13: Financial income and expenses	97
Note 14: Tax	97
Note 15: Earnings per share	102
Note 16: Non-current receivables, trade receivables and other current assets	102
Note 17: Inventories	103
Note 18: Restricted bank deposits, cash and cash equivalents	103
Note 19: Financial instruments	104
Note 20: Share capital	110
Note 21: Post-employment benefits	112
Note 22: Asset retirement obligations	112
Note 23: Borrowings	114
Note 24: Trade payables and other payables	118
Note 25: Guarantees	119
Note 26: Investments in jointly owned assets	120
Note 27: Contingencies and commitments	120
Note 28: Related party transactions	121
Note 29: Subsequent events	121

Notes continued

5 Borrowings 5.1 Summary of borrowings

USD million	2023	2022
BNOR13 Convertible Bond	–	14.2
BNOR15 Convertible Bond	228.4	209.0
BNOR14 Senior Unsecured Bond	169.1	166.9
Total non-current bonds	397.5	390.1
Total borrowings	397.5	390.1

Details on borrowings outstanding on 31 December 2023

BNOR13

In July 2019, BlueNord issued a subordinated convertible bond loan of USD 158 million with a tenor of eight years where the lender was granted a right to convert the loan into new shares in the Company at a conversion price of NOK 240 (USD 29.3) per share by way of set-off against the claim on the Company. The loan has a mandatory conversion to equity after five years and carries an interest of 8 percent p.a. on a PIK basis, with an alternative option to pay cash interest at 6 percent p.a., payable semi-annually. Should the instrument be in place beyond the five-year conversion period, the interest rate on BNOR13 will be reduced to 0.0 percent for the remaining term of the loan.

In November 2022, BlueNord had proposed for some amendments to the BNOR13 bond which includes a two-year delay in the mandatory conversion date (08 November 2023 to 31 December 2025) following the expected Tyra first gas date and an inclusion of a call option to allow the Company to redeem the BNOR13 bond with cash in December 2025. To reflect the premium of the then share price relative to the BNOR13 previous conversion price, the principal amount has been updated from approximately USD 165 million to approximately USD 227 million by way of issuance of compensation bonds. Conversion price has been reset to USD 51.4307 per share and interest rate remains unchanged.

In December 2022, the majority of the remaining convertible loan was transferred into the new convertible instrument, BNOR15 and, of the remaining USD 13.8 million outstanding on 31 December 2022, USD 14.2 million was converted into equity by 26 January 2023, including conversion of USD 0.5 million in accumulated interests. The remaining BNOR13 bond was then subject to the amendments as proposed by the Company in November 2022 and USD 48.2 thousand compensation bonds were issued on 26 January. The amendment to BNOR13 terms aligns the terms of the remaining bond with that of the BNOR15 bond. In December 2023, USD 195,723 was converted into equity and so the outstanding value of BNOR13 is USD 63 in Q4 2023. Given the insignificant amount outstanding on BNOR13, this has been assumed as nil in the reporting.

BNOR14

The Company issued a senior unsecured bond of USD 175 million in 2019, due in June 2026. The bond carries an interest of 9 percent p.a., payable semi-annually. In July 2021, BlueNord's written resolution regarding the addition of further headroom under the Leverage Ratio covenant through to the end of 2023 was resolved and approved by the Company's BNOR14 bondholders. Based on this written resolution, the maximum Leverage Ratio has been amended to 7.0x (from 5.0x) ending Q2 2023, 6.0x (from 3.0x) during Q3 2023 and 5.0x (from 3.0x) during Q4 2023. From Q1 2024 onwards, the maximum Leverage Ratio will revert to 3.0x per the original bond terms. In addition to the change in maximum permitted leverage, BlueNord's minimum bank deposits threshold has increased to USD 75 million until the end of 2023 (from USD 50 million until end Q2 2023 and USD 25 million during Q3 and Q4 2023).



Strategic Report 1-52

Governance Report 53-71

Financial Report 72-154

Consolidated Statements	73
Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income	73
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position	74
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity	76
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows	77
Notes	78
Statutory Accounts	122
Income Statement	122
Balance Sheet	123
Cash Flow	125
Notes	126
Independent Auditor's Report	137
Statement of Compliance	140
Alternative Performance Measures	141
Supplementary oil and gas information (unaudited)	142
Appendices	143
Information about BlueNord	155

Contents for Consolidated Statements

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income	73
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position	74
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity	76
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows	77
Note 1: Summary of material accounting policies	78
Note 2: Financial risk management	84
Note 3: Critical accounting estimates and judgements	87
Note 4: Revenue	88
Note 5: Production expenses	89
Note 6: Exploration and evaluation expenses	90
Note 7: Personnel expenses	90
Note 8: Other operating expenses	91
Note 9: Intangible assets	91
Note 10: Restatement of borrowing cost	92
Note 11: Property, Plant and Equipment	95
Note 12: Impairments	96
Note 13: Financial income and expenses	97
Note 14: Tax	97
Note 15: Earnings per share	102
Note 16: Non-current receivables, trade receivables and other current assets	102
Note 17: Inventories	103
Note 18: Restricted bank deposits, cash and cash equivalents	103
Note 19: Financial instruments	104
Note 20: Share capital	110
Note 21: Post-employment benefits	112
Note 22: Asset retirement obligations	112
Note 23: Borrowings	114
Note 24: Trade payables and other payables	116
Note 25: Guarantees	119
Note 26: Investments in jointly owned assets	120
Note 27: Contingencies and commitments	120
Note 28: Related party transactions	121
Note 29: Subsequent events	121

Notes continued

5 Borrowings continued BNOR15

The Company issued a convertible bond loan of USD 207.6 million in December 2022, with a five-year tenor and a conversion to equity or cash settlement after three years (31 December 2025). BNOR15 is made up of a transfer from BNOR13 of USD 151.4 million plus additional compensation bonds of USD 56.2 million. Similarly, to BNOR13, the lender was granted a right to convert the loan into new shares in the Company by way of set-off against the claim on the Company. The loan carries an interest of 8 percent p.a. on a PIK basis, with an alternative option to pay cash interest at 6 percent p.a., payable semi-annually. In Q1 2023, USD 0.1 million was converted into equity.

5.2 Covenants

Reserve-based lending facility

The reserve-based credit facility constitutes senior debt of the Company and is secured on a first priority basis against certain of the Company's subsidiaries and their assets. The reserve-based credit facility agreement contains a financial covenant that the ratio of Net Debt to EBITDAX (earnings before interest, tax, depreciation, amortisation and exploration) shall be: less than 6.0:1.0 at the end of financial years 2021 and 2022; less than 3.5:1.0 at the end of financial year 2023; and less than 3.0:1.0 at the end of financial year 2024 onwards until the expiry of the facility. Each test is carried out on the audited full-year financial statements of BlueNord ASA. BlueNord must also demonstrate minimum bank deposits on a look forward basis of USD 50 million during the relevant period, which is the latest of completion of the Tyra redevelopment project and following 12-month period. The agreement also includes special covenants which, among other, restrict the Company from taking on additional secured debt, provide parameters for minimum and maximum hedging requirements and restrict declaration of dividends or other distributions. BlueNord is in compliance with these covenants at the end of 2023.

BNOR14

In July 2021, BlueNord's written resolution regarding the addition of further headroom under the Leverage Ratio covenant through to the end of 2023 was resolved and approved by the Company's BNOR14 bondholders. Based on this written resolution, the maximum Leverage Ratio has been amended to 7.0x (from 5.0x) during the Tyra Redevelopment Period ending Q2 2023, 6.0x (from 3.0x) during Q3 2023 and 5.0x (from 3.0x) during Q4 2023. From Q1 2024 onwards, the maximum Leverage Ratio will revert to 3.0x per the original bond terms. In addition to the change in maximum permitted leverage, BlueNord's minimum bank deposits threshold has increased to USD 75 million until the end of 2023 (from USD 50 million until end Q2 2023 and USD 25 million during Q3 and Q4 2023). BlueNord is in compliance with the covenants at the end of 2023.

5.3 Payment structure

Principal		BNOR14	Total
2026		175.0	175.0
Total		175.0	175.0
Interest payments at 31/12/2023	BNOR15*	BNOR14	Total
Interest rate		9.00%	
2024		15.8	15.8
2025	—	15.8	15.8
2026	—	7.9	7.9
Total	—	39.4	39.4

* BNOR15 carries a variable interest charge of (i) 6 percent per annum in cash, payable semi-annually, or (ii) 8 percent per annum PIK cumulative interest, rolled up semi-annually, to add to BNOR15 capital on conversion at expiry of the bond. Currently, the Company has elected the PIK interest of 8 percent and is therefore forecasting no cash interest payments on BNOR15 in the above table.



Consolidated Statements	73
Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income	73
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position	74
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity	76
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows	77
Notes	78
Statutory Accounts	122
Income Statement	122
Balance Sheet	123
Cash Flow	125
Notes	126
Independent Auditor's Report	137
Statement of Compliance	140
Alternative Performance Measures	141
Supplementary oil and gas information (unaudited)	142
Appendices	143
Information about BlueNord	155

Contents for
Consolidated Statements

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income	73
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position	74
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity	76
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows	77
Note 1: Summary of material accounting policies	78
Note 2: Financial risk management	84
Note 3: Critical accounting estimates and judgements	87
Note 4: Revenue	88
Note 5: Production expenses	89
Note 6: Exploration and evaluation expenses	90
Note 7: Personnel expenses	90
Note 8: Other operating expenses	91
Note 9: Intangible assets	91
Note 10: Restatement of borrowing cost	92
Note 11: Property, Plant and Equipment	95
Note 12: Impairments	96
Note 13: Financial income and expenses	97
Note 14: Tax	97
Note 15: Earnings per share	102
Note 16: Non-current receivables, trade receivables and other current assets	102
Note 17: Inventories	103
Note 18: Restricted bank deposits, cash and cash equivalents	103
Note 19: Financial instruments	104
Note 20: Share capital	110
Note 21: Post-employment benefits	112
Note 22: Asset retirement obligations	112
Note 23: Borrowings	114
Note 24: Trade payables and other payables	118
Note 25: Guarantees	119
Note 26: Investments in jointly owned assets	120
Note 27: Contingencies and commitments	120
Note 28: Related party transactions	121
Note 29: Subsequent events	121

Notes continued

> 5 Borrowings continued

5.4 Pledged assets

Pledged assets relate to the carrying value of the pledged shares under the reserve-based lending facility entered into by the wholly owned subsidiary Altinex AS, please see note 23 in the Consolidated financial statements.

> 6 Guarantees

Overview of issued guarantees on 31 December 2023

The parent company of the Group, BlueNord ASA ('BlueNord'), has issued a Parent Company guarantee to the Danish Ministry of Climate, Energy and Building on behalf of its subsidiary BlueNord Energy Denmark A/S and BlueNord Gas Denmark A/S.

The Company has provided a parent company guarantee to the Danish Ministry of Climate, Energy and Utilities related to the Group's activities on the Danish continental shelf, including BlueNord's participation in the Tyra West Pipeline and the Lufita licence. The Company has also provided a parent company guarantee towards the lenders in relation to the Company's USD 1.1 billion reserve-based lending facility and customary obligations/guarantees under joint operating agreements. BlueNord has also provided a parent company guarantee to Shell Energy Europe Limited in relation to its subsidiary BlueNord Energy Denmark A/S's obligations under a gas offtake and transportation agreement capped at EUR 30 million.

Furthermore, the Company has provided a parent company guarantee to Total E&P Denmark A/S for its obligations under the JOA together with a guarantee from Shell. BlueNord has provided standby Letters of Credit of USD 100 million, issued under the USD 100 million sub-limit of the RBL facility for the benefit of Shell in connection with this guarantee.

In relation to BlueNord's historic operations in the UK North Sea, the Company has issued a parent company guarantee on behalf of its subsidiaries BlueNord UK Ltd and BlueNord Energy UK Limited.

On 31 December 2012, BlueNord issued a parent company guarantee on behalf of its subsidiary Noreco Norway AS. BlueNord guarantees that, if any amounts become payable by Noreco Norway AS to the Norwegian Secretary of State under the terms of the licences and the Company does not repay those amounts on first demand, BlueNord shall pay to the Norwegian Secretary of State on demand an amount equal to all such amounts. Noreco Norway AS was liquidated in 2018, however as per 31 December 2023, the guarantee has not been withdrawn.

> 7 Shareholders' equity

Changes in equity All figures in USD million	Share capital	Share premium	Treasury reserve	Other equity	Total
Equity 31 December 2022	1.7	768.4	(0.1)	(390.7)	379.2
Issue of shares	0.0	14.5	-	-	14.5
Conversion bonds	-	-	-	0.5	0.5
Share-based incentive program	-	-	0.0	5.0	5.1
Net result for the period	-	-	-	(10.4)	(10.4)
Equity 31 December 2023	1.7	782.9	(0.1)	(395.6)	388.9



Strategic Report
1-52Governance Report
53-71Financial Report
72-154

Consolidated Statements	73
Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income	73
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position	74
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity	76
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows	77
Notes	78
Statutory Accounts	122
Income Statement	122
Balance Sheet	123
Cash Flow	125
Notes	126
Independent Auditor's Report	137
Statement of Compliance	140
Alternative Performance Measures	141
Supplementary oil and gas information (unaudited)	142
Appendices	143
Information about BlueNord	155

Contents for
Consolidated Statements

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income	73
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position	74
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity	76
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows	77
Note 1: Summary of material accounting policies	78
Note 2: Financial risk management	84
Note 3: Critical accounting estimates and judgements	87
Note 4: Revenue	88
Note 5: Production expenses	89
Note 6: Exploration and evaluation expenses	90
Note 7: Personnel expenses	90
Note 8: Other operating expenses	91
Note 9: Intangible assets	91
Note 10: Restatement of borrowing cost	92
Note 11: Property, Plant and Equipment	95
Note 12: Impairments	96
Note 13: Financial income and expenses	97
Note 14: Tax	97
Note 15: Earnings per share	102
Note 16: Non-current receivables, trade receivables and other current assets	102
Note 17: Inventories	103
Note 18: Restricted bank deposits, cash and cash equivalents	103
Note 19: Financial Instruments	104
Note 20: Share capital	110
Note 21: Post-employment benefits	112
Note 22: Asset retirement obligations	112
Note 23: Borrowings	114
Note 24: Trade payables and other payables	118
Note 25: Guarantees	119
Note 26: Investments in jointly owned assets	120
Note 27: Contingencies and commitments	120
Note 28: Related party transactions	121
Note 29: Subsequent events	121

Notes continued

➤ 8 Share capital and shareholder information

	2023	2022
Ordinary shares	26,205,849	25,708,424
Treasury shares	(100,521)	(137,162)
Total shares	26,105,328	25,571,262
Par value in NOK	10	10

BlueNord owns 100,521 of its own shares. All shares have equal rights. All shares are fully paid

Changes in number of shares and share capital:

	No. of shares	Share capital*
Number of shares and share capital as of 1 January 2022	24,549,013	29.5
Issue of shares	1,159,411	1.4
Capital reduction, approved and registered		(29.3)
Share capital as of 31.12.22	25,708,424	1.7
Issue of shares	497,425	0.0
Share capital as of 31.12.23	26,205,849	1.7

	No. of shares	Treasury share reserve*
Treasury shares as of 1 January 2022	(438,161)	(0.5)
Sale of Treasury shares	300,999	0.3
Treasury shares as of 31.12.22	(137,162)	(0.1)
Sale of Treasury shares	36,641	0.0
Treasury shares as of 31.12.23	(100,521)	(0.1)

* In USD million

Changes in 2023

The Company received conversion notice from bondholders holding BNOR13 and BNOR15 bonds for a total principal amount of USD 14.6 million in 2023, which pursuant to the bond terms are convertible into 497,425 new shares in the Company. The BNOR13 conversion in January had a conversion price of USD 28.9734, the following conversions had a conversion price of USD 51.4307 according to the new bond terms. Following such conversions, the share capital is increased with NOK 268.5/USD 32.7 thousands.

The Company sold 36,641 of its own shares during the year, of which 23,641 shares was related to first award of the Long-Term Incentive program (LTI). The shares price at transfer date was 475 NOK/share. In addition, 13,000 shares were sold to cover exercise of options held by former employees at strike price 160 NOK/share.



Strategic Report
1-52

Governance Report
53-71

Financial Report
72-154

Consolidated Statements	73
Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income	73
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position	74
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity	76
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows	77
Notes	78
Statutory Accounts	122
Income Statement	122
Balance Sheet	123
Cash Flow	125
Notes	126
Independent Auditor's Report	137
Statement of Compliance	140
Alternative Performance Measures	141
Supplementary oil and gas information (unaudited)	142
Appendices	143
Information about BlueNord	155

Contents for
Consolidated Statements

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income	73
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position	74
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity	76
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows	77
Note 1: Summary of material accounting policies	78
Note 2: Financial risk management	84
Note 3: Critical accounting estimates and judgements	87
Note 4: Revenue	88
Note 5: Production expenses	89
Note 6: Exploration and evaluation expenses	90
Note 7: Personnel expenses	90
Note 8: Other operating expenses	91
Note 9: Intangible assets	91
Note 10: Restatement of borrowing cost	92
Note 11: Property, Plant and Equipment	95
Note 12: Impairments	96
Note 13: Financial income and expenses	97
Note 14: Tax	97
Note 15: Earnings per share	102
Note 16: Non-current receivables, trade receivables and other current assets	102
Note 17: Inventories	103
Note 18: Restricted bank deposits, cash and cash equivalents	103
Note 19: Financial instruments	104
Note 20: Share capital	110
Note 21: Post-employment benefits	112
Note 22: Asset retirement obligations	112
Note 23: Borrowings	114
Note 24: Trade payables and other payables	118
Note 25: Guarantees	119
Note 26: Investments in jointly owned assets	120
Note 27: Contingencies and commitments	120
Note 28: Related party transactions	121
Note 29: Subsequent events	121

Notes continued

➤ 8 Share capital and shareholder information continued
Overview of shareholders at 02 April 2024:

Shareholder*	Shareholding	Ownership share	Voting share
Euroclear Bank S.A./N.V.	6,815,172	26.0%	26.0%
Goldman Sachs International	5,096,153	19.4%	19.4%
Barclays Bank PLC	2,105,007	8.0%	8.0%
SOBER AS	1,850,000	7.1%	7.1%
J.P. Morgan Securities LLC	1,459,883	5.6%	5.6%
The Bank of New York Mellon SA/NV	949,183	3.6%	3.6%
BNP Paribas	621,520	2.4%	2.4%
CLEARSTREAM BANKING S.A.	509,620	1.9%	1.9%
Citibank, N.A.	499,653	1.9%	1.9%
State Street Bank and Trust Comp	494,195	1.9%	1.9%
Skakkejord AS	425,500	1.6%	1.6%
FINSNES INVEST AS	313,000	1.2%	1.2%
SOSYFR INVEST AS	308,070	1.2%	1.2%
HANASAND	263,150	1.0%	1.0%
ALTO HOLDING AS	238,300	0.9%	0.9%
VELDE HOLDING AS	230,000	0.9%	0.9%
Morgan Stanley & Co. Int. Plc.	210,055	0.8%	0.8%
JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., London	200,872	0.8%	0.8%
OUSDAL AS	200,000	0.8%	0.8%
SONGA CAPITAL AS	185,735	0.7%	0.7%
Total	22,975,068	87.7%	87.7%
Other owners (ownership <0.67%)	3,230,781	12.3%	12.3%
Total number of shares at 02 April 2024	26,205,849	100.0%	100.0%

* Nominee holder



Consolidated Statements	73
Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income	73
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position	74
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity	76
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows	77
Notes	78
Statutory Accounts	122
Income Statement	122
Balance Sheet	123
Cash Flow	125
Notes	126
Independent Auditor's Report	137
Statement of Compliance	140
Alternative Performance Measures	141
Supplementary oil and gas information (unaudited)	142
Appendices	143
Information about BlueNord	155

Contents for Consolidated Statements

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income	73
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position	74
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity	76
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows	77
Note 1: Summary of material accounting policies	78
Note 2: Financial risk management	84
Note 3: Critical accounting estimates and judgements	87
Note 4: Revenue	88
Note 5: Production expenses	89
Note 6: Exploration and evaluation expenses	90
Note 7: Personnel expenses	90
Note 8: Other operating expenses	91
Note 9: Intangible assets	91
Note 10: Restatement of borrowing cost	92
Note 11: Property, Plant and Equipment	95
Note 12: Impairments	96
Note 13: Financial income and expenses	97
Note 14: Tax	97
Note 15: Earnings per share	102
Note 16: Non-current receivables, trade receivables and other current assets	102
Note 17: Inventories	103
Note 18: Restricted bank deposits, cash and cash equivalents	103
Note 19: Financial instruments	104
Note 20: Share capital	110
Note 21: Post-employment benefits	112
Note 22: Asset retirement obligations	112
Note 23: Borrowings	114
Note 24: Trade payables and other payables	118
Note 25: Guarantees	119
Note 26: Investments in jointly owned assets	120
Note 27: Contingencies and commitments	120
Note 28: Related party transactions	121
Note 29: Subsequent events	121

Notes continued

> 9 Payroll expenses and remuneration

USD million	2023	2022
Salaries (incl. Directors' fees)	(2.6)	(3.1)
Social security tax	(0.9)	(0.5)
Pension costs ⁽¹⁾	(0.1)	(0.1)
Costs relating to share-based payments	(1.9)	(0.5)
Other personnel expenses	(0.2)	(0.2)
Total personnel expenses	(5.8)	(4.4)
Average number of employees	8.0	7.6

(1) Norwegian companies are obliged to have an occupational pension in accordance with the Norwegian Act related to mandatory occupational pension. BlueNord ASA meets the Norwegian requirements for mandatory occupational pension (obligatorisk tjenestepensjon).

For further information on remuneration to key management personnel and Board of Directors, please see note 7 in the Consolidated financial statements.

> 10 Write-down and reversal of financial assets

USD million	2023	2022
Net impairment loans to subsidiaries	(0.5)	(2.7)
Net reversal of prior years' impairments on loans to subsidiaries	0.5	-
Net impairment of financial assets	(0.0)	(2.7)

Write-down of loans to subsidiaries in 2023 consists of impairment of loans in BlueNord UK Ltd. The reversal of previous years' impairment is related to BlueNord Energy UK Ltd. The intercompany loans to the UK investment are impaired to zero.

Write-down of loans to subsidiaries in 2022 consists of impairment of loans to BlueNord UK Ltd. and BlueNord Energy Ltd. The intercompany receivables to the UK investment are impaired to zero.

> 11 Tax

Reconciliation of nominal to actual tax rate:

USD million	2023	2022
Result before tax	(10.4)	(82.5)
Corporation income tax of income (loss) before tax - 22%	(2.3)	(18.2)
Calculated tax expense	(2.3)	(18.2)
Permanent differences	1.0	12.5
Changes in deferred tax assets - not recognised	1.3	3.7
Prior year adjustments	-	2.0
Income tax expense	-	-



Strategic Report 1-52

Governance Report 53-71

Financial Report 72-154

Consolidated Statements	73
Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income	73
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position	74
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity	76
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows	77
Notes	78
Statutory Accounts	122
Income Statement	122
Balance Sheet	123
Cash Flow	125
Notes	126
Independent Auditor's Report	137
Statement of Compliance	140
Alternative Performance Measures	141
Supplementary oil and gas information (unaudited)	142
Appendices	143
Information about BlueNord	155

Contents for Consolidated Statements

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income	73
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position	74
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity	76
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows	77
Note 1: Summary of material accounting policies	78
Note 2: Financial risk management	84
Note 3: Critical accounting estimates and judgements	87
Note 4: Revenue	88
Note 5: Production expenses	89
Note 6: Exploration and evaluation expenses	90
Note 7: Personnel expenses	90
Note 8: Other operating expenses	91
Note 9: Intangible assets	91
Note 10: Re-statement of borrowing cost	92
Note 11: Property, Plant and Equipment	95
Note 12: Impairments	96
Note 13: Financial income and expenses	97
Note 14: Tax	97
Note 15: Earnings per share	102
Note 16: Non-current receivables, trade receivables and other current assets	102
Note 17: Inventories	103
Note 18: Restricted bank deposits, cash and cash equivalents	103
Note 19: Financial instruments	104
Note 20: Share capital	110
Note 21: Post-employment benefits	112
Note 22: Asset retirement obligations	112
Note 23: Borrowings	114
Note 24: Trade payables and other payables	118
Note 25: Guarantees	119
Note 26: Investments in jointly owned assets	120
Note 27: Contingencies and commitments	120
Note 28: Related party transactions	121
Note 29: Subsequent events	121

Notes continued

> 11 Tax continued Deferred tax liability and deferred tax assets:

USD million	2023	2022
Net operating loss deductible	98.1	98.8
Interest limitation carried forward	34.7	35.8
Fixed assets	0.0	0.0
Current assets	(24.2)	(21.8)
Liabilities	34.5	18.1
Tax base deferred tax liability/deferred tax asset	143.1	130.9
Net deferred tax liability/(deferred tax asset) (22%)	(31.5)	(28.8)
Unrecognised deferred tax asset	31.5	28.8

> 12 Other operating expenses and audit fees

USD million	2023	2022
Lease expenses	(0.1)	(0.2)
IT expenses	(0.7)	(0.2)
Travel expenses	(0.2)	(0.2)
General and administrative costs	(0.2)	(0.1)
Consultant fees	(1.8)	(2.9)
Other operating expenses	(0.5)	(0.5)
Total other operating expenses	(3.5)	(4.1)

Expensed audit fee:

USD 1000, excl. VAT	2023	2022
Auditor's fees	(232.7)	(313.0)
Other services	(86.1)	(65.4)
Total audit fees	(318.8)	(378.4)



Strategic Report
1-52
Governance Report
53-71
Financial Report
72-154

Consolidated Statements	73
Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income	73
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position	74
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity	76
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows	77
Notes	78
Statutory Accounts	122
Income Statement	122
Balance Sheet	123
Cash Flow	125
Notes	126
Independent Auditor's Report	137
Statement of Compliance	140
Alternative Performance Measures	141
Supplementary oil and gas information (unaudited)	142
Appendices	143
Information about BlueNord	155

Contents for
Consolidated Statements

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income	73
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position	74
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity	76
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows	77
Note 1: Summary of material accounting policies	78
Note 2: Financial risk management	84
Note 3: Critical accounting estimates and judgements	87
Note 4: Revenue	88
Note 5: Production expenses	89
Note 6: Exploration and evaluation expenses	90
Note 7: Personnel expenses	90
Note 8: Other operating expenses	91
Note 9: Intangible assets	91
Note 10: Restatement of borrowing cost	92
Note 11: Property, Plant and Equipment	95
Note 12: Impairments	96
Note 13: Financial income and expenses	97
Note 14: Tax	97
Note 15: Earnings per share	102
Note 16: Non-current receivables, trade receivables and other current assets	102
Note 17: Inventories	103
Note 18: Restricted bank deposits, cash and cash equivalents	103
Note 19: Financial instruments	104
Note 20: Share capital	110
Note 21: Post-employment benefits	112
Note 22: Asset retirement obligations	112
Note 23: Borrowings	114
Note 24: Trade payables and other payables	118
Note 25: Guarantees	119
Note 26: Investments in jointly owned assets	120
Note 27: Contingencies and commitments	120
Note 28: Related party transactions	121
Note 29: Subsequent events	121

Notes continued
> 13 Related party transactions

Transactions with related party
USD million

	2023	2022
a) Allocation of cost to Group companies, Management fee	3.7	2.6
b) Allocation of cost to Group companies, IT expenses	0.7	0.5
c) Purchases of services	-	-
d) Sale of assets	-	-

Interest income and interest expenses to Group companies are presented separately in the income statement.

Services are charged between Group companies at an hourly rate which corresponds to similar rates between independent parties. Allocation of IT and management fee to Group companies amounts to USD 4.4 million for 2023.

Balances with Group companies

Carrying value of balances with Group companies are stated on the face of the balance sheet and are all related to 100 percent controlled subsidiaries.

BlueNord did not have any other transactions with any other related parties during 2023. Please see the Executive Remuneration Report 2023 for Director's fee paid to shareholders and remuneration to management.



Strategic Report
1-52Governance Report
53-71Financial Report
72-154

Consolidated Statements	73
Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income	73
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position	74
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity	78
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows	77
Notes	78
Statutory Accounts	122
Income Statement	122
Balance Sheet	123
Cash Flow	125
Notes	126
Independent Auditor's Report	137
Statement of Compliance	140
Alternative Performance Measures	141
Supplementary oil and gas information (unaudited)	142
Appendices	143
Information about BlueNord	156

Independent Auditor's Report
Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

To the General Meeting of BlueNord ASA

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of BlueNord ASA, which comprise:

- the financial statements of the parent company BlueNord ASA (the Company), which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 December 2023, the income statement and cash flow statement for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies, and
- the consolidated financial statements of BlueNord ASA and its subsidiaries (the Group), which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2023, the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in equity and consolidated 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,
- the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2023, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the Norwegian Accounting Act and accounting standards and practices generally accepted in Norway, and
- the consolidated financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Group as at 31 December 2023, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as adopted by the EU.

Our opinion is consistent with our additional report to the Audit Committee.

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 and the Group 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.

To the best of our knowledge and belief, no prohibited non-audit services referred to in the Audit Regulation (537/2014) Article 5.1 have been provided.

We have been the auditor of the Company for 16 years from the election by the general meeting of the shareholders on 25 April 2008 for the accounting year 2008.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Impairment trigger assessment

Refer to note 3.2, critical accounting estimates and assumptions (section d), note 9 Intangible assets, note 11 Property, plant and equipment and note 12 Impairments.

The key audit matter	How the matter was addressed in our audit
As at 31 December 2023, the Group has Property, plant and equipment of USD 2,427.9 million and intangible assets of USD 151.6 million. The Group did not recognise any impairment charge in 2023.	For the cash-generating unit we critically assessed and challenged the assumptions used in managements impairment trigger assessment, including: - comparison of the Group equity against market capitalisation including an assessment as to how much of the headroom should be contributed to the cash-generating unit - Assessed whether the capitalisation of interest for the current and previous years should be considered an impairment trigger We also evaluated the adequacy and appropriateness of the disclosures in the financial statements.
The recoverable amounts of producing assets and assets under construction are sensitive to changes in assumptions, in particular oil and gas prices, potential cost overruns, discount rate and oil and gas reserves. Any negative developments in these assumptions and forecasts may be an impairment trigger.	
Significant auditor judgment is required when evaluating managements impairment trigger assessment.	



Consolidated Statements	73
Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income	73
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position	74
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity	76
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows	77
Notes	78
Statutory Accounts	122
Income Statement	122
Balance Sheet	123
Cash Flow	125
Notes	126
Independent Auditor's Report	137
Statement of Compliance	140
Alternative Performance Measures	141
Supplementary oil and gas information (unaudited)	142
Appendices	143
Information about BlueNord	155

Independent Auditor's Report continued Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Assets retirement obligations

Refer to note 3.2 Critical accounting estimates (section c) and assumptions and note 22 Assets retirement obligations.

The key audit matter	How the matter was addressed in our audit
As at 31 December 2023, the Group has non-current Assets retirement obligations of USD 1,033.7 million and current Asset retirement obligations of USD 15.4 million.	Our audit procedures in this area included: - Assessing management's process to determine the present value of the estimated future decommissioning and removal expenditures required by local conditions and requirements. - We critically assessed and challenged the link between the economic cut-off date for fields for consistency to the reserves estimate, for which a third party assessment has been obtained. - We assessed and challenged management's expected future costs estimates by comparing these to reports from the operator company and evaluating the historical accuracy of the cost estimates. - Assessing the discount and inflation rate applied with reference to industry practice along with market and Company data. - We assessed the mathematical and methodological integrity of management's valuation model.
The determination of the asset retirement obligations ("ARO") involves judgement related to the estimation of future costs, the discount rate applied, the economic cut-off date for fields and the related timing of the expected costs.	
Significant auditor judgment is required when evaluating the asset retirement obligations and to determine whether there is sufficient evidence available to support the estimates and judgments made.	We also evaluated the adequacy and appropriateness of the disclosures in the financial statements.

Other Information

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

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the Board of Directors' report and the other information accompanying the financial statements. The purpose is to consider if there is material inconsistency between the Board of Directors' report and the other information accompanying the financial statements and the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or whether the Board of Directors' report and the other information accompanying the financial

statements otherwise appears to be materially misstated. We are required to report if there is a material misstatement in the Board of Directors' report or the other information accompanying the financial statements. We have nothing to report in this regard.

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

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

Our opinion on the Board of Directors' report applies correspondingly to the statements on Corporate Governance and Corporate Social Responsibility.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements of the Company that give a true and fair view in accordance with the Norwegian Accounting Act and accounting standards and practices generally accepted in Norway, and for the preparation of the consolidated financial statements of the Group that give a true and fair view in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as adopted by the EU. Management is responsible 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 and the Group's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern. The financial statements of the Company use the going concern basis of accounting insofar as it is not likely that the enterprise will cease operations. The consolidated financial statements of the Group use the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Group 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.



Strategic Report
1-52Governance Report
53-71Financial Report
72-154

Consolidated Statements	73
Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income	73
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position	74
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity	76
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows	77
Notes	78
Statutory Accounts	122
Income Statement	122
Balance Sheet	123
Cash Flow	125
Notes	126
Independent Auditor's Report	137
Statement of Compliance	140
Alternative Performance Measures	141
Supplementary oil and gas information (unaudited)	142
Appendices	143
Information about BlueNord	155

Independent Auditor's Report continued
Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

- 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 and the Group'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 and the Group'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 and the Group 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.
- obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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.

We also provide the Audit Committee with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with the Board of Directors, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

Report on Compliance with Requirement on European Single Electronic Format (ESEF) Opinion

As part of the audit of the financial statements of BlueNord ASA, we have performed an assurance engagement to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements included in the annual report, with the file name bluenordasa-2023-12-31-en, have been prepared, in all material respects, in compliance with the requirements of the Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/815 on the European Single Electronic Format (ESEF Regulation) and regulation pursuant to Section 5-5 of the Norwegian Securities Trading Act, which includes requirements related to the preparation of the annual report in XHTML format, and iXBRL tagging of the consolidated financial statements.

In our opinion, the financial statements, included in the annual report, have been prepared, in all material respects, in compliance with the ESEF regulation.

Management's Responsibilities

Management is responsible for the preparation of the annual report in compliance with the ESEF regulation. This responsibility comprises an adequate process and such internal control as management determines is necessary.

Auditor's Responsibilities

Our responsibility, based on audit evidence obtained, is to express an opinion on whether, in all material respects, the financial statements included in the annual report have been prepared in compliance with ESEF. We conduct our work in compliance with the International Standard for Assurance Engagements (ISAE) 3000 – "Assurance engagements other than audits or reviews of historical financial information". The standard requires us to plan and perform procedures to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements included in the annual report have been prepared in compliance with the ESEF Regulation.

As part of our work, we have performed procedures to obtain an understanding of the Company's processes for preparing the financial statements in compliance with the ESEF Regulation. We examine whether the financial statements are presented in XHTML-format. We evaluate the completeness and accuracy of the iXBRL tagging of the consolidated financial statements and assess management's use of judgement. Our procedures include reconciliation of the iXBRL tagged data with the audited financial statements in human-readable format. We believe that the evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Oslo,
11 April 2024
KPMG AS

Mona Irene Larsen
State Authorised Public Accountant
(This document is signed electronically)





In this report

Strategic Report
1- 52Governance Report
53- 71Financial Report
72-154

Consolidated Statements	73
Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income	73
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position	74
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity	76
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows	77
Notes	78
Statutory Accounts	122
Income Statement	122
Balance Sheet	123
Cash Flow	125
Notes	128
Independent Auditor's Report	137
Statement of Compliance	140
Alternative Performance Measures	141
Supplementary oil and gas information (unaudited)	142
Appendices	143
Information about BlueNord	155

Statement of Compliance

> Board and management confirmation

Today, the Board of Directors and the Chief Executive Officer reviewed and approved the Board of Directors' Report and the BlueNord ASA consolidated and separate annual financial statements as of 31 December 2023.

To the best of our knowledge, we confirm that:

- the BlueNord ASA consolidated annual financial statements for 2023 have been prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as adopted by the EU, and additional Norwegian disclosure requirements in the Norwegian Accounting Act;
- the financial statements for BlueNord ASA have been prepared in accordance with the Norwegian Accounting Act and Norwegian Accounting Standards;
- that the Board of Directors' Report for the Group and the parent company is in accordance with the requirements in the Norwegian Accounting Act and Norwegian Accounting Standard no 16;
- that the information presented in the financial statements gives a true and fair view of the Company's and the Group's assets, liabilities, financial position and results for the period viewed in their entirety; and
- that the Board of Directors' Report gives a true and fair view of the development, performance, financial position, principle risks and uncertainties of the Company and the Group.

Oslo
11 April 2024

Riulf Rustad
Executive Chair

Tone Kristin Omsted
Board member

Marianne Lie
Board member

Colette Cohen
Board member

Robert J. McGuire
Board member

Jan Lernout
Board member

Peter Coleman
Board member

Euan Shirlaw
Chief Executive Officer



In this report

Strategic Report
1- 52Governance Report
53- 71Financial Report
72-154

Consolidated Statements	73
Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income	73
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position	74
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity	76
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows	77
Notes	78
Statutory Accounts	122
Income Statement	122
Balance Sheet	123
Cash Flow	125
Notes	126
Independent Auditor's Report	137
Statement of Compliance	140
Alternative Performance Measures	141
Supplementary oil and gas information (unaudited)	142
Appendices	143
Information about BlueNord	155

Alternative Performance Measures

BlueNord chooses to disclose Alternative Performance Measures as part of its financial reporting as a supplement to the financial statements prepared in accordance with the IFRS. This information is provided as useful supplemental information to investors, security analysts and other stakeholders to provide an enhanced insight into the financial development of BlueNord's business operations and to improve comparability between periods.

EBITDA Earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation, depletion, amortisation and impairments. EBITDA assists in comparing performance on a consistent basis without regard to depreciation and amortisation, which can vary significantly depending on accounting methods or non-operating factors and provides a more complete and comprehensive analysis of our operating performance relative to other companies.

Adj. EBITDA is EBITDA adjusted for the cost based on fair value of the share-options programme and Non-payment insurance as these costs are related to the DUC acquisition and not directly related to the operational result for the year.

USD million	2023	2022
EBITDA	421.4	611.2
Non-payment insurance	6.4	4.7
Share-option programme ⁽¹⁾	0.0	0.1
Adj. EBITDA	427.8	616.0

(1) Corrected prior year to only include the share option programme awarded after the DUC acquisition, hence the LTI Programme is not adjusted for

Cash flow from operations is defined as Net cash flow from operating activities excluding tax payments.

USD million	2023	2022
Cash flow from operating activities	479.7	572.9
Tax received/(paid)	(229.8)	(11.6)
Net cash flow from operating activities	249.9	561.3

Interest-bearing debt defined as the book value of the current and non-current interest-bearing debt

USD million	31.12.2023	31.12.2022
Convertible bond loans	(201.7)	(188.7)
Senior Unsecured bond loan	(169.1)	(166.9)
Reserve-based lending facility	(820.8)	(764.0)
Other interest-bearing debt	-	(25.0)
Interest-bearing debt	(1,191.6)	(1,144.6)

Net interest-bearing debt is defined by BlueNord as cash and cash equivalents reduced by current and non-current interest-bearing debt. The RBL facility and bond loans are included in the calculation with the total amount outstanding and not the amortised cost including transaction cost

USD million	31.12.2023	31.12.2022
Cash and cash equivalents	166.7	268.4
Convertible bond loan	(228.4)	(221.5)
Senior Unsecured bond loan	(175.0)	(175.0)
Reserve-based lending facility	(850.0)	(800.0)
Other interest-bearing debt	-	(25.0)
Net interest-bearing debt	(1,086.7)	(953.1)

In this report

Strategic Report 1-52

Governance Report 53-71

Financial Report 72-154

Consolidated Statements	73
Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income	73
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position	74
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity	76
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows	77
Notes	78
Statutory Accounts	122
Income Statement	122
Balance Sheet	123
Cash Flow	125
Notes	126
Independent Auditor's Report	137
Statement of Compliance	140
Alternative Performance Measures	141
Supplementary oil and gas information (unaudited)	142
Appendices	143
Information about BlueNord	155

Supplementary oil and gas information (unaudited)

In March 2024, the Group reported oil and gas 2P reserves and near-term 2C resources, the report is reported separately from the Annual Report 2023. The Reserves Evaluator ERC Equipose Ltd ('ERCE') has carried out an independent evaluation of the hydrocarbon Reserves and certain Contingent Resources held by BlueNord Energy Denmark A/S in the DUC Sole Concession area, offshore Denmark. ERCE has carried out this work in accordance with the June 2018 SPE/WPC/AAPG/ SPE/SEG/SPWLA/EAGE Petroleum Resources Management System (PRMS) as the standard for classification and reporting.

In line with the Annual Statement of Reserves and Resources, the reported reserves include remaining volumes expected to be recovered based on reasonable assumptions about future technical, economic, fiscal, and financial conditions based on year end 2023 data. The calculations of recoverable volumes are associated with significant uncertainties. The 2P estimate represents a best estimate of reserves.

The reported contingent resources (near-term 2C) are potentially recoverable volumes from known accumulations for which development plans are being matured or further evaluation is under way with a view to development in the near term. This does not include the full portfolio of BlueNord's 2C resources.

The 2P reserves and near-term 2C resources for the DUC portfolio are shown below using the figures from the Annual Statement of Reserves and Resources issued in March 2024 as basis.

Total reserves as of 31.12.2023

Field	Hub	Status	Liquids (mmbbl)	Gas (mmbbl)	Oil Eq. (mmbbl)	Interest %	Oil Eq. (mmbbl)
Dan	Dan	On Production	60.4	4.5	64.9	36.8%	23.9
Kraka	Dan	On Production	6.9	0.1	7.1	36.8%	2.6
Gorm	Gorm	On Production	14.4	-	14.4	36.8%	5.3
Skjold	Gorm	On Production	22.4	1.2	23.7	36.8%	8.7
Rolf	Gorm	On Production	2.4	-	2.4	36.8%	0.9
Halfdan (incl. Halfdan North East)	Halfdan	On Production	77.6	24.9	102.6	36.8%	37.7
Tyra	Tyra	Under Development	31.6	83.2	114.8	36.8%	42.2
Valdemar	Tyra	Under Development	38.4	21.3	59.7	36.8%	22.0
Roar	Tyra	Under Development	7.0	16.1	23.1	36.8%	8.5
Harald	Tyra	Under Development	1.0	5.5	6.7	36.8%	2.5
Lulita	Tyra	Under Development	1.1	0.6	1.6	28.4%	0.4
Halfdan HCA Gas Lift Project	Halfdan	Approved for Development	0.6	7.4	8.0	36.8%	2.9
Halfdan Ekofisk Infill	Halfdan	Justified for Development	5.7	5.1	10.8	36.8%	4.0
Valdemar Bo South	Tyra	Justified for Development	17.2	7.7	24.9	36.8%	9.2
Adda (Phase 1)	Tyra	Justified for Development	17.2	23.0	40.2	36.8%	14.8
Total 2P reserves			304.0	200.6	504.6		185.6
Field							
Halfdan Tor NE Infill #2			1.4	1.0	2.4	36.8%	0.9
Adda (Phase 2)			3.4	10.5	14.0	36.8%	5.1
Svend			311.4	1.7	13.1	36.8%	4.8
Halfdan North			38.4	5.9	44.3	36.8%	16.3
Total 2C resources			54.7	19.0	73.7		27.1
Total 2P reserves and near-term 2C Resources			358.7	219.7	578.3		212.7





Financial Report

Appendix 1. Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD)

BlueNord's TCFD reporting is fully compliant with the requirements shown below.

There is a growing demand for decision-useful, climate-related information, and creditors and investors are increasingly demanding access to risk information that is consistent, comparable, and clear.

The Financial Stability Board created the TCFD to improve and increase reporting of climate-related financial information. Additionally, TCFD encourages the standardised reporting structure for financially material climate-related risks and opportunities to give investors, lenders, and insurers enhanced comparability when assessing and pricing pertinent companies.

The TCFD framework is made up of 11 recommended disclosures divided into four pillars that represent core elements of how organisations operate. The four pillars are: governance, strategy, risk management, and metrics and targets. Moreover, the framework separates into three main categories: risks related to the physical impacts of climate change, risks related to the transition to a lower-carbon economy, and climate-related opportunities. TCFD has also incorporated financial impact as an integral part of its disclosure recommendations.

In line with the TCFD recommendations, a report in accordance with TCFD is as of 2022 an integrated part of BlueNord's annual financial reporting, and the report is reviewed annually by the Audit Committee, ESG Committee and the Board.

Core elements of recommended Climate-related Financial Disclosures

Governance

The organisation's governance around climate-related risks and opportunities.

Strategy

The actual and potential impacts of climate-related risks and opportunities on the organisation's business, strategy, and financial planning.

Risk management

The processes used by the organisation to identify, assess and manage climate-related risks.

Metrics and targets

The metrics and targets used to assess and manage relevant climate-related risks and opportunities.

Governance	Recommended Disclosures		
Disclose the organisation's governance around climate-related risks and opportunities.	a) Describe the Board's oversight of climate-related risks and opportunities.	b) Describe management's role in assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities.	
Strategy	Recommended Disclosures		
Disclose the actual and potential impacts of climate-related risks and opportunities on the organisation's business, strategy, and financial planning where such information is material.	a) Describe the climate-related risks and opportunities the organisation has identified over the short, medium, and long term.	b) Describe the impact of climate-related risks and opportunities on the organisation's business, strategy, and financial planning.	c) Describe the resilience of the organisation's strategy, taking into consideration different climate-related scenarios, including a 2°C or lower scenario.
Risk management	Recommended Disclosures		
Disclose how the organisation identifies, assesses, and manages climate-related risks.	a) Describe the organisation's processes for identifying and assessing climate-related risks.	b) Describe the organisation's processes for managing climate-related risks.	c) Describe how processes for identifying, assessing, and managing climate-related risks are integrated into the organisation's overall risk management.
Metrics and targets	Recommended Disclosures		
Disclose the metrics and targets used to assess and manage relevant climate-related risks and opportunities where such information is material.	a) Disclose the metrics used by the organisation to assess climate-related risks and opportunities in line with its strategy and risk management process.	b) Disclose scope 1, scope 2, and, if appropriate, scope 3 GHG emissions, and the related risks.	c) Describe the targets used by the organisation to manage climate-related risks and opportunities and performance against targets.

Consolidated Statements	73
Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income	73
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position	74
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity	76
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows	77
Notes	78
Statutory Accounts	122
Income Statement	122
Balance Sheet	123
Cash Flow	125
Notes	126
Independent Auditor's Report	137
Statement of Compliance	140
Alternative Performance Measures	141
Supplementary oil and gas information (unaudited)	142
Appendices	149
Information about BlueNord	155



In this report

Strategic Report
1- 52Governance Report
53- 71Financial Report
72-154

Consolidated Statements	73
Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income	73
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position	74
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity	76
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows	77
Notes	78
Statutory Accounts	122
Income Statement	122
Balance Sheet	123
Cash Flow	125
Notes	126
Independent Auditor's Report	137
Statement of Compliance	140
Alternative Performance Measures	141
Supplementary oil and gas information (unaudited)	142
Appendices	143
Information about BlueNord	155

Appendix 1. Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures ('TCFD') continued

1. Governance

a. Board-level oversight

The Board fully supports the recommendations of the TCFD. The Board Chair has overall responsibility for the management of climate-related issues at BlueNord, and the Board is responsible for ensuring that climate-related targets are defined and addressed as part of Company strategy.

The Board receives regular updates from management, and will ensure that our risk management and internal control systems are adequate in relation to the regulations governing the business.

The Board reviews the Group's main risk areas and internal control systems annually. This includes the Group's values, Code of Conduct and corporate responsibility policy. The Board reports annually on climate impacts and any risks that the Company faces.

b. Management-level oversight

Executive management is responsible for identifying risks and opportunities, and for implementing effective processes and mitigation efforts. This includes climate-related issues, risks and opportunities within the managers' respective areas of responsibility.

The Chief Corporate Affairs Officer has responsibility for ESG strategy, and reports directly to the CEO. In 2020, an ESG Committee was established to support BlueNord's commitment to ESG and to evolve our contribution to the energy transition.

Climate risks are also assessed as part of BlueNord's risk management process. For more information on BlueNord's risk management processes, including the assessment of climate-related risks, see the relevant sections of this report.

See Governance Framework on page 53.

2. Strategy

a. and b. Identified climate-related risks and opportunities

In line with the recommendations laid out in the TCFD framework, BlueNord has conducted a process to assess how, and to what extent, the Company is exposed to climate risk. Management representatives for Finance and Corporate Affairs participated in a workshop to identify significant physical risk, transition risk, and opportunities created by climate change.

In the workshop, risks and opportunities were assessed in a strategic and financial context, against three different time horizons and four different climate scenarios. This assessment was reviewed again in January 2024.

The following time horizons were used:

- Short term – 2023–25.
- Medium term – 2025–30.
- Long term – 2030–50.

These four International Energy Agency (IEA) climate scenarios were used:

- Net Zero Emissions by 2050 scenario (NZE)
- Stated Policies scenario (STEPS).
- Sustainable Development scenario (SDS).
- Announced Pledges scenario (APS)

For BlueNord it is important to identify the most significant climate-related risks and opportunities we face, as this can help us to make informed decisions about how to mitigate, or take advantage of, these factors.

To identify the most critical risk factors, the management representatives assessed factors that could potentially impact the operations negatively and the probability of occurrence.

To identify the opportunities with the highest potential, the management representatives assessed how the factors could potentially impact the Company positively, and the degree of difficulty posed by taking advantage of any opportunity.

Risk factor defined as most critical:

1. High/increased CO₂ tax.

Opportunities defined with greatest potential:

1. Resource efficiency.
2. Evolution of financial markets.
3. Relatively flexible BlueNord investments.
4. Sector already strictly regulated and well-prepared for harsh weather conditions.



Appendix 1. Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures ('TCFD') continued

Acute physical risk

Through our acute physical risk identification process, we identified extreme weather due to increased frequency and intensity of strong wind, storms, and hurricanes as most significant to BlueNord. Such events may impact BlueNord's direct operations, or cause disruptions in the supply chain. Any events delaying production have a financial implication.

Identified risk	Description of risk	Potential impacts	Potential financial impacts	The climate scenario in which the risk is most relevant	Time horizon	Mitigation strategy
Increased frequency and intensity of strong wind, storms, and hurricanes	Climate change and temperature increases may lead to more extreme weather. The wind speed is expected to increase, and the air will contain more moisture. This will lead to increased occurrence of strong winds, storms, and hurricanes in the future.	- Inability to have people safely Offshore - Inability to transport people and equipment, as this is done by helicopter and supply ships - Weakened production capacities due to shortage of supplies, employees and possible damage to the equipment	Reduced revenue and increased costs associated with asset repair and additional labour. Potential impact on production	BlueNord sees the greatest consequences in STEPS, but the negative effects may be more relevant for the supply chain at an earlier stage	Long term	BlueNord is constantly working to strengthen our work on human rights and decent working conditions, by reviewing and revising our Corporate Social Responsibility Guidelines. This helps us establish governance documents, routines and instructions related to due diligence processes and our supply chain to ensure that we apply to the highest standards of professional and ethical standards in the conduct of our business affairs. In addition, TotalEnergies has in 2023 provided a letter of comfort related to their compliance program, with this the main part of the companies supply chain has been assessed

Chronic physical risk

Chronic physical risks refer to longer-term shifts in climate patterns, such as sustained higher temperatures that may cause sea level rise or chronic heat waves.

Identified risk	Description of risk	Potential impacts	Potential financial impacts	The climate scenario in which the risk is most relevant	Time horizon	Mitigation strategy
Rising sea levels	Sea levels may rise due to expanding ocean volumes from temperature increases and from melting glaciers and ice sheets	High waves which hit the infrastructure on the platform causing damage	Increased cost due to adaption of platforms in order to handle rising sea level.	Most relevant in STEPS	Long term	The platforms have already been reconstructed or assessed to meet the risk of sinking seabeds. This has prepared them more for extreme weather events and rising sea levels

Transition risk – Policy and Legal

Transitioning to a lower-carbon economy may entail extensive policy and legal changes to address mitigation and adaptation requirements related to climate change. We have identified the following policy actions and climate-related litigation claims as the most significant for BlueNord.

Identified risk	Description of risk	Potential impacts	Potential financial impacts	The climate scenario in which the risk is most relevant	Time horizon	Mitigation strategy
Uncertainty related to the EU Taxonomy and how this will impact BlueNord	Increasing need to demonstrate that economic activities are environmentally sustainable	More difficult and more expensive to raise support from a capital market perspective and debts perspective	- Limited access to capital - Increased cost of capital	Most relevant in NZE/SDS	Medium and long term	Focus on having a close dialogue with investors Transparency is crucial when it comes to climate risk. BlueNord focuses on being as transparent as possible towards investors and other stakeholders.

Consolidated Statements	73
Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income	73
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position	74
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity	76
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows	77
Notes	78
Statutory Accounts	123
Income Statement	122
Balance Sheet	123
Cash Flow	125
Notes	126
Independent Auditor's Report	137
Statement of Compliance	140
Alternative Performance Measures	141
Supplementary oil and gas information (unaudited)	142
Appendices	143
Information about BlueNord	155



Appendix 1. Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures ('TCFD') continued

Transition risk – Policy and Legal continued

Transitioning to a lower-carbon economy may entail extensive policy and legal changes to address mitigation and adaptation requirements related to climate change. We have identified the following policy actions and climate-related litigation claims as the most significant for BlueNord.

Increased carbon pricing and taxes	Carbon tax is an instrument for cost-effective cuts in GHG emissions. Other extraordinary taxes or measures to affect the operations of high-emission sectors could also be put in place as solidarity measures.	Low emissions and being part of the energy transition will play a bigger part in the licence to operate	Increase cost of the business and shorten life of assets, and increase likelihood of stranded assets	Most relevant in NZE/SDS	Short, medium and long term	Reducing emissions as much as possible on current and future operations
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Transition risk – Technology

Technological improvements or innovations that support the transition to a lower-carbon, energy-efficient economic system can have a significant impact on organisations.

Identified risk	Description of risk	Potential impacts	Potential financial impacts	The climate scenario in which the risk is most relevant	Time horizon	Mitigation strategy
Transition to lower emission technology	Gas has a role and opportunity in the transition. In the long run, the need for oil and gas will change/decrease. Technology also represents an opportunity in identifying, addressing, and reducing risks.	- Changes in demand due to: - Declining cost on renewables, - Electrification of industries and transportation, - Advanced technology, which makes it possible to monitor and detect possible spills and reduce impact, and consequently, identify and reduce emissions	- Decrease in revenue, due to reduced oil and gas demand - Technology for monitoring will provide more precise measures, ability to respond immediately and potentially reduce financial impact	Most relevant in NZE	Medium and long term	CCS projects, both onshore and offshore to support hard to abate emissions.

Transition risk – Market

While the ways in which markets could be affected by climate change are varied and complex, one of the major ways is through shifts in supply and demand for certain commodities, products, and services as climate-related risks and opportunities are increasingly taken into account.

Identified risk	Description of risk	Potential impacts	Potential financial impacts	The climate scenario in which the risk is most relevant	Time horizon	Mitigation strategy
Changes in gas demand	The transition to a zero-emissions society is expected to decrease the demand for gas in the long run. The speed of transition is uncertain. The current geopolitical situation has increased the focus on energy security where gas plays a part, but also where the transition to renewables has increased in pace	Declining demand based on new technology. For instance, electric vehicles, heat pumps, an increasingly circular economy and less use of plastic	Decreased revenues	Most relevant in NZE	Medium and long term	BlueNord focuses on gas as the transition fuel to decrease carbon intensity

Consolidated Statements	73
Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income	73
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position	74
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity	76
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows	77
Notes	78
Statutory Accounts	122
Income Statement	122
Balance Sheet	123
Cash Flow	125
Notes	126
Independent Auditor's Report	137
Statement of Compliance	140
Alternative Performance Measures	141
Supplementary oil and gas information (unaudited)	142
Appendices	143
Information about BlueNord	155



Appendix 1. Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures ('TCFD') continued

Transition risk – Reputation

Climate change has been identified as a potential source of reputational risk tied to changing customer or community perceptions of an organisation's contribution to or detractor from the transition to a lower-carbon economy.

Identified risk	Description of risk	Potential impacts	Potential financial impacts	The climate scenario in which the risk is most relevant	Time horizon	Mitigation strategy
Reputation risk in the area of ESG	Fossil fuels not a renewable energy source and leaves a large carbon footprint. Still, gas will play a role in the future energy mix. Abandonment of infrastructure needs to be done in a safe and sustainable manner thus contributing to circularity of these materials.	- Oil and gas producers generally have a poor reputation in the field of ESG. BlueNord needs to demonstrate the required accountability and responsibility to maintain its social licence to operate. - Increased requirements for sustainable abandonment.	- Reduced revenue from decreased demand for goods/services. - Reduction in capital availability and higher cost of capital. - Increased cost related to abandonment/recycling.	Most relevant in NZE, SDS	Medium and long term	Presenting a balanced view of both our production activities and energy transition initiatives and projects, for example Carbon Cuts CCS project. BlueNord is working diligently to recycle materials. The Company is also assessing sustainable decommissioning strategies which leave infrastructure on the seabed based on value to scale.

Resource efficiency

There is growing evidence that it is possible for organisations to reduce operating costs by improving efficiency across production and distribution processes, buildings, machinery/appliances, and transport/mobility.

Identified risk	Description of risk	Potential impacts	Potential financial impacts	The climate scenario in which the risk is most relevant	Time horizon	Mitigation strategy
Efforts to increase resource efficiency	More efficient operations can lower cost and reduce emissions intensity. Good for both business and the environment.	Increased operational productivity leads to increased revenue and reduced unit costs.	- Increased interest from investors. - Easier access to capital. - Increased revenue.	All	Short, medium, and long term	Reducing emissions from our facilities in collaboration with the Operator. We work actively to reduce flaring and to improve production optimisation to reduce emissions and energy (fuel) use.

Energy sources

The trend toward decentralised clean energy sources, rapidly declining costs, improved storage capabilities, and subsequent global adoption of these technologies is significant. Organisations that shift their energy usage toward low-emission energy sources could potentially save on annual energy costs.

Identified risk	Description of risk	Potential impacts	Potential financial impacts	The climate scenario in which the risk is most relevant	Time horizon	Mitigation strategy
Use of alternative energy in operations	The world is switching to renewable energy and electrical operating solutions that reduce the emission of CO₂. BlueNord's platforms are gas-fired or fired by diesel generators. There is a potential to develop the approach to alternative energy sources.	Emissions reduction.	Easier access to capital.	Most relevant in NZE	Medium and long term	Dialogue with the Operator on alternative energy sources and potential electrification of facilities remains an opportunity if economic to do so.

Consolidated Statements	73
Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income	73
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position	74
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity	76
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows	77
Notes	78
Statutory Accounts	122
Income Statement	122
Balance Sheet	123
Cash Flow	125
Notes	126
Independent Auditor's Report	137
Statement of Compliance	140
Alternative Performance Measures	141
Supplementary oil and gas information (unaudited)	142
Appendices	143
Information about BlueNord	155



Appendix 1. Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) continued

Products and services

Organisations that innovate and develop new low-emission products and services may improve their competitive position and capitalise on shifting consumer and producer preferences.

Identified risk	Description of risk	Potential impacts	Potential financial impacts	The climate scenario in which the risk is most relevant	Time horizon	Mitigation strategy
New products	To reach the climate targets and reduce carbon emissions internationally, CCS technologies need to be deployed on a large scale and will be increasingly important.	CCS represents a benefit for the climate which does not involve the sacrifice of crucial energy sources.	Increased interest from new investors and easier access to capital.	Most relevant in NZE.	Medium and long term	Two CCS projects: Project Bifrost and CarbonCuts

Markets

Organisations that proactively seek opportunities in new markets or types of assets may be able to diversify their activities and better position themselves for the transition to a lower-carbon economy. In particular, opportunities exist for organisations to access new markets through collaborating with governments, development banks, small-scale local entrepreneurs, and community groups in developed and developing countries as they work to shift to a lower-carbon economy. BlueNord has addressed the following opportunity.

Identified risk	Description of risk	Potential impacts	Potential financial impacts	The climate scenario in which the risk is most relevant	Time horizon	Mitigation strategy
Financial markets evolution	ESG and climate risk is increasingly seen as an important risk in the financial markets	Shift from the typical funding sources to more targeted structures.	- For those not addressing this - higher risk and costs - Changed interest rate market.	Relevant in all scenarios.	Short, medium and long term.	Various measures to be more suited for a changed financial market.

Resilience

The concept of climate resilience involves organisations developing adaptive capacity to respond to climate change to better manage the associated risks and seize opportunities, including the ability to respond to transition risks and physical risks. Opportunities related to resilience may be especially relevant for organisations with long-lived fixed assets or extensive supply or distribution networks; those that depend critically on utility and infrastructure networks or natural resources in their value chain; and those that may require longer-term financing and investment.

Identified risk	Description of risk	Potential impacts	Potential financial impacts	The climate scenario in which the risk is most relevant	Time horizon	Mitigation strategy
Strictly regulated sector	The energy transition will result in stricter regulations	Changes in regulations, CO ₂ taxes	For those that are already in line with the regulations it can decrease the demand for mitigation and adjustment of strategy.	Most relevant in STEPS	Short, medium, and long term	BlueNord is already part of a strictly regulated sector that operates in harsh weather conditions. Many precautions and adaptations are therefore already in place and could be a competitive advantage.
Flexible future investments	Future market developments will greatly affect the return on investments in fossil fuels.	Increase in future profits by being dynamic and adjusting investment strategy	Less risk of being locked in outdated solutions and demand scenarios; flexibility to diversify and increase profitability	Most relevant in STEPS.	Short, medium, and long term	BlueNord can choose to invest in more gas-weighted projects or CCS depending on how the market is evolving. Currently, the market for gas remains attractive and continues to be a value fuel along with oil.

Consolidated Statements	73
Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income	73
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position	74
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity	76
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows	77
Notes	78
Statutory Accounts	122
Income Statement	122
Balance Sheet	123
Cash Flow	125
Notes	126
Independent Auditor's Report	137
Statement of Compliance	140
Alternative Performance Measures	141
Supplementary oil and gas information (unaudited)	142
Appendices	143
Information about BlueNord	155

Consolidated Statements	73
Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income	73
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position	74
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity	76
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows	77
Notes	78
Statutory Accounts	122
Income Statement	122
Balance Sheet	123
Cash Flow	125
Notes	126
Independent Auditor's Report	137
Statement of Compliance	140
Alternative Performance Measures	141
Supplementary oil and gas information (unaudited)	142
Appendices	143
Information about BlueNord	155

Appendix 1. Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures ('TCFD') continued

c. Scenario analysis

In line with the recommendations laid out by the TCFD, BlueNord conducted a qualitative scenario analysis in 2023 of all identified risks and opportunities as part of the climate risk assessment.

The Net Zero Emissions by 2050 Scenario ('NZE')	Limiting the global temperature rise to 1.5°C without a temperature overshoot (with a 50 percent probability). The NZE is a normative scenario, meaning it starts with a defined goal to achieve net-zero CO ₂ emissions by 2050, and shows an example of a pathway that could get the world to that target. In this scenario, demand for oil falls by more than 2 mbpd per year between 2020 and 2050. Demand for natural gas grows to 2025, drops after 2025 and falls well below 2020 levels by 2030.
The Sustainable Development Scenario ('SDS')	IEA's Sustainable Development Scenario ('SDS') is compatible with the Paris Agreement's less ambitious 'well-below 2°C' goal. It assumes all energy-related SDGs and all current net-zero pledges are achieved, with advanced economies reaching net-zero emissions by 2050, China by 2060 and all others by 2070 at the latest. It has a 50 percent probability of limiting global temperature rise to 1.65°C, assuming no extensive net negative emissions. With some net negative emissions after 2070, temperature rise could be reduced to 1.5°C by 2100.
The Announced Pledges Scenario ('APS')	This scenario appears for the first time in the World Economic Outlook 2021. It assumes that all climate commitments made by governments around the world, including Nationally Determined Contributions and longer-term net-zero targets as of mid-2021, will be met in full and on time. In the APS, global oil demand peaks soon after 2025 and then falls by around 1 mbpd per year to 2050. Demand for natural gas also reaches its maximum level soon after 2025 and then declines slowly.
The Stated Policies Scenario ('STEPS')	Rather than assuming that governments will reach all announced goals, this scenario reflects a sector-by-sector assessment of the specific policies that have been put in place, as well as those that have been announced by governments around the world. This scenario provides a more conservative benchmark for the future. In the STEPS, global oil demand exceeds 2019 levels by 2023 before peaking in the mid-2030s and then declining very gradually to 2050. Demand for natural gas continues to rise after 2025 and is around 15 percent higher in 2030 than in 2020.

3. a., b., and c. Risk management

The identification, assessment and management of climate-related risks and opportunities is an integral part of BlueNord's multidisciplinary risk and opportunity management. The BlueNord Board and management will conduct regular reviews of the Group's activities for identifying, assessing, and responding to climate-related risks and opportunities. The risk management process will be reviewed on an annual basis.

2023 was the first year of implementation of the climate-risk management process recommended by TCFD. A material risk and opportunity matrix system developed by Taver AS was used as a foundation for this process. The identification and assessment processes were conducted through a workshop with EVP Finance and EVP Investor Relations, and ESG representatives from different organisational levels and functions, providing a balanced picture of the risks and opportunities faced by BlueNord.

In the matrix, the impact (large, relatively large, relatively easy, easy) and likelihood (high/low) of each risk and opportunity are determined. Based on each risk's categorisation, BlueNord will develop, review, and implement response plans to mitigate risks and maximise opportunities.

4. a., b., and c. Metrics and targets

BlueNord works to reduce our carbon footprint while contributing to energy security. Our commitment is to a 50 percent reduction in emissions by 2027, and to achieving 80 percent power from renewables by 2029. BlueNord will also focus on investing in suitable and earlier-stage CCS projects.

As a non-operator, BlueNord will work to protect the environment to the greatest possible extent, both in its own operations and through the Company's partnership in the DUC. The data reported on climate and nature have been supplied by the Operator Total Energies for the DUC. BlueNord will monitor and report on performance year-on-year as part of our sustainability strategy, which will be established later this year. BlueNord is committed to independently verifying its direct and indirect emissions in 2024. The following metrics are used to assess climate-related risks and opportunities: CO₂ emissions, fuel consumption, flaring, fugitive emissions, nitrogen oxides ('NOx') and sulphur oxides ('SOx') emissions, GHG emissions, and GHG intensity related to DUC operations.





Appendix 2. UN Sustainable Development Goals

UN Sustainable Development Goals

The United Nations Sustainable Development Goals ('SDGs') provide a blueprint for achieving a better and more sustainable future for all by addressing global challenges such as poverty, inequality, climate change, environmental degradation, peace, and justice. BlueNord continues to identify our best solutions to contribute to the SDGs as we aim to address various environmental, social and economic challenges facing our world today. Examples of our actions, programmes and the SDGs to which they relate are demonstrated here and throughout this report.

Sustainability impact area		SDGs	2023 focus
People	BlueNord promotes the welfare and rights of employees, communities, and other stakeholders.	   	• Ensure safe operations along with DUC operator. • Promote healthy and safe working environment. • Respect Human and Labour Rights. • Foster Diversity and Inclusion (D&I) • Deliver continuous professional development for our employees. • Create awareness and provide training in HSE, D&I and Feedback culture.
Climate and sustainable energy	BlueNord identifies and invests in initiatives that reduce emissions and ensure secure access to locally produced energy.	   	• Reduce GHG emissions (reduce and eliminate flaring, defect and reduce methane). • Improve energy efficiency at DUC operations with pressure loss reductions and increased uptime. • Continue investing in Carbon Cuts to contribute to Denmark's CCS ambition and net-zero target. • Ensure access to locally produced, affordable, reliable, and secure energy for EU.
Environment	BlueNord identifies and invests in initiatives that reduce environmental impact and promote sustainability.	 	• Support DUC's ambition to locally recycle obsolete infrastructure (similarly to Tyra). • Assess water biodiversity by evaluating cod populations around Offshore infrastructures. • Reduce DUC operations' atmospheric emissions by 40 percent in 2030 compared to 2015. • Minimise chemicals and hydrocarbons from produced water discharged to sea in strict adherence with discharge permits and environmental regulations.
Responsible and ethical business	BlueNord's Board of directors and executives are expected to demonstrate integrity, honesty, and accountability in their decision-making.	  	• Promote Board diversity and independence. • Demonstrate ethical leadership. • Maintain transparency in market communication and disclosures. • Comply with local legislations, reporting requirements and standards. • Create shared economic value.
Partnerships	BlueNord collaborates with DUC's partners, governmental bodies, civil society, businesses, academia, and NGOs to address challenges effectively .	 	• Engage with local communities. • Build partnerships. • Cultivate technology and innovation within DUC and via funding of DOTC.

BlueNord's contribution to the UN's 2030 sustainable development agenda

Consolidated Statements	73
Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income	73
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position	74
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity	78
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows	77
Notes	78
Statutory Accounts	122
Income Statement	122
Balance Sheet	123
Cash Flow	125
Notes	128
Independent Auditor's Report	137
Statement of Compliance	140
Alternative Performance Measures	141
Supplementary oil and gas information (unaudited)	142
Appendices	143
Information about BlueNord	155

Consolidated Statements	73
Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income	73
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position	74
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity	76
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows	77
Notes	78
Statutory Accounts	122
Income Statement	122
Balance Sheet	123
Cash Flow	125
Notes	126
Independent Auditor's Report	137
Statement of Compliance	140
Alternative Performance Measures	141
Supplementary oil and gas information (unaudited)	142
Appendices	143
Information about Blue Nord	155

Appendix 3. Environment – Climate

Performance status 2023: Atmospheric emissions

TOPIC	DESCRIPTION
CO ₂ emissions	Main CO ₂ source is the fuel gas for production. Figure also includes flaring and other fuels contribution.
Fuel consumption	Fuel is consumed primarily by single cycle gas turbine powering generators, gas compressors, and pumps. Diesel generators are being used when power cannot be generated with fuel gas. This is typically the case on drilling rigs, during production shutdown or on platforms without processing capacities and without power supply from adjacent platforms.
Flaring	Flaring of natural gas is occurring on all hubs when required to allow safe operation during production upsets and non-routine operation.
Fugitive emissions	Venting of gas from production facilities is to ensure safe operation. Venting is primarily relevant for systems operating at atmospheric pressure, but it also occurs during facilities maintenance.

Table 1.

TOPIC	DESCRIPTION
NOx and SOx emissions	The operation of gas turbine drives and diesel engines offshore causes emissions of nitrogen oxides and sulphur oxides.
CH4	CH4 and non-methane volatile organic compounds (nmVOC) come directly from our gas. They can originate from unburned parts of our fuel gas or flare gas (they do not burn at 100 percent efficiency) or from releases, i.e. process vents or tiny leaks that are below threshold limits of our safety detection systems.
nmVOC	CH4 and nmVOC come directly from our gas. They can originate from unburned parts of our fuel gas or flare gas (they do not burn at 100 percent efficiency) or from releases, i.e. process vents or minor leaks that are below threshold limits of our safety detection systems.
GHG emissions	Greenhouse gases that are released to the atmosphere as a result of the operations. Green house gases are gases that trap heat in the atmosphere and are responsible for global warming. The following gases are considered GHG: Carbon dioxide (CO ₂), Methane (CH4), Nitrous Oxide (N2O), Perfluorocarbons (PFCs), Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6), Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), Chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs), nitrogen oxides (NOx).
GHG intensity	GHG intensity corresponds to total GHG emissions in CO ₂ equivalent over total production expressed in barrel of oil equivalent.
ETS reporting perimeter	DUC offshore fixed installations are subject to the EU Emissions Trading System. The emissions included in the system are currently limited to CO ₂ , which is emitted as a result of fuel combustion (gas and diesel) and flaring.





In this report

Strategic Report
1- 52Governance Report
53- 71Financial Report
72-154

Consolidated Statements	73
Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income	73
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position	74
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity	76
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows	77
Notes	78
Statutory Accounts	122
Income Statement	122
Balance Sheet	123
Cash Flow	125
Notes	126
Independent Auditor's Report	137
Statement of Compliance	140
Alternative Performance Measures	141
Supplementary oil and gas information (unaudited)	142
Appendices	143
Information about BlueNord	155

Appendix 3, continued. Environment – Nature

Performance status 2023: Discharge to sea

TOPIC	DESCRIPTION
Discharge to sea	Water is produced from the fields together with the hydrocarbons. For the fields Dan and Halfdan, the produced water is discharged to the sea after separation and cleaning. In the fields Gorm and Skjold, the water is reinjected. The water produced is partly formation water and partly injected sea water. In 2023, 25.1 percent of the produced water was reinjected. Oil is discharged to sea as part of the produced water and the efficiency of oil/water separation is a key factor for the oil in water concentration. The increase in concentration of oil in water and the higher discharge from 2022 to 2023 is mainly due to separator issues on Dan. The level of discharge is within the legal limit.
Spills	Spills from closed systems and from handling of various liquids are reported in accordance with environmental regulation. In 2023, 15 oil and diesel spills and 20 chemical spills were reported, compared with 6 oil and diesel spills and 32 chemical spills in 2022. Ongoing efforts are made to minimise the number and level of spills that occur.

Table 2.

TOPIC	DESCRIPTION
Chemical usage	Chemicals are used for various purposes in the oil and gas industry. They are used to drill, complete, stimulate and operate wells, as well as to enhance oil recovery. Some of the chemicals help protect the production equipment and pipelines from corrosion, scaling, souring etc. Each chemical is categorised with a colour according to OSPAR representing how harmful the chemicals are to the environment.
Chemical discharge	Some chemicals will be discharged to sea with the discharged produced water after separation or unintentionally through spills. The discharge of chemicals is highly regulated through discharge permits and operators must follow regulation and best practices to minimise the environmental impact.



In this report

Strategic Report
1-52Governance Report
53-71Financial Report
72-154

Consolidated Statements	73
Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income	73
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position	74
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity	76
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows	77
Notes	78
Statutory Accounts	122
Income Statement	122
Balance Sheet	123
Cash Flow	125
Notes	126
Independent Auditor's Report	137
Statement of Compliance	140
Alternative Performance Measures	141
Supplementary oil and gas information (unaudited)	142
Appendices	143
Information about BlueNord	155

Appendix 4. BlueNord | Transparency Act Report

Account of the due diligence assessment

BlueNord ASA (BlueNord) is committed to respecting fundamental human and labour rights, both in operations and in relations with business partners. At BlueNord, we comply with all applicable laws and regulations, including the Norwegian Transparency Act, entered into force on 1 July 2022. The Act's intention is to promote companies' respect for fundamental human rights and decent working conditions. We recognise that our activities can cause, contribute, or be linked to negative human rights and other social impacts. BlueNord operates in a low-risk environment regarding human rights abuse, as all our operations are in Denmark. Furthermore, most of our vendors are based in Denmark or other low-risk countries. However, we are aware of potential human and labour rights risks that may occur in our operations or further up or down in our supply chain.

In cases where BlueNord operations might have caused or contributed to adverse human rights impact, we will provide or cooperate in providing appropriate remediation to affected stakeholders.

Organisation

BlueNord is a material independent E&P company with a 'see to it' duty, meaning an obligation to ensure that the operator carries out its work in accordance with the regulatory requirements while reducing risks and environmental impact to a minimum.

The executive management is responsible for overall risk management with the Chief Corporate Affairs Officer responsible for the work carried out regarding the Transparency Act. This work is included in BlueNord's ESG work. In 2020, an ESG Committee was established to support BlueNord's commitment to ESG and to evolve its contribution in the energy transition.

Guidelines and routines

BlueNord has developed guidelines to prevent violations of human rights, decent working conditions, damage to the environment, and involvement with corruption. The relevant guidelines are described in Corporate Social Responsibility Guidelines, including the Code of Conduct as well as HSE policy, approved by the Board of Directors.

In October 2022, BlueNord conducted an overall due diligence assessment in accordance with the requirements of the Transparency Act based on a methodology including ISO Standard 31000 for managing risks. The due diligence is an ongoing risk management process to identify, assess, prevent, and mitigate human rights risks across the entire value chain of the business. This process applies to BlueNord's operation including subsidiaries, where BlueNord has operational control, associated activities within the value chain, and relevant stakeholders e.g., employees, suppliers, and subcontractors. The Company is committed to perform an annual review of the due diligence assessments on these topics to monitor and manage actual and potential adverse impacts on human rights and working conditions.

Findings as of 2023

BlueNord performed an overall strategic risk assessment including risks associated with its operator. The Company only holds interest in the DUC, which is operated by TotalEnergies.

In the risk assessment, BlueNord focused on the following five categories and related activities in their business value chain: exploration, appraisal, development, production, and abandonment. Business partners who provide the Company with goods and services that are not a direct part of the value chain were also part of the assessment. These non-negligible expenditures are related to acquisition of seismic data, IT and digitalisation services, office services, such as cleaning and canteen services, and professional services, such as insurance, accounting, legal and other commercial or technical advisers and hire of in-house technical specialists.

No negative consequences were discovered during the recent due diligence assessment, given that BlueNord has limited activity in the various categories and operates within strong sector regulations. When prioritising risks while identifying uncertainties, BlueNord highlighted yard activities, input factors used in construction, and dismantling and managing steel and waste disposal when brought to shore, as the most severe risks that may occur.

Measures

Concrete measures and initiatives have been identified to manage the identified severe risks that may occur. Therefore, BlueNord approves all contractors proposed by the operator with a contract value above DKK 100 million. If the contractor is based outside the EEA or the UK, the operator shall demonstrate the contractor adheres to human rights and working conditions prior to such approval. In addition, BlueNord shall visit the relevant yards when applicable. For the time being, BlueNord is not involved in any activities which was highlighted during the due diligence assessment. In the case of new activities or projects within one of these categories, there will be a need for assessing risks of human rights and decent working conditions.

Results

BlueNord is constantly working to strengthen our work on human rights and decent working conditions. We aim to review and revise our Corporate Social Responsibility Guidelines in accordance with OECD's guidelines and clarify our expectations to business partners. Furthermore, the measures will help us establish governance documents, routines and instructions related to due diligence processes and our supply chain to ensure that we apply the highest standards of professional and ethical standards in the conduct of our business affairs. In addition, TotalEnergies has in 2023 provided a letter of comfort related to their compliance programme. The main part of the Company's supply chain has been assessed with this.

The operator did not enter any major contracts, i.e. above 100 MDKK, with contractors outside EEA or UK in 2023.

In this report

Strategic Report	
1- 52	
Governance Report	
53- 71	
Financial Report	
72-154	
Consolidated Statements	73
Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income	73
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position	74
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity	75
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows	77
Notes	78
Statutory Accounts	122
Income Statement	122
Balance Sheet	123
Cash Flow	125
Notes	126
Independent Auditor's Report	137
Statement of Compliance	140
Alternative Performance Measures	141
Supplementary oil and gas information (unaudited)	142
Appendices	143
Information about BlueNord	155

Appendix 4. BlueNord | Transparency Act Report continued

The overview below indicates where to find more relevant information to cover the reporting requirements according to Section 5 of the Act in the Sustainability.

Requirement	Page reference
A general description of the enterprise's structure and area of operations.	6-8
Guidelines and procedures for handling actual and potential adverse impacts on fundamental human rights and decent working conditions.	39-43
Information regarding actual adverse impacts and significant risks of adverse impacts that the enterprise has identified through its due diligence.	35
Information regarding measures the enterprise has implemented or plans to implement to cease actual adverse impacts or mitigate significant risks of adverse impacts, and the results or expected results of these measures.	41, 43

Oslo
11 April 2024

Rolf Karsten Rustad
Executive Chair

Robert J. McGuire
Board member

Tone Kristin Omsted
Board member

Jan Lemout
Board member

Marianne Lie
Board member

Peter Coleman
Board member

Colette Cohen
Board member





Financial Report

Management

Euan Shirlaw
Jacqueline Lindmark Boye
Marianne Eide
Gathrine Torgersen

Chief Executive Officer
Chief Financial Officer
Chief Operating Officer
Chief Corporate Affairs Officer

Investor Relations

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Annual Reports

Annual reports for BlueNord are available on www.bluenord.com

Quarterly publications

Quarterly reports and supplementary information for investors and analysts are available on www.bluenord.com. The publications can be ordered by e-mailing investorrelations@bluenord.com.

News releases

In order to receive news releases from BlueNord, please register on www.bluenord.com or e-mail investorrelations@bluenord.com.

BlueNord

Org. number: 987 989 297

LEI Code: 5967007LIEEXZXGE3C16

Photographs provided courtesy of TotalEnergies, Helena Lopes and Tom Jersø

Information about BlueNord

ESEF Information:

Name of reporting entity or other means of identification
Explanation of change in name of reporting entity or other means of identification from end of preceding reporting period
Domicile of entity
Legal form of entity
Country of incorporation
Address of entity's registered office
Principal place of business
Description of nature of entity's operations and principal activities
Name of parent entity
Name of ultimate parent of group

BlueNord Group

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ASA
Norway, UK, Denmark
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BlueNord ASA
BlueNord ASA

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Headquarter
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Organisation number

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+47 22 33 60 00
www.bluenord.com
NO 987 989 297 MVA

Financial Calendar 2024

14 May
07 May
10 July
31 October

Annual General Meeting
Q1 2024 Report
Q2 2024 Report
Q3 2024 Report

Board of Directors

Riulf Rustad
Marianne Lue
Tone Kristin Omsted
Collette Cohen
Robert J. McGuire
Jan Lemout
Peter Colman

Chair

In this report

Strategic Report
1- 52Governance Report
53- 71Financial Report
72-154

Consolidated Statements	73
Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income	73
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position	74
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity	76
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows	77
Notes	78
Statutory Accounts	122
Income Statement	122
Balance Sheet	123
Cash Flow	125
Notes	126
Independent Auditor's Report	137
Statement of Compliance	140
Alternative Performance Measures	141
Supplementary oil and gas information (unaudited)	142
Appendices	143
Information about BlueNord	155

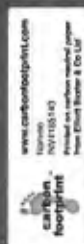


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Annual Report and Accounts



2024



Introduction

BlueNord is providing Europe with the energy it needs today, tomorrow, and in the net zero future

BlueNord is a strategically important European oil and gas company, specialising in the production and development of resources that support the energy transition towards net zero.

While creating value for stakeholders, BlueNord helps to deliver the energy security that millions of people depend on in today's changing world.

2nd largest

Oil and gas producer in Denmark

Financial highlights

Revenue

\$702m

Net cash flow from operating activities

\$309m

EBITDA

\$354m

Total liquidity
(cash and undrawn facilities)

\$521m

Operational Highlights

- > Restart and ramp up of Tyra II, more than doubling production from 2025.

[Read more on page 13](#)



- > Contributing to Europe's energy transition, with piped gas and investment in the CCS value chain.

[Read more on pages 6 to 8](#)

- > Strong results from well optimisation activities which continue to mitigate production decline in the DUC fields.

[Read more on page 12](#)

- > Excellent results from drilling of the Harald East Middle Jurassic (HEMJ) well, extending plateau production from Tyra II by 10+ months.

[Read more on page 16](#)



- > Reserves replacement of 189 percent at year end 2024.

[Read more on page 18](#)

- > Successful reset of capital structure enabling distributions to shareholders.

[Read more on page 79](#)

Contents

Strategic Report

Operational Highlights	1
Our Business at a Glance	2
Chair's Statement	6
Chief Executive Officer's Statement	7
Business Model	10
Our Strategy	11
Strategy in Action	12
Operational Review	18
Financial Review	21
Risk Management	24
Principal Risks and Uncertainties	25

Sustainability Statements

Introduction to Sustainability Statements	38
Reporting Practices	39
Sustainability Strategy	40
Environment	41
Social	57
Governance	62

Governance Report

Chair's Introduction	66
Leadership	67
Corporate Governance Report	69
Audit Committee Report	75
Remuneration Committee Report	76
ESG Committee Report	77
Nomination Committee Report	78
Directors' Report	79
Reporting of Payments to Governments	83

Financial Report

Consolidated Statements	87
Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income	87
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position	88
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity	89
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows	90
Notes	91
Statutory Accounts	119
Income Statement	119
Balance Sheet	120
Cash Flow Statement	121
Notes	122
Independent Auditor's Report	129
Statement of Compliance	132
Alternative Performance Measures	133
Supplementary oil and gas information (unaudited)	134

Appendices

Appendix 1. UN Sustainable Development Goals	138
Appendix 2. Environment – Climate	139
Appendix 3. Environment – Nature	140
Appendix 4. BlueNord Transparency Act Report	141
Information about BlueNord	143

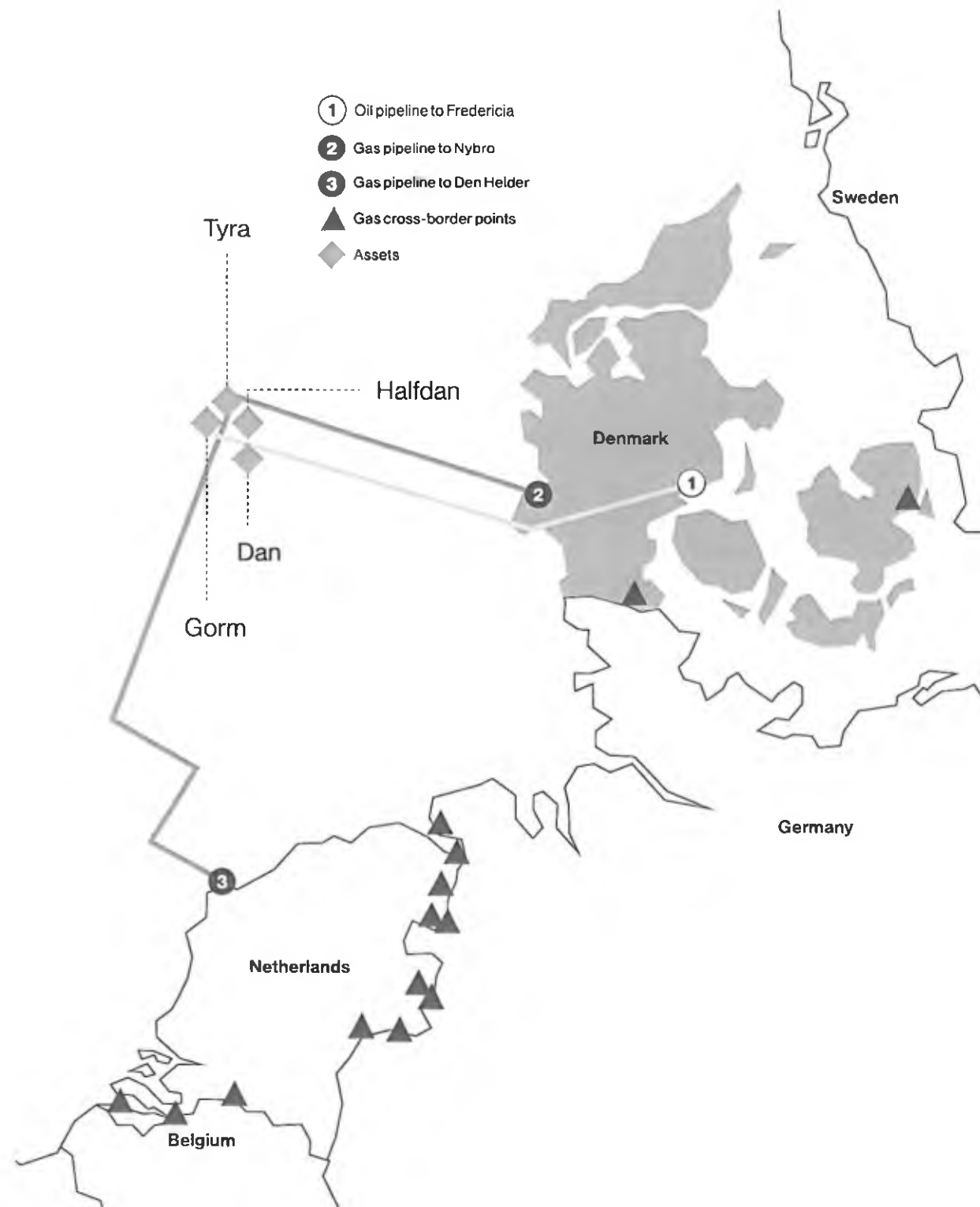
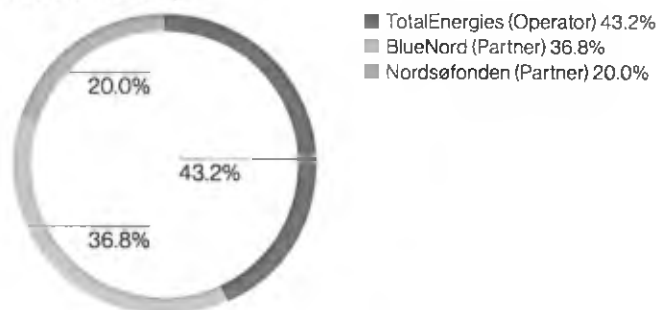
BlueNord is active in the Danish North Sea with a 36.8 percent non-operated working interest in the DUC

The Danish Underground Consortium (DUC) comprises fifteen fields, three export pipelines (owned by Ørsted) and significant infrastructure.

Oil and gas are produced from four operational hubs, and overall the DUC accounts for nearly 90 percent of the oil and gas produced in Denmark. The three pipelines secure exports from the hubs to the Danish mainland and international markets.

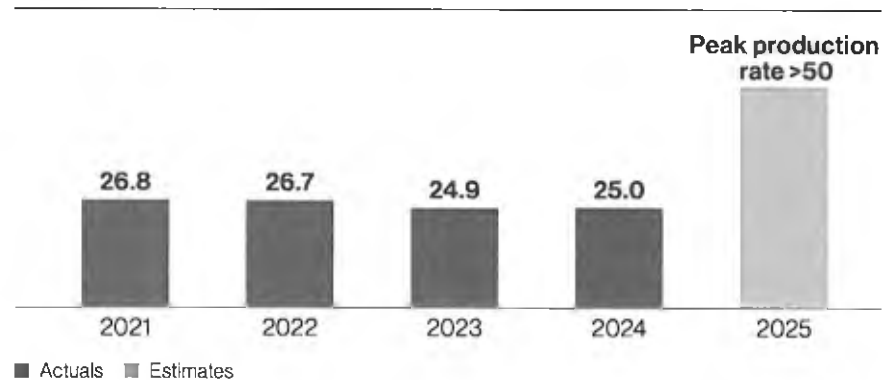
Find out more about the DUC at bluenord.com/ourassets

DUC ownership

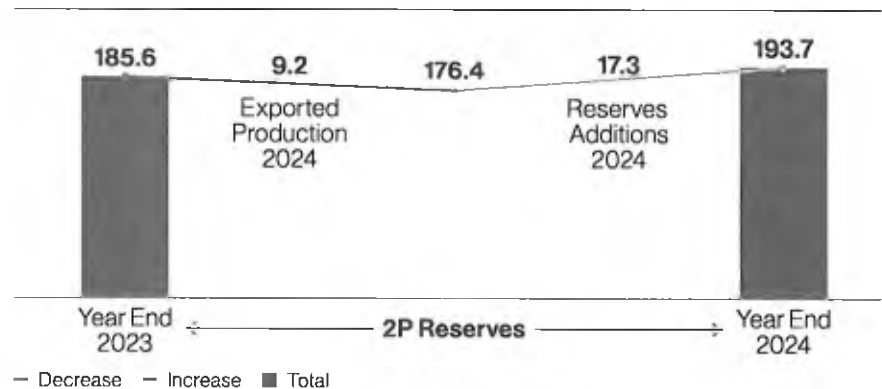


- > The DUC represents around 90 percent of Danish oil and gas production, with a low decline rate on base production and significant near-term growth.

Net production mboepd



2P development from YE23 to YE24, mmboe net



Proven and probable (2P) reserves, net (mboepd)

194

2024 production rate, net (mboepd)

25

2025 peak production rate, net (mboepd)

>50

Proven and probable (2P) reserves and best estimate of contingent (2C) resources, net (mmboe)

221

2024 reserves replacement

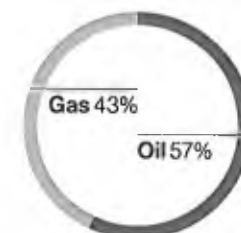
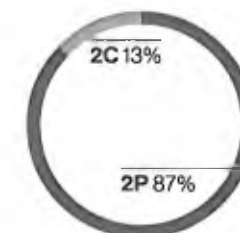
189%

2021-24 annual decline (excl. Tyra)

<4%

2023-25 growth

>100%





“

We focus on reducing flaring on producing facilities. With Tyra onstream, the hub's emissions will reduce by 30 percent compared to old facilities.”



01

Strategic Report

Chair's Statement	6
Chief Executive Officer's Statement	7
Business Model	10
Our Strategy	11
Strategy in Action	12
Operational Review	18
Financial Review	21
Risk Management	24
Principle Risks and Uncertainties	25

> The successful restart of the Tyra II signifies a new era of high production potential.

[Read more on page 13](#)



> Near term developments include both infill drilling and projects to maximise reservoir potential.

[Read more on page 15](#)



Delivering from a position of strength

“

BlueNord is well placed to continue to deliver on its commitments to its shareholders and all stakeholders.”

Glen Ole Rødland
Chairman



Dear Shareholders and Stakeholders

This is my first statement as Chairman of BlueNord and I would like to reflect on what has been achieved by the Company so far, and where BlueNord is heading in the next few years. Without doubt, BlueNord has come a long way in only a few years, and is today well-placed to continue to deliver for our shareholders and stakeholders.

Over the last year much of the hard work from the previous six years, since the Company acquired its interest in the Danish Underground Consortium (DUC) assets, has come together. This is testament to the strategy put in place and the unwavering commitment of the team to delivering results. When BlueNord acquired its 36.8 percent interest in the DUC in 2019 the challenge was enormous. Replacing the Tyra facilities represented the largest project ever undertaken on the Danish continental shelf. Delivering that has been no easy task, with inevitable pitfalls along the way, requiring careful management throughout.

The company and our partners in the DUC, have successfully navigated these challenges, BlueNord is in a strikingly different position today. The production capacity of oil and gas has more than doubled over the last 12 months and a step change in cashflow is expected in 2025. This position is now enabling the Company to reward shareholders for their patience and confidence in our work. It is also enabling BlueNord to play a meaningful role in delivering energy security and in supporting the energy transition in Denmark and Europe with a reliable, low-cost and low emission, local source of piped gas. Future projects like Ruby aim to further reduce emissions

through CCS. The pivot to gas production through Tyra is timely. The local European market has become increasingly reliant on imported LNG, which is costly and carries a much higher environmental footprint. That position is reflected in recent pricing and gas storage levels in Europe during the colder winter months.

The Company is well-placed to continue to deliver, with a strong forward production profile based on our current assets. That affords us optionality to maintain and potentially grow production, organically and/or by M&A, while maintaining the high bar for investment and distribution that has been set. Delivering on the Company's long-term potential requires it to continue to balance its distribution, investments, and liquidity. Key to the company's capital efficiency and capital return requirement is the continued access to financial markets, as was demonstrated during the year by the success of our refinancing of our RBL and bond issue.

The strategy of BlueNord going forward is to maximise the cashflow from the existing assets in the DUC. The strategy is not to leave any profitable barrels behind on the Danish sector and this aim can only be achieved in close collaboration with our partners in the DUC and the Danish authorities. In addition, we would be evaluating other growth opportunities in the North Sea, both CCS and geographical expansion of our production.

In addition to the milestones of Tyra completion and the refinancing of the company, the Board of Directors also changed during 2024. I joined the Board as Chairman, replacing Riulf Rustad, along with Kristin Faerovik and João Saraiva e Silva,

who joined as Non-Executive Directors. I would like to thank Riulf Rustad for the tremendous contribution he has made to the Company during his time as Chairman. I would also like to take this opportunity to thank shareholders and bondholders for their commitment and continued confidence in the BlueNord journey. Due to the delayed restart of Tyra the start of dividend distribution has been deferred to 2025. BlueNord will distribute 50-70 percent of free operating cashflow quarterly to our shareholders in 2025 and 2026. And finally a big thank you to the BlueNord team, for their outstanding commitment and hard work, without which the Company would not be where it is today. It is through their experience and good judgement, with the support of the Board, that BlueNord has successfully navigated the last few years. In the year ahead I look forward to maintaining an open dialogue with shareholders and bondholders and to supporting the team, as BlueNord continues its journey of progress and growth.

Glen Ole Rødland
Chairman

Chief Executive Officer's Statement

Looking ahead with confidence



This year has been another demonstration of our strong underlying fundamentals, with 2025 set to see us deliver against our ambitious objectives and start distributions”

Euan Shirlaw
Chief Executive Officer



2024 was characterised by a strong performance from the Company's underlying asset base, continued progress on Tyra, maximising the long-term potential of the DUC assets, and positioning the Company to make returns to investors.

The strength of the Company's base assets is reflected in the ongoing production performance, with four consecutive quarters at or above guidance. Through an active programme of maintenance we have seen consistent production over the year, supported by high levels of efficiency.

Tyra is strategically important to the Company, Denmark and the wider European region. It is also in line with our purpose to provide Europe with the energy it needs. Tyra has been ten years in the making and, while there has been some unavoidable delays, the value of the project remains evident.

With the Tyra completion test soon to be fulfilled, the Company will shortly make its first distribution to shareholders of \$215 million for 2024. During 2024 work was undertaken to reset the Company's capital structure to support the planned distribution policy.

Production and operations

Base assets

The Company delivered a consistent production performance through the year, with low levels of natural decline due to an active and ongoing programme of well maintenance and infill drilling. Since 2021, the producing hubs in the DUC have experienced an annual decline below 4 percent on average, a testament to the quality of the assets and the importance of continuous investment.

2024 saw an average daily production net to the Company of 25.0 mboepd, in line with guidance. Production was supported by 20 completed optimisation interventions on Halfdan, the success of the Skjold gas acceleration pilot, which added to production from August, and the success of the Halfdan Tor NE infill well, which came into production at the end of March at 3 mboepd.

The Company also benefitted from Tyra production in November and December. This peaked at 11 mboepd in November, before weather conditions impacted access to the satellite fields. Work to optimise the offshore systems and ramp up continued, with net production at the end of the year reaching 15 mboepd.

Following the successful drilling of the Harald East Middle Jurassic (HEMJ) well it was put on production in December.

Preliminary results from the well were positive and above the pre-drill P50 estimate, with 48 metres of good quality sandstone encountered. The potential of this well is expected to significantly extend the plateau production period for the Tyra hub.

On Halfdan the well optimisation programme continued into the first quarter of 2025 as planned. Two workovers were completed on Halfdan to protect production of 0.7 mboed from two wells at risk.

Production in 2025 (and beyond) will also benefit from the planned installation of gas lift on Halfdan North East in the second half of the year. The gas lift will extend the production from the Halfdan HCA wells and hence extend the life of the Halfdan C platform. (Gas lift involves injecting gas into a producing well to help lift liquids from the well and support ongoing production rates that otherwise would be constrained.)

Tyra II

The reinstatement of Tyra will more than double the Company's production to over 50 mboepd. It will reduce opex to around USD 13/boe and emissions per barrel by around 30 percent. This supports a step change in our financial position, enabling distributions and the optimisation of our capital structure.

Gas produced from Tyra will add to energy security for Denmark and Europe, turning Denmark into a net exporter of gas, and support the process of energy transition. Tyra provides a source of locally-produced gas that is cheaper and delivers a much lower environmental footprint than alternatives such as liquefied natural gas (LNG).

“

With the safe restart of Tyra production in March 2024, focus is now on bringing the Tyra West and East fields as well as satellites Valdemar, Roar, Harald and Lulita on production to maximise the utilisation of one of the most advanced and efficient offshore gas installations in the world.”

The end of the year saw the ramp up of production from Tyra, as expected, reaching full technical capacity on 10 November. The year end exit rate for Tyra production was 15 mboepd, with plateau production expected to be reached early in Q2 2025.

Although some delays have been encountered in reaching plateau production, they in no way diminish the overall value of the project for the Company, its shareholders and stakeholders. In a project of this scale such challenges are to be expected and should be viewed in the broader context of the project's long-term value.

First gas was successfully achieved in Q1 2024 from Dan, with first export of Tyra gas from Harald in April. During ramp up technical problems were encountered with the transformers for the intermediate pressure (IP) and low pressure (LP) compressors. The transformers were duly repaired and technical capacity was subsequently achieved.

Commissioning and hook up activities, alongside the repair of the transformers, progressed smoothly, enabling an accelerated production ramp up after reaching technical capacity. This included the unplugging of wells from Tyra West and East and the reinstatement of Tyra satellites, including Tyra South-East, Roar and Valdemar.

Maximising the value of the Company's assets

In order to maximise the long-term value of our assets, the Company has three developments in the planning stage. These are Adda, Halfdan North and Valdemar Bo South. Adda is in the process of being renamed Tyra North, as it will be a tie-back to the Tyra facilities.

Each of these developments offers a highly attractive rate of return (IRR) based on a relatively low unit technical cost (opex and capex) of less than USD 20/boe.

Tyra North and Valdemar Bo South are gas weighted, while Halfdan North is oil weighted. There are potential synergies to be gained between Tyra North and Halfdan North. These developments will add to daily production, and backfill the Tyra hub's processing capacity. Final investment decisions on the three developments are expected between 2025 and 2027.



By combining these developments with base production, optimisation, in-plan and out-of-plan projects, BlueNord has a clear path to maintaining a net production profile of between +40 mboed and +55 mboed between 2025 and 2030.

At these levels of production, from a portfolio of assets offering highly attractive returns and benefitting from the unique tax structure of the DUC region, the Company is well-positioned to remain highly cash-generative, ensuring a strong distribution profile now and in the future.

Carbon capture and storage (CCS)

Project Ruby, which operates under the auspices of BlueNord's fully-owned subsidiary CarbonCuts, was awarded an onshore licence during the year by the Danish Energy Agency (DEA) for the storage of up to 1.5 million tonnes of CO₂ per annum from 2030. Award of the licence represents a milestone for the project, offering a material emissions reduction solution without compromising energy security.

Reserves

BlueNord reported 2P reserves at the end of 2024 of 194 mmboe. This increase from 186 mmboe at the end of 2023 represents a reserves replacement ratio of 189 percent and is the second year in a row where we have delivered over 100 percent.

Net cash flow from operating activities

\$309m

Total liquidity (cash and undrawn facilities)

\$521m

This is a fantastic result for a mature asset base with a long production history like the DUC. It also recognises the strong contribution from the HEMJ well, which started production less than three months after the initial discovery was made and is expected to continue contributing to our portfolio for a long time to come.

Sustainability

2024 reflects progress in the Company's ambition to help provide energy security to Denmark and Europe whilst Europe navigates the energy transition. The restart of Tyra and the reweighting of the Company's production to gas

Chief Executive Officer's Statement continued

is central to that, as is BlueNord's investment in the Ruby CCS project.

Gas from Tyra will displace alternative sources of energy which carry far higher CO₂ emissions. This includes coal and the import of LNG, which has grown rapidly post the restrictions placed on the import of gas from Russia. Tyra-produced gas will also reduce scope 1 emissions by 30 percent, when compared to 2018 levels, before the production of the field was temporarily shut-in, partly due to the improved efficiency of the new facilities.

Following the award of the onshore exploration licence for CO₂ storage, Project Ruby could make a material contribution towards Denmark's plans to achieve net zero by 2050. This project is expected to help offset our share of emissions from the DUC assets, supporting the Company's overall sustainability ambitions. Emissions from the DUC assets, supporting the Company's ambitions to minimise emissions.

Combined these projects are consistent with maintaining energy security and reducing emissions. They therefore contribute to maintaining a sustainable energy future that is fit-for-purpose, and in line with societal and industry needs.

Financials

Revenue remained strong and consistent throughout the year. This was driven by consistent production performance and favourable commodity pricing, and also benefitted from the Company's hedging policy, particularly earlier in the year.

The Company actively hedges pricing risk and added to its hedging position in 2024 with 42 percent of 2025 oil production hedged at an average price of \$73/bbl and 39 percent of 2025 gas production at an average price of EUR 40/MWh. The Company aims to add to its hedging position when deemed attractive to do so, giving us visibility over future cash flows which support the balance sheet and distributions to shareholders.

Opex also remained consistent for most of the year at around USD 32 per barrel, dropping in the last quarter to USD 23 as the Company benefitted from the reclassification of WROM cost to Capex and the ramp up of Tyra production. This supported a strong and consistent EBITDA performance across the year, with the fourth quarter again benefitting from reduced production expenses.

The Company's liquidity position strengthened as the year progressed, reflecting a stronger cash position and benefitting from the changes made to the Company's capital structure. The stronger cash position reflected changes in trade receivables, trade payables, prepayments, and inventories. At the end of the year BlueNord had a total liquidity position of USD 521 million.

Changes to the capital structure better reflect the Company's forward credit profile and support the Company's distribution policy. These included a refinancing and increase in the reserves-based lending (RBL) facility to USD 1.4 billion, and the issue of BNOR16, a USD 300 million bond. The proceeds from BNOR16 were partially used to repay BNOR14.

The issue of BNOR16 and repayment of BNOR14 allowed the Company to remove the link between historic net profit and distributions in the capital structure until the end of 2026, paving the way for the Company to execute its planned distributions policy from 2025 onwards.

The capital structure put in place reflects the Company's strategy to maintain a level of diversity and its continued support from lenders. It is also in keeping with the Company's aim to maintain a target net debt to EBITDA ratio of 1.5 on a through-cycle basis.

Distributions

During the year the Company outlined its planned distributions policy, which aims to distribute between 50 and 70 percent of net operating cash flow between 2024 and 2026. Thereafter the desire is to maintain a meaningful returns profile.

The first distribution is expected to be made shortly in Q2 2025, following the Tyra completion test being met, as required under BNOR16. The announced distribution for 2024 is USD 215 million representing 70 percent of net operating cashflow during the year.

Further to this initial distribution the Company plans to pay a quarterly distribution going forward, commensurate with performance in the period. The distribution policy is based on maintaining sufficient cash in the business at a level required for business purposes and above the USD 100 million of liquidity stipulated under the BNOR16 bond.

Outlook

Looking at the year ahead, the focus remains on optimising the long-term contribution from our operational portfolio, allowing us to maximise near-term distributions, maintain a conservative balance sheet and support investment in organic growth opportunities that underpin the long-term positive outlook for value creation. It is an approach that will help us maintain our overall production profile to 2030 and beyond.

I therefore look forward to the year ahead with confidence and to keeping shareholders and bondholders updated on our continued progress.

Euan Shirlaw
Chief Executive Officer

A business model with purpose

Our purpose is to provide Europe with the energy it needs – for today, tomorrow and in the net zero future to come.

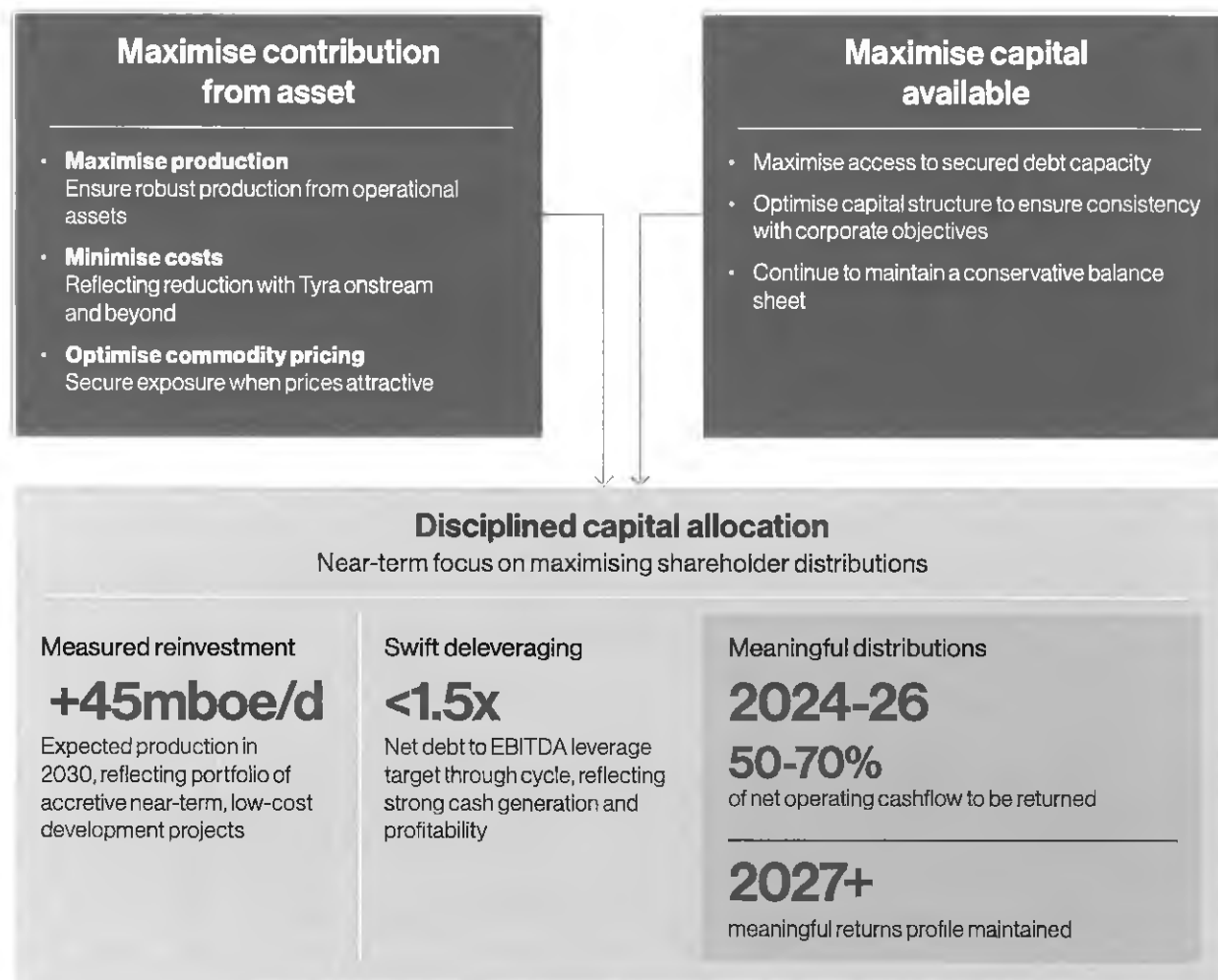
What we do

Our business model is focused on maximising the long-term contribution of our operational portfolio. This in turn enables us to deliver on three key priorities: maximising distributions to shareholders, maintaining a conservative balance sheet and allocating capital to attractive organic growth opportunities.

How we create value

Active operational engagement is fundamental to the successful implementation of the business model. This is backed by strong technical and commercial analysis to support decision-making, and by measured reinvestment where appropriate.

As a fully engaged DUC partner we play a significant role in direction setting, as well as operational activity, ensuring a well-managed portfolio that fully delivers on its potential.



Our Strategy

Our core objective is to ensure that we maximise the long-term value we deliver for stakeholders. We achieve this by balancing the demands of energy security against the needs of the energy transition.

We will make measured investments where it is economically attractive to do so, which will in turn help to ensure energy prices are affordable for residential and business consumers.

We will seek to lower overall emissions by producing more gas in Europe, for Europe, which will offset carbon-intensive sources of energy such as coal and imported LNG. We will also invest in emissions reduction initiatives for existing producing assets, and in activities that support a net zero society.



Strategic Pillar 1 Deliver operationally

Strong production performance, driven by an active approach to asset management, will see BlueNord continue to enhance near-term volumes.

Delivery in 2024

- Strong production in upper end of annual guidance.
- Mitigation of natural decline and delivery at or above guidance throughout the year.
- Active management by the Operator, including delivery of the well and reservoir optimisation management (WROM) programme.
- Progress in attractive short cycle investments, including putting the successful discovery of the Harald East Middle Jurassic (HEMJ) well, and the Halldan Tor North-East infill well on production.

Focus for 2025

- WROM to continue with activities planned for 2025 and beyond.
- Focus on identifying further opportunities for enhancement in fields that have not been subject to WROM thus far.
- Further maturation of infill opportunities.



Strategic Pillar 2 Deliver Tyra II

Tyra secures energy supplies by producing 2.8 billion cubic metres of gas per year for Denmark and Europe, while reducing emissions by 30 percent compared to old facilities.

Delivery in 2024

- Field reached maximum technical capacity 10 November 2024.
- Ramp up of production volumes continued through Q4, exiting 2024 at a rate of 15 mboepd.

Focus for 2025

- Plateau production, supporting BlueNord peak production expectation of over 50 mboepd, and substantial free cash flow generation.
- Maximise plateau duration based on optimal management of production potential and positive contribution from HEMJ.
- Mature Tyra infill opportunities.



Strategic Pillar 3 Deliver our potential

We will maximise the value of BlueNord, with near-term shareholder returns and maintaining a conservative balance sheet prioritised, while reinvesting where attractive.

Delivery in 2024

- First distribution announced, distribution plan for 2025 and 2026 developed.
- Capital structure reset completed, with enhanced USD 1.4 billion reserves based lending facility (RBL) in place, maturity extended, new BNOR16 bond issued, and repayment of BNOR14.
- Progress made on project portfolio, with maturation reflected in (> 189 percent) 2P reserves replacement for year end 2024.

Focus for 2025

- Deliver distribution profile, with 50-70 percent of net operating cash flow distributed to shareholders from 2024 to 2026.
- Maintain conservative capital structure throughout.
- Progress opportunities to invest where accretive to long-term distribution profile.
- Continue to assess opportunities for short and long-term emissions reduction.



Strategic Pillar 1

Deliver operationally

Adding to 2P reserves and production through well and reservoir optimisation

The well and reservoir optimisation management (WROM) campaign has been ongoing since mid-2022, with the rig Noble Reacher being used for well optimisation on the Dan and Halfdan fields. A total of 50 well interventions were conducted on the Dan field in 2022 and 2023. In 2024, 20 optimisations were successfully completed on Halfdan wells.

The value of WROM is clearly seen in the Halfdan re-stimulations, in which seven gas producing wells on the Halfdan NE field were re-stimulated in July 2022. When conducting re-stimulations acid is pumped into the wells to improve the production potential. The Operator had identified Halfdan re-stimulation candidates based on 4D seismic surveys, which indicated that reservoir depletion in parts of the wells was not optimal. An immediate response from the re-stimulations was seen, with increased production rates of around 11 mmscfd net BlueNord.

Usually effects from re-stimulations are temporary and decline over time, after which production returns to the initial trend. By analogy with similar wells, the Halfdan wells were expected to benefit from the re-stimulation for a period of around 30 months. However, after having followed the anticipated decline for the first 18 months, decline deviated from the forecast and a new trend, significantly higher than the initial trend, is now established. This implies that the re-stimulations have opened a previously undrained reservoir up to production, thereby adding to reserves rather than simply accelerating production.

Well & Reservoir Optimisation Management

Maximise production and reserves recovery from current well inventory
(Flowing and CINA^{*} wells)

WROM intervention types:^{**}

- > CT clean outs
- > Straddle installations
- > GLV optimisation
- > PLT and zone shifting
- > Perforations
- > Acid stimulations
- > Conformance treatments



WROM plays an important role in maintaining a robust Base Assets production with an annual decline of less than 4 percent year-on-year since 2021.”

^{*} CINA^{*}: Closed In Not Available

^{**} CT: Coiled Tubing

GLV: Gas Lift Valve

PLT: Production Logging Tool



Strategic Pillar 2 Deliver Tyra II

Maximising Tyra following a successful redevelopment campaign

The Tyra hub was successfully restarted on 10 November 2024 following a shutdown of over five years during the Tyra redevelopment project. Restart followed the repair of two transformers that were both short-circuited in connection with the start up of Tyra. The initial focus of the restart has been to validate the facility's fluid handling capacity through a field-sequential start up. Harald was the first field to come online, followed by Tyra East, and subsequently the Tyra SE wells. The recent exploration discovery well, Harald East Middle Jurassic (HEMJ), followed by Valdemar B, were brought online once stable processing operations were confirmed.

By end December 2024 around half of the wells were brought on production, and the Tyra hub reached its highest production rate since the restart in November. The remaining fields,

including Valdemar A, Roar and Tyra West, will come online in early 2025, after which the Tyra hub is anticipated to reach its production capacity limits and maintain a steady production plateau for a period, contingent upon well performance and facility uptime.

Promising pressure data from the various fields has indicated a significant pressure buildup during the five-year shut in period. Combined with production predictions from dynamic models, BlueNord expects a period of high gas production, securing strong production potential throughout 2025. A key factor in achieving this will be to identify any potential production constraints and investigate opportunities as a result of the reservoir dynamics taking place during the extended shut in period.





Strategic Pillar 3

Deliver our potential

Our distributions policy is set to deliver material near-term capital returns to shareholders

With Tyra now onstream we have the ability to return capital. This is supported by substantial free cash flow generation which enables the prioritisation of near-term returns to shareholders, while also allowing measured reinvestment and the maintenance of a conservative balance sheet.

First distribution

First distribution for financial year 2024/25 of USD 215 million has been proposed, which is 70 percent of net operating cash flow for 2024. This is the first step in delivering on our business model and stated objective to maximise returns for shareholders.

Cash flow generation to support all stakeholders

- Prioritise shareholder returns in the near-term.
- Measured reinvestment to maintain strong operational portfolio.
- Preservation of strong balance sheet through-cycle.

Shareholder returns policy for 2024-26 and beyond

- 2024 to 2026 – distribution policy of 50-70 percent of net operating cash flow.
- 2027 and beyond – maintain meaningful returns profile as a percentage of net operating cash flow.
- Shareholder distributions based on net operating cash flow.

\$215m

distribution proposed for 2024



Strategy in Action continued



Strategic Pillar 3 continued Deliver our potential

Growth through development projects and infill drilling

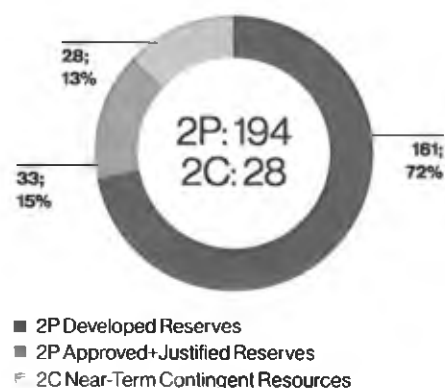
Our long-term plan covers development activities up to 2030, including both development projects and infill well drilling, based on the current technical and economic landscape of the DUC. Projects will be revised and optimised in the light of findings from production, technical studies and changes to macroeconomic conditions.

While subject to continuous optimisation, the plan currently includes the drilling of four infill wells between 2025 and 2028. Of these, two infill wells will be drilled from Halfdan. The 4D seismic survey data acquired in 2023 in the Dan and Halfdan areas is key to identifying pockets of undepleted reservoir in the Halfdan field. Interpretation of this data is ongoing and will guide the infill programme.

In addition, subject to FID, one infill well is planned to be drilled into the Valdemar Upper Cretaceous reservoir, and one infill well into the Dan B block. Following delivery of these infill wells, three further development projects will be executed: seven wells on Tyra North (previously named Adda), nine Halfdan North wells, and five wells on Valdemar Bo South.

We are also, subject to FID, working to mature additional infill wells in the Tyra area. Work is ongoing to unlock significant volumes from the Tyra field and the Tyra satellite fields to fill the new modern facilities at Tyra for longer.

Reserves and Resources Split (mmboe, net BN)





Strategic Pillar 3 continued

Deliver our potential

Unlocking the potential of the Middle Jurassic

Production was initiated from the Harald East Middle Jurassic (HEMJ-1X) exploration well on 6 December 2024 after successful drilling and completion in the second half of 2024. The prospect was designed as a one-well development, drilled from the existing Harald platform and processed through the Tyra facilities. It was handed over to production just prior to the commencement of the Tyra redevelopment production start up.

A thorough pre-well engineering study was performed outlining the use of particular drilling technologies, notably managed pressure drilling and advanced mud systems. These were both required to ensure a safe drilling window through an overlying depleted chalk reservoir, enabling the final targeted sandstone reservoirs within the Lulu and Bryne formations to be reached. This approach marked a first for the DUC.

The well's hydrocarbon column and associated reservoir properties exceeded pre-drill expectations. Correlation of well data and sedimentological analysis confirmed the connectivity within the sands, further validating the reserve estimates. The discovery not only added substantial 2P reserves to the BlueNord portfolio but will also extend and secure the Tyra production plateau for several additional months. The initial gas production rate surpassed 50 mmscfd.

In addition, the exploration well was notable for its low incremental emissions footprint, contributing to reduced GHG emissions intensity and supporting the continued operation of the Harald platform, thereby extending its operational lifespan.

“

The HEMJ well is expected to increase gas production from the Harald field, extend the life of the Harald hub and contribute to the security of energy supply in Denmark and Europe.”



Strategy in Action continued



Strategic Pillar 3 continued

Deliver our potential

Looking ahead Projects for 2025-30

Halfdan infills

The Halfdan infill wells are planned as a continuation of the Halfdan field development. Two infill wells were planned to be drilled in the Halfdan Tor formation and were sanctioned in 2022. The first well commenced production in April 2024. The first of two Ekofisk infill wells was sanctioned in 2024. If supported by positive indications from the 4D seismic study further infill drilling is planned for both the Halfdan Ekofisk and Tor formations.

HCA gas lift

The HCA gas lift project is planned for the second half of 2025 and is currently being executed. The gas lift is required to support well production and thereby increase production potential. Project scope comprises modifications to Halfdan B topside facilities, as well as a gas lift manifold to be installed at Halfdan C. Construction of the main module is already complete.

Valdemar UC infill

One upper cretaceous infill well is planned to target an undrained area in the Valdemar field. The well is planned to use a vacant slot of the VAB wellhead platform.

Halfdan North

The Halfdan North Upper Cretaceous discovery is a northern extension of the producing Halfdan field. Halfdan North was confirmed by the well HDN-2X and later in 2016 by the Tyra South-East, TSB-3A well. The discovery will be tied back to the Halfdan B (HBD) processing platform with a 7-kilometre pipeline from a new wellhead platform with nine horizontal wells, five producers and four water injectors. A field development plan was submitted to the Danish Energy Agency (DEA) in 2020. An update to this plan will be submitted in 2025.

Tyra North

The Tyra North discovery, previously known as the Adda discovery, is located -12 km northeast of the Tyra East facility. Following the discovery, four successful vertical wells and one horizontal appraisal well were drilled across the Tyra North area. Tyra North is planned to be tied back to the Tyra East platform with an 11-kilometre pipeline from a new wellhead platform with seven horizontal wells. A field development plan was submitted to the DEA in 2024.

Valdemar Bo South

This discovery is a southern extension of the producing Valdemar field. Valdemar Bo South has been confirmed by the Bo-3X and Jude-1X exploration well and further by the VBA-6E horizontal well drilled in 2012. The discovery will be tied back to Tyra East via the Valdemar BA platform with a 2.5-kilometre pipeline from a new wellhead platform with five horizontal wells. The field development plan submitted to DEA in 2020 is currently under review.



“
BlueNord
achieved
excellent 2024
performance
with a promising
2025 outlook.”

Miriam Jager Lykke
Chief Operating Officer



BlueNord achieved remarkable success in 2024, laying the groundwork for a significant production increase in early 2025. This achievement is attributed to several key factors, including Tyra II reaching full technical capacity in November 2024 and the successful delivery of two new wells.

Achieving full technical capacity at Tyra II in November 2024 was a major accomplishment, made possible by the successful repair of the two transformers and the installation of protective measures in the electrical system. Furthermore, the campaign to secure two gas export routes was completed, allowing for the export of gas to both Denmark and the Netherlands. The subsequent Tyra ramp-up was impacted by adverse weather conditions and minor operational occurrences, however, after Tyra II reached stable production during the second half of December 2024, the ramp up continued and a 2024 exit rate of 15 mboepd, net was achieved. Ramp-up to plateau production will continue into early Q2 2025.

The first infill well (HBA-27B) since 2019 was stimulated and put on production in March 2024, and the exploration well Harald East Middle Jurassic (HEMJ) was successfully drilled, completed and put on production in December 2024.

The plan for long-term production potential was set in motion by initiating the tender process for the two development projects, Tyra North (Adda) and Halfdan North, in October 2024.

We can also look back on a year with a high activity level, with the Well and Reservoir Optimisation Management (WROM) completing the campaign on Dan and continuing on Halfdan. Additionally, a continued focus on operational performance of the base assets resulted in an impressive average operational efficiency of 91 percent.

Another significant accomplishment was the drilling and completion of the HEMJ well, where the encountered hydrocarbon column and associated reservoir properties exceeded pre-drill expectations. This discovery not only added 12 mmboe, net 2P reserves to the BlueNord portfolio but is also expected to prolong the lifetime of the Harald hub and extend the Tyra production plateau for at least 10 months. The HEMJ well has a low incremental emissions footprint and contributes to gas supply to Denmark and Europe.

BlueNord delivered base production well within guidance while commencing delivery of Tyra production. This was achieved with a full focus on safe operations and Tyra II commissioning, resulting in improved safety for the year. Furthermore, the Operator is performing well on integrity KPIs, and maintenance levels are showing improving trends.

The outlook for 2025 is extremely strong, with BlueNord production expected to nearly double early in the year.

Net cash flow from operating activities

\$309m

2024 production (mboepd)

25.0

Reserves

BlueNord achieved an impressive reserves replacement ratio of 189 percent at the end of 2024, marking the second consecutive year it has surpassed 100 percent. This is particularly remarkable for a mature asset base with a long production history like the DUC. This success is attributed to the strong underlying performance, which led to upward technical revisions of future production forecasts from its base assets. The HEMJ well, which began production less than three months after its initial discovery, made a significant contribution to our portfolio. This achievement was further supported by ongoing initiatives to maintain high operational efficiency and enhanced production potential through well optimisation (WROM), workovers, and restimulation activities. Additionally, the maturation of the Valdemar Upper

Operational Review continued

Cretaceous infill well (VUC) contributed to the increase in reserves within the portfolio.

2024 Performance

In 2024, the base assets (Dan, Gorm and Halfdan hubs) delivered strong production, operating within annual guidance and exceeding quarterly guidance in the first three quarters.

Production from the Tyra II facilities commenced in the first quarter of 2024, marked by first gas from Tyra received at the Danish Nybro facility on 28 March. Transformer incidents on the LP and LP compressor impacted the planned ramp up and production of hydrocarbons from Tyra and the associated satellites, limiting production to only the Harald field until November 2024. Following the successful installation of the repaired transformers in November, the operator announced the availability of full technical capacity on the Tyra II facilities in a REMIT notification on 10 November 2024. Production ramp-up then resumed. By the end of 2024, the Tyra satellites (Tyra East, Tyra South-East, Harald, HEMJ, and Valdemar B) were on production, with approximately half of the Tyra hub wells opened. The remaining wells and satellites (Tyra West, Roar, Valdemar A, and Lulita) will be brought on production sequentially, with plateau production from Tyra expected in early Q2 2025.

Two recently drilled production wells were brought on stream in 2024. The first well was the Halfdan Tor NE infill well (HBA-27B), which commenced production in March 2024. Since production start, the well has had stable production with rates within the expected range. The second well was the Harald East Middle Jurassic (HEMJ) exploration well. This well was drilled in the second half of the year, and due to positive well results, was hooked up to the Harald facilities and began production in early December.

The excellent production performance from the base assets is attributed to an average annual operating efficiency of 91 percent, in line with BlueNord's expectations for the year. To further maximise production potential and minimise natural decline, the Operator undertook several projects and activities during the year, such as the Gas Acceleration Pilot on Skjold.

The Gas Acceleration Pilot on the Skjold field (SGPAP) in which water injection was gradually reduced in part of the field to increase the gas and oil production by shifting from water injection to depletion drive was another highlight of the year. The project was fully implemented in March, and a positive production response has been observed since May. In addition to the increased production, a benefit of the Acceleration Pilot is reduced fuel gas consumption as the reduced water injection allows for one of the water injection trains on the Gorm platform to be closed in.

The production potential and integrity of the individual wells is addressed in the well and reservoir optimisation campaign (WROM) which has been ongoing since mid-2022 by use of the rig Noble Reacher. 50 interventions on Dan wells were carried out in 2022 and 2023. Early 2024 the rig moved to the Halfdan reservoir where a total of 20 well interventions have been successfully completed during the year. In Q1 of 2025 Noble Reacher will move to Halfdan NorthEast to install gas lift on the HCA wells which will enable stable production for longer from the Halfdan NE gas field, thereby increasing the 2P reserves by 2.9 mmbbl, net. The project will make gas lift available for 9 gas wells to help produce the liquids in the wells thereby enabling continued steady production.

2025 Outlook

In 2025, we will maintain focus on well activities and keeping operational efficiency high, despite production deferrals due to a higher level of planned integrity work and the installation of a flare recovery system on Gorm. Focus is also on Tyra ramp-up to plateau production, and maintaining stable production.

Miriam Jager Lykke
Chief Operating Officer

“

BlueNord's 2024 achievements set a strong foundation for 2025, with production expected to nearly double by early 2025. The successful completion of Tyra II and the HEMJ well exceeded expectations, ensuring a promising outlook for BlueNord.”



Our assets and 2024 production

[Read more about our assets on our website](#)

Dan Hub

82%
Oil share of 2P reserves

7.3
Net production mboepd

25.3
Net 2P reserves mmboe

89%
Operational efficiency

Production performance 2024

Production performance was high in 2024, mainly based on:

- High operating efficiency of 89 percent for the year, with several months exceeding 97 percent

Production outlook 2025

To keep production high in 2025, the plan is to:

- Carry out several reactive and proactive workovers by rig Shelf Drilling Winner
- Maintain the high operational efficiency

Gorm Hub

97%
Oil share of 2P reserves

4.7
Net production mboepd

10.4
Net 2P reserves mmboe

86%
Operational efficiency

Production performance 2024

Production performance was high in 2024, mainly based on:

- Start-up of Skjold gas depletion pilot

Production outlook 2025

To keep production high in 2025, the plan is to:

- Continue the Skjold gas depletion pilot
- Perform well optimisation campaign (WROM) on the Gorm field, in which it is expected that wells currently closed in due to integrity issues will be re-opened

Halfdan Hub

69%
Oil share of 2P reserves

12.1
Net production mboepd

52.8
Net 2P reserves mmboe

93%
Operational efficiency

Production performance 2024

Production performance was high in 2024, mainly based on:

- Exceptionally high operating efficiency of 92.8 percent
- Production start of Halfdan Tor NE infill well (HBA-27B)
- Continued high gas production, as a result of better-than-expected long-term response of the restimulation of eight HCA wells in 2022
- Successful completion of 20 well interventions with the rig Noble Reacher, including conformance treatments, zone shifting of the wells for optimisation of the water flood efficiency and re-stimulation of production and injection wells

Production outlook 2025

To keep production high in 2025, the plan is to:

- Install gas lift on the HCA wells
- Maintain the high operational efficiency
- Perform two pro-active workovers to protect the integrity of production wells

Tyra Hub

42%
Oil share of 2P reserves

Reaching plateau of 30 mboe/d
Expected Q4 2025 net production rate mboe/d

105.2
Net 2P reserves mmboe

30%
Less emissions compared to the previous facilities

Production performance 2024

Operational issues during facility start-up dominated Tyra's production performance in 2024

Production outlook 2025

To deliver high production in 2025, the plan is to:

- Finalise the production ramp-up by bringing the remaining wells on stream
- Analyse pressure build-up during shut-in to understand more about the potential of each reservoir
- Commence studies for identification of well optimisation opportunities

Strong operational performance in a challenging price environment

“

We delivered robust financial results in 2024 and successfully optimised the capital structure in a year with continued uncertainty and volatility in the macro environment. This result was underpinned by strong base asset performance.”

Jacqueline Lindmark Boye
Chief Financial Officer



Revenues of USD 702 million and EBITDA of USD 354 million for the full year, has resulted in significant cash generation from operating activities of USD 309 million. We ended the year with total liquidity of USD 521 million, comprising cash on balance sheet of USD 251 million and undrawn RBL capacity of USD 270 million.

Our capital structure remains robust and strengthened, supported by our solid liquidity position and net debt. The RBL facility has been successfully amended, increased to USD 1.4 billion and extended to 2029, with an enhanced maximum cash drawing capacity of USD 1.15 billion. In mid-2024 we strengthened our financial position further through the placement of a new five-year senior unsecured bond issue, BNOR16, of USD 300 million, along with full redemption of BNOR14 bonds of USD 175 million.

We also continue to maintain a hedging policy that provides visibility over future cash flow, adding volumes where it makes sense to do so, thereby supporting our balance sheet and capital structure in this continued uncertain price environment.

Performance

The Company had revenues of USD 702.0 million in 2024 (2023: USD 795.0 million) mainly related to oil and gas sales from the DUC fields. This decline in revenue reflects substantially lower gas prices (down 86.1 percent after hedging) and reduced oil volumes (down 4.9 percent). These negative factors were partially mitigated by increased gas volumes (up 177 percent) as the Tyra hub restarted in late 2024, and higher oil prices (up 9.8 percent after hedging).

Production expenses decreased to USD 274.1 million in 2024 from USD 295.9 million in 2023, representing the direct costs of oil and gas production. On a per-barrel basis this equated to USD 29.9/boe in 2024, down from USD 32.5/boe in 2023.

After adjusting for insurance and inventory changes total production expenses were USD 310.4 million in 2024, compared to USD 340.1 million in 2023. A key factor in the 2024 costs was the capitalisation of USD 29.8 million for the well and reservoir optimisation management (WROM) programme which was previously expensed.

Effective oil price

\$74.4

USD/bbl

Net cash flow from operating activities

\$309m

Effective gas price

€40.4

EUR/MWh

Cost/boe

\$29.9

Total revenue

\$702m

EBITDA

\$354m

Total liquidity

\$521m



Personnel expenses increased to USD 19.7 million in 2024 from USD 18.0 million in 2023. This 9.4 percent rise was primarily driven by two factors: higher social security taxes related to share options exercised and restructuring costs. These increases were partially offset by lower costs related to the share-based Long-Term Incentive (LTI) programme, which was adjusted for employees who left the Company. The LTI is valued and accounted for according to IFRS. For more information see the Remuneration Committee Report.

Other operating expenses decreased to USD 12.4 million in 2024 from USD 14.1 million in 2023, representing a 12.1 percent reduction. This decline was primarily attributable to reduced spending on consultant and legal fees during the year.

Operating result (EBITDA) decreased to USD 353.9 million in 2024 from USD 421.4 million in 2023, a decline of 16.0 percent. This reduction was primarily driven by lower revenues due to significantly lower gas prices, partially offset by reduced production expenses.

Net financial items increased to an expense of USD 230.6 million in 2024 from USD 75.2 million in 2023. The USD 155.0 million increase was primarily due to the absence of USD 78.0 million in capitalised borrowing costs (present in 2023 for assets under construction), reduced interest rate swap gains (USD 25.1 million impact) and higher amortised cost, including fair value adjustment amortised cost RBL (USD 16.9 million) due to debt restructuring.

Additional factors included increased negative fair value adjustments on the BNOR15 embedded derivative (USD 18.0 million) due to share price movements, higher accretion expenses (USD 5.0 million) following updated asset retirement obligation estimates at year end 2023, and a one-time BNOR14 bond loan extinguishment impact (USD 22.3 million). These increases were partially offset by USD 12.6 million due to change from net foreign exchange gains in 2024, compared to losses in 2023.

Income tax for the Group amounted to a current income tax USD 5.4 million offset by an adjustment (income) related to prior years of USD 68.1 million. The prior year current income tax is offset by a prior year deferred tax movement (cost) of USD 68.1 million. Additionally, there is a deferred tax movement (cost) of USD 53.2 million primarily impacted by the currency adjustment on tax losses which must be revalued using the year end exchange rate.

This corresponds to a statutory tax rate of 64 percent on result before tax on hydrocarbon income, adjusted for investment uplift and interest restriction as well as currency adjustment of tax losses carried forward in DKK. Effective zero percent tax on result before tax in Norway and UK and effective 22 percent tax on result before tax on ordinary income in Denmark.

(Please see note 14 in the Consolidated Financial Statements for further details relating to tax in this period.)

The Group's net result for the year was a loss of USD 70.8 million (2023: profit of USD 109.8 million).

Financial Review continued

Balance sheet

Total non-current assets decreased to USD 2,947.5 million at year end 2024, from USD 3,031.0 million year end 2023, a reduction of USD 83.5 million. This decline was primarily driven by reduced deferred tax assets due to currency adjustments of DKK-denominated tax losses carried forward, reclassification of restricted cash (TotalEnergies security for DUC cash calls) to current assets, and lower derivative instrument values as a part of oil hedges outstanding shifted from asset to liability position due to strengthening oil prices. These decreases were partially offset by increases in property, plant and equipment, reflecting DUC investments, the reclassification of WROM costs from operating expenses to capital expenditure, and revaluation of abandonment assets.

Total non-current assets comprised property, plant and equipment of USD 2.6 billion, intangible assets of USD 147.0 million, deferred tax asset of USD 159.8 million, derivatives related to the oil hedges of USD 4.8 million and USD 61.5 million in restricted cash as security against Nini/Cecilie abandonment costs.

Total current assets increased to USD 514.3 million at the end of 2024, from USD 381.9 million at year end 2023, representing a USD 132.4 million increase. This growth was primarily driven by higher cash balances and the reclassification of restricted cash (TotalEnergies security for DUC cash calls) from non-current assets. These increases were partially offset by reductions in trade receivables, and derivative instrument values as part of the oil hedges moved to a liability position due to strengthening oil prices.

The current assets comprised cash and cash equivalents of USD 250.6 million, restricted cash of USD 157.3 million for TotalEnergies security for DUC cash calls, stock and oil inventory of USD 55.8 million, trade receivables of USD 27.9 million mainly from oil and gas revenue, oil and gas hedge derivatives of USD 9.5 million, prepayments of USD 9.5 million primarily for insurance, tax receivables of USD 2.2 million, and other receivables of USD 1.6 million.

Equity decreased to USD 695.6 million at the end of 2024 from USD 813.6 million at year end 2023, a reduction of USD 118.0 million. This decline was primarily driven by the negative result for the year and negative fair value adjustments of hedges.

Interest-bearing debt rose to USD 1.4 billion by end 2024, up from USD 1.2 billion in 2023. This increase primarily resulted from a USD 300 million issuance of BNOR16 which was partially offset by the full redemption of BNOR14, book value USD 169.1 million.

The BNOR15 convertible bond loan, valued at USD 233.1 million at end 2024, was at year end 2024 classified as a current liability due to its mandatory conversion requirement by end 2025. These bonds are recorded at amortised cost, with their embedded derivatives treated as derivative liabilities at fair value through profit and loss.

The Company's RBL facility has a total capacity of USD 1.4 billion, with USD 880.0 million drawn as of 31 December 2024. The maximum available cash drawing capacity is USD 1.15 billion and the facility's book value stood at USD 834.3 million at year end. The BNOR16 senior unsecured bond loan had a book value of USD 303.5 million. Both the RBL facility and unsecured bond loan are valued at amortised cost.

Asset retirement obligations were USD 1,122.1 million at end 2024, an increase from USD 1,049.0 million in 2023. This increase primarily resulted from provision accretion during 2024 and estimate adjustments due to updated discount rates, exchange rates and minor modifications to cut-off years and phasing.

The obligations are distributed across several assets: DUC assets at USD 1,057.2 million, Nini/Cecilie at USD 61.5 million (secured through a cash escrow account), Lulita at USD 1.3 million, and the Tyra F-3 pipeline at USD 2.1 million.

Net cash flow from operating activities was USD 308.5 million at the end of 2024, compared to USD 249.9 million in 2023. This increase was primarily due to reduced tax payments in 2024 and decreased operating expenditure resulting from the WROM project being reclassified to property, plant and equipment and thus being treated as investing cash flow. These positive factors were partially counterbalanced by lower EBITDA, mainly due to reduced gas commodity prices after hedging, and negative changes in working capital, particularly concerning payables and prepayments. Cash flow from operating activities before tax decreased from USD 479.7 million in 2023 to USD 383.3 million in 2024.

Cash flow used in investing activities amounted to USD 250.3 million in 2024, down from USD 347.6 million in 2023. DUC investments of USD 236.3 million included Tyra redevelopment at USD 139.6 million, HEMJ well drilling at USD 36.4 million, WROM capitalisation at USD 29.8 million, and other projects (Gorm lifetime extension, gas acceleration project, Tyra North (Adda) studies, 4D seismic survey, etc.) at USD 30.2 million. Additional expenditures comprised decommissioning payments of USD 15.5 million and subsidiary acquisition inflow of USD 1.5 million.

Cash flow from financing activities resulted in an inflow of USD 25.6 million at the end of 2024, contrasting with an outflow of USD 3.9 million in 2023. This positive cash inflow primarily came from debt restructuring that generated net proceeds of USD 137.5 million, along with USD 4.2 million from new share issuance. These inflows were partially offset by USD 117.0 million in interest expenses, fees and transaction costs associated with external loans.

Net change in cash and cash equivalents showed a positive cash flow of USD 83.8 million in 2024, compared with the negative cash flow of USD 101.6 million in 2023. At year end 2024 total cash and cash equivalents amounted to USD 250.6 million.

Jacqueline Lindmark Boye
Chief Financial Officer

Risk management framework

Effective risk management is essential to the successful delivery of our strategy. The risk management process determines the nature and extent of the risk to which BlueNord is exposed, the extent to which mitigation is required, and thus the level of risk that is acceptable.

Board of Directors

The Board is responsible for the Company's risk framework.

Meet the Board on page 67



Our internal control framework supports the management and mitigation of risk. This framework is designed to manage, mitigate and communicate (rather than eliminate) the risk of failure to achieve strategic priorities.

Risk management and internal control are given high priority by the Board of Directors. The Board is responsible for identifying principal risks, and determining the nature and extent of the risk that BlueNord is willing to take. The impact of climate-related risks is also taken into account.

The Board is also responsible for monitoring our risk management framework and reviewing its effectiveness. The Audit Committee assists the Board of Directors on an ongoing basis in monitoring our system for risk management and internal control.

Risk management process

BlueNord faces various risks which may impact our business. Not all of these risks are necessarily within our control, and for this reason we have established a risk management process to identify and assess how to respond to risks.

Responses can include: acceptance, an action plan with mitigating factors to reduce the risk, transfer to third parties or termination of the risk by ceasing certain activities.

The Executive Team sets the tone and is responsible for monitoring and managing the most significant risks. Identified risk owners are responsible for ensuring that risks within their area are being appropriately managed.

Internal control

Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal control over financial reporting. Specific policies, standards and accounting principles have been developed for the annual and quarterly financial reporting of the Group.

The Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer supervise and oversee internal and external reporting processes. This includes assessing financial reporting risks and internal controls over financial reporting within the Group.

Consolidated external financial statements are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and International Accounting Standards (IAS) as adopted by the EU.

Strategic objectives and risk appetite set the context at Board level

Oversight

The risk assessment process includes risk identification through review meetings held with key personnel in the business on a quarterly basis. This includes an evaluation of likelihood and impact, considering both quantitative and qualitative factors. The collated risks are maintained in the Company risk register.

Risk monitoring

Risk monitoring occurs on a quarterly basis through an Executive Team evaluation, monitoring, and review of the risk register and matrix, which are presented to the Audit Committee along with quarterly financial statements.

Risk mitigation

Risk mitigation requires an assessment of mitigation plans and controls based on risk appetite. Risk mitigation plans are developed between risk owners and with feedback from the Executive Team, considering the risk appetite and context set at Board level.

Risk assessment

Status of the risk assessment is presented annually, reviewed with the Board and updated as required based on the current risk appetite and context, both internal and external.

Principal Risks and Uncertainties

The risks and uncertainties described in this section are the material known risks and uncertainties faced by BlueNord at the time of publication.

KEY  Increasing  Unchanged  Decreasing

> Oil and gas production and reserves

Risk	Impact	Mitigation	Movement
Geographical concentration and field interdependency	Production of oil and gas is concentrated in a limited number of offshore fields in a limited geographical area of the Danish continental shelf. Consequently the concentration of fields and infrastructure may result in incidents or events in one location affecting a significant part of BlueNord's business. Material influencing factors - Four producing hubs that are interconnected and utilise the same infrastructure. - The fields within one hub are interconnected and one field can depend on another to extract hydrocarbons. - All gas produced at the different hubs is processed and transported to shore via the Tyra hub or the Northern Offshore Gas Transport (NOGAT) pipeline. - The Gorm hub receives liquids from all the other hubs and sends to shore via pipeline from Gorm E.	The Operator has ongoing inspection and maintenance plans in place to proactively maintain assets and minimise the risk of incidents. Where events occur, activities are adjusted to respond to specific issues as they arise, and isolated where possible to minimise impact.	
Actual reserves may differ from reported reserves estimates	Reported reserves and resources represent significant estimates based on several factors and assumptions made as of the reporting date, all of which may vary considerably from actual results. Further, oil and gas production could also vary significantly from reported reserves and resources. Should the actual results of the Company deviate from the estimated reserves and resources, this may have a significant impact on the value of the Group's assets and net cash flow from operating activities. Material influencing factors - Assumptions on which the reserves estimates are determined include geological and engineering estimates (which have inherent uncertainties), historical production, the assumed effects of regulation by governmental agencies and estimates of future commodity prices and operating costs including the cost of CO₂. Regulation and CO₂ costs are considered climate-related risks on reserves estimates. - The Company is a non-operated partner in the DUC and as such has less control of future decline mitigating investments in the producing assets that impact oil and gas production.	Reported reserves are based on independent technical expert reports which are carried out at least annually. BlueNord has a subsurface team with appropriate technical expertise that monitors and reviews production and reserves in addition to external reserves reporting. This provides oversight of performance and expectations throughout the year to enable response and follow up on a timely basis should concerns arise.	

Principal Risks and Uncertainties continued

KEY  Increasing  Unchanged  Decreasing

> Oil and gas production and reserves continued

Risk	Impact	Mitigation	Movement
Ongoing investment in developments	The Company makes and expects to continue to make substantial investments in its business for the development and production of oil and natural gas reserves. Such projects require substantial investments to bring into production, which come with several inherent risks. Material influencing factors - Development projects have inherent execution risks, including cost overruns and delays, in addition to the impact of commodity prices on the economics of a project. - The Company may also be unable to obtain needed capital or financing on satisfactory terms, which could lead to a decline in its oil and gas reserves.	The Company intends to finance future investments with net cash flow from operating activities and borrowings under its RBL facility and other equity and debt facilities. The Company regularly monitors liquidity, borrowing base and other financial ratios. Projects are screened for technical and non-technical risks with economics reviewed at multiple price scenarios.	
Tyra redevelopment project	The Tyra redevelopment project is, to date, the largest project carried out on the Danish continental shelf. The project has now moved into operation and production is ramping up to plateau. The risk of performance uncertainty once wells are unplugged continues to be monitored and is reducing as further actual production occurs and knowledge of the reservoir performance can be assessed. Such risks may have an adverse effect on our financial position. Material influencing factors - The scope of the project includes removal of old facilities, modification of existing ones and installation of new features; there are inherent risks with such significant projects, including risks of cost overruns and delays. - The project has been delayed twice to date; first in November 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic, and again in August 2022 due to global supply chain challenges.	BlueNord maintains a regular dialogue with the Operator's key personnel on the project in addition to a review of weekly and monthly progress reporting. BlueNord technical experts are closely involved with this review and have an established feedback process with the Operator.	

Principal Risks and Uncertainties continued

KEY  Increasing  Unchanged  Decreasing

> Oil and gas production and reserves continued

Risk	Impact	Mitigation	Movement
Decommissioning estimates	There are significant uncertainties and significant estimation risks relating to the cost and timing for the decommissioning of offshore installations and infrastructure. Deviation from such estimates may have a material adverse effect on the Company's operational results, tax position, cash flow, and financial condition. This includes the timing of when security may need to be put in place. Material influencing factors • Within the DUC the partners are primarily liable to each other on a pro-rata basis and, secondarily, jointly and severally liable for all decommissioning obligations. • There is an obligation for participants to provide security for their respective share of any decommissioning liabilities ahead of actual decommissioning based on calculations as set out in the joint operating agreement. • Timing of decommissioning of a hub will depend on the economic cut off of reserves and links with the risk regarding actual reserves compared with reported estimates. A change in those estimates can impact the timing of decommissioning and will be reflected in an update in decommissioning estimates.	Decommissioning estimates are reviewed at least on an annual basis including macro assumptions and timing, and updated every five years in detail based on technological, regulatory and any other relevant information at the time. The need for decommissioning security is assessed annually. Read more on page 113.	

KEY  Increasing  Unchanged  Decreasing

> Market risks

Risk	Impact	Mitigation	Movement
Commodity prices	The Company's main business is to produce and sell oil and gas, therefore future revenues, cash flow, profitability, financing, and rate of growth depend substantially on prevailing prices of oil and gas.	The Company actively seeks to reduce this risk through the establishment of hedging arrangements.	
	Because oil and gas are globally traded the Company is unable to control or predict the prices it receives for the oil and gas it produces.	BlueNord has to date executed this policy in the market through forward contracts.	
	Commodity price fluctuations could reduce the Company's ability to refinance its outstanding credit facilities and could result in a reduced borrowing base under credit facilities available to the Company, including the RBL facility.	BlueNord enters hedging contracts on both oil and gas that mitigate the short-term impact of price volatility.	
	Fluctuations in commodity prices could also lead to impairment of the Company's assets.	Further detail on BlueNord hedging policy can be found in note 2 to the Financial Statements and note 19 to the Financial Instruments.	
	Material influencing factors - While volatility and uncertainty remain in the commodity market, global supply risks have been managed through 2024. Geopolitical risk continues to have an impact but markets have tended to adapt to this situation over the short-term. - Hydrocarbons produced from specific fields may also have a premium or discount in relation to benchmark prices, such as Brent, which may vary over time. - The majority of the natural gas produced by the Company is sold at Trading Hub Europe (THE) prices. THE closely follows the Dutch Title Transfer Facility (TTF) price. The Company is more exposed to additional price volatility deriving from proposed responses by the European Commission, as seen with the proposed Market Correcting Mechanism, however, this has not recurred in 2024.		

Principal Risks and Uncertainties continued

KEY  Increasing  Unchanged  Decreasing

> Market risks continued

Risk	Impact	Mitigation	Movement
Foreign currency exposure	The Group is exposed to market fluctuations in foreign exchange rates. Significant fluctuations in exchange rates between euros and Danish kroner to US dollars may materially adversely affect the reported results. Material influencing factors - Revenues are in US dollars for oil and in euros for gas, while operational costs, taxes and investments are primarily in US dollars, euros and Danish kroner. With Tyra coming onstream, delivering a more balanced portfolio of oil to gas, this means more revenue will be euro-denominated, thus reducing currency exposure on costs in euros and Danish kroner. - The Company's financing is primarily in US dollars.	The Company considers currency risk to be low. The main financial items (held in a currency other than the functional currency of the respective components) are offset by positions in other components of the Group, and/or are hedged.	

> Cyber security

Risk	Impact	Mitigation	Movement
Key infrastructure, networks or core systems are compromised or are otherwise rendered unavailable	A compromised network or infrastructure would seriously impair the Company's ability to maintain regular operations, including the ability to continue reporting, and to meet regulatory and financial obligations, if required information were not available. Material influencing factors - As in 2023, ongoing global tensions continue to raise IT security risks around cyber crime and similar threats. - Protection and monitoring of critical infrastructure continues to be a high priority in the Danish energy sector.	The Company has in place IT controls and processes, including preventative security routines, disaster recovery and business continuity plans. The Company has enhanced its IT security systems and protocols to protect against cyber criminality and similar threats.	

KEY  Increasing  Unchanged  Decreasing

> Financial liabilities

Risk	Impact	Mitigation	Movement
Available funding to meet the Company's financial liabilities	The Company has several debt instruments which expose it to interest rate risk and obligations to meet certain covenants. The Company's material hedging programme provides significant visibility over its ability to meet these requirements. However, if the Company is unable to do so, then actions to rectify this position may be required. There can be no assurance that such actions will be available, or sufficient, to allow BlueNord to ultimately fulfil its obligations. The availability of funding and the nature and diversity of lenders involved could pose a third-party liquidity risk. Material influencing factors • Exposure to floating interest rates through the Company's USD 1.4 billion RBL. • Exposure to fixed interest rates through a USD 208 million convertible bond and a USD 300 million senior unsecured note. • Under these financing instruments the Company is subject to several covenants, including maximum leverage relative to earnings and demonstration of a minimum level of liquidity.	The Group monitors its liquidity and covenant coverage continuously to ensure it will be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. As of the date of this report, the Company continues to review and optimise its capital structure.	
Future capital requirements	BlueNord future capital requirements will be determined based on several factors, including production levels, commodity prices, future expenditures that require funding, and the development of the Company's capital structure. To the extent the Company's operating cash flow is insufficient to fund the business plan at any time, additional external capital may be required. BlueNord currently has a strong financial base, supported by existing liquidity and hedging positions. However, any unexpected changes that result in lower revenues or increased costs may necessitate the raising of additional external capital. There can be no guarantee that, if required, BlueNord would be able to access the debt or equity markets on favourable terms, or if necessary be able to adequately restructure or refinance its debt.	BlueNord maintains a strong relationship with its banking syndicate through continual engagement to underpin its borrowing position and has an active investor relations strategy to support access to the capital markets.	

Principal Risks and Uncertainties continued

KEY  Increasing  Unchanged  Decreasing

> Financial liabilities continued

Risk	Impact	Mitigation	Movement
Insurance risk	The Company maintains liability insurance in an amount that it considers adequate and consistent with industry standards. However, the nature of the risks inherent in the oil and gas industry generally, and on the Danish continental shelf specifically, are such that liabilities could materially exceed policy limits, or not be insured at all. In this situation the Company could incur significant costs that could have an adverse effect on its financial condition, operational results and cash flow. Material influencing factors • Due to the ongoing geopolitical situation there may be an increased risk of the Group's assets becoming the target of acts of war and/or sabotage, as seen with the Nord Stream pipeline in 2022. No such events were noted during 2023 or 2024, but action may be directed towards infrastructure in future. • Any such acts of war and/or sabotage directed towards the Group's assets may have a material adverse effect on the Group's assets and financial position. Whether an incident is classified as an act of war or sabotage under the Group's insurances may have consequences for the Group's right to claim insurance proceeds under the relevant insurances.	The Company reviews the adequacy of its insurance coverage annually.	

KEY  Increasing  Unchanged  Decreasing

> Third-party risk

Risk	Impact	Mitigation	Movement
Third-party risk	The Company does not have a majority interest in its oil and gas licences and consequently cannot solely control such assets. The Company has operatorship and an 80 percent interest in one exploration licence related to investigating the potential for onshore CO₂ storage in Denmark. This new licence in 2024 has changed the profile of the company in this risk aspect as there are now more direct engagements with suppliers, albeit on a relatively small scale for the current exploration programme. The Company has limited control over management of the oil and gas assets. Mismanagement by the Operator, or disagreements with the Operator as to the most appropriate course of action, may result in significant delays, losses or increased costs. Regarding the CO₂ storage exploration licence, the company engages with a number of selected contractors and maintains a detailed diligence approach as well as engaging regularly with the other joint venture partner. This venture is governed by a joint operating agreement. Jointly-owned licences (as is the case for the Company's licences) also result in possible joint liability under certain terms and conditions. Other participants in licences may default on their obligations to fund capital or other funding obligations in relation to the assets. In such circumstances the Company may be required under the terms of the relevant operating agreement, or otherwise, to contribute all or part of any funding shortfall. The Company may not have the resources to meet these obligations.	The Company has consultation rights, or the right to withhold consent, in relation to significant operational and development matters, depending on: the importance of the matter, the level of its interest in the licence or to which licence the contractual arrangements for the licence apply. The structure of engagement with the Operator is contractually set out in the joint operating agreement.	

Principal Risks and Uncertainties continued

KEY  Increasing  Unchanged  Decreasing

> Politics, regulation and compliance

Risk	Impact	Mitigation	Movement
Changes in obligations arising from operating in markets that are subject to a high degree of regulatory, legislative and political intervention and uncertainty	Exploration and development activities in Denmark are dependent on receipt of government approvals and permits to develop assets. There is no assurance that future political conditions in Denmark will not result in the government adopting new or different policies and regulations relating to exploration, development, operation, and ownership of oil and gas, environmental protection, or labour relations. Any of the above factors may have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, results of operations, cash flow and financial condition. Material influencing factors • Future political conditions in Denmark could result in the government adopting new or different policies, meaning that the Company may be unable to obtain, maintain or renew required drilling rights, licences and permits, resulting in work being halted. • Due to the conflict in Ukraine new regulations have been imposed by the EU, United States, United Kingdom and other governments, which affect the export and import of oil and gas to and from the Russian market. • Trade restrictions on the Russian market could increase the importance of oil and gas fields in Europe, including in Denmark. Such an increase in importance could result in governments adopting new regulations that could affect the assets and the operations of the Group.	The Company maintains a regular dialogue with the Danish Energy Agency (DEA) and relevant government ministries. This ensures an up-to-date understanding is in place, enabling us to act and respond on a timely basis to any impact on the business.	

KEY  Increasing  Unchanged  Decreasing

> Politics, regulation and compliance continued

Risk	Impact	Mitigation	Movement
Danish taxation and regulations	All BlueNord petroleum assets are located in Denmark and the petroleum industry is subject to higher taxation than other businesses. There is no assurance that future political conditions in Denmark will not result in the relevant government adopting different policies for petroleum taxation than those currently in place. Material influencing factors - Proposed legislation around the Solidarity Contribution was enacted in 2023 and its impact on the Company is known and accounted for. No new exposures have been identified during 2024. - As taxation has a major impact on the Company's results, such amendments may significantly impact the Group's cash flow and financial condition. - In 2024 a tax was adopted regarding additional CO₂ duties. This will be implemented from 2025 and its impact has been incorporated into the Company assessment of forward-looking performance and exposures.	Dialogue is maintained with industry bodies and the relevant government ministries to understand proposed legislation before it is enacted, and provide a full impact analysis. There is a compensation agreement between the Danish state and the DUC such that the companies participating in the DUC are entitled to compensation for tax increases. Under this agreement any alterations in present legislation to the disadvantage of DUC licensees can be challenged for compensation. Any compensation would be determined based upon the impact of the changes on the DUC. However, this cannot exceed the net advantage deemed to have been obtained by the state.	
Financial reporting risk	BlueNord has internal controls in place covering the Company's financial reporting function. However, any material error or omission could significantly impact the accuracy of reported financial performance and expose the Company to a risk of regulatory or other stakeholder action.	Internal controls over financial reporting are designed and in operation.	
Reputational risks	BlueNord may be negatively affected by adverse market perception as it depends on a high level of integrity to maintain the trust and confidence of investors, DUC participants, public authorities, and counterparties. Any mismanagement, fraud or failure to satisfy fiduciary or regulatory responsibilities, or negative publicity resulting from other activities, could materially affect the Company's reputation, as well as its business, access to capital markets and commercial flexibility.	A clear Code of Conduct, ethics guidelines and whistleblower procedures are all in place.	

Principal Risks and Uncertainties continued

> Climate risk

Risk	Impact	Mitigation	Movement
Changes to and impacts of environmental regulations	All phases of the oil and gas industry present environmental risks and hazards and are subject to environmental regulation pursuant to a variety of international conventions and state and municipal laws and regulations.	The Company maintains a regular dialogue with the DEA and relevant government ministries.	
	Compliance with such legislation can require significant expenditures and any breach may result in the imposition of fines and penalties, some of which may be material, in addition to loss of reputation.	This ensures an up-to-date understanding is in place, enabling us to act and respond on a timely basis to any impact on the business.	
	Material influencing factors - Environmental legislation provides for, amongst other things, restrictions and prohibitions on spills, releases or emissions of various substances produced in association with oil and gas operations. - Legislation also requires that wells and facility sites are operated, maintained, abandoned, and reclaimed to the satisfaction of applicable regulatory authorities. - The Company is subject to legislation in relation to the emission of carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, and other greenhouse gases (GHGs). - Environmental legislation is evolving in a manner expected to result in stricter standards and enforcement, larger fines and liability, and potentially increased investments and operating costs. - With all its assets being on the Danish continental shelf the Company is highly exposed to changes in Danish law. - CO₂ costs and the Danish CO₂ duty are an ongoing exposure and incorporated in the Company future forecasts and estimates. Active management of emissions and cost of allowances is required to manage this exposure as any increases can have an impact on the Company's financial performance and future outlook.	The Operator has a framework and controls in place for managing the business within regulatory requirements. BlueNord maintains an overview of the requirements and dialogue with the Operator through the appropriate joint committees. BlueNord has the option to and actively manages its own CO₂ cost exposure for purchasing of allowances to the extent possible in the market.	



“

BlueNord maintains a consistent focus on sustainability, balancing the need for energy security with lowering emissions.”

Sustainability Statements

Introduction to the Sustainability Statements	38
Reporting Practices	39
Sustainability Strategy	40
Environment	41
Social	57
Governance	62

> Emissions reduction

With the completion of facilities at Tyra II, production has commenced, expecting to deliver a 30 percent reduction in scope 1 emissions compared to 2018 once the hub is ramped to plateau. In addition, BlueNord has initiated an exploration programme for Project Ruby, with the goal of starting CO₂ storage by 2029, using carbon captured from third-party sites.

> Emissions reporting

BlueNord has published its scope 3 emissions for the first time, demonstrating transparency and commitment to sustainability. This marks a step toward continuous assessment and improvement in reducing its environmental impact.



Corporate Sustainability Reporting Amid Regulatory Uncertainty

Following the release of the EU Omnibus dated 26 February 2025, we are currently reviewing its implications for our Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD) commitments. The Omnibus introduced several important revisions, including a reduced scope of CSRD application to larger companies with significant impact, a voluntary sustainability reporting option, postponed implementation of certain provisions, simplification of reporting rules, and a focus on balancing sustainability goals with economic competitiveness. As a result, the CSRD process to achieve compliance next year is on hold until the EU finalises and legislates the updated regulatory requirements.

BlueNord remains committed to ESG transparency and will adapt its reporting strategy based on final regulatory interpretations.

Given the uncertainty of the Omnibus proposal, BlueNord will continue its alignment with ESRS guidelines rather than fully pausing CSRD preparation during 2025. As such BlueNord shall prioritise continual materiality assessments based on business relevance and reporting key ESG metrics which are readily available and valuable for stakeholders, such as emissions. BlueNord shall maintain flexibility in assurance requirements until clearer guidance emerges.



“BlueNord remains committed to ESG transparency and will adapt its reporting strategy based on final regulatory interpretations of the CSRD.”

Our ESG reporting timeline



2019

Noreco completes the acquisition of Shell's upstream assets in Denmark.



2020

Noreco establishes ESG Committee to execute long-term sustainability strategy and oversee reporting. Tyra redevelopment recycles 95 percent of existing infrastructure.



2021

Noreco continues focus on reducing routine-flaring and efficiency improvements.



2022

Noreco renames as BlueNord to reflect the Company's commitment to energy security in Europe. BlueNord conducts an ESG materiality assessment, established TCFD-aligned reporting, created a risk register, and started collecting monthly emissions data. Sustainability reporting established to follow GRI and TCFD standards.



2023

BlueNord supports the IPCC's climate science, the UNFCCC's goals and the Paris Agreement. The Company aligns its actions with the UN SDGs, invests in carbon storage (CarbonCuts, targeting 1MtCO₂pa by 2030), and is preparing to comply with CSRD in 2025 by initiating a double materiality assessment. Routine flaring was eliminated in DUC operations.



2024

BlueNord acquires CarbonCuts as a wholly-owned subsidiary, and CarbonCuts is awarded the exploration licence for Project Ruby on 20 June 2024. BlueNord's sustainability report is based upon the ESRS reporting framework.

ESG committee responsibilities absorbed between Audit Committee, for alignment with financial reporting compliance and assurance standards, and the newly established Technical Committee, for integration of emissions reduction activities within operations.

BlueNord established Corporate Governance framework to meet legal requirements and uphold ethical standards that define BlueNord's business conduct.

Reporting Practices

> Basis of preparation

BlueNord's 2024 Sustainability Report is structured in line with the draft oil and gas sector specific European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS). BlueNord has reviewed and prioritised material topics based on actual and potential impact on: the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (UN SDGs), risks identified through the enterprise risk management process, and impacts and opportunities across the primary DUC value chain. The DUC's primary business being the exploration and production of oil and gas from the Danish sector of the North Sea.

The report also complies with the Norwegian Transparency Act. It has been reviewed by internal review committees and senior management.

This is a consolidated report for BlueNord ASA and its 100 percent-owned subsidiary CarbonCuts. The reporting perimeter is aligned with the financial consolidated statements.

This report covers BlueNord's non-operated working interest in the DUC, focusing on environmental aspects. It also includes information about our BlueNord and CarbonCuts employees as part of our workforce.

Additionally, the environmental impact of CarbonCuts' activities is incorporated into the reporting.

This report focuses on the following material topics: Climate Change, GHG emissions, Biodiversity and Ecosystems, Health and Safety, Own workforce, and our Code of Conduct.

Emissions

Emission metrics across scope 1 and 2 use direct data from the Operator where available along with BlueNord's own emissions outside of the DUC. Where primary data is not available, generic factors in GHG emissions calculations are used. Scope 3 emissions have been mapped and are being reported for the first time.

Value chain

The value chain assessment focuses on Tier 1 suppliers and customers, i.e. the direct contractual relationship. Stakeholder mapping and an assessment of impacts, risks and opportunities across our value chain is planned to be conducted in 2025, however the full extent will be reassessed depending on the outcome of the EU Commission's Omnibus proposal.

Disclosure based on EU laws and ESRS reporting framework

BlueNord's 2024 Sustainability Report is disclosed based on EU laws and the ESRS reporting framework.

> Corporate sustainability reporting directive (CSRD)

In 2022, the EU Council and the European Parliament officially approved the Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD). This reporting standard requires a double materiality approach, which means that companies must evaluate sustainability issues from both financial and impact materiality. Companies under compliance must assess how environmental and social factors influence their financial performance, whilst evaluating how their own operations affect the environment and society. BlueNord has begun assessing the impacts, risks and opportunities related to its non-operated working interest in the DUC operations and activities associated with the CarbonCuts Project Ruby. BlueNord plans to engage with stakeholders,

including employees, customers, suppliers, investors, and communities, to validate the findings and gather additional insights

Following the release of the EU Omnibus dated 26 February 2025, we are currently reviewing its implications for our CSRD commitments.

> EU Taxonomy and European Green Deal

The EU Taxonomy Regulation was enacted in Norway in late 2021 and came into force in early 2023. The EU Taxonomy is a classification system that defines a list of environmentally sustainable economic activities. It is part of the EU's strategy to enhance sustainable investment and implement the European Green Deal. The EU taxonomy provides a framework for reporting on taxonomy-aligned activities, which includes the proportion of taxonomy-aligned activities in turnover capex and opex, together with a plan that offers a perspective on activities which may achieve taxonomy alignment in the future.

The European Green Deal is a comprehensive plan by the EU to achieve climate neutrality by 2050. Key points, amongst others, include:

- **Climate Neutrality:** EU aims to be climate-neutral by 2050.
- **Emissions Reduction:** Reduce greenhouse gas emissions by at least 55 percent by 2030.
- **Clean Energy Transition:** Promote renewable energy and increase energy efficiency.
- **Circular Economy:** Encourage sustainable resource use and waste reduction.
- **Biodiversity and Ecosystems:** Protect and restore biodiversity.

The Green Deal aims to transform the EU into a modern, resource-efficient economy while tackling climate change and environmental degradation.

Disclosure requirements by the EU Taxonomy regulation are to be included in the sustainability statement as defined in the ESRS disclosure requirements according to CSRD. Following the release of the EU Omnibus dated 26 February 2025, we are currently reviewing its implications for disclosure requirements. CCS activities pursued by BlueNord may be aligned with the EU Taxonomy, making them an important consideration for future access to financing.

> Norwegian Transparency Act

BlueNord complies with the Norwegian Transparency Act. In 2024, the Company produced individual reports for each committee (ESG, Audit, Remuneration, and Nomination), conducted a materiality assessment, and initiated reporting in line with the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD). Additionally, BlueNord established an Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) assessment and corporate risk register, and requested monthly emissions data from the Operator.

> Strategic interactions to sustainability, business model and value chain

BlueNord integrates sustainability across its strategy. Key elements include:

Strategic vision: Aiming to provide affordable, sustainable and reliable energy with lower GHG intensity than imported LNG supplies.

Sustainability Strategy

Strategic priorities: Four priorities explicitly addressing sustainability:

- Operating safely and effectively.
- Reducing GHG emissions intensity.
- Investing in the CCS value chain.
- Sharing profits with shareholders and society at large through the taxes we pay, which can be redeployed in support of green industries and the energy transition.

> Interests and views of stakeholders

As part of our commitment to transparent Sustainability Reporting, we have diligently mapped and identified our key stakeholders, including government entities, partners, suppliers, non-governmental organisations (NGOs), employees, and shareholders. We recognise the importance of addressing stakeholder interests and views to enhance our sustainability efforts. This year, we are in the process of arranging interviews with these key stakeholders to gather their insights and perspectives.

> Sustainability framework

BlueNord's strategy aligns with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and incorporates a comprehensive sustainability framework. This framework covers key ESG (environment, social responsibility, and governance) areas such as climate change, GHG emissions, biodiversity and ecosystems, health and safety, and own workforce. Each ESG area addresses specific SDGs, embedding sustainability into all aspects of the BlueNord's strategy.

See the UNSDG's table in Appendix 1, page 138.

Sustainability commitments
As a responsible partner in the DUC, BlueNord is committed along with the Operator to:

- Ensuring people's safety and upholding Human Rights in our operations and those of our suppliers.
- Reducing scope 1 and scope 2 emissions by 40 percent from DUC assets by 2030 compared to 2015 levels, and in so doing taking an active role in Denmark's target to reduce its emissions by 70 percent by 2030 compared to 1990 levels, as part of Denmark's commitment to the Paris Agreement.
- Helping the EU reduce emissions by at least 55 percent by 2030 compared to 1990 levels, as part of the European Green Deal.
- Reducing methane emissions by using state-of-the-art technology to detect leaks and subsequently repair them.
- Being a player in the circular economy.
- Preserving biodiversity.
- Sharing the economic value we create.

We will do this by:

- Reducing DUC GHG emissions intensity by bringing Tyra II on stream and to production plateau.
- Investing in methane detection and reduction, and flare reduction initiatives.
- Evaluating and executing further Carbon Footprint Reduction (CFR) opportunities.
- Continuing to evaluate the viability of electrifying DUC operations.
- Supporting the DUC to locally recycle obsolete infrastructure, such as Tyra old facilities, and plan for further recycling during future decommissioning activities.
- Investing in the CCS value chain with CarbonCuts.
- Conducting transparent Environmental Impact Assessments on operated assets

and supporting the operator for delivery of rigorous assessment on non-operated assets.

- Supporting the DUC operator for the Biodiversity Action Plan execution.
- Complying with EU reporting standards and regulatory requirements.
- Maintaining our social licence to operate by engaging with stakeholders, including local communities, regulatory authorities and industry partners.
- Returning value through taxation and CO₂ duty to the Danish government to enable further state investment in the Energy Transition.

The impacts of which will drive:

- Secure access to EU-produced energy with lower emissions compared to LNG transported from overseas.
- Economic growth and job opportunities for Denmark.
- Delivery of environmental, social and governance (ESG) considerations into financial decision-making for new projects sanctioning.
- Continuous improvement of the DUC environmental footprint.



Environment

BlueNord strives to create long-term value by managing resources responsibly and investing in emission-reducing activities, including the CCS value chain. BlueNord is an important energy supplier to the EU and recognises that its activities have both actual and potential environmental impacts.

In this section:

Climate Change	41
Task Force on Climate Related Financial Disclosures (TCFD)	48
Pollution	55
Biodiversity and ecosystem	56
Circular economy	56

> Climate change

Paris Agreement
BlueNord acknowledges the scientific findings of the United Nations Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and supports the climate goals set forth in the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the Paris Agreement, which aim to limit global temperature rise to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels. BlueNord is committed to taking an active role in Denmark's national goal of reducing GHG emissions.

The DUC's operator has set its ambition to reduce scope 1 and 2 emissions by 40 percent in 2030 compared to 2015 levels, which BlueNord, as partner, fully supports. BlueNord is committed to operating within the regulatory frameworks of the regions where we do business. For our non-operated oil and gas assets in Denmark, this includes alignment with the Danish North Sea Agreement (NSA) target of net-zero emissions by 2050. In effect, this means that Denmark has committed to a complete phase-out of oil and gas production by 2050. Existing operators will continue producing under their current licences until they expire. DUC licence expiry is currently 2042. The DUC's decarbonisation pathway will be shaped by evolving regulations, market dynamics, and technological advancements, ensuring compliance with the policy landscape in which we operate. BlueNord is aligned with this phase-out.

Recognising that hydrocarbons will remain a part of the energy mix for the foreseeable future, BlueNord is dedicated to playing an active role in the energy transition. BlueNord's strategy focuses on producing affordable and reliable energy for Denmark and the wider EU, while managing climate-related risks and opportunities. This involves assessing and implementing operational emissions reduction activities in partnership with the Operator and other stakeholders.

We acknowledge that achieving the Paris Agreement goals requires accelerated investment and technological advancements in clean energy, energy efficiency and low-carbon solutions across both supply and end-user segments

Piped oil and gas, with lower emissions intensity than LNG volumes imported from overseas, supports an orderly energy transition. By supplying hydrocarbons with approximately one-third of the carbon footprint of imported LNG, we can displace higher-emissions imported hydrocarbons, contributing to a more sustainable energy future.

BlueNord's investment in CarbonCuts further demonstrates BlueNord's commitment to the energy transition. This initiative supports Denmark and the EU's ambitions for carbon storage deployment and contributes to the Paris Agreement's goal of mitigating global warming.





Carbon market and regulatory framework

EU countries have legally committed to fight climate change and achieve climate neutrality by 2050. This goal was made into a legal obligation in the European Climate law within the European Green Deal by the European Commission.

The EU has set a number of intermediary targets and tools to achieve this ambition, which impact BlueNord's activities. These include the EU Emission Trading Scheme (EU ETS), the EU Regulation on methane emissions reduction in the energy sector, the Net Zero Industry Act (NZIA), the NSA (Danish North Sea Agreement), the Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD) and the EU Green Taxonomy. In addition, the Danish State has implemented additional measures, such as the Green Tax Reform, to further accelerate the fight against climate change.

BlueNord is continuously monitoring the evolving regulatory landscape to ensure compliance.

GHG emissions

Greenhouse gases (GHGs) are a component of atmospheric emissions, alongside other non-GHG gases and pollutants. Their release into the atmosphere occurs through processes such as fuel combustion, flaring, venting, and fugitive emissions.



The commissioning of Tyra II facilities are forecasted to reduce scope 1 emissions by 30 percent compared to 2018 levels.”

BlueNord works to protect the environment where possible, both in its own operations and through the Company's partnership with the DUC. We work on reducing the carbon footprint of our operations, for example, by improving energy efficiency, reducing venting, and eliminating routine flaring of gas.

We are committed to provide transparency on GHG emissions across scopes 1, 2, and 3. In 2023 we initiated a double materiality assessment of impacts, risks and opportunities in line with European Financial Reporting Advisory Group (EFRAG) guidelines. As a non-operating partner, BlueNord does not directly control emissions reduction initiatives at the assets in which it participates. However, we engage with our operating partners to encourage the adoption of best practices in emissions management and sustainability reporting. Where possible, we advocate for alignment with EU and Danish climate goals, particularly in areas such as energy efficiency, flaring reduction, and CCS opportunities.

The key framework which guides our reporting is the TCFD (Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures, now IFRS S2)

Scope 1

BlueNord scope 1 emissions arise from its partnership in the DUC, mostly linked to fuel combustion for powering its offshore installations. Flaring of natural gas occurs on all DUC hubs to allow for safe operations during production upsets and non-routine activities. Routine flaring was eliminated in 2023 following the re-route of Halfdan production.

Fugitive emissions can occur due to partial combustion or leaks and are surveyed regularly, notably via Leak Detection And Repair (LDAR). Venting emissions may occur for safety reasons.

Environment continued



BlueNord is committed to provide transparency on GHG emissions across scope 1 and 2 and has, for the first time, begun assessing its scope 3 emissions.”

A number of Carbon Footprint Reduction (CFR) activities were added in 2024 to those performed in previous years. To implement the Skjold Gas Acceleration Project (SGPAP), gas exported from Gorm was reinstated in February 2024. The project resulted in lower flaring with GHG emissions reduction. In 2024, another CFR project was launched on Gorm, with completion anticipated in 2025. The Gorm (Low Pressure) gas ejector facilitates the recovery of LP flare gas and is projected to reduce GHG emissions starting in 2025.

The 2024 CFR projects also encompassed vent purge optimisation for Gorm, Dan, and Harald, additional suction cooler pressure reduction on Halfdan, and the replacement of air filters for Halfdan's power generators. These efforts collectively achieved a total reduction of 30 kton CO₂e in 2024.

The largest reduction was achieved with Gorm water injection operations, where one train was shut-in as part of the SGPAP leading to fuel consumption savings. The project was initiated in March 2024 and is expected to realise a 20 kton CO₂e/year reduction in emissions. Since the project was approved for reservoir management purposes, it is not classified as a CFR project. However, emissions reductions are an additional benefit that enhance its overall value. CFR opportunities are continuously assessed in the DUC partnership and ranked according to complexity, impact on simultaneous operations and carbon abatement scope and cost.

BlueNord's share of DUC scope 1 emissions in 2024 is 0.36 MT of CO₂ equivalent, an increase of 11.5 percent compared to 2023. This increase is driven by the Tyra hub restart but is partially offset by CFR activities, primarily conducted at the Gorm hub. Tyra commissioning led to a 39 percent increase in methane emissions in 2024 compared to 2023, in addition to higher fuel consumption and higher flaring as expected with the ramp-up in production. Methane emissions are closely monitored and reported, in line with the new 'EU Regulation on methane emissions reduction in the energy sector' that entered into force in 2024. This includes using drones to survey methane emissions from the installations, with annual monitoring campaigns.

The DUC's GHG scope 1 intensity increased by 13 percent from 2023 to 2024, up to 36.4 kg CO₂e/kg boe as a result of increased emissions (+11.5 percent) alongside stable production (+0.2 percent).



2024 GHG scope 1 emissions intensity has been largely impacted by commissioning activities at the Tyra hub, which are not representative of the GHG emissions intensity to be expected during normal operations once the hub production is ramped up to plateau.

Scope 2

Scope 2 emissions are linked to energy consumption at BlueNord's offices, encompassing GHG emissions from both electricity and district heating consumption.

In 2024, scope 2 emissions were less than 0.01 MT.

Scope 3

BlueNord has started assessing its scope 3 emissions across all scope 3 categories and assessed that more than 99 percent fall under category 11 (Use of sold products). Category 9 (Downstream transportation and distribution) and 10 (Processing of sold products) are assumed nil as per IPIECA guidance to avoid double counting.

Category 11 emissions, assuming that the oil and gas sold are used as fuel, amounted to 3.53 MT CO₂e in 2024, which is 2 percent lower than in 2023. This decrease is attributed to stable export volumes (-0.9 percent) and a higher proportion of gas in the mix.

KEY:  Higher  Unchanged  Lower

> Performance status 2024: Atmospheric emissions

Ospar reporting perimeter (includes drilling and logistics) ¹			
Topic	2023 Performance	2024 Performance ³	Change
CO ₂ emissions	Total CO ₂ emissions 303 kt	Total CO ₂ emissions 338 kt	
CH ₄ emissions	Total CH ₄ emissions 434 tonnes	Total CH ₄ emissions 603 tonnes	
nmVOC	215 tonnes	261 tonnes	
NOx and SOx emissions	NOx 1,156 tonnes	NOx 1,231 tonnes	
	SOx 31 tonnes	SOx 27 tonnes	
Contribution to total GHG emissions	Fuel consumption – Fuel Gas 75%	Fuel consumption – Fuel Gas 74%	
	Fuel consumption – Diesel 14%	Fuel consumption – Diesel 14%	
	Flare 9%	Flare 9%	
	Fugitive emissions 2%	Fugitive emissions 4%	
GHG intensity (CO ₂ eq/boe)	32.2	36.4	

ETS reporting perimeter ²			
Topic	2023 Performance	2024 Performance	Change
CO ₂ emissions*	Total CO ₂ emissions 244 kt	Total CO ₂ emissions 316 kt	
EU ETS CO ₂ intensity (CO ₂ /boe)	24.6	31.7	

1. Numbers have been verified and submitted by the DUC operator to DEA for OSPAR reporting. Awaiting Approval from OSPAR.

2. Numbers have been submitted by the DUC operator to External Auditors for verification.

3. Numbers are net to BlueNord unless stated otherwise.

* 2023 emissions have been revised following AR23.

Environment continued

KEY:  Higher  Unchanged  Lower> Performance status 2024: Discharge to sea³Ospar reporting perimeter¹

Topic	2023 Performance	2024 Performance	Change
Discharge to sea	Discharged produced water 6.8 mm m³	Discharged produced water 6.7 mm m³	
	Volume of oil discharged 48.0 tonnes	Volume of oil discharged 45.9 tonnes	
	Oil concentration in water 7.0 mg/L	Oil concentration in water 6.8 mg/L	
Spills	Number of oil and diesel spills ² 15	Number of oil and diesel spills ² 14	
	Oil and diesel spills 0.02 tonnes	Oil and diesel spills 0.14 tonnes	
	Number of chemical spills ² 20	Number of chemical spills ² 23	
	Chemical spills 0.05 tonnes	Chemical spills 0.02 tonnes	

Topic	2023 Performance	2024 Performance	Change
Chemical usage	Green chemicals 1,904 tonnes	Green chemicals 2,583 tonnes	
	Yellow chemicals 3,082 tonnes	Yellow chemicals 2,969 tonnes	
	Red chemicals 27 tonnes	Red chemicals 24 tonnes	
	Black chemicals 0 tonnes	Black chemicals 0 tonnes	
	Total chemicals 5,014 tonnes	Total chemicals 5,576 tonnes	
Chemical discharge	Green chemicals 1,119 tonnes	Green chemicals 1,761 tonnes	
	Yellow chemicals 1,848 tonnes	Yellow chemicals 1,728 tonnes	
	Red chemicals 6 tonnes	Red chemicals 4 tonnes	
	Black chemicals 0 tonnes	Black chemicals 0 tonnes	
	Total chemicals 2,973 tonnes	Total chemicals 3,494 tonnes	

1. Numbers have been verified and submitted by the DUC operator to DEA for OSPAR reporting. Awaiting Approval from OSPAR.

2. Number of spills is 100% DUC.

3. Numbers are net to BlueNord unless stated otherwise.



At BlueNord we recognise that CCS is key to meeting Denmark's ambitious climate commitments. A critical part of our CCS value chain is Project Ruby, which we continue to advance with a clear objective of delivering a sustainable and economically viable project.

Looking ahead, CarbonCuts has taken another decisive step by applying for a second licence in a near-shore area in Denmark, further expanding our potential for safe and effective CO₂ storage. We anticipate the outcome of this application in the third quarter of 2025."

Euan Shirlaw
Chief Executive Officer, BlueNord

Climate scenarios and management of climate change risk

Climate change risks are continuously reviewed as part of the Impact Risks and Opportunities (IRO) assessment. BlueNord is in the process of reviewing the IROs and their materiality.

The financial impact of climate change on BlueNord's activities are summarised in the TCFD. Analysis of various climate scenarios from the International Energy Agency, such as STEPS (Stated Policies), APS (Announced Pledges) and NZE (Net Zero Emissions by 2050), are regularly updated by assessing the impact of oil, gas and carbon price projections associated with each scenario on the portfolio valuation.

Emissions reduction plan

In 2021 BlueNord initiated an inventory of its scope 1 emissions linked to its working interest in the DUC. BlueNord is working alongside the DUC Operator to set out an emissions reduction roadmap with GHG emissions reduction targets founded upon cost-effective CFR initiatives on an asset-by-asset basis.

BlueNord acknowledges that it has indirect emissions related to upstream and downstream activities. Under scope 3, Category 11 of the GHG Protocol (Use of sold product) constitutes the bulk of BlueNord scope 3 emissions. We are working on expanding scope 3 emissions reporting and to collect the necessary data.

Decarbonisation actions

Carbon capture and storage (CCS)

BlueNord has made a strategic investment in CarbonCuts A/S, intending to establish an onshore CO₂ storage location in Denmark and address Denmark's ambitions for onshore storage of CO₂.

CCS is a key element of our business. Under the EU's Net-Zero Industry Act (NZIA), oil and gas producers are required to contribute to the Union-wide goal of achieving an annual CO₂ injection capacity of 50 million tonnes by 2030. This obligation is allocated based on each producer's share of EU crude oil and natural gas production between 1 January 2020 and 31 December 2023.

CarbonCuts plans to inject up to 1.5MT CO₂ by 2030.

CarbonCuts A/S was registered as a legal entity in August 2022, specifically to explore the opportunity of CO₂ storage in the Rødby area, the Ruby Project. CarbonCuts A/S is a wholly-owned subsidiary of the BlueNord Group, which has funded its activities since October 2022.

The Company will contribute to the Paris Agreement's goal of arresting global warming, with its core business to build, own and operate permanent geological sites for CO₂ storage. In June 2024 CarbonCuts achieved a major

milestone by being awarded an exploration license for its first project in Rødby.

BlueNord has committed to an exploration work programme and is allocating financial and personnel resources to deliver it. At the end of 2024, the CarbonCuts organisation was 10 employees and scaling up.

In March 2025, CarbonCuts has taken the strategic decision to apply for a second licence area located in near-shore Denmark to assess the potential for CO₂ storage. The outcome of this application is expected in the third quarter 2025.

CarbonCuts' first project in the Rødby area has received local support and has attracted national and international interest politically as well as from emitters.

CarbonCuts and the municipality of Lolland have collaborated since early 2022 to mature the CO₂ storage site.



Environment continued

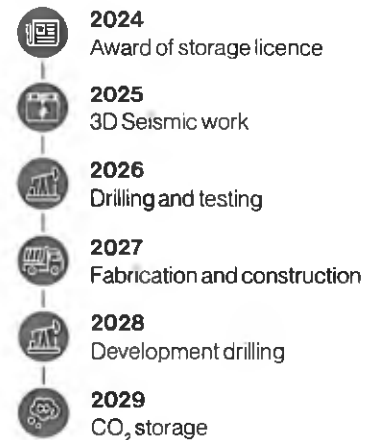
The Ruby project covers CO₂ receiving facilities, intermediate storage, pumping and injection facilities as well as a number of wells for injection and observation. Several CO₂ import options are being investigated to allow flexibility and optionality in terms of pace, customer requirements and volume. A phased development approach is being considered with CO₂ injection anticipated to commence by 2029.

CarbonCuts has gained solid political support via frequent contact with the municipality, the local business association, Business Lolland-Falster, as well as other major stakeholders. Securing and sustaining public acceptance is of utmost importance. To achieve this, the Company created a range of brochures, videos and other materials, and organised three information meetings with citizens following the acquisition of the license. CarbonCuts continues to actively engage with stakeholders, including local communities, regulatory authorities and industry partners, seeking input and feedback to inform our strategic decisions, and to ensure our social license to operate.

After being awarded the exploration license CarbonCuts has been preparing for the next phases of Project Ruby, including seismic surveys to be conducted early 2025, as well as preparing exploration drilling and maturing the project in general. The focus remains firmly on the goal: to launch an economically sustainable storage solution with accompanying infrastructure that can contribute to fulfilling Denmark's CO₂ goals and serve as an inspiration for CO₂ storage globally.

As a subsidiary of BlueNord, CarbonCuts has access to extensive knowledge of the energy sector and the Danish subsurface, which has proven beneficial in building up the organisation. Further, BlueNord's insights and capital strengthen CarbonCuts' position as a CO₂ storage operator.

Timeframe until the beginning of operations for the Ruby project



Energy efficiency

For DUC operations, which consume the majority of BlueNord's energy, potential energy efficiency gains are regularly assessed. Most of the DUC production system, apart from the Tyra facilities, relies on equipment installed up to 50 years ago. At the time of their installation, the primary design criteria focused on safety, robustness and reliability, rather than energy consumption efficiency and minimising the environmental footprint.

While modifications are being implemented to reduce environmental impact and/or fuel consumption, the scope of these changes is limited by the equipment itself, such as gas turbines, gas compressors and water pumps. Over the past two years, activities such as air filter replacements on turbines and optimisation of compressor cooling have been carried out to enhance fuel consumption and improve energy efficiency.

The refurbishment of Tyra has provided an excellent opportunity to enhance the facility's energy efficiency and reduce greenhouse gas emissions compared to the old Tyra facilities. The energy efficiency gain is anticipated to be around 30 percent for the same production throughput at restart. As a result, Tyra-produced gas will reduce scope 1 emissions by 30 percent, when compared to 2018 levels, before the production of the field was temporarily shut-in. Additionally, the new Tyra facility will be able to further reduce fuel consumption as production declines, thanks to the implementation of variable speed drive compressors. This will enable further emissions reductions from the hub over time.

Electrification

Electrification of DUC operations is continuously evaluated in light of technological advancements, equipment costs and access to renewable power sources. The location of the DUC assets, approximately 200 km from the coast, poses significant challenges for electrification, especially considering the grid is not fully decarbonised. The DUC partnership remains committed to exploring options and reviewing new concepts as they emerge.

LDAR/MMV

Leak Detection And Repair (LDAR) surveys are designed to identify, monitor and mitigate fugitive emissions and leaks of volatile organic compounds and methane.

LDAR is one of the essential tools in our Measuring, Monitoring and Verification (MMV) plan. LDAR surveys have been conducted on DUC installations using Optical Gas Imaging (OGI) cameras, followed by maintenance to address identified leaks. Since 2022, the DUC has implemented annual drone survey campaigns using Ultralight Spectrometers to measure methane and carbon dioxide levels

above our production hubs. The EU Regulation on the reduction of methane emissions in the energy sector (2024/1787), enforced in 2024, mandates offshore installations to perform Type 1 LDAR surveys annually. Drone surveys since 2022 have allowed the DUC partnership to better assess equipment performance, such as flare destruction rates, and to stay ahead of EU Regulation requirements.

Decarbonisation pathway

The decarbonisation pathway for DUC operations is continuously re-evaluated, considering CFR opportunities, the feasibility of electrification and the cessation dates of asset production. In addition to its working interest in the DUC partnership, BlueNord actively supports CCS initiatives. We also acknowledge that the DUC licence currently expires in 2042 and the framework conditions in Denmark under the North Sea Agreement is such that oil and gas production is planned to cease in 2050.

> Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures ('TCFD')

In line with TCFD recommendations, a report in accordance with TCFD is, as of 2022, an integral part of BlueNord's annual financial reporting. The report is reviewed annually by our Audit Committee, Technical Advisory Committee and the Board.

TCFD encourages a standardised reporting structure for financially material climate-related risks and opportunities to give investors, lenders and insurers enhanced comparability when assessing and pricing pertinent companies.

The TCFD framework is made up of eleven recommended disclosures divided into four pillars that represent core elements of how organisations operate. The four pillars are: governance, strategy, risk management, and metrics and targets.

Moreover, the framework separates into three main categories: risks related to the physical impacts of climate change, risks related to the transition to a lower-carbon economy and climate-related opportunities. TCFD has also incorporated financial impact as an integral part of its disclosure recommendations.



At BlueNord we have identified the most significant climate-related risks and opportunities we face."

GOVERNANCE	RECOMMENDED DISCLOSURES		
Disclose the organisation's governance around climate-related risks and opportunities.	a) Describe the Board's oversight of climate-related risks and opportunities.	b) Describe the management's role in assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities.	
STRATEGY	RECOMMENDED DISCLOSURES		
Disclose the actual and potential impacts of climate-related risks and opportunities on the organisation's business, strategy and financial planning where such information is material.	a) Describe the climate-related risks and opportunities the organisation has identified over the short, medium and long term.	b) Describe the impact of climate-related risks and opportunities on the organisation's businesses, strategy and financial planning.	c) Describe the resilience of the organisation's strategy, taking into consideration different climate-related scenarios, including a 2°C or lower scenario.
RISK MANAGEMENT	RECOMMENDED DISCLOSURES		
Disclose how the organisation identifies, assesses and manages climate-related risks.	a) Describe the organisation's processes for identifying and assessing climate-related risks.	b) Describe the organisation's processes for managing climate-related risks.	c) Describe how processes for identifying, assessing and managing climate-related risks are integrated into the organisation's overall risk management.
METRICS & TARGETS	RECOMMENDED DISCLOSURES		
Disclose the metrics and targets used to assess and manage relevant climate-related risks and opportunities where such information is material.	a) Disclose the metrics used by the organisation to assess climate-related risks and opportunities in line with its strategy and risk management process.	b) Disclose scope 1, scope 2 and, if appropriate, scope 3 greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, and the related risks.	c) Describe the targets used by the organisation to manage climate-related risks and opportunities and performance against targets.

Environment continued

Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures ('TCFD')

1. Governance

a. Board-level oversight

The Board fully supports the recommendations of the TCFD. The Board Chair has overall responsibility for the management of climate-related issues at BlueNord, and the Board is responsible for ensuring that climate-related targets are defined and addressed as part of Company strategy.

The Board receives regular updates from management, and will ensure that our risk management and internal control systems are adequate in relation to the regulations governing the business

The Board reviews the Group's main risk areas and internal control systems annually. This includes the Group's values, Code of Conduct and corporate responsibility policy. The Board reports annually on climate impacts and any risks that the Company faces.

b. Management-level oversight

Executive management is responsible for identifying risks and opportunities, and for implementing effective processes and mitigation efforts. This includes climate-related issues, risks and opportunities within the managers' respective areas of responsibility.

The Chief Corporate Affairs Officer has responsibility for ESG strategy, and reports directly to the CEO. In 2020, an ESG Committee was established to support BlueNord's commitment to ESG and to evolve our contribution to the energy transition. In late 2024 it was decided to integrate the controls, risks and processes associated with sustainability into the responsibilities of the Audit Committee to align with the responsibilities the Audit Committee already takes regarding the internal control framework. ESG strategy is integrated into the overall strategy of the Company with responsibility at the Board level.

Climate risks are also assessed as part of BlueNord's risk management process. For more information on BlueNord's risk management processes, including the assessment of climate-related risks, see the relevant sections of this report.

See Governance Operating Model on page 69.

2. Strategy

a. and b. Identified climate-related risks and opportunities

In line with the recommendations laid out in the TCFD framework, BlueNord has conducted a process to assess how, and to what extent, the Company is exposed to climate risk. Management representatives for Finance and Corporate Affairs identified significant physical risk, transition risk, and opportunities created by climate change.

Risks and opportunities were assessed in a strategic and financial context, against three different time horizons and four different climate scenarios. This assessment was reviewed again in January 2025.

The following time horizons were used:

- Short term – 2024-2025.
- Medium term – 2025-2030.
- Long term – 2030-2050.

These four International Energy Agency ('IEA') climate scenarios were used:

- Net Zero Emissions by 2050 scenario ('NZE').
- Stated Policies scenario ('STEPS').
- Sustainable Development scenario ('SDS').
- Announced Pledges scenario ('APS').

For BlueNord it is important to identify the most significant climate-related risks and opportunities we face, as this can help us to make informed decisions about how to mitigate, or take advantage of, these factors.

To identify the most critical risk factors, the management representatives assessed factors that could potentially impact the operations negatively and the probability of occurrence.

To identify the opportunities with the highest potential, the management representatives assessed how the factors could potentially impact the Company positively, and the degree of difficulty posed by taking advantage of any opportunity.

Risk factor defined as most critical:

- 1 High/increased CO₂ tax.

Opportunities defined with greatest potential:

1. Resource efficiency.
2. Evolution of financial markets.
3. Relatively flexible BlueNord investments.
4. Sector already strictly regulated and well-prepared for harsh weather conditions.

Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures ('TCFD') continued

Acute physical risk

Through our acute physical risk identification process, we identified extreme weather due to increased frequency and intensity of strong wind, storms, and hurricanes as most significant to BlueNord. Such events may impact BlueNord's direct operations, or cause disruptions in the supply chain. Any events delaying production have a financial implication.

Identified risk	Description of risk	Potential impacts	Potential financial impacts	The climate scenario in which the risk is most relevant	Time horizon	Mitigation strategy
Increased frequency and intensity of strong wind, storms, and hurricanes	Climate change and temperature increases may lead to more extreme weather. The wind speed is expected to increase, and the air will contain more moisture. This will lead to increased occurrences of strong winds, storms, and hurricanes in the future.	- Inability to have people safely Offshore. - Inability to transport people and equipment, as this is done by helicopter and supply ships. - Weakened production capacities due to shortage of supplies, employees and possible damage to the equipment.	Reduced revenue and increased costs associated with asset repair and additional labour. Potential impact on production.	BlueNord sees the greatest consequences in STEPS, but the negative effects may be more relevant for the supply chain at an earlier stage.	Long term.	BlueNord is constantly working to strengthen our work on human rights and decent working conditions, by reviewing and revising our Corporate Social Responsibility Guidelines. This helps us establish governance documents, routines and instructions related to due diligence processes and our supply chain to ensure that we apply to the highest standards of professional and ethical standards in the conduct of our business affairs. In addition, TotalEnergies has in 2024 provided a letter of comfort related to their compliance programme, with this the main part of the companies supply chain has been assessed.

Chronic physical risk

Chronic physical risks refer to longer-term shifts in climate patterns, such as sustained higher temperatures that may cause sea level rise or chronic heat waves

Identified risk	Description of risk	Potential impacts	Potential financial impacts	The climate scenario in which the risk is most relevant	Time horizon	Mitigation strategy
Rising sea levels	Sea levels may rise due to expanding ocean volumes from temperature increases and from melting glaciers and ice sheets.	High waves which hit the infrastructure on the platform causing damage.	Increased cost due to adaption of platforms in order to handle rising sea level	Most relevant in STEPS.	Long term.	The platforms have already been reconstructed or assessed to meet the risk of sinking seabeds. This has prepared them more for extreme weather events and rising sea levels.

Transition risk – Policy and Legal

Transitioning to a lower-carbon economy may entail extensive policy and legal changes to address mitigation and adaptation requirements related to climate change. We have identified the following policy actions and climate-related litigation claims as the most significant for BlueNord.

Identified risk	Description of risk	Potential impacts	Potential financial impacts	The climate scenario in which the risk is most relevant	Time horizon	Mitigation strategy
Uncertainty related to the EU Taxonomy and how this will impact BlueNord	Increasing need to demonstrate that economic activities are environmentally sustainable.	More difficult and more expensive to raise support from a capital market perspective and debts perspective.	- Limited access to capital. - Increased cost of capital.	Most relevant in NZE/SDS.	Medium and long term.	Focus on having a close dialogue with investors. Transparency is crucial when it comes to climate risk. BlueNord focuses on being as transparent as possible towards investors and other stakeholders.

Environment continued

Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures ('TCFD') continued

Transition risk – Policy and Legal continued

Identified risk	Description of risk	Potential impacts	Potential financial impacts	The climate scenario in which the risk is most relevant	Time horizon	Mitigation strategy
Increased carbon pricing and taxes	Carbon tax is an instrument for cost-effective cuts in GHG emissions. Other extraordinary taxes or measures to affect the operations of high-emission sectors could also be put in place as solidarity measures.	Low emissions and being part of the energy transition will play a bigger part in the licence to operate.	Increase cost of the business and shorten life of assets, and increase likelihood of stranded assets.	Most relevant in NZE/SDS.	Short, medium and long term.	Ongoing management, analysis and effective strategies to understand the size of CO ₂ obligations and their cost.

Transition risk – Technology

Technological improvements or innovations that support the transition to a lower-carbon, energy-efficient economic system can have a significant impact on organisations.

Identified risk	Description of risk	Potential impacts	Potential financial impacts	The climate scenario in which the risk is most relevant	Time horizon	Mitigation strategy
Transition to lower emission technology	Gas has a role and opportunity in the transition. In the long term, the need for oil and gas will change/decrease. Technology also represents an opportunity in identifying, addressing, and reducing risks.	Changes in demand due to: - Declining cost on renewables. - Electrification of industries and transportation. - Advanced technology, which makes it possible to monitor and detect possible spills and reduce impact, and consequently, identify and reduce emissions.	- Decrease in revenue, due to reduced oil and gas demand - Technology for monitoring will provide more precise measures, ability to respond immediately and potentially reduce financial impact.	Most relevant in NZE.	Medium and long term.	Investing in projects in the CCS value chain, both onshore and offshore to support hard to abate emissions.

Transition risk – Market

While the ways in which markets could be affected by climate change are varied and complex, one of the major ways is through shifts in supply and demand for certain commodities, products, and services as climate-related risks and opportunities are increasingly taken into account.

Identified risk	Description of risk	Potential impacts	Potential financial impacts	The climate scenario in which the risk is most relevant	Time horizon	Mitigation strategy
Changes in gas demand	The transition to a zero-emissions society is expected to decrease the demand for gas in the long run. The speed of transition is uncertain. The current geopolitical situation has increased the focus on energy security where gas plays a part, but also where the transition to renewables has increased in pace.	Declining demand based on new technology. For instance, electric vehicles, heat pumps, an increasingly circular economy and less use of plastic.	Decreased revenues.	Most relevant in NZE.	Medium and long term.	DUC gas production will decrease and stop in 2050 in line with Denmark's commitment to a complete phase out of oil and gas production by 2050.

Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures ('TCFD') continued

Transition risk – Reputation

Climate change has been identified as a potential source of reputational risk tied to changing customer or community perceptions of an organisation's contribution to or detractor from the transition to a lower-carbon economy.

Identified risk	Description of risk	Potential impacts	Potential financial impacts	The climate scenario in which the risk is most relevant	Time horizon	Mitigation strategy
Reputation risk in the era of ESG	Fossil fuel is not a renewable energy source and leaves a large carbon footprint. Nonetheless, gas will play a role in the future energy mix. Abandonment of infrastructure needs to be done in a safe and sustainable manner thus contributing to circularity of these materials.	- Oil and gas producers generally have a poor reputation in the field of ESG. BlueNord needs to demonstrate the required accountability and responsibility to maintain its social licence to operate. - Increased requirements for sustainable abandonment	- Reduced revenue from decreased demand for goods/services. - Reduction in capital availability and higher cost of capital. - Increased cost related to abandonment/recycling.	Most relevant in NZE, SDS.	Medium and long term.	Presenting a balanced view of both our production activities and energy transition initiatives and projects, for example Carbon Cuts CO₂ storage project. BlueNord is working diligently to recycle materials. The Company is also assessing sustainable decommissioning strategies which leave infrastructure on the seabed based on value to seafife.

Resource efficiency

There is growing evidence that it is possible for organisations to reduce operating costs by improving efficiency across production and distribution processes, buildings, machinery/appliances, and transport/mobility.

Identified risk	Description of risk	Potential impacts	Potential financial impacts	The climate scenario in which the risk is most relevant	Time horizon	Mitigation strategy
Efforts to increase resource efficiency	More efficient operations can lower cost and reduce emissions intensity. Good for both business and the environment.	Increased operational productivity leads to increased revenue and reduced unit costs.	- Increased interest from investors. - Easier access to capital. - Increased revenue.	All.	Short, medium, and long term.	Reducing emissions from our facilities in collaboration with the Operator. We work actively to reduce flaring and to improve production optimisation to reduce emissions and energy (fuel) use.

Energy sources

The trend toward decentralised clean energy sources, rapidly declining costs, improved storage capabilities, and subsequent global adoption of these technologies is significant. Organisations that shift their energy usage toward low-emission energy sources could potentially save on annual energy costs.

Identified risk	Description of risk	Potential impacts	Potential financial impacts	The climate scenario in which the risk is most relevant	Time horizon	Mitigation strategy
Use of alternative energy in operations	The world is switching to renewable energy and electrical operating solutions that reduce the emission of CO₂. BlueNord's platforms are gas-fired or fired by diesel generators. There is a potential to develop the approach to alternative energy sources.	Emissions reduction.	Easier access to capital.	Most relevant in NZE.	Medium and long term.	Dialogue with the Operator on alternative energy sources and potential electrification of facilities remains an opportunity if economic to do so.

Environment continued

Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures ('TCFD') continued

Products and services

Organisations that innovate and develop new low-emission products and services may improve their competitive position and capitalise on shifting consumer and producer preferences.

Identified risk	Description of risk	Potential impacts	Potential financial impacts	The climate scenario in which the risk is most relevant	Time horizon	Mitigation strategy
New products	To reach the climate targets and reduce carbon emissions internationally, CCS technologies need to be deployed on a large scale and will be increasingly important.	CCS represents a benefit for the climate which does not involve the sacrifice of crucial energy sources.	Increased interest from new investors and easier access to capital.	Most relevant in NZE.	Medium and long term.	Project Ruby could store up to 1.5 MTPA by 2030 dependent on successful exploration phase, and help Denmark and Europe achieve their climate target. CarbonCuts applied for a new exploration license for a near-shore CO ₂ storage site in Denmark, demonstrating a continued commitment to the development of the CCS value chain.

Markets

Organisations that proactively seek opportunities in new markets or types of assets may be able to diversify their activities and better position themselves for the transition to a lower-carbon economy. In particular, opportunities exist for organisations to access new markets through collaborating with governments, development banks, small-scale local entrepreneurs, and community groups in developed and developing countries as they work to shift to a lower-carbon economy. BlueNord has addressed the following opportunity.

Identified risk	Description of risk	Potential impacts	Potential financial impacts	The climate scenario in which the risk is most relevant	Time horizon	Mitigation strategy
Financial markets evolution	ESG and climate risk is increasingly seen as an important risk in the financial markets.	Shift from the typical funding sources to more targeted structures	- For those not addressing this – higher risk and costs. - Changed interest rate market	Relevant in all scenarios.	Short, medium and long term.	Evaluate the opportunities that the energy transition can bring to retain existing financiers and access new debt and equity investors market.

Resilience

The concept of climate resilience involves organisations developing adaptive capacity to respond to climate change to better manage the associated risks and seize opportunities, including the ability to respond to transition risks and physical risks. Opportunities related to resilience may be especially relevant for organisations with long-lived fixed assets or extensive supply or distribution networks; those that depend critically on utility and infrastructure networks or natural resources in their value chain; and those that may require longer-term financing and investment.

Identified risk	Description of risk	Potential impacts	Potential financial impacts	The climate scenario in which the risk is most relevant	Time horizon	Mitigation strategy
Strictly regulated sector	The energy transition will result in stricter regulations.	Changes in regulations, CO₂ taxes.	For those that are already in line with the regulations it can decrease the demand for mitigation and adjustment of strategy.	Most relevant in STEPS.	Short, medium, and long term.	BlueNord is already part of a strictly regulated sector that operates in harsh weather conditions. Many precautions and adaptations are therefore already in place and could be a competitive advantage.
Flexible future investments	Future market developments will greatly affect the return on investments in fossil fuels.	Increase in future profits by being dynamic and adjusting investment strategy.	Less risk of being locked in outdated solutions and demand scenarios. Flexibility to diversify and increase profitability.	Most relevant in STEPS.	Short, medium, and long term.	BlueNord can choose to invest in more gas-weighted projects or CCS value chain projects depending on how the market is evolving. Currently, the market for gas remains attractive and continues to be a value fuel along with oil.

Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures ('TCFD') continued

c. Scenario analysis

In line with the recommendations laid out by the TCFD, BlueNord conducted a qualitative scenario analysis in 2023 of all identified risks and opportunities as part of the climate risk assessment.

The Net Zero Emissions by 2050 Scenario ('NZE')	Limiting the global temperature rise to 1.5°C without a temperature overshoot (with a 50 percent probability). The NZE is a normative scenario, meaning it starts with a defined goal to achieve net-zero CO₂ emissions by 2050, and shows an example of a pathway that could get the world to that target. In this scenario, demand for oil falls by more than 2 mbpd per year between 2020 and 2050. Demand for natural gas grows to 2025, drops after 2025 and falls well below 2020 levels by 2030.
The Sustainable Development Scenario ('SDS')	IEA's Sustainable Development Scenario ('SDS') is compatible with the Paris Agreement's less ambitious 'well-below 2°C' goal. It assumes all energy-related SDGs and all current net-zero pledges are achieved, with advanced economies reaching net-zero emissions by 2050, China by 2060 and all others by 2070 at the latest. It has a 50 percent probability of limiting global temperature rise to 1.65°C, assuming no extensive net negative emissions. With some net negative emissions after 2070, temperature rise could be reduced to 1.5°C by 2100.
The Announced Pledges Scenario ('APS')	This scenario appears for the first time in the World Economic Outlook 2021. It assumes that all climate commitments made by governments around the world, including Nationally Determined Contributions and longer-term net-zero targets as of mid-2021, will be met in full and on time. In the APS, global oil demand peaks soon after 2025 and then falls by around 1 mbpd per year to 2050. Demand for natural gas also reaches its maximum level soon after 2025 and then declines slowly.
The Stated Policies Scenario ('STEPS')	Rather than assuming that governments will reach all announced goals, this scenario reflects a sector-by-sector assessment of the specific policies that have been put in place, as well as those that have been announced by governments around the world. This scenario provides a more conservative benchmark for the future. In the STEPS, global oil demand exceeds 2019 levels by 2023 before peaking in the mid-2030s and then declining very gradually to 2050. Demand for natural gas continues to rise after 2025 and is around 15 percent higher in 2030 than in 2020.

3. a., b., and c. Risk management

The identification, assessment and management of climate-related risks and opportunities is an integral part of BlueNord's multidisciplinary risk and opportunity management. The BlueNord Board and management will conduct regular reviews of the Group's activities for identifying, assessing, and responding to climate-related risks and opportunities. The risk management process will be reviewed on an annual basis.

2023 was the first year of implementation of the climate-risk management process recommended by TCFD. A material risk and opportunity matrix system developed by Tavler AS was used as a foundation for this process. The identification and assessment processes were conducted through a workshop with key executive management team members and

relevant ESG representatives from different organisational levels and functions, providing a balanced picture of the risks and opportunities faced by BlueNord

In the matrix, the impact (large, relatively large, relatively easy, easy) and likelihood (high/low) of each risk and opportunity are determined. Based on each risk's categorisation, BlueNord will develop, review, and implement response plans to mitigate risks and maximise opportunities.

4. a., b., and c. Metrics and targets

BlueNord works to reduce our carbon footprint while contributing to energy security. In 2024, BlueNord has revised its commitment regarding DUC installation powering from renewables. While DUC electrification continues to be assessed, neither feasibility nor the timeline can

be ascertained. With the North Sea Energy Island Project on pause, an alternative renewable power source has to be identified. The GHG emissions intensity target which was encompassing the impact of renewable power also had to be revisited as a result.

In line with the DUC Operator's targets, our commitment is to reduce scope 1 and scope 2 emissions by 40 percent from DUC assets by 2030 compared to 2015 levels. BlueNord will also continue to invest in CarbonCuts CCS which includes Project Ruby and will review other strategic opportunities in the CCS value chain.

As a non-operator, BlueNord will work to protect the environment to the greatest possible extent, both in its own operations and through the Company's partnership in the DUC. The data

reported on climate and nature have been supplied by the Operator TotalEnergies for the DUC. BlueNord will monitor and report on performance year-on-year as part of our sustainability strategy.

BlueNord is committed to independently verifying its direct and indirect emissions. The following metrics are used to assess climate-related risks and opportunities: CO₂ emissions, fuel consumption, flaring, fugitive emissions, nitrogen oxides ('NOx') and sulphur oxides ('SOx') emissions, GHG emissions, and GHG intensity related to DUC operations.

Environment continued

> Pollution

Emissions, chemical usage and discharge to the sea are regulated with permits issued by the regulatory body. These are reported to the authorities following third-party verification of the Operator's report.

Number of sites and area

The DUC portfolio consists of eight sites that are covered by OSPAR measures. The sites are located offshore in the Danish North Sea, some 200 km off the West coast of Denmark. CarbonCuts' Ruby licence is located near the town of Rødby onshore Denmark.

Air

BlueNord recognises that air quality can affect public health and the environment. Traditional air pollutants in the oil and gas E&P industry can include ammonia, carbon monoxide, sulphur oxides, nitrous oxides, non-methane volatile organic compounds, and particulate matter. As part of our environmental management, we work alongside the Operator to continuously monitor our non-GHG air emissions and put measures in place to reduce the impact of our activities.

Air emissions are monitored and independently verified prior to being reported via OSPAR on a yearly basis. The air emissions reported include CO₂, NO_x, SO₂, CH₄, and nmVOCs.

Please refer to Appendix 2 on page 139 for 2024 emission figures.

Water and marine resources

Formation water is produced along with the hydrocarbons and a portion is discharged into the sea following treatment. Sea water is injected into some of the DUC fields for pressure support and enhanced reservoir sweeping. Formation water is re-injected in some fields.

Discharge of produced water to the sea can contain chemicals that were injected in the production process, and traces of hydrocarbons, water, oil and chemical discharges to the sea are measured and reported to the Competent Authorities. The total oil discharged to the sea along with the water is regulated by a discharge permit. The yearly volumes are independently verified and reported to the Danish Environmental Protection Agency (DEPA) and OSPAR.

In partnership with the DTU and DOTC, the DUC partnership has been devising ways to improve the treatment and disposal of the water produced alongside hydrocarbons. The current Produced Water Management Programme uses technology which purifies water to an exceptional standard, such that the water being let out to sea is of greater purity than that which legislation and discharge permits require.

Substances of concern

Chemical usage and discharge are regulated for the oil and gas industry.

The DUC partnership uses chemicals that are required in the oil and gas production process as well as in drilling and well intervention operations. Chemicals that pose little or no risk to the environment are prioritised (green chemicals). Use of yellow or red chemicals are limited to situations where no commercial alternative is available. Drilling and well intervention activities do not involve use of any red chemicals.

DUC operations do not use nor discharge chemicals that are listed in OSPAR's list of Substances for Priority Action (black chemicals).

Please refer to Appendix 3 on page 140 for 2024 discharge to sea figures.



Discharges of hydrocarbons, acids and muds

Discharge of dispersed hydrocarbons along with produced water discharge Oil-in-Water (OiW) is regulated by permits. DUC's installation OiW concentration is being closely monitored and performance outperforming the regulatory limit of 30 mg per litre. Please refer to Appendix 3 on page 140 for 2024 discharge figures.

Spills

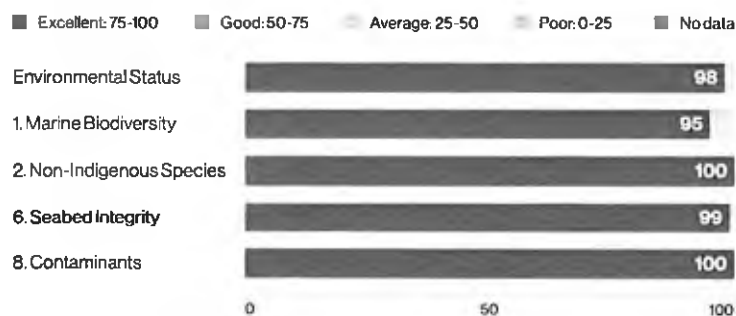
Spills refer to accidental release of oil or chemicals to the environment. Please refer to Appendix 3 on page 140 for 2024 spill figures.



North Sea Environment Portal

The chart shows scores across 4 areas (Marine biodiversity, Non-Indigenous species, Seabed integrity and Contaminants) to calculate an overall **Environmental Status** using the EU 'Marine Strategy Framework Directive'. Tyra E platform is rated 'Excellent'.

Tyra E Platform



* The platform scores are calculated as the mean of all platform stations.

> Biodiversity and ecosystems

Biodiversity action plan

As partners in the DUC, we align with the Operator in implementing a Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) to monitor flora and fauna near offshore installations. While a third party manages this initiative, BlueNord values environmental stewardship and supports industry-wide efforts to advance biodiversity knowledge in offshore environments.

The BAP addresses the main concerns of key stakeholders such as the positive impact of leaving structures as reefs during decommissioning, requirement for baseline data on birds and fish, and the spread of invasive species through structures and vessel movement.

One of the key actions proposed in the BAP was to develop a data sharing platform on marine biodiversity and environment. As a result, the North Sea Environmental Portal was developed by TotalEnergies EP Denmark and Dansk Hydraulisk Institut A/S (DHI) on behalf of the Danish Underground Consortium (DUC) to fulfil the need for a data sharing platform on marine biodiversity and environment. The portal, launched in December 2024, provides decades of data on the marine environment, covering aspects such as seabed conditions, water quality, fish, mammals, benthic animals, and plants. It is accessible to researchers and the public.

The portal aims to provide a comprehensive view of environmental and biodiversity developments in the Danish North Sea, helping researchers identify trends, make predictions and base decisions on solid data. The initiative is the first of its kind in Denmark and aims to enhance the understanding and protection of the marine environment. The portal documents seabed chemistry, biodiversity and ecological indicators.

> Circular economy

Decommissioning

We support the DUC's ambition to locally recycle obsolete infrastructure. During the dismantling of the old platforms and structures from the Tyra field, 98.5 percent of the material was either directly reused or recycled at local Danish recycling yards. For example, suitable generators were repurposed elsewhere, while other parts were processed and traded internationally.

We will use the wealth of knowledge gained during Tyra redevelopment over the coming decades to reduce the impact upon the environment from decommissioning and abandonment of offshore installations and pipelines relating to DUC operations. In partnership with the DOTC, BlueNord is researching cost-effective abandonment options that will deliver robust environmental protection.

Drilling waste, muds and cuttings

Drilling waste, such as muds and cuttings, are addressed as follows:

- The oil content of the Water Based Mud (WBM) and drill cuttings returned from drilling the reservoir sections shall be monitored regularly so that it does not exceed 1 percent, on average. WBM is used for different drilled sections and for drilling other wells to maximise re-use and re-cycling.
- Discharges of WBM to sea is minimised to reduce impact.
- Drill cuttings returned from drilling the reservoir sections are taken to shore for disposal.
- No discharge of Oil Based Mud (OBM) is allowed into the sea, it is returned to shore for processing and disposal.

Social

Social

We value the unique contributions of every team member. As of the end of 2024, we proudly counted forty three employees and four in-house consultants across our three locations.

In this section:

Health, safety and environment	57
Our people and values	58
Workers in value chain	61
Affected communities	61
Community engagement	61

We are:



Bold



Purposeful



Dependable

> Health, safety and environment

The Health, Safety and Environment (HSE) section in this Annual Report pertains exclusively to our company's own workforce. While these metrics and initiatives focus on our direct employees, we also maintain oversight across operations where we act as a non-operating partner. Our commitment to HSE standards extends to monitoring and influencing the safety practices of our partners to ensure the highest level of care and compliance throughout all collaborative efforts.

Our HSE vision of 'zero accidents, zero incidents, and zero impact to the environment' underpins our commitment to:

- Ensuring safe and efficient operations.
- Compliance with regulatory standards.
- Aiming to minimise climate and environmental impacts to the lowest feasible level.

BlueNord is ultimately accountable for the contribution of all our people to health, safety and environmental outcomes and continuous improvement in these areas.

By complying with applicable standards and regulations and continually improving our management system we make positive progress towards the key goal of zero fatalities and zero recordable work-related accidents.

As a partner in DUC, we are committed to Health, Safety, and Environment (HSE) by actively supporting the Operator's excellent HSE efforts and proactively participating in meetings and initiatives. Since our constructive dialogue regarding offshore working environment issues on TotalEnergies platforms in DUC began in 2022, we have

established strong relationships and trust, with our Lead Operations Engineer participating regularly in Tyra's Offshore Safety Committee through 2024.

For our CCS operations, our HSE goal is to have zero accidents, zero incidents and zero long term impact to the environment and the community where we operate.

We are committed to this vision through ensuring safe and efficient operations, to continually improving our performance and introduce and follow the Institution of Oil & Gas Producers (IOGP) lifesaving rules.

CarbonCuts is in the exploration phase with Project Ruby and is not yet storing CO₂. If and when we establish a storage facility, we will use the most advanced monitoring technologies and geological analysis methods to ensure that storage takes place safely and under fully controlled conditions. We work with authorities and experts to guarantee that all safety standards are met and that our activities do not pose a risk to people or the environment. Planning of preventative safety and environmental work involves the participation of local health and safety representatives to maximise employee welfare and minimise our already low rates of sickness absence. In addition, all employees are offered annual ergonomic assessments.

Total sick leave in the BlueNord Group was reported to be 0.88 percent in 2024. No work-related accidents or injuries were reported in 2024.

Human rights

BlueNord is dedicated to upholding fundamental human and labour rights in all our operations and interactions with business

partners. We are committed to complying with all applicable laws and regulations.

We conduct our business in a manner that respects the rights and dignity of all people. We support and acknowledge the fundamental principles of human and labour rights as defined in the International Bill of Human Rights, the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and the International Labour Organisation Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work

Our human rights work is also guided by the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises. Our human rights commitments are set out in our Code of Conduct.

Read our Human and Working Rights and Diversity and Inclusion Policy at www.bluenord.com

Work-related accidents or injuries in 2024¹

0

Total sick leave¹

0.88%

1. Excluding non-operational DUC interests

> Our people and values

BlueNord upholds the principles of freedom of association and collective bargaining. We fully respect our employees' right to form and join trade unions, as well as their right to remain non-unionised. Currently, there are no trade unions represented at BlueNord. Therefore, the Company is not bound by any collective bargaining agreements, except as required by local legislation, case law and legal practice.

At BlueNord, 33 percent of the team holds managerial roles, meaning they have one or more direct reports. Despite this, BlueNord maintains a

predominantly flat management structure below the Group's Executive Team.

As an organisation, BlueNord focuses on and prioritises the presence of the best-qualified person in every role, regardless of their gender. This applies to both the recruitment of new employees and the assessment of performance and capabilities for internal advancement.

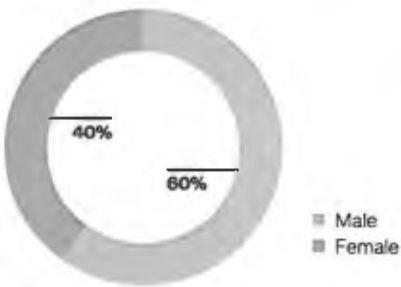
Building culture is a collective effort at BlueNord. We strive for an inclusive culture with full employee engagement, where everyone feels empowered, respected and has a strong sense of

belonging. With commitment from the Executive Team the entire organisation has participated in our culture journey 2024, through group-wide camps, team discussions and sessions.

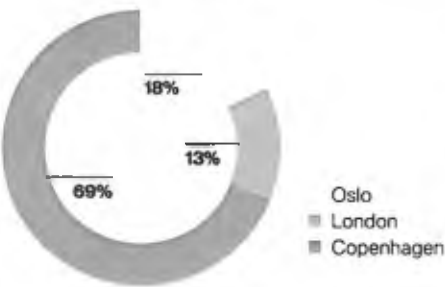
Our team represents eleven different nationalities and a wide range of ages, background, experiences, and ways of thinking. These are some of the reasons why many of our employees look forward to going to work every morning. Since January 2021 BlueNord has measured "employee engagement" and satisfaction with the physical "working environment" annually. Since January 2023, the survey has also included measurements on Diversity and Inclusion.

The key objective of the present survey is to follow up on progress based on the results from previous surveys to contribute to the future development of BlueNord as a good place to work. The employee engagement part of the survey consists of 10 overall themes related to psychological aspects of job engagement. In addition to this, one part of the survey relates to the physical aspects of the working environment in BlueNord. Data collected from the survey is processed to discover overall trends and nine semi-structured interviews were conducted to allow for deeper insights into the themes. The results of the survey are then fed back into the BlueNord culture plan and Working Environment Committee.

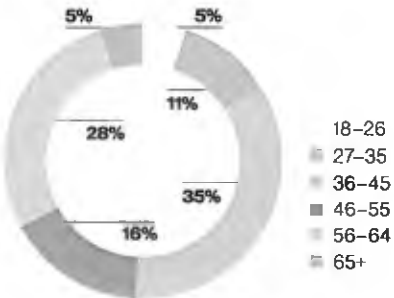
Gender split



Full Time Equivalent 40.86



Age distribution

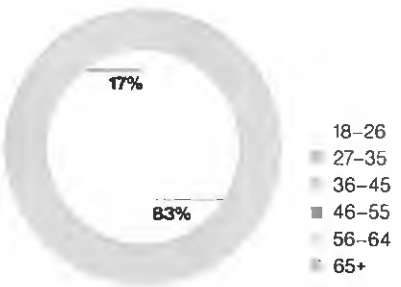


The BlueNord values

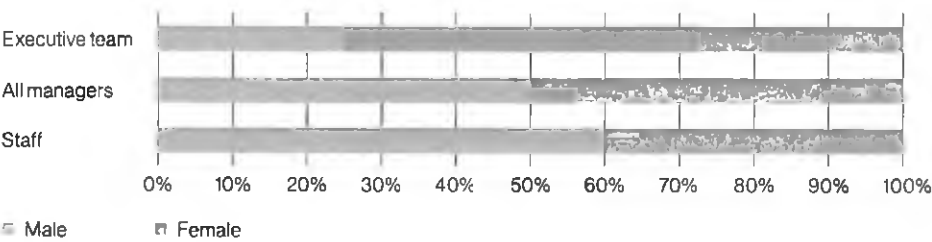
Our values mirror who we are as a company and as individuals. They guide us towards our daily actions and shape the future we aspire to. They form the foundation of our thoughts, behaviours and interactions. These values influence our operations, leadership and decision-making processes.

To foster both individual and team growth, as well as high performance, our 2024 cultural journey concentrated on the key elements necessary for creating a positive, strong safety culture and developing a learning organisation

New employees



Leadership-gender distribution (M/F as %):



Our initiatives focused on aligning our culture with our strategic priorities, leveraging process-driven performance to achieve our goals. This year, insights from elite sports, particularly the resilience and adaptability of an Olympic medallist, provided valuable lessons that deeply resonate with our corporate ethos.

Social continued

> Our people and values continued

Work-life balance

BlueNord advocates a hybrid working model, a good work-life balance and supporting our team at various life stages. We offer leave schemes for childcare and caregiving to close relatives, provide sick pay and have implemented gender-equal terms for the duration and payment of parental leave.

Diversity

BlueNord believes embracing diversity, equity and inclusion positively impacts recruitment and retention and drives performance across the Company.

BlueNord is an equal opportunity employer, committed to fostering diversity, equity and inclusion in the workplace. We welcome and embrace a variety of skillsets and perspectives, and we value differences between people of different cultural backgrounds, ethnicity, age, gender, gender identification, gender expression, sexual orientation, functional ability, religion, and philosophies of life. These principles apply to all employment practices at BlueNord, including recruitment, hiring, compensation and benefits, promotion, training and development, and leave of absence.

The Norwegian Equality and Anti-Discrimination Act stipulates that organisations must identify and address challenges regarding equality and diversity in the workplace before any incidents or discrimination take place. The Act's general activity duty applies to BlueNord; in addition, we are implementing the working method that the Act prescribes for specific activity duty: Investigate, Analyse, Implement, and Evaluate results.

According to the Norwegian Equality and Anti-Discrimination Act, organisations must proactively identify and address challenges related to workplace equality and diversity before any incidents or

BlueNord Employee Engagement Index 2023-2025

January 2023

79.1

January 2024

80.5

January 2025

75.6*

* includes CarbonCuts

BlueNord DE&I Index 2023-2025

January 2023

79.1

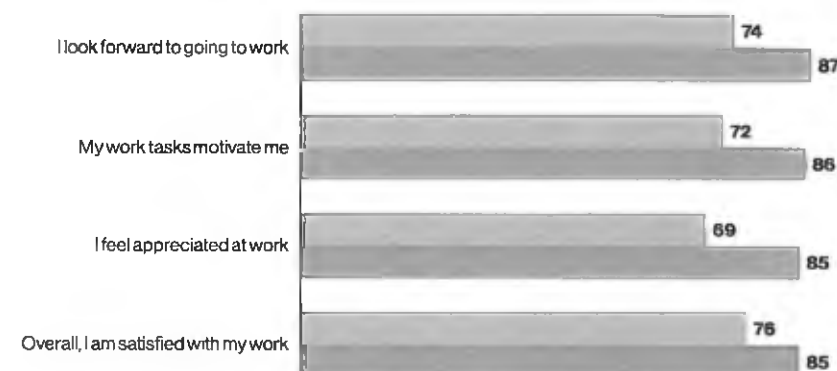
January 2024

80.5

January 2025

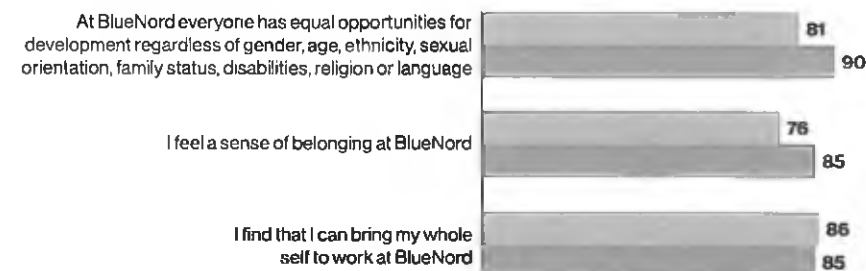
75.3*

* includes CarbonCuts

Extract from Employee Engagement Survey (2023 and 2024)

Extract of responses from BlueNord's annual Employee Engagement and Working Environment survey included in BlueNord DE&I index. Responses on a 7-point Likert scale converted into a 0–100 index scale.

□ 2024
■ 2023

Extract from DEI survey (2023 and 2024)

Extract of responses from BlueNord's annual Employee Engagement and Working Environment survey included in BlueNord DE&I index. Responses on a 7-point Likert scale converted into a 0–100 index scale.

□ 2024
■ 2023

> Our people and values continued

discrimination occur. The Act's general activity duty applies to BlueNord. Additionally, we are following the Act's prescribed working method for specific activity duty: Investigate, Analyse, Implement, and Evaluate results. Gender-equalising terms for duration and payment of parental leave are implemented as part of BlueNord's leave policies.

In 2024 we supplemented our recruitment process by making normative psychometric assessment tools, including job profiles, a mandatory part of our recruitment process. The job profile reduces the risk of gender, age and job level biases in our recruitment process.

A set of questions to establish whether BlueNord is considered a safe, inclusive and healthy workplace with equal opportunities and zero tolerance for harassment, are included in our annual Employee Engagement and Working Environment survey. The engagement survey results indicate a slightly lower scoring overall, however continues to be in the upper range of the scale. Change and uncertainty influences employees and this is very relevant particularly working in the energy industry with ongoing external factors that challenge the direction and strategy of the business.

This year's Employee Engagement Index stands at 75.3, a testament to our employees' continued commitment and dedication. While this is slightly lower than last year's 80.5, it's important to recognise that we started from a high baseline and remain firmly in the upper quartile of industry benchmarks.

As part of our 2024 culture journey, we engaged all staff in sessions and activities aimed at

understanding, recognising and embracing diversity and its impact on our multinational teams and organisation. This initiative has fostered a sense of belonging and integration within the BlueNord team. Additionally, it has heightened our awareness of biases and blind spots, cultural differences and cross-cultural communication.

As part of the performance management process involving annual performance dialogue, mid-term review and personal development planning, performance evaluations were assessed and calibrated jointly by leaders to avoid the risk and impact of biases and discrimination.

Channels and procedures are in place for reporting concerns about harassment of any kind, whether experienced by or witnessed by a staff member.

The appropriate handling of any potential discrimination issue is outlined in the Company's harassment policy. This policy complements the grievance process and the existing whistleblowing procedure, along with its related integrity channel.

Training and skills development

Learning is part of our Company's culture. Continuous improvement and sharing knowledge and ideas are vital for the business to thrive. Employees at all levels are encouraged to consider how they upgrade their knowledge and skills, and development activities are included in every personal development plan. As of 2025, all training activity is to be recorded, to enable KPIs to be set for competence management and people development.

Experience and on-the-job training are a primary source of learning. This is backed by competence development and coaching, both individually and in teams, together with mentoring, job-shadowing and formal training courses and sessions.

Participation in seminars and conferences is also supported, to keep abreast of industry trends and developments, update professional expertise and to build and manage networks.

People can pursue new projects and activities they are passionate about and through that find development. This not only enhances their personal growth but also drives innovation and productivity within the business, leading to overall success.

To ensure all employees adhere to governing documents and business conduct standards at BlueNord, our Code of Conduct is mandatory for all employees to read and understand. This training is a part of our onboarding process. In November 2024, we conducted a group-wide training session covering several topics within our Code of Conduct. In 2024 we launched a Direct Manager Network.

The network aims to empower all managers to fulfil their roles and meet organisational expectations. It aligns communication, expectations and policies on various leadership

matters. The first meeting included a session on handling whistleblowing and other warnings. Every year, all employees at BlueNord are required to attend a mandatory session on handling insider information, facilitated by our legal advisers. This is essential for protecting BlueNord as a listed company, especially since many of our permanent employees participate in our Long-Term Incentive (LTI) programme and have the opportunity to become shareholders. Additionally, in 2025, we will introduce a company-specific e-learning course on our Code of Conduct, which will be offered alongside our ongoing cyber security training campaigns that also include an e-learning component.

In 2024, BlueNord employed three interns. Two of these interns are working part-time in Operations until they complete their degrees in 2025 and 2026, respectively. A master's student is interning in Finance until their degree is completed in 2025. Additionally, at the end of 2024, a master's student in HR joined the People & Capability department as an intern and began their employment in January 2025.



Social continued

> Our people and values continued

Remuneration

Remuneration for executives and employees at BlueNord follows a clear and transparent compensation policy. Our goal is to offer competitive salaries and equal pay to attract and retain individuals with the right capabilities to execute our business strategies and ensure the Company's sustainable development. Base salary, which rewards daily performance, represents a significant component of an individual's total remuneration package.

The base salary is determined by the role's accountabilities, impact on business performance and results, as well as the experience and expertise required. This salary is established based on internal, market and industry benchmarking. Employees are employed under local terms and conditions, with pensions and other benefits aligned with local market standards. Additionally, employees participate in short-term incentive programmes and any equity-based long-term incentive programmes applicable to their positions.

For further information on executive remuneration, please see the 2024 Executive Remuneration Report on www.bluenord.com

Gender pay gap

As part of our commitment to transparency and gender equality, we have calculated the ratio of basic salary of women to men within our organisation for full time employees. The average basic salary for women is 93 percent of the average basic salary for men.

Ratio of highest to median annual total remuneration

As part of our commitment to transparency and equitable pay practices, we disclose the ratio of the average executive annual remuneration to the average employee annual remuneration within our organisation. For 2024 this ratio is 2.8, an increase of 26 percent compared to 2023 (see remuneration report for further details).

> Workers in value chain

Beyond the DUC, our vendors are primarily located in the Nordic and North European regions. They offer consultancy, legal and financial services, which are considered to involve minor risk. However, when evaluating new investments or tendering for goods and services, we conduct due diligence and monitor both prospective and existing partners wherever applicable.

We also strive to ensure that our operations uphold fundamental human rights principles. During tender processes and contract conclusions, we verify that all parties adhere to human rights, maintain sound working conditions and employment terms, and comply with our Code of Conduct. For more information see the Governance section of this report from page 65.

> Affected communities

Having obtained the license in mid-2024, CarbonCuts has been meticulously planning the exploration activities for Project Ruby. Although several of these activities are temporary, they involve the use of heavy equipment, which can impact local communities, nature and infrastructure. Significant efforts have been made to minimise environmental impact, such as avoiding sensitive areas, scheduling activities to respect breeding seasons, considering agricultural practices, reducing noise, and



planning traffic. CarbonCuts' activities also require land access for drill sites, facilities and equipment, affecting local landowners. Recognising potential conflicts, CarbonCuts aims to carry out these operations with the utmost respect for the affected people.

> Community engagement

We are committed to respecting local values and norms, performing our business activities with integrity and in an ethical manner, in full compliance with the laws and regulations of all countries in which we operate.

Although BlueNord is not a large employer, our operations as a partner in the DUC significantly impact communities. The economic multiplier effect of our engagement with contractors, and the purchasing of services and equipment, fosters broader growth, employment and prosperity.

CarbonCuts is collaborating with various stakeholders at both local and national levels to maximise the value and implementation of the Ruby project. A key effort has been the meticulous planning of an extensive 3D seismic research programme scheduled for early 2025,

“

The economic multiplier effect of our engagement with contractors, and the purchasing of services and equipment, fosters broader growth, employment and prosperity.”

covering over 200 km² and requiring the consent of several hundred landowners. CarbonCuts has developed informative materials and conducted several meetings with key stakeholders, including three with citizens. Additionally, CarbonCuts is in continuous dialogue with multiple stakeholders to align activities and identify synergies that support sustainable business and infrastructure development in the local community.

This is particularly crucial due to potential interactions with the construction of the Femern Tunnel, which will connect Denmark with Germany, as well as the plans for industrialising a large area near the proposed location of Project Ruby's surface facilities.

Governance

BlueNord is dedicated to conducting our business in a responsible, ethical and lawful manner. We strive to be a trusted partner for our customers, shareholders, colleagues, business partners, and neighbours.

In this section:

Code of Conduct	62
Systems and processes	62
Committee structure and ESG responsibilities	62
Anti-bribery and corruption	62
Cyber security	62
Business management system	63
Whistleblowing, harassment and grievance	63
Remuneration	63

> Code of Conduct

Our Code of Conduct is the foundation for the high standards of integrity within our business. It applies to all Directors, officers, employees, and subsidiaries in which BlueNord holds an ownership interest, whether directly or indirectly. Additionally, the Code of Conduct extends to those acting on behalf of BlueNord.

We also expect our business partners, including suppliers, subcontractors, joint venture partners, and other contracting parties, to adhere to standards consistent with this Code of Conduct.

Read our Code of Conduct at www.bluenord.com

> Systems and processes

BlueNord believes that effective corporate governance is critical for ensuring accountability, achieving strategic goals and generating value for stakeholders.

The Company sets high standards of performance and professionalism based on honesty, integrity and fairness in its business practices. BlueNord works together with partners and contractors based on the same principles of integrity and fairness, with zero tolerance for bribery and corruption.

Read our Corporate Governance policy at www.bluenord.com

As of 2024, we have established our Corporate Governance framework to not only meet the relevant legal requirements but also to uphold the ethical standards that define our business conduct. This framework is essential in ensuring that we maintain the highest levels of integrity in all that we do.

A key component of this framework is our annual compliance programme, which includes awareness initiatives and training activities designed to support us in understanding, adhering to, and embodying our Code of Conduct. These activities are critical in fulfilling our commitments under the Code of Conduct as well as complying with legislative requirements. The BlueNord Code of Conduct sets forth the behavioural standards we expect from one another and that external parties can expect from us.

> Committee structure and ESG responsibilities

In 2020, we established our ESG Committee to support BlueNord's commitment to ESG and enhance our role in the energy transition.

In October 2024, we restructured the Board committees, sharing ESG responsibilities between the Audit Committee and the newly-formed Technical Advisory Committee, while maintaining the overall responsibility for ESG strategy at the Board level.

The Chief Corporate Affairs Officer is accountable for the reports directly to the Chief Executive Officer, and is supported by executive management, who are responsible for risk and opportunity identification, and for ensuring effective processes and mitigation efforts, including ESG matters, within managers' respective areas of responsibility.

Read our latest ESG Committee Report at www.bluenord.com

> Anti-bribery and corruption

BlueNord has zero tolerance regarding bribery and corruption. The Company expects the local management of each Group subsidiary to promote a strong anti-corruption culture. Each company shall make active efforts to prevent undesirable conduct and ensure that their employees can deal with challenging situations.

Read our Anti-Corruption and Bribery policy at www.bluenord.com

> Cyber security

BlueNord maintains an in-house IT department with overall responsibility for IT operations, security, governance, and strategy. Day-to-day IT operations are outsourced to a provider with experience in the oil and gas industry, supplying infrastructure and general/industry-specific applications. BlueNord's IT environment also incorporates third-party SaaS applications.

Although situated in relatively safe and politically stable countries, BlueNord acknowledges that we are not immune to the rising risk of cyber attacks. To bolster our cyber security capabilities, BlueNord has partnered with a recognised firm of security experts, providing cyber security management, including risk assessments, endpoint security, round-the-clock monitoring of security events, and incident response. Procedures for handling cyber security incidents have been established and form part of the BlueNord Incident Management plan; zero serious incidents were reported in 2024.

Governance

All staff are required to familiarise themselves with our Incident Management plan. This plan is in place to ensure personnel safety, environmental protection, safe recovery, and business continuity in the event of incidents, while also facilitating necessary communication with our stakeholders. Our focus on security covers both external threats and internal risks. Internal measures include restricting access to our offices, conducting background checks and requiring ID control for all new hires. IT security campaigns are run on a continuous basis. All staff and consultants working with our IT systems must confirm in writing that they have read and will adhere to BlueNord's end-user IT instruction.

This document encompasses both IT security requirements and acceptable-use policies. As new technology is integrated, our instructions and IT security policy will be updated accordingly. The latest version, effective as of January 2025, includes updates on the adoption of AI technology and the Company's stance on the use of public AI.

> Business management system

In collaboration with DNV, BlueNord has developed and established a comprehensive business management system for its oil and gas operations. This system encompasses regulatory requirements, process descriptions, policies, and procedures. Additionally, a Corporate Governance Management System framework has been established and is set for further development.

> Whistleblowing, harassment and grievance

The BlueNord whistleblowing procedure applies to all officers, Directors and employees of the Company, whether temporary or permanent, full-time or part-time, and regardless of their location. Anyone doing business for or on behalf of BlueNord must also comply with the whistleblowing procedure. See our procedure at www.bluenord.com/whistleblowing.

The procedure is mandatory reading for all new employees during onboarding. We encourage employees, hire-ins and external parties to raise concerns and report suspected violations of applicable laws and regulations to the channels available, including our integrity channel. All reports made in good faith will be dealt with expeditiously, with persons reporting assured of no adverse consequences for themselves.

Employees and consultants are encouraged to speak up about all other issues of concern in the workplace and are supported to seek advice if they are in doubt. Our Harassment policy sets out protected channels for notification in the event that an individual has experienced behaviour that falls short of the exemplary standards we expect from all employees.

This policy also refers to the grievance process in our management system, which can be initiated if a concern or a complaint is seen as appropriate for raising on a more formal basis. Correspondingly, any appeal process, where applicable, will be carried out according to local legislation.

Our integrity channel, which is accessible on our corporate website and intranet, is managed by PricewaterhouseCoopers (PwC).



> Remuneration

Remuneration for executives and employees is based on the following principles:

- A clear and transparent compensation policy.
- Compliance with regulatory requirements and principles of good business conduct.
- Fair treatment of all employees.
- Sustainable pay linking remuneration to performance, actual results and stakeholder value creation.

BlueNord's compensation policy includes Short-Term Incentives (STI) and Long-Term Incentives (LTI).

STI is a variable pay component, in the form of an annual bonus programme that rewards high performance based on the achievement of operational and financial targets. Targets are set

annually and are tied to the execution of business strategy, including environmental metrics which for 2024 was related to emissions intensity, CCS licence award, and reporting of scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions.

LTI includes our Performance Shares programme. This uses a set of weighted KPIs which measure share price performance on both an absolute and relative basis (70 percent), environmental objectives – such as emissions reductions (20 percent) and tenure (10 percent).

For more information about Executive Remuneration, see our Executive Remuneration Report 2024 at www.bluenord.com.



“

The BlueNord Board believes that good corporate governance is an essential building block for the development of a successful and sustainable business.”



03

Governance Report

Chair's Introduction	66
Leadership	67
Corporate Governance Report	69
Board Activities	75
Audit Committee Report	76
Remuneration Committee Report	77
ESG Committee Report	77
Nomination Committee Report	78
Directors' Report	79
Reporting of Payments to Governments	83

> Maintaining a strong level of governance through oversight of the internal control framework and risk management, covering both financial and non-financial information.

[Read more about our Audit Committee on page 75](#)



Good corporate governance is key for a successful, sustainable business

“

Sound governance structures, clear roles and responsibilities, and robust accountability mechanisms are instrumental in driving business success and resilience over the long term.”

Glen Ole Rødland
Executive Chair



This section of the report demonstrates that BlueNord maintains robust systems and practices that support the Board, Company and the Executive Team in making good decisions for the future of the business, in the interest of all stakeholders.

The stakeholders of the Company include employees, contractors, suppliers, partners, regulators, end users, and others who interact with or are affected by the environment in the vicinity of the Company's assets and operational areas. The Board believes that good corporate governance is an essential building block for the development of a successful and sustainable business. This belief is rooted in the understanding that sound governance

structures, clear roles and responsibilities, and robust accountability mechanisms are instrumental in driving business success and resilience over the long term.

To support the Board and as a framework for the Company to adhere to, BlueNord seeks to comply with the Norwegian Code of Practice, which is available on the Norwegian Corporate Governance Committee website (www.nues.no).

The Company's corporate values and Code of Conduct also provide a framework on which the Company acts and decisions are made. The Code of Conduct describes the Company's ethical commitments and requirements related to business practice and personal behaviour.

BlueNord has a diverse Board, with the relevant experience and skills to support the Company, its objectives and best practice. The composition of the Board is such that it can operate independently of any special interests. The Executive Team also has extensive and relevant experience, applicable to supporting best practice, including technical, operational, financial, financial market, and other wider corporate skills. The CEO and other members of the Executive Team report to the Board on Company activities on a monthly basis.

The Board shall hold at least five ordinary proceedings each year. During 2024 attendance at Board meetings is outlined on page 74. Board meetings are based around a formal agenda. The Board will annually seek to define and evaluate the Company's objectives, main strategies and risk profiles to ensure it continues to

create and deliver value. To ensure a more detailed assessment of key areas of the business, the Board was supported in 2024 by various committees, which included an audit, nomination, remuneration and ESG committee. As part of the Company's preparation for CSRD reporting, the controls and responsibilities of the ESG Committee were in Q4 2024 transferred to the Audit Committee and the responsibility for ESG strategy was transferred to the Board. With the exception of the Nomination Committee, the committees are made up of members of the Board. Designated representatives from the administration participate in the respective committee meetings as required, depending on their relevant position and skills. In addition to the established committees, an informal Technical Advisory Committee with key Board members and the CEO and COO takes place on a regular basis and is reported to the full Board.

Board committees meet regularly during the year, and the attendance during 2024 is outlined on pages 75-78. Committee meetings are held in person or online and are based around a formal agenda, with the salient points reported to the wider Board. The Board aims to ensure there is the opportunity for continuous and transparent dialogue with shareholders. This includes key decisions being put to shareholders on an annual basis through an Annual General Meeting (AGM). The meeting is held virtually to encourage attendance and participation, with the option to vote and ask questions.

Glen Ole Rødland
Executive Chair

Leadership

Board of Directors

**Executive Chair**

Glen Ole Rødland is an experienced analyst and corporate finance professional with 13 years in a leading Scandinavian Investment Bank. He has managed investments for various entities across the last 18 years, focusing on energy, shipping, oil service, aquaculture, and commodities. He has served as Chair of the Board of Directors in BlueNord since 14 May 2024.

**Board member**

Marianne Lie is the owner of Fajoma Consulting AS and is the founder and Managing Director of Forum for Miljøteknologi (FFM). She holds/had held several Board positions both in listed and unlisted companies. Marianne has served as a member of the Board of Directors in BlueNord since 26 May 2016, and was re-elected at the AGM of 14 May 2024 for a period of two years.

**Board member**

Tone Kristin Omsted holds a BA Hons in Finance from the University of Strathclyde. She has broad experience from corporate finance and capital markets, and currently serves as EVP IR and Corporate Finance in Public Property Invest ASA. She has previously served as Head of Investor Relations in Entra ASA and as an investment banking executive with SEB Enskilda. She has also served on the Board of Directors of Panoro Energy ASA. Tone has served as Member of the Board of Directors of BlueNord since 26 May 2016, and was re-elected at the AGM of 14 May 2024 for a period of two years.

**Board member**

Kristin Færøvik holds an MSc in Petroleum Engineering from the Norwegian University of Science and Technology in Trondheim. A highly experienced energy executive, most recently serving as Managing Director of Lundin Energy Norway, she has held executive positions at Worley Rosenbergs, Marathon Oil and BP Norway. She is currently on the Board of Kongsberg Group, Shearwater, Bunker Holding, and Edge Navigation. She has served as a Member of the Board of Directors in BlueNord since 16 September 2024.

**Board member**

Robert McGuire is the Executive Vice President and Head of the Business Services Group at GDI Integrated Facilities Services Group, a TSX-listed company. He has a 30-year global track record as an adviser, investor and business leader, has served on numerous Boards and has extensive experience in the energy sector, having led the European energy businesses at both Goldman Sachs and J.P. Morgan. He has a BA from Boston College and an MBA from Harvard Business School. He was elected as member of the Board of Directors of BlueNord at an Extraordinary General Meeting held on 2 March 2020, and was re-elected at the AGM of 14 May 2024 for a period of two years.

**Board member**

Peter Coleman joined Taconic, a shareholder in BlueNord, in April 2018 where he was a Director focusing on European credit, based in their London office. Prior to joining Taconic, Peter was a Managing Director on the European distressed debt team at SVP Global. Previously, he was an Investment Director in distressed debt at Sisu Capital and prior to this, he was a Director in the corporate finance group and tax group at PricewaterhouseCoopers. Peter earned a dual LL. B. and B.Com. from Victoria University in New Zealand in 1996. He has served as member of the Board of Directors of BlueNord since 19 May 2021, and was re-elected at the AGM of 25 April 2023 for a period of two years.

**Board member**

João Saraiva e Silva holds an Economics degree from Nova School of Business and Economics and has more than 25 years of experience in private equity and investment banking, with a special focus on the energy sector. He's currently a Partner with Pamplona Capital Management, following senior positions with investment firms such as Seatankers, Carlyle, L1, and Och-Ziff. He started his career with Goldman Sachs in London. He has served as a Member of the Board of Directors in BlueNord since 16 September 2024.

Committee membership key

- © Chair
- R Remuneration Committee member
- E ESG Committee member
- A Audit Committee

Executive Team



Chief Executive Officer

Euan has served as the Chief Executive Officer of BlueNord since May 2022. He initially joined the Company as the Chief Financial Officer in 2019 and additionally held the role of Acting Managing Director from November 2021. He has a background of providing strategic advice to a wide range of oil and gas companies on acquisition, divestment and merger activity, as well as raising debt and equity capital. Prior to joining BlueNord, Euan was a senior member of the oil and gas advisory team at BMO Capital Markets, having also focused on the Energy space while working with Credit Suisse, RBC Capital Markets and Rothschild in London. He has an MSc in Business and Accountancy from the University of Edinburgh.



Chief Financial Officer

Jacqueline joined BlueNord in 2019 and was appointed Chief Financial Officer in October 2023, after being a member of the Executive Team since November 2022. She has over 20 years' experience in finance and audit within the energy industry in Australia, the UK and Denmark. Prior to joining BlueNord, Jacqueline has held various roles, including leadership with Shell, AGL Energy, EY, and PwC. She holds a Bachelor in Commerce and Bachelor in Arts from Monash University in Australia and is a member of the Chartered Accountants Australia and New Zealand.



Chief Operating Officer

Miriam joined BlueNord in 2019 and was appointed COO from the Asset Manager role which she held from January 2022. She has nearly 30 years of experience in the upstream oil and gas industry, and prior to BlueNord she held senior technical and management positions within Shell and DONG Energy. Miriam has a MSc in Civil Engineering and a PhD in Rock Mechanics from the Technical University of Denmark (DTU).



Chief Corporate Affairs Officer

Cathrine joined BlueNord in 2020 and holds the position of Chief Corporate Affairs Officer. She previously had the role as Senior Account Director in Hill+Knowlton, where she advised a wide range of oil and gas and shipping companies. During her seven years in Hill+Knowlton, she was a member of the Management Team and was also leading the Financial Communications practice. Prior to joining Hill+Knowlton, Cathrine worked with institutional high-yield sales at Pareto Securities Inc. in New York and Clarkson's Platou Securities. She has a BSc in Business Administration and Finance from Bocconi University.



Corporate Governance Report

BlueNord ASA (the Company) is strongly committed to maintaining trust and enhancing value creation for shareholders and society over time. The Company acts in a responsible and prudent manner, with efficient decision-making, and clear communication between Executive Management, the Board of Directors and shareholders of the Company as represented by the Annual General Meeting (AGM).

The Company's framework for corporate governance is intended to decrease business risk, maximise value and utilise the Company's resources in an efficient and sustainable manner, for the benefit of shareholders, employees and society at large. The Company seeks to comply with the Norwegian Code of Practice for Corporate Governance, which is available on the Norwegian Corporate Governance Committee website, www.nues.no.

The principal purpose of the Corporate Governance Code is to ensure. (i) that listed companies implement corporate governance that clarifies the respective roles of shareholders, the Board of Directors and Executive Management more comprehensively than that which is required by legislation; and (ii) effective management and control over activities with the aim of securing the greatest possible value creation over time in the best interests of companies, shareholders, employees, and other parties concerned.

The Company will, due to the listing of its shares on Oslo Børs, be subject to reporting requirements for corporate governance under the Accounting Act section 3-3b, as well as the Oslo Børs Rule Book II section 4.4. The Board of Directors will include a report on the Company's corporate governance in each Annual Report, including an explanation of any deviations from the Corporate Governance Code. The corporate governance framework of the Company is subject to annual review by the Board of Directors.

According to the Company's own evaluation, the Company deviates from the Corporate Governance Code on the following points:

- **Item 4:** The Board of Directors of the Company has been, and is expected to be, provided with authorisations to acquire own shares and issue new shares. Not all such authorisations have separate and specific purposes for each authorisation, as the purposes of the authorisations shall be explained in the notices to the general meetings adopting the authorisations.
- **Item 14:** Due to the unpredictable nature of takeover situations the Company has decided not to implement detailed guidelines on takeover situations. In the event a takeover were to occur, the Board of Directors will consider the relevant recommendations in the Corporate Governance Code and whether the concrete situation entails that the recommendations in the Corporate Governance Code can be complied with or not.

Governance operating model – organisational design and committee structure



For further information on the committees' work, see their reports on pages 75 to 78.

1. Corporate governance implementation and reporting

The Board of BlueNord is responsible for compliance with corporate governance standards. BlueNord is a Norwegian public limited liability company (ASA), listed on the Oslo stock exchange and established under Norwegian law.

In accordance with the Norwegian Accounting Act, section 3-3b, BlueNord includes a description of principles for corporate governance as part of the Board of Directors' Report in the Annual Report. The Company will seek to comply with the Corporate Governance Code.

The Company's strategy is to continue its value creation, to replace and maximise recovery of proven reserves and resources, and to continue to explore new opportunities in and above the ground.

2. Business

The Company is a publicly-owned oil, gas and offshore industry company with a strategic focus on value creation through increased recovery, enabled by a competent organisation with a long-term view on reservoir management and the capability to invest in and leverage new technology and business areas including carbon capture, utilisation and storage (CCUS).

On an annual basis the Board defines and evaluates the Company's objectives, strategies and risk profiles for the Company's business activities to ensure that the Company creates value for shareholders.

The Company integrates considerations related to its stakeholders, as well as social, environmental and sustainability considerations, into its value creation, and shall achieve its objectives in accordance with the Company's Code of Conduct.

The Company's business is defined in the following manner in the Company's Articles of Association, section 3: The object of the Company is direct and indirect ownership of and participation in companies and enterprises within exploration, production and sale related to oil and gas, and other activities related thereto.

3. Equity and dividends

3.1 Equity

As of 31 December 2024 the Company's consolidated equity was USD 695.9 million, which is equivalent to approximately 20 percent of total assets. The Company's equity level and financial strength shall be considered in light of its objectives, strategy and risk profile.

3.2 Distribution policy

The Board seeks to have a disciplined approach to capital allocation. This is maintained through the Company's Distribution policy established in February 2024. The policy balances shareholder returns with long-term value creation. With Tyra operations starting to generate substantial free cash flow, the Company can prioritise shareholder returns in the near-term, make measured and strategic reinvestments, and maintain a conservative capital structure. BlueNord intends to pay distributions on a quarterly basis.

The AGM in May 2024 authorised the Board to approve the distribution of dividends based on the approved annual accounts for 2023, to facilitate quarterly dividend payments. The Company has not paid any dividends to date, whether in cash or in kind.

3.3 Share capital increases and issuance of shares

At the AGM held on 14 May 2024 the Board of Directors was authorised to increase the Company's share capital by up to NOK 1,414,669 (this represents 2,620,584 shares at a nominal value of NOK 0.5398295) valid until the AGM in 2025, but in no event later than 30 June 2025.

Outstanding shares as of 8 April 2025 were 26,498,640, which is an increase of 292,791 shares compared to year end 2023. During the year 278,347 shares were issued following exercise of options and 14,444 shares were issued following award of performance shares under the Long-Term Incentive (LTI) programme.

3.4 Purchase of own shares

The Board of Directors of the Company has been authorised to acquire and dispose of own shares with a total nominal amount up to NOK 4,244,007 (this represents 7,861,754 shares), valid until the AGM in 2025, and in any event no later than 30 June 2025. The authorisation can be used in relation to incentive schemes for employees and/or Directors of the Group, as consideration in connection with acquisition of businesses and/or for general corporate purposes.

As of 8 April 2025 the Company does not hold any of its own shares.

Corporate Governance Report continued**4. Equal treatment of shareholders and transactions with related parties****4.1 Class of shares**

The Company has one class of shares. All shares carry equal rights in the Company and the Articles of Association do not provide for any restrictions, or rights of first refusal, on transfer of shares. Share transfers are not subject to approval by the Board of Directors.

4.2 Pre-emption rights to subscribe

According to the Norwegian Public Limited Liability Companies Act section 10-4, the Company's shareholders have pre-emption rights in share offerings against cash contribution. Such pre-emption rights may, however, be set aside, either by the general meeting or by the Board of Directors if the general meeting has granted a Board authorisation which allows for this. Any resolution to set aside pre-emption rights will be justified by the common interests of the Company and the shareholders, and such justification will be publicly disclosed through a stock exchange notice from the Company.

4.3 Trading in own shares

The Board of Directors will aim to ensure that all transactions pursuant to any share buyback programme will be carried out either through the trading system at Oslo Børs or at prevailing prices at Oslo Børs and in accordance with the Market Abuse Regulation (MAR). In the event of such a programme, the Board of Directors will take the Company's and shareholders' interests into consideration and aim to maintain transparency and equal treatment of all shareholders. If there is limited liquidity in the Company's shares, the Company shall consider other ways to ensure equal treatment of all shareholders.

4.4 Transactions with close associates

The Board of Directors aims to ensure that any non-immaterial future transactions between the Company and shareholders, a shareholder's parent company, members of the Board of Directors, executive personnel or close associates of any such parties are entered into on arm's length terms. For any such transactions that do not require approval by a general meeting pursuant to the Norwegian Public Limited Liability Companies Act, the Board of Directors will, on a case-by-case basis, assess whether a fairness opinion from an independent third party should be obtained.

4.5 Guidelines for Directors and Executive Management

The Board of Directors has adopted rules of procedure for the Board of Directors which, inter alia, include guidelines for notification by members of the Board of Directors and Executive Management if they have any material direct or indirect interest in any transaction entered into by the Company.

5. Freely negotiable shares

The shares of the Company are freely transferable. There are no restrictions on transferability of shares pursuant to the Articles of Association.

6. General meetings**6.1 Notification**

The notice for a general meeting, with reference to or attached support information on the resolutions to be considered at the general meeting, shall as a principal rule be sent to shareholders no later than 21 days prior to the date of the general meeting.

The Board of Directors will seek to ensure that the resolutions and supporting information are sufficiently detailed and comprehensive to allow shareholders to form a view on all matters to be considered at the meeting. The notice and support information, as well as a proxy voting form, will normally be made available no later than 21 days prior to the date of the general meeting on the Company's website, www.bluenord.com/general-meetings.

6.2 Participation and execution

To the extent deemed appropriate or necessary by the Board of Directors, the Board of Directors will seek to arrange for the general meeting to vote separately on each candidate nominated for election to the Company's corporate bodies.

The Board of Directors and the Nomination Committee shall, as a general rule, be present at general meetings. The auditor will attend the ordinary general meeting and any extraordinary general meetings to the extent required by the agenda items or other relevant circumstances. The Board of Directors will seek to ensure that an independent chair is appointed by the general meeting if considered necessary based on the agenda items or other relevant circumstances.

The Company will aim to prepare and facilitate the use of proxy forms which allow separate voting instructions to be given for each item on the agenda and to nominate a person who will be available to vote on behalf of shareholders as their proxy. The Board of Directors may decide that shareholders may submit their votes in writing, including by use of electronic communication, in a period prior to the general meeting. The Board of Directors should seek to facilitate such advance voting.

7. Nomination Committee

The Nomination Committee is provided for and governed by the Articles of Association, in addition to instructions for the Nomination Committee. For more information relating to the Nomination Committee, please see the Nomination Committee Report section of this report.

8. Board of Directors: composition and independence

Pursuant to the Articles of Association, section 5, the Company's Board of Directors shall consist of three to seven members, which are the shareholders' elected members in accordance with a decision by the AGM.

The composition of the Board of Directors should ensure that the Board can attend to the common interests of all shareholders and meet the Company's need for expertise, capacity and diversity. Attention should be paid to ensuring that the Board can function effectively as a collegiate body.

The composition of the Board of Directors should ensure that it can operate independently of any special interests. The majority of the shareholder-elected members of the Board should be independent of the Company's executive personnel and material business contacts. At least two of the members of the Board elected by shareholders should be independent of the Company's main shareholder(s), the executive personnel and material business contacts.

The Board of Directors should not include executive personnel. If the Board does include executive personnel, the Company should provide an explanation for this and implement consequential adjustments to the organisation of the work of the Board, including the use of Board committees to help ensure more independent preparation of matters for discussion by the Board.

The Chair of the Board of Directors should be elected by the AGM.

The term of office for members of the Board of Directors should not be longer than two years at a time. The Board members can be elected for a shorter term by the AGM. The Annual Report should provide information to illustrate the expertise of the members of the Board of Directors and information on their record of attendance at Board meetings. In addition, the Annual Report should identify which members are considered to be independent.

9. The work of the Board of Directors

9.1 Rules of procedures for the Board of Directors

The Board of Directors is responsible for the overall management of the Company and shall supervise the Company's business and the Company's activities in general.

The Norwegian Public Limited Liability Companies Act regulates the duties and procedures of the Board of Directors. In addition, the Board of Directors has adopted supplementary rules of procedures, which provide further regulation on, inter alia, the duties of the Board of Directors and the Chief Executive Officer (CEO), the division of work between the Board of Directors and the CEO, the annual plan for the Board of Directors, notices of Board proceedings, administrative procedures, minutes, Board committees, transactions between the Company and the shareholders, and matters of confidentiality.

The Board shall produce an annual plan for its work, with a particular emphasis on objectives, strategy and implementation. The CEO shall at least once a month, by attendance or in writing, inform the Board of Directors about the Company's activities, position and profit trend.

The Board of Directors' consideration of material matters in which the Chair of the Board is, or has been, personally involved, shall be chaired by some other member of the Board. The Board of Directors shall evaluate its performance and expertise annually and make the evaluation available to the Nomination Committee.

9.2 Audit Committee

The Company's Audit Committee is governed by the Norwegian Public Limited Liability Companies Act and a separate instruction adopted by the Board of Directors. To read the latest Audit Committee Report, please see the relevant section of this report.

9.3 Remuneration Committee

The Company's Remuneration Committee is governed by an instruction adopted by the Board of Directors. To read the latest Remuneration Committee Report, please see the relevant section of this report.

Corporate Governance Report continued**10. Risk management and internal control**

Risk management and internal control are given high priority by the Board of Directors, which ensures that adequate systems for risk management and internal control are in place. For more information about how risks are managed, please see the risk section of this report.

11. Remuneration of the Board of Directors

The remuneration of the Board of Directors shall be decided by the AGM, and reflects the Board of Directors' responsibilities, expertise, time commitment, and the complexity of the Company's activities. For more detail on the Board's remuneration please refer to the Executive Remuneration Report 2024 at www.bluenord.com

12. Remuneration of the Executive Management

The Board of Directors has, in accordance with the Norwegian Public Limited Liability Companies Act section 6-16a, prepared a policy for Executive Management remuneration. The policy includes the main principles applied in determining the salary and other remuneration of executives as further set out in the regulation on policies and reports on remuneration for Executive Management.

The Company shall annually prepare a report on remuneration to Executive Management in accordance with the Norwegian Public Limited Liability Companies Act section 6-16b. For more detail please refer to the guidelines on executive remuneration adopted by the AGM on 19 May 2022 at www.bluenord.com.

13. Information and communications**13.1 General**

The Board of Directors has adopted a separate manual on disclosure of information, which sets forth the Company's disclosure obligations and procedures. The Board of Directors will seek to ensure that market participants receive correct, clear, relevant, and up-to-date information in a timely manner, taking into account the requirement for equal treatment of all participants in the securities market.

The Company will, each year, publish a financial calendar, providing an overview of the dates for major events such as its ordinary general meeting and publication of interim reports.

13.2 Information to shareholders

The Company shall have procedures for establishing discussions with shareholders to enable the Board to develop a balanced understanding of the circumstances and focus of shareholders. Such discussions shall be carried out in compliance with the provisions of applicable laws and regulations. All information distributed to the Company's shareholders will be published on the Company's website at the same time as it is sent to shareholders, at the latest.

14. Takeovers

In the event that the Company becomes the subject of a takeover bid, the Board of Directors shall seek to ensure that the Company's shareholders are treated equally and that the Company's activities are not unnecessarily interrupted. The Board of Directors shall also ensure that the shareholders have sufficient information and time to assess the offer.

There are no defence mechanisms against takeover bids in the Company's Articles of Association, nor have other measures been implemented to specifically hinder the acquisition of shares in the Company. The Board of Directors has not established written guiding principles for how it will act in the event of a takeover bid, as such situations are normally characterised by concrete and one-off circumstances, which make guidelines challenging to prepare.

In the event a takeover were to occur, the Board of Directors will consider the relevant recommendations in the Corporate Governance Code and whether the concrete situation entails that the recommendations in the Corporate Governance Code can be complied with or not.

15. Auditor

The Board of Directors will require the Company's auditor to annually present to the Audit Committee a review of the Company's internal control procedures, including identified weaknesses and proposals for improvement, as well as the main features of the plan for the audit of the Company.

Furthermore, the Board of Directors will require the auditor to participate in meetings of the Board of Directors that deal with the annual accounts. At least one Board meeting with the auditor shall be held each year in which no member of the Executive Management is present.

The Board of Directors' Audit Committee shall review and monitor the independence of the Company's auditor, including in particular the extent to which services other than auditing provided by the auditor or the audit firm represents a threat to the independence of the auditor.

The remuneration to the auditor for statutory audit will be approved by the ordinary general meeting. The Board of Directors should report to the general meeting on details of fees for audit work and any fees for other specific assignments.



Board activities

The Board oversees the Company's overall management, with key responsibilities including setting strategic priorities and managing risk. This involves determining appropriate risk levels and establishing and monitoring the internal control framework. While day-to-day operations are delegated to the CEO and Executive Team, the Board retains final authority over all decisions.

The Board conducted twelve meetings in 2024 and two additional meetings in early 2025 before the release of Q4 results and this Annual Report and Accounts.

During 2024 thirteen written resolutions were passed. Six of these resolutions were related to share capital increases through share issuance to option holders. The remaining resolutions covered the approval of the 2024 budget, including Tyra CC4 request, approval of extraordinary general meeting notice, approval of CarbonCuts licence application, and various recommendations from the Remuneration Committee.

Key areas addressed during Board meetings in 2024:

• Strategy and operations

The Board focused on strategic direction, priorities and operational performance, with particular attention to the Tyra redevelopment project and health, safety, security and environment (HSSE) matters.

• Financial management

Key decisions included reviewing the distribution policy, regular monitoring of capital structure and assessing short and medium-term liquidity, approving refinancing actions, including restructuring of the reserves based lending facility (RBL), and managing bond arrangements through full redemption of BNOR14 and BNOR16 issuance. The 2025 budget was also approved.

• Risk and governance

The Board conducted its annual review of the Company's top ten risks, evaluated the Executive Management, approved incentive programmes, reviewed committee performance, and updated governance documents.

Name	Board Meeting attendance									
Glen Ole Rødland (Chair)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Marianne Lie	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Tone Kristin Omsted	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Robert McGuire	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Peter Coleman	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓
Kristin Færøvik								✓	✓	✓
João Saraiva e Silva								✓	✓	✓
Riulf Rustad (prev. Chair)	✓	✓	✓	✓						
Colette Cohen (prev. member)	✓	✓								
Jan Lernout (prev. member)	✓	✓	✓							

Audit Committee Report

BlueNord has established an Audit Committee with formally delegated duties and responsibilities within written terms of reference.

Work of the Audit Committee

- Support the Board's responsibilities relating to the integrity of financial reporting and the financial reporting process.
- Evaluate risk management of financial reporting and monitor systems for internal control.
- Review external auditors' independence and objectivity and review the effectiveness and quality of the annual audit plan.
- Develop and implement policy for any engagement of external auditors to supply non-audit services.
- Incorporate review and oversight of internal control systems for non-financial information notably as it relates to sustainability reporting going forward.

Marianne Lie
Audit Committee Chair



Audit Committee composition:

- Marianne Lie (Chair)
- Tone Omsted
- Peter Coleman

All members are independent of the Company's Executive Management and all three committee members sit on the Board of Directors of BlueNord ASA.

Due to the committee restructuring which took place at the end of October 2024, followed by the Company's preparation for CSRD reporting, several duties and responsibilities of the ESG Committee were transferred to the Audit Committee, while some others were placed with the Technical Committee and directly with the Board.

Name	Committee meeting attendance				
Marianne Lie (Chair)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Tone Omsted	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Peter Coleman	✓				

Meeting summary

During 2024/25 the Audit Committee held five meetings. Key areas of focus included:

- Financial performance, tax matters and compliance.
- Policy documentation and liquidity forecasts.
- Major financial transactions, including reserves-based lending (RBL) refinancing, BNOR14 redemption and BNOR16 issuance.
- Internal control systems and materiality assessments.
- CSRD reporting developments.
- Quarterly reviews of the enterprise risk matrix.
- Financial reporting risks and distribution policy.

The Committee regularly monitored impairment triggers and evaluated accounting and tax implications throughout the year.

Activities during the year

The committee held five scheduled meetings during 2024. Two further meetings have been held in 2025 prior to the publication of Q4 results and this Annual Report and Accounts. In addition to the members of the committee listed on this page, meetings of the Committee were also attended by the CFO and the Head of Group Reporting. The Company's auditor works closely with the Audit Committee and attended all meetings during the year.

The Committee thoroughly reviews all interim and annual reports before they are reviewed by the Board of Directors and then published. Quarterly discussions address identified risks and their impact on financial reporting, along with management compliance updates.

The Audit Committee conducts quarterly reviews of tax and impairment trigger memorandums, along with monitoring new accounting effects and issues. Before year end closing the Committee evaluates key assumptions and accounting principles while addressing early warning signals and critical issues.

Throughout the year the Audit Committee collaborated with executive management and auditors to strengthen existing partnerships and enhance internal controls for material financial reporting processes.

In 2024 Audit Committee and ESG Committee members participated in a joint training session conducted by the KPMG sustainability team. The training focused on new CSRD reporting requirements and the related responsibilities of the Board and Audit Committee. Additional training sessions are planned for 2025. The Company has established an internal steering committee that will collaborate with the Audit Committee on CSRD-related initiatives.

Remuneration Committee Report

The Remuneration Committee is a preparatory and advisory committee which supports the Board in matters of Executive Management compensation according to the delegated duties and responsibilities within its written terms of reference.

Role of the Remuneration Committee

- Prepare an annual Executive Remuneration Report and, at least annually, review and recommend any amendments to the guidelines for executive remuneration, to be proposed by the Board for adoption by the AGM.
- Monitor, evaluate and approve the application of the guidelines for the remuneration provided to Executive Management.
- Request information and assistance from the Executive Management which is deemed relevant for the Remuneration Committee to carry out its tasks.
- Seek advice and recommendations from sources outside of the Company if relevant and subject to appropriate confidentiality.

Robert J. McGuire
Remuneration Committee Chair



Remuneration Committee composition:

The composition of the Remuneration Committee has changed during 2024. Currently the committee consists of the following Board members:

- Robert J. McGuire (Chair)
- João Saraiva e Silva

These members are independent of the Company's Executive Management, and both committee members sit on the Board of Directors of BlueNord ASA (since March 2020 and September 2024 respectively).

Name	Committee meeting attendance		
Robert J. McGuire (Chair)			✓
João Saraiva e Silva			✓
Marianne Lie (prev. Chair)	✓	✓	✓
Peter Coleman (prev. member)			✓
Jan Lernout (prev. member)	✓	✓	

2024 meeting summary

The Remuneration Committee convened for four scheduled meetings in 2024, with the CEO and Executive Vice President (EVP) People and Capability invited to attend where relevant.

The executive remuneration guidelines were reviewed, with no changes made from those approved by the AGM in May 2022. The audited Executive Remuneration Report, which was prepared in line with the Public Limited Liability Companies Act § 6-16b and best practice in remuneration disclosure, was endorsed.

The committee reviewed and recommended annual salary increases for eligible executives and employees in 2024. Additionally it endorsed the employment terms for the new Chief Operating Officer (appointed by the CEO in June 2024) and the settlement terms for the departing executive.

The committee reviewed and endorsed the 2024 key performance indicators (KPIs) for the Company's Short-Term Incentive (STI) programme. It also examined and endorsed the programme's 2023 KPI achievement and the proposed annual performance bonus payment for executives and employees.

The committee reviewed and endorsed the annual KPI performance of the 2022 Long-Term Incentive (LTI) programme and recommended the second award of the programme, which requires annual vesting. Correspondingly, the committee reviewed and endorsed KPI results for the first accrual period of the 2023 LTI programme's three-year cliff vesting period. Grant allocation and KPIs for the 2024 LTI programme were reviewed and endorsed by the Committee. Upon the Board's approval the grant took place on 15 April 2024.

In Q4 2024, as part of the complete committee membership change, the previous Chair's evaluation of the Committee's work and collaboration with administration was shared with the new members.

Executive Remuneration Report 2024

For more information about executive remuneration please see the full report at www.bluenord.com/reports-and-presentations.

ESG Committee Report

The Company's ESG Committee is a preparatory and advisory committee to the Board, established in 2020 to support our commitment to ESG and to evolve the Company's role as a contributor to the energy transition.

The ESG Committee shall

- Support the development of the Company's overall environmental, social and governance strategy.
- Oversee the Company's ESG activities and assess whether any developments or investments are compatible with, and supportive of, the strategic objectives of the Company.
- Ensure that the Board is informed on material relevant topics or events related to the Company's work on ESG.
- Review the Company's ability to address and mitigate risks related to ESG.
- Ensure that the Company strives for transparency and high standards in its ESG reporting.

The ESG Committee consisted of the following

Board members:

- Colette Cohen (previous Chair)
- Robert McGuire (Chair)
- Tone Kristin Omsted

All members are independent of the Company's Executive Management and all Committee members sit on the Board of Directors of BlueNord ASA. As of 1 November 2024 the ESG Committee was merged with the Audit Committee with specific responsibility for oversight of risk management and internal controls moving to the Audit Committee and responsibility for ESG strategy being directly with the Board. The report includes the ESG Committee's work up to 1 November 2024.

Name	Committee meeting attendance	
Robert McGuire (Chair) from 11 Apr to 1 Nov¹	✓	✓
Colette Cohen (prev. Chair)	✓	
Tone Kristin Omsted		✓

1) Robert McGuire was a member of the ESG Committee until 14 May and from 14 May to 1 November he held the position as Chair.

Activities during the year

The committee held two scheduled meetings during 2024. In addition to the members of the Committee listed, meetings of the Committee were also attended by the CEO, the Chief Corporate Affairs Officer and, by invitation, the CFO or other members of the leadership team.

The Committee has worked closely with key members of the Executive Team during 2024 to develop the ESG strategy of the Company, to identify material topics and to assess risks and opportunities that are relevant to the Company. The Committee has also been involved in improvements of the quality and transparency of the ESG reporting of BlueNord.

In addition, the Committee was involved in developments and recommendations made to the Board in relation to CarbonCuts and the licence application for onshore CO₂ storage in Denmark, completed in January 2024.

The ESG Committee also had a joint session with the Audit Committee related to the CSRD requirements and the implications for the company.

Following the Committee's work during 2024 the Company has further progressed its preparations to align itself to report against the new ESRS, which was expected from 2025.

This work will continue with the Audit Committee during 2025 with responsibility for ESG strategy resting with the Board.

Nomination Committee Report

According to the Articles of Association §6 the Nomination Committee shall consist of three members. The term of office shall be two years unless the AGM determines that the term shall be shorter.

Nomination Committee prepares a motion for the AGM relating to:

- Election of members of the Board of Directors and the Chair of the Board of Directors.
- Election of members of the Nomination Committee and the Chair of the Committee.
- The remuneration of the Directors and the members of the Nomination Committee.
- Any amendments to the Nomination Committee's mandate and charter.

Richard Sjøqvist
Nomination
Committee Chair

Nomination committee composition:

- Richard Sjøqvist (Chair)
- Kristian Utkilen
- Annette Malm Justad

Name	Committee meeting attendance								
Richard Sjøqvist (Chair)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Kristian Utkilen	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Annette Malm Justad	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Work of the Nomination Committee

The Chair of the Nomination Committee is responsible for the committee's work and the calling of meetings. However, any member can request a committee meeting. The Nomination Committee regularly reviews the structure and composition of the Board, including the knowledge, skills, experience, and diversity of the Board.

It also ensures, through regular review, that the needs of the Company are reflected in the Board's composition, and gives full consideration to succession planning for Board members. The Nomination Committee also ensures that there is a formal and transparent procedure for the appointment of new Directors to the Board.

The Nomination Committee has contact with the Company's shareholders, Board of Directors and the Company's executive personnel. All BlueNord shareholders are able to propose candidates. If a candidate is proposed, the Nomination Committee will consider the experience, competence and capacity of each candidate. The Nomination Committee's proposal for the 2025 AGM will be made available at www.bluenord.com/general-meetings.

Activities during the period

The Committee has taken note of paragraph five of the Articles of Association in which it is stated that the Board of Directors shall have from three to seven shareholder-elected members and that these Board members are elected to a two-year period unless the general meeting decides upon a shorter term.

Directors' Report

Directors' Report

“

The Tyra II field start-up will lead to a step change in BlueNord future performance.”

Glen Ole Rødland
Chair

BlueNord ASA (BlueNord, 'the Company') is a Norwegian company listed on the Oslo Stock Exchange. The Company was established in 2005 and has a strategic focus on value creation through increased recovery of hydrocarbons, enabled by a competent organisation with a long-term view on reservoir management and the capability to invest in and leverage new technology.

Following the acquisition of Shell's Danish upstream assets in 2019, BlueNord ASA holds a 36.8 percent non-operated interest in the DUC and is the second largest oil and gas producer in Denmark. The DUC is a joint venture between TotalEnergies (43.2 percent), BlueNord (36.8 percent) and Nordsøfonden (20.0 percent), and comprises four hubs (Halfdan, Tyra, Gorm, and Dan) and eleven producing fields. It is operated by TotalEnergies, which has extensive offshore experience in the region and worldwide.

Since the acquisition in 2019, BlueNord has built a meaningful presence in Denmark and established good relationships with its partners TotalEnergies and Nordsøfonden, as well as other stakeholders including the DEA.

Production assets and field developments

In 2024, the Company achieved production from the Halfdan, Dan and Gorm hubs with an annual average of 24.1 mboepd, supplemented by 0.9 mboepd from the Tyra Hub, resulting in an overall operational efficiency of approximately 90.5 percent. Well optimisation and infill drilling maximised production and minimised natural decline for the year.

Production from Tyra II started in early 2024, reaching full technical capacity by November. First gas arrived at the Nybro facility on 28 March 2024. Transformer issues delayed the ramp-up, limiting production to the Harald field until November. By year-end, about half of the Tyra hub wells were open, full production capacity on Tyra II is expected by early 2025.

The annual revision of reserves, performed by an independent organisation (ERCE) in accordance with SPE PRMS 2018 standards, resulted in total 2P reserves at year end 2024 of 194 mmboe.

Capital structure

The capital structure has been reset and optimised during 2024. A summary of the facilities in place and activities for the year ended 31 December 2024 is outlined below.

Convertible bond (BNOR15)

USD 233.1 million convertible bond with a five-year tenor and a conversion to equity or cash settlement after three years. BNOR15 has PIK interest with additional bonds at a coupon rate of 8.0 percent.

BlueNord may alternatively, at its own discretion, pay cash interest of 6.0 percent. Should the instrument be in place beyond the three-year conversion period, the interest rate of BNOR15 will be reduced to 0.0 percent for the remaining period subject to approval from RBL lenders.

Reserve-based lending facility

The BlueNord Reserve-Based Lending (RBL) facility is a senior secured, first lien RBL with a tenor of 5.5 years, and a total facility amount of USD 1.4 billion, comprising a cash tranche of up to USD 1.15 billion

and a letter of credit tranche of up to USD 250.0 million. This facility was amended and restated in the second quarter of 2024, resulting in an increase of USD 300 million in the total facility amount.

At the end of 2024, USD 880.0 million was drawn under the RBL, with an additional USD 100.0 million Letter of Credit outstanding. Interest is charged on debt drawings based on the secured overnight financing rate (SOFR) and a margin of 4.0 percent per annum. In June 2024, BlueNord made a drawdown of USD 30.0 million.

Senior unsecured note (BNOR14)

The Company issued in 2019 a USD 175.0 million senior unsecured note with a coupon rate of 9.0 percent, maturing in June 2026. On 14 June, the Company exercised the call option to redeem all of BNOR14 at 110.00131 percentage (plus accrued unpaid interest on the redeemed amount). The note was fully redeemed on 2 July 2024.

Senior unsecured note (BNOR16)

On July 2, 2024, a new senior unsecured bond issue with a maturity of five years and a principal amount of USD 300 million was placed and settled. The bond carries an interest rate of 9.5 percent per annum, payable semi-annually. The proceeds from the BNOR16 bond issuance have been utilised to redeem the BNOR14 bond and for other general corporate purposes.

Directors' Report continued

Group financial results for 2024

The consolidated financial statements of BlueNord have been prepared in accordance with IFRS and interpretations from the IFRS interpretation committee (IFRIC), as endorsed by the EU.

See the section on the Financial Review, on pages 21 to 23.

Risk mitigation

The Company actively seeks to reduce the risk it is exposed to regarding fluctuating commodity prices through the establishment of hedging arrangements.

Currently all the Company's commodity price hedging arrangements are executed solely in the market through forward contracts. At the time of this report, the Company had purchased the following:

Oil		Q1-25	Q2-25	Q3-25	Q4-25	Q1-26
Days		90	91	92	92	90
Volumes	(bbl)	1,364,001	1,214,001	1,125,000	1,200,000	825,000
Price	(USD/bbl)	74.6	71.9	73.6	73.0	70.9
Equiv. daily production	(mbblpd)	15.2	13.3	12.2	13.0	9.2

Oil		Q2-26	Q3-26	Q4-26	Q1-27
Days		91	92	92	90
Volumes	(bbl)	825,000	525,000	525,000	-
Price	(USD/bbl)	70.8	67.3	67.3	-
Equiv. daily production	(mbblpd)	9.1	5.7	5.7	0.0

Gas		Q1-25	Q2-25	Q3-25	Q4-25	Q1-26
Days		90	91	92	92	90
Volumes	(MWh)	1,135,000	2,145,000	2,309,997	1,980,000	1,980,000
Price	(EUR/MWh)	45.3	39.8	39.8	39.1	39.0
Equiv. daily production	(mboepd)	7.3	13.6	14.5	12.4	12.7

Gas		Q2-26	Q3-26	Q4-26	Q1-27
Days		91	92	92	90
Volumes	(MWh)	1,290,000	1,290,000	1,095,000	1,095,000
Price	(EUR/MWh)	33.2	33.1	34.1	34
Equiv. daily	(mboepd)	8.2	8.1	6.9	7.0

In addition, the Company had a swap transaction with a group of banks to fix the Company's floating interest rate exposure under the RBL facility from 1 November 2021 to 30 June 2024. See the section on financial risk management and financial risk factors on page 95 and note 2 in the consolidated financial statements.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The Company is required to give a description of the principal risks and uncertainties which it faces. These principal risks and uncertainties are included as part of the risk report and can be found on page 25.

Climate change-related risks

The climate change-related risks are described in more details in the sustainability section on page 41, and the financial impact of climate change on BlueNord's activities, are summarised in the TCFD on page 48.

Going concern assumption

Pursuant to the Norwegian Accounting Act section 3-3a, the BlueNord Board confirms that the requirements of the going concern assumption are met and that the annual accounts have been prepared on that basis.

Our financial integrity, and our working capital and cash position, are considered satisfactory in relation to the planned activity level for the next 12 months.

Health, environment and safety

BlueNord puts emphasis on its employees performing Company activities in line with the principals of business integrity and with respect for people and the environment. During 2024, BlueNord was, through its ownership in the DUC in which TotalEnergies is the operator, involved in production of oil and gas, which are responsible for emission to the sea and to the air. The BlueNord's wholly-owned subsidiary CarbonCuts A/S is involved in CO₂ storage through operatorship of the Project Ruby's licence. Exploration and potential follow up activities may cause emissions to the environment.

BlueNord will conduct its business operation in full compliance with all applicable national legislation in the countries where it is operating. The Company is committed to carry out its activities in a responsible manner to protect people and the environment. Our fundamentals of health, safety, environment, and quality (HSEQ) and safe business practice are an integral part of BlueNord operations and business performance.

For more information, see the Sustainability section on page 57.

Directors' Report continued**Personnel resources and working environment**

At the end of 2024, the Group had 44 employees (2023: 40) corresponding 40.95 FTE (2023: 37.32), including three interns, with an average age of 47 years. The average tenure was 3.6 years, and women comprised 40 percent of the workforce. The BlueNord subsidiary CarbonCuts A/S employees were integrated into the BlueNord group in January 2024 at that time counting 4.9 FTE. The Group maintained a stable workforce in 2024, with a growth rate of 10, mainly related to the acquisition of CarbonCuts A/S, a 84.1 percent twelve-month retention rate, and a 2.3 percent attrition rate as of December 2024.

In June 2024, Miriam Jager Lykke was appointed as Chief Operating Officer (COO).

At the end of 2024, the Company's Board of Directors comprised seven members, all elected by shareholders. The Board had a gender composition of three women and four men, representing over 40 percent female representation. The Board did not include any employee representatives.

BlueNord is an equal opportunity employer, committed to fostering diversity and inclusion in the workplace. We welcome and embrace a variety of skillsets and perspectives, and we value differences between people of different cultural backgrounds, ethnicity, age, gender, gender identification, gender expression, sexual orientation, functional ability, religion, and philosophies of life. These principles apply to all employment practices at BlueNord, including recruitment, hiring, compensation and benefits, promotion, training and development, and leave of absence.

Management compensation is described in the Executive Remuneration Report. Sick leave in the Group was 0.85 percent in 2024.

For more information, see the sustainability section on pages 58 to 61.

Research and development

BlueNord invests in research and development to support and further grow its exploration and production (E&P) and energy transition activities.

Corporate governance

The Board wishes to maintain an appropriate standard of corporate governance and to fulfil the recommendations in the Norwegian Code of Practice for Corporate Governance. Corporate governance in BlueNord is based on equal treatment of all shareholders, a principle which is reflected in the decisions taken at the general assembly.

For more information about the Board's composition and activities during the year, see the section on corporate governance on pages 69 to 73 in this report.

AGM

The AGM held on 14 May 2024, elected Glen Ole Rødland as chair and re-elected Robert J. McGuire, Marianne Lie and Tone Kristin Omsted to the board. All matters on the agenda were approved. On 16 September an extraordinary general meeting was held where Kristin Færøvik and João Saraiva e Silva were elected as new Board members until the ordinary general meeting of the Company in 2026.

For more information about corporate governance and corporate social responsibility, see the relevant sections of this report. Also, see www.bluenord.com/corporate-governance and www.bluenord.com/csr.

Directors' and officers' liability insurance

The Company has acquired and maintains a Directors' and officers' insurance policy to cover the personal liability for financial losses that Directors and officers of the Company, and the Directors and officers of the Company's subsidiaries, may incur in their capacities as such. The policy is placed with a reputable international carrier on market terms.

Ownership

There are no restrictions on the transfer of shares in BlueNord ASA. The Company currently has approximately 2,500 shareholders and 22.69 percent of the shares are held by residents of Norway.

BlueNord ASA

In 2024, the parent company was a holding company, with expenses primarily from shareholder costs, consultancy fees, legal fees, and payroll. The net financial loss was mainly due to bond loan interest expenses, partially offset by interest received from group companies.

For more information about financial risk and market conditions, and a statement regarding going concern, please see the relevant sections above. These comments are also valid for the parent Company.

Parent Company financial results for 2024

Personnel expenses amounted to USD 8.4 million in 2024, compared to USD 5.8 million in 2023. This increase is primarily attributable to restructuring costs associated with reorganisation and elevated social security taxes related to the exercise of Directors' share options. The Company's previous Options Programme expired in August 2024, and BlueNord no longer has any outstanding options. Other operating expenses of USD 5.3 million in 2024, compared to USD 3.5 million in 2023; this increase is attributed to higher consultant and legal fees. The net operating result for 2024 showed a loss of USD 10.3 million, compared to USD 5.7 million in 2023.

Net financial items led to an expense of USD 38.9 million in 2024, up from USD 4.7 million in 2023. This increase was mainly due to the extinguishment of the BNOR14 bond, higher foreign exchange losses and increased amortised costs related to the new BNOR16 bond loan. However, these expenses were partially offset by higher interest income from intercompany loans and restricted cash account.

The Company's net result for the year amounted to a loss of USD 49.2 million (2023: loss USD 10.4 million).

Directors' Report continued

Allocations

The result for the year for BlueNord ASA in 2024 was a loss of USD 49.2 million. The Board proposes the following allocations:

- allocated from other equity: USD 49.2 million; and
- total appropriation: USD 49.2 million.

Outlook

BlueNord ASA has a stable business, underpinned by the Company's position in the DUC and further supported by risk mitigations. The volatility in prices has been significant and management is continuously assessing the market to mitigate commodity price volatility. The Company has during 2024 entered into fixed-price swap contracts for additional oil and gas volumes from 2024 to 2026.

The Company monitors global as well as local political and economic conditions that may affect future results. The Company has not identified any negative impact on the Company's assets or income. See further detail on this issue and mitigations as outlined in the section Principal Risks and Uncertainties on page 25.

First gas from the Tyra II field was achieved 21 March 2024, and maximum technical capacity was reached by 10 November 2024. Ramp-up is ongoing and Tyra is expected to be at plateau production in early Q2 2025. This will lead to a step change in performance for BlueNord, with a doubling of production combined with a lowering of lifting cost per boe and emissions intensity. Direct field operating expenditure is expected to decrease to USD 13 per barrel on average in 2025.

BlueNord ASA has a cash position with total liquidity of USD 520.6 million at the end of 2024 with cash on balance sheet of USD 250.6 million and undrawn RBL capacity of USD 270.0 million. The Company has a solid basis for executing the strategy and the ambition to deliver material shareholder returns and significant value creation.

Activity to progress value additive organic DUC investment projects also continues, and we will seek to sanction projects as they are sufficiently matured. BlueNord ASA believes economic investments in these projects will help to replace produced reserves and provide strong financial returns benefitting the Company's shareholders.

The Company expects increased production from Q1 2025; the increase is driven by the Tyra production start-up.

Guidance 2025	Unit	Base	Tyra	Total
Q1	mboepd	20.0–22.0	17.0–20.0	37.0–42.0
Q2	mboepd	20.0–22.0	26.0–30.0	46.0–52.0
Q3	mboepd	22.0–24.0	26.0–30.0	48.0–54.0
Q4	mboepd	22.0–26.0	26.0–30.0	48.0–56.0

The following sections of BlueNord ASA Annual Report constitute part of the Director's Report.

Annual Report chapter reference	Content	Page reference
Strategic Report	Financial Review	21-23
Strategic Report	Sustainability Statements	37-63
Strategic Report	Principal Risks and Uncertainties	25-35
Governance Report	Corporate Governance Report	69-73
Appendix 4	Norwegian Transparency Act Statement	141-142

Oslo 8 April 2025

Glen Ole Rødland
Executive Chair

Tone Kristin Omsted
Board member

Marianne Lie
Board member

Robert J. McGuire
Board member

Peter Coleman
Board member

Kristin Færøvik
Board member

João Saraiva e Silva
Board member

Euan Shirlaw
Chief Executive Officer

Reporting of Payments to Governments

This report is prepared in accordance with the Norwegian Accounting Act section §3-3d and Securities Trading Act §5-5a. It states that companies engaged in activities within the extractive industries shall annually prepare and publish a report containing information about their payments to governments at country and project level.

The Ministry of Finance has issued a regulation (F20.12.2013 nr. 1682) stipulating that the reporting obligation only applies to reporting entities above a certain size and to payments above certain threshold amounts. In addition, this regulation stipulates that the report shall include other information than payments to governments, and it provides more detailed rules applicable to definitions, publication and Group reporting.

The management of BlueNord ASA has applied judgement in the interpretation of the wording in the regulation with regard to the specific types of payments to be included in this report, and at what level they should be reported. Where payments are required to be reported on a project-by-project basis, they are reported on a field-by-field basis. Only gross amounts on operated licences are to be reported, as all payments within the licence performed by non-operators will normally be cash calls transferred to the Operator and are as such not payments to the government.

All activities of BlueNord ASA within the extractive industries are located on the Danish continental shelf and all are performed as non-operator. All the reported payments below are to the Danish government.

Income tax

Income tax is calculated and paid on a corporate level and is therefore reported for the whole Company rather than licence-by-licence. The income tax payment in 2024 is a USD 7.3 million second instalment temporary EU Solidarity Contribution, which is calculated at 33.0 percent of 2023 earnings.

Further, in 2024, BlueNord paid USD 44.0 million of a 25 percent chapter two hydrocarbon tax pertaining to 2023 earnings and USD 5.1 million pertaining to prior years as well as a USD 11.9 million first instalment on account tax for income year 2024. The Group also paid Danish corporate tax for 2023 of USD 6.5 million.

Other information required to be reported

In accordance with regulation F20.12.2013 nr. 1682 BlueNord ASA is also required to report on investments, operating income, production volumes, and purchases of goods and services. All reported information is relating to BlueNord ASA activities within the extractive industries on the Danish continental shelf.

- Total net investments amounted to USD 236.3 million, as specified in the cash flow analysis in the Financial Statements.
- Sales income (petroleum revenues) in 2024 amounted to USD 702.0 million, as specified in the Financial Statements.
- Total production in 2024 was 9.2 million barrels of oil equivalent.

For further information about purchases of goods and services please refer to the Income Statement and related notes.



“

2024 was characterised by strong base asset performance that underpinned robust financial results and a successful optimisation of the capital structure.”

04

Financial Statements

Consolidated Statements	87
Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income	87
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position	88
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity	89
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows	90
Notes	91
Statutory Accounts	119
Income Statement	119
Balance Sheet	120
Cash Flow Statement	121
Notes	122
Independent Auditor's Report	129
Statement of Compliance	132
Alternative Performance Measures	133
Supplementary Oil and Gas Information (unaudited)	134
Appendices	137

\$702m

Total revenue

\$354m

EBITDA

\$521m

Total liquidity

Consolidated Statements	87	Statutory Accounts	119
Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income	87	Income Statement	119
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position	88	Balance Sheet	120
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity	89	Cash Flow Statement	121
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows	90	Note 1: Accounting principles	122
Note 1: Summary of material accounting policies	91	Note 2: Revenue	124
Note 2: Financial risk management	95	Note 3: Investments in subsidiaries	124
Note 3: Critical accounting estimates and judgements	97	Note 4: Restricted bank deposits	124
Note 4: Climate risk management	98	Note 5: Borrowings	124
Note 5: Revenue	100	Note 6: Guarantee	125
Note 6: Production Expenses	101	Note 7: Shareholders' equity	125
Note 7: Exploration and evaluation expenses	101	Note 8: Share capital and shareholder information	125
Note 8: Personnel expenses	101	Note 9: Payroll expenses and remuneration	127
Note 9: Other operating expenses	101	Note 10: Write-down of financial assets	127
Note 10: Goodwill and intangible assets	102	Note 11: Tax	127
Note 11: Property, plant and equipment	102	Note 12: Other operating expenses and audit fees	127
Note 12: Impairments	103	Note 13: Related party transactions	128
Note 13: Financial income and expenses	104	Independent Auditor's Report	129
Note 14: Tax	104	Statement of Compliance	132
Note 15: Earnings per share	107	Alternative Performance Measures	133
Note 16: Non-current receivables, trade receivables and other current receivables	107	Supplementary Oil and Gas Information (unaudited)	134
Note 17: Inventories	107	Appendices	137
Note 18: Restricted bank deposits, cash and cash equivalents	108		
Note 19: Financial instruments	108		
Note 20: Share capital	111		
Note 21: Post-employment benefits	112		
Note 22: Asset retirement obligations	113		
Note 23: Borrowings	114		
Note 24: Trade payables and other payables	117		
Note 25: Guarantees	117		
Note 26: Investments in jointly owned assets	118		
Note 27: Contingencies and commitments	118		
Note 28: Related party transactions	118		
Note 29: Subsequent events	118		

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income

As of 31 December

USD million	Note	2024	2023
Total revenues	5	702.3	795.0
Production expenses	6	(310.4)	(340.1)
Exploration and evaluation expenses	7	(5.9)	(1.4)
Personnel expenses	8	(19.7)	(18.0)
Other operating expenses	9	(12.4)	(14.1)
Total operating expenses		(348.4)	(373.6)
Operating result before depreciation, amortisation and impairment (EBITDA)		353.9	421.4
Depreciation/amortisation/impairment	11, 10	(135.4)	(102.6)
Net operating result (EBIT)		218.5	318.8
Financial income	13	26.0	23.1
Financial expenses	13	(256.7)	(98.3)
Net financial items		(230.6)	(75.2)
Result before tax (EBT)		(12.1)	243.6
Income tax benefit/(expense)	14	(58.7)	(133.7)
Net result for the year¹⁾		(70.8)	109.8
Other comprehensive income:			
Items that are or may be subsequently reclassified to profit or loss:			
Realised cash flow hedge revenue	19	1.6	(19.7)
Realised cash flow hedge financial items	19	(20.2)	(29.3)
Related tax – realised cash flow hedge	14, 19	3.1	19.1
Changes in fair value cash flow hedges revenue	19	(100.4)	102.5
Changes in fair value cash flow hedges financial items	19	0.6	5.2
Related tax – changes in fair value cash flow hedges	14, 19	64.1	(66.8)
Currency translation adjustment		(3.0)	1.4
Total other comprehensive income for the year		(54.2)	12.4
Total comprehensive income for the year¹⁾		(125.0)	122.3
Basic earnings/loss USD per share	15	(2.7)	4.2
Diluted earnings/loss USD per share	15	(2.7)	4.2

1) 100 percent attributable to equity holders of the parent company.

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position
As of 31 December

USD million	Note	31.12.2024	31.12.2023 ¹⁾	01.01.2023 ¹⁾
Non-current assets				
Goodwill and intangible assets	10	147.0	151.6	160.4
Deferred tax assets	14	159.8	218.5	239.1
Property, plant and equipment	11	2,573.0	2,427.9	2,083.3
Right of use asset		1.5	1.4	0.9
Restricted bank deposits	18, 19	61.5	213.9	203.7
Receivables non-current	16	–	3.7	0.8
Derivative instruments	19	4.8	14.0	33.7
Total non-current assets		2,947.5	3,031.0	2,721.8
Current assets				
Derivative instruments	19	9.5	71.7	130.9
Tax receivable	14	2.2	–	–
Trade receivables and other current assets	16, 19	39.0	88.7	128.6
Inventories	17	55.8	54.7	55.9
Restricted cash and bank deposits	18, 19	157.3	0.1	0.1
Cash and cash equivalents	18	250.6	166.7	268.4
Total current assets		514.3	381.9	583.9
Total assets		3,461.8	3,412.9	3,305.7

USD million	Note	31.12.2024	31.12.2023 ¹⁾	01.01.2023 ¹⁾
Equity				
Share capital	20	1.7	1.7	1.7
Other equity		693.9	811.9	662.5
Total equity		695.6	813.6	664.2
Non-current liabilities				
Asset retirement obligations	22	1,110.6	1,033.7	946.1
Bond loan	19, 23	303.5	169.1	166.9
Reserve-based lending facility	19, 23	834.3	695.8	764.0
Derivative instruments ¹⁾	19	23.0	3.2	90.4
Other non-current liabilities		1.1	1.1	0.7
Total non-current liabilities		2,272.7	1,902.9	1,968.1
Convertible bond loans ¹⁾	19, 23	233.1	201.7	188.7
Reserve-based lending facility	19, 23	–	125.0	–
Asset retirement obligations	22	11.4	15.4	9.8
Tax payable	14	0.1	140.0	209.0
Derivative instruments ¹⁾	19	149.5	89.0	125.3
Trade payables and other current liabilities	24, 19	99.4	125.3	140.6
Total current liabilities		493.5	696.4	673.4
Total liabilities		2,766.1	2,599.3	2,641.5
Total equity and liabilities		3,461.8	3,412.9	3,305.7

1) The convertible bond loan and the related embedded derivative have been reclassified to current liabilities with retrospective effect. For more details, refer to Note 1.1.1. Changes in material accounting policies.

Oslo
8 April 2025

Glen Ole Rødland
Executive Chair

Tone Kristin Omsted
Board member

Marianne Lie
Board member

Robert J. McGuire
Board member

Peter Coleman
Board member

Kristin Færøvik
Board member

João Saraiva e Silva
Board member

Euan Shirlaw
Chief Executive Officer

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

As of 31 December

All figures in USD million	Share capital	Share premium fund	Treasury share reserve	Currency translation fund	Cash flow hedge reserve	Other equity	Total equity
2023							
Equity as of 01.01.2023	1.7	768.4	(0.1)	0.5	13.9	(120.2)	664.1
Net result for the period						109.8	109.8
Other comprehensive income							
Realised cash flow hedge revenue	–	–	–	–	(19.7)	–	(19.7)
Realised cash flow hedge financial items	–	–	–	–	(29.3)	–	(29.3)
Related tax – realised cash flow hedge	–	–	–	–	19.1	–	19.1
Changes in fair value cash flow hedge revenue	–	–	–	–	102.5	–	102.5
Changes in fair value cash flow hedge financial items	–	–	–	–	5.2	–	5.2
Related tax – changes in fair value cash flow hedges	–	–	–	–	(66.8)	–	(66.8)
Currency translation adjustments	–	–	–	1.4	–	–	1.4
Total other comprehensive income	–	–	–	1.4	11.0	–	12.4
Issue of shares	0.0	14.5	–	–	–	–	14.6
Settlement derivatives/conversion bonds	–	–	–	–	–	8.3	8.3
Share-based incentive programme	–	–	0.0	–	–	4.3	4.4
Total transactions with owners for the period	0.0	14.5	0.0	–	–	12.6	27.2
Equity as of 31.12.2023	1.7	782.9	(0.1)	2.0	24.9	2.2	813.6
2024							
Equity as of 01.01.2024	1.7	782.9	(0.1)	2.0	24.9	2.2	813.6
Net result for the period						(70.8)	(70.8)
Other comprehensive income							
Realised cash flow hedge revenue	–	–	–	–	1.6	–	1.6
Realised cash flow hedge financial items	–	–	–	–	(20.2)	–	(20.2)
Related tax – realised cash flow hedge	–	–	–	–	3.1	–	3.1
Changes in fair value cash flow hedge revenue	–	–	–	–	(100.4)	–	(100.4)
Changes in fair value cash flow hedge financial items	–	–	–	–	0.6	–	0.6
Related tax – changes in fair value cash flow hedges	–	–	–	–	64.1	–	64.1
Currency translation adjustments	–	–	–	(3.0)	–	–	(3.0)
Total other comprehensive income	–	–	–	(3.0)	(51.2)	–	(54.2)
Issue of shares	0.0	4.2	–	–	–	–	4.2
Sale of shares	–	–	0.1	–	–	1.4	1.5
Share-based incentive programme	–	–	–	–	–	1.3	1.3
Total transactions with owners for the period	0.0	4.2	0.1	–	–	2.7	7.0
Equity as of 31.12.2024	1.7	787.2	–	(1.0)	(26.3)	(65.9)	695.6

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows
For the year ended 31 December

USD million	Note	2024	2023
Cash flows from operating activities			
Net result for the year		(70.8)	109.8
Adjustments for:			
Income tax benefit/(expense)	14	58.7	133.7
Net financial items	13	230.6	75.2
Depreciation/impairment	11, 10	135.4	102.6
Share-based payments expenses		1.6	5.2
Interest received ¹⁾	13	7.1	9.6
Other financial items paid		(1.8)	(8.4)
Changes in:			
Trade receivable	16	31.8	34.1
Trade payables	24	(34.4)	11.5
Inventories and spare parts	17	(1.1)	1.2
Prepayments	16	15.4	(0.6)
Over/under-lift	16, 24	8.9	6.3
Other current balance sheet items ²⁾		1.9	(0.6)
Cash flow from operating activities		383.3	479.7
Tax (paid)/received		(74.8)	(229.8)
Net cash flow from operating activities		308.5	249.9
Cash flows from investing activities			
Long-term loan provided	16	-	(2.8)
Acquisition of subsidiary, net of cash acquired		1.5	-
Deferred consideration		-	(25.0)
Investment in oil and gas assets	11	(236.3)	(311.0)
Investment in exploration and evaluation assets	10	-	(0.1)
Payments for decommissioning of oil and gas fields	22	(15.5)	(8.7)
Net cash flow from investing activities		(250.3)	(347.6)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Drawdown long-term liability	23	330.0	50.0
Repayment long-term liability	23	(192.5)	-
Lease payments		(0.6)	(0.4)
Sale of shares		1.5	0.2
Issue of shares		4.2	-
Interest and fees external loan		(117.0)	(53.6)
Net cash flow from financing activities		25.6	(3.9)
Net change in cash and cash equivalents		83.8	(101.6)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		166.7	268.4
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year		250.6	166.7

1) Excluding interest received from restricted bank accounts.

2) Mainly currency adjustments balance sheet items.

Notes

> 1 Summary of material accounting policies

BlueNord ASA ('BlueNord', 'the Company' or 'the Group') is a public limited liability company registered in Norway, with headquarters in Oslo (Nedre Vollgate 3, 0158 Oslo). The Company has subsidiaries in Norway, Denmark, the Netherlands, and the United Kingdom. The Company is listed on the Oslo Stock Exchange.

The consolidated financial statements for 2024 were approved by the Board of Directors on 8 April 2025 and will be presented for approval at the Annual General Meeting on 14 May 2025.

The material accounting policies applied in the preparation of these consolidated financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated. The Group also provides the disclosure requirements as specified under the Norwegian Accounting Law (Regnskapsloven).

1.1 Basis of preparation

The consolidated financial statements of BlueNord ASA have been prepared in accordance with the IFRS[®] Accounting Standards, as endorsed by the EU. The Group also provide information required in accordance with the Norwegian Accounting Act and associated NGAAP standards.

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with IFRS[®] Accounting Standards requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Group's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the consolidated financial statements are disclosed in note 3.

The subtotals and totals in some of the tables may not equal the sum of the amounts shown due to rounding.

1.1.1 Changes in material accounting policies

Amendments to standards

Effective January 1, 2024, amendments to IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements have resulted in the reclassification of the convertible bond loan as a current liability.

BlueNord has a bond loan that comprises a financial liability and an option granted to the holders to convert the bond into shares of the Company at any time before maturity. The conversion option does not meet the definition of an equity instrument and is an embedded derivative recognised separately from the host liability.

BlueNord interpreted the previous IAS 1 that the holders' option to convert at any time did not affect the classification, and the bond loan and related embedded derivatives were classified as non-current as long as it was more than twelve months to maturity.

The amended IAS 1 clarified that transfer of a company's shares is a form of settlement and when a company classifies the host liability as current or non-current, it can ignore only those conversion options that are recognised as equity. As the Company does not have the right to defer settlement for at least twelve months from the reporting dates, the host liability and the related embedded derivatives are reclassified as current.

Except for the amendments to IAS 1 mentioned above, there were no material changes in accounting policies in 2024.

IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements

IFRS 18 will replace IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements and applies for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027, provided it is approved by the EU. The new standard introduces the following key new requirements:

Classify all income and expenses into five categories in the profit or loss section of the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, namely the operating, investing, financing, discontinued operations and income tax categories. It is also required to present a newly defined operating profit subtotal. Net result will not change. Management-defined performance measures (MPMs) are disclosed in a single note in the financial statements. Enhanced guidance is provided on how to group information in the financial statements. In addition, it is required to use the operating profit subtotal as the starting point for the consolidated statement of cash flows when presenting cash flows from operating activities under the indirect method. The Group has not assessed the impact of the new standard, particularly with respect to the structure of the profit or loss section of the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, the consolidated statement of cash flows and the additional disclosures required for MPMs.

> 1 Summary of material accounting policies continued

1.2 Consolidation

Subsidiaries

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries as of 31 December 2024. Subsidiaries are all entities over which the Group has control. Control is achieved where the Group has the power over the subsidiary, has rights, or is exposed to variable returns from the subsidiary and has the ability to use its power to affect its returns. All subsidiaries are 100 percent owned by the Group and there are no non-controlling interests. In January 2024 BlueNord acquired 100 percent of the shares in CarbonCuts A/S, an early-stage CCS company in Denmark.

The Group had the following subsidiaries on 31 December 2024:

Name	Country of incorporation and place of business	Nature of business	Ordinary shares directly held by parent (%)	Ordinary shares held by the Group (%)
BlueNord Denmark A/S	Denmark	Intermediate holding company		100%
BlueNord Energy Denmark A/S	Denmark	Exploration and production activity		100%
BlueNord Gas Denmark A/S	Denmark	Exploration and production activity		100%
CarbonCuts A/S	Denmark	Carbon capture and storage		100%
BlueNord Energy 8/06 Denmark B.V	Netherlands	Exploration and production activity		100%
BlueNord Pipeline Denmark Aps	Denmark	Infrastructure oil and gas		100%
BlueNord Energy UK Ltd	Great Britain	Exploration activity		100%
BlueNord UK Ltd	Great Britain	Exploration activity	100%	100%
Altinex AS	Norway	Intermediate holding company	100%	100%
BlueNord AS	Norway	Dormant company	100%	100%

Joint arrangements

BlueNord has interests in licenses on the Danish Continental Shelf. A joint arrangement is defined as an arrangement over which two or more parties have joint control. Joint control is the contractually agreed sharing of control which exists only when decisions about the relevant activities (being those that significantly affect the returns of the arrangement) require unanimous consent of the parties sharing control.

Under IFRS 11 Joint Arrangements, a joint operation is a 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. BlueNord recognises investments in joint operations (oil and gas production licences) by reporting its share of related revenues, expenses, assets, liabilities and cash flows, under the respective items in the Company's financial statements.

1.3 Segment reporting

The whole Group is considered a single operating segment.

1.4 Foreign currency translation

a) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of each of the Group's entities are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates ('the functional currency'). The consolidated financial statements are presented in US dollars (USD), which is the Group's presentation currency and the parent company and main operating companies' functional currency.

b) Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions or valuation where items are re-measured. Foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised in the income statement as other financial income or other financial expenses.

c) Group companies

All currency translation adjustments are recognised in other comprehensive income (OCI).

1.5 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment include asset under construction, production facilities, pipelines, machinery, and equipment. Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

For property, plant and equipment where asset retirement obligations for decommissioning and dismantling are recognised as a liability, this value is added to acquisition cost for the respective assets.

Direct and indirect expenditures related to asset under construction are capitalised. The development phase commences when the licence partners have decided field evaluation.

Production facilities are depreciated in accordance with the unit of production (UoP) method based on proven and probable reserves (the ratio between annual production quantity and the reserves). If realisation of probable reserves demands further future investments, these are added to the basis of depreciation.

Acquired assets used for extraction and production of petroleum deposits, are depreciated using the UoP method based on proven and probable reserves.

Onshore assets are depreciated over the estimated useful life, according to the straight-line method, three to five years. Pipelines are depreciated to the expiry of the licence, according to the straight-line method.

Depreciation methods, useful lives, residual values and reserves are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted if appropriate.

Notes continued**➤ 1 Summary of material accounting policies continued****1.6 Intangible assets****Licence rights**

Licence rights acquired in a business combination are measured on initial recognition at cost. Following initial recognition, licence rights are depreciated using the UoP method based on proven and probable reserves.

1.7 Impairment of non-financial assets

The Group has determined that the smallest identifiable assets or groups of assets that generate cash inflows independently from other assets or groups are the DUC assets as a whole and the CarbonCuts business unit. Therefore, the Group has concluded that it has two cash-generating units (CGUs).

If there is any indication that the CGU may be impaired, recoverable amount shall be estimated for the CGU, and compared to its carrying amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of the fair value less costs of disposal and the value in use.

In estimating value in use, 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 CGU. The discount rate is derived from a weighted average cost of capital ('WACC') for a market participant. For the purpose of impairment testing the lifetime of the field is normally determined to be the time when the operating cash flows from the field become negative.

If there is any indication that the DUC CGU may be impaired, the Group has relied on its market capitalisation to arrive at an estimate of the headroom of the DUC CGU.

As the Company's shares are listed on the Oslo Stock Exchange, the market capitalisation is regarded as a good approximation of the fair value of the Group's equity (DUC CGU). The Group's judgement is that it can make a reliable estimate of the fair value of its equity and thereby the CGUs, based on its market capitalisation. Adjusted for any estimated differences between the carrying amounts and fair value of assets and liabilities not included in the CGUs, the difference between its market capitalisation and carrying amount of equity is a reliable estimate of the difference between the estimated fair value and the carrying amount of the CGUs ('headroom'). Adjusted for cost of disposal, if this gives a positive headroom, it is not necessary to estimate value in use, should an impairment test be required. If not positive a value in use calculation will be calculated and compared to the carrying value of the CGU.

On the CarbonCuts CGU, the Group has recognised a goodwill from the acquisition of CarbonCuts and the carrying amounts and recoverable amounts are considered immaterial, therefore no formal impairment test has been performed as any impairment would be immaterial.

1.8 Financial instruments

The Group has financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss and at amortised cost. See note 19.2 Financial instruments for overview of the categories.

The Group has designated derivatives as cash flow hedging instruments, see note 1.10, with the change in fair value temporarily to other comprehensive income.

The convertible bond loan has been determined to contain embedded derivatives, which is accounted for separately as a derivative at fair value through profit or loss, while the loan element is measured at amortised cost (note 3.1).

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. In this case, the fee is deferred until the drawdown occurs. To the extent there is no evidence that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down, the fee is capitalised as a prepayment for liquidity services and amortised over the period of the facility to which it relates. For hybrid (combined) instrument that includes a non-derivative host contract that is not accounted for at FVTPL and an embedded derivative that is accounted for at FVTPL such as the convertible bond, the Company has elected an accounting policy that all of the transaction costs are always allocated to and deducted from the carrying amount of the non-derivative host contract on initial recognition.

Further details on fair values of financial instruments are provided in note 19 Financial instruments.

1.9 Impairment of financial assets

The Group applies a simplified approach in calculating expected credit losses (ECLs) for trade receivables and contract assets. Therefore, the Group does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognises a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date.

1.10 Derivative financial instruments and hedging activities

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at their fair value. The method of recognising the resulting gain or loss depends on whether the derivative is designated as a hedging instrument, and if so, the nature of the item being hedged.

The Group uses derivative financial instruments, such as forward commodity contracts and options, to reduce the exposure to commodity price volatility on future sale of oil and gas. The Group has elected to apply cash flow hedge accounting designating these derivatives. These derivative financial instruments are subsequently re-measured at fair value and the effective portion of the gain or loss on the hedging instrument is recognised in OCI, while any ineffective portion is recognised immediately in profit or loss (financial income or financial expenses). The cash flow hedge reserve is adjusted to the lower of the cumulative gain or loss on the hedging instrument and the cumulative change in fair value of the hedged item. The amount accumulated in OCI is reclassified to profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment in the same periods during which the hedged cash flows affect profit or loss. If cash flow hedge accounting is discontinued, the amount that has been accumulated in OCI must remain in accumulated OCI if the hedged future cash flows are still expected to occur. Otherwise, the amount will be immediately reclassified to profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment. Derivatives are carried as financial assets when the fair value is positive and as financial liabilities when the fair value is negative.

> **1 Summary of material accounting policies** continued

1.11 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash, bank deposits and short-term liquid placements, that immediately and with insignificant risk of changes in value can be converted to known cash amounts and with a remaining maturity less than three months from the date of acquisition.

1.12 Over/under-lifting of hydrocarbons

Over/under-lifting occurs when the Group has lifted and sold more or fewer hydrocarbons from a producing field than what the Group is entitled to at the time of lifting. When over-lifting occurs, the Group has recognised more revenue than it is entitled to and for which it has been charged production costs from the Operator, and consequently the Group recognises an additional expense related to the over-lift. For under-lifting, the Group has been charged production costs from the Operator related to production of hydrocarbons that it has not sold, and consequently the Group defers some costs. Over-lifting of hydrocarbons is presented as other current liabilities, under-lifting of hydrocarbons is presented as other current assets. The value of over/under-lifting is measured at production cost including depreciation. Over-lifting and under-lifting of hydrocarbons are presented at gross. Over/under-lift positions are expected to be settled within 12 months from the reporting date.

1.13 Borrowing costs

The Group capitalise borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the construction of qualifying assets. The Group identifies qualifying assets as those that necessarily takes 12 months or more to construct and get ready for its intended use. For the periods presented this is only the Tyra redevelopment project. No additional borrowing cost capitalised in 2024, as Tyra II started production 21 March 2024 hence the qualifying assets were ready for its intended use early 2024.

The Group calculates an annual weighted average interest rate based on general borrowings and multiplies with the average carrying amount of assets under construction. The amount of borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation each year is limited to the actual interest expense before capitalisation less interest income and gains on extinguishment of bond loans.

Other borrowing costs are included as financial expenses in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income in the period in which they are incurred.

1.14 Current and deferred income tax

The tax expense for the period comprises current tax, tax impact from refund of exploration expenses and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the income statement, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in OCI or directly in equity. In this case, the tax is also recognised in OCI or directly in equity, respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date in the countries where the Company and its subsidiaries operate and generate taxable income.

Producers of oil and gas on the Danish continental shelf are subject to the hydrocarbon tax regime under which, income derived from the sale of oil and gas is taxed at an elevated 64 percent. Any income deriving from other activities than first-time sales of hydrocarbons is taxed at the ordinary corporate income rate of currently 22 percent. The 64 percent is calculated as the sum of the 'Chapter 2' tax of 25 percent plus a specific hydrocarbon tax (Chapter 3A) of 52 percent, in which the 25 percent tax payable is deductible in the tax basis. When calculating the 52 percent tax, the Company is allowed to deduct an uplift (i.e. increased depreciation basis for tax purposes) of 30 percent of the investments in property, plant & equipment (PP&E) over a period of six years. Through an agreement from 2017, licence holders on the Danish continental shelf have had the possibility of applying temporary new rules whereby the Company will have the possibility of increased uplift by 9 percent and accelerated depreciation during the period from 2017 to 2025. At the same time, an additional tax was introduced which will materialise from 2022 through 2037 if the oil price for the year (indexed from 2017) exceeds USD 75.0. The accumulated additional tax in the years 2022 through 2037 cannot exceed the benefit received in previous years related to the increased uplift and accelerated depreciation. The additional tax is accounted for in the year the oil price exceeds the thresholds.

1.15 Pensions

The Group only has defined contribution plans as of 31 December 2024 and 31 December 2023. The contributions are recognised as an employee benefit expense for the periods they relate to.

1.16 Share-based payments

The Group operates a number of equity-settled, share-based compensation plans, under which the entity receives services from employees as consideration for equity instruments (options and shares) of the Group. The fair value of the employee services received in exchange for the grant of the options is recognised as an expense with a corresponding amount recognised to equity. The total amount to be expensed is determined by reference to the fair value of the options or shares granted.

Fair value:

- including any market performance conditions; and
- excludes the impact of any service and non-market performance vesting conditions (for example, profitability, sales growth targets and remaining an employee of the entity over a specified time period).

Non-market performance and service conditions are included in assumptions about the number of options and shares that are expected to vest. The total expense is recognised over the vesting period (which is the period over which all of the specified vesting conditions are to be satisfied). At the end of each reporting period, the Group revises its estimates of the number of options and shares that are expected to vest based on the non-market vesting conditions. It recognises the impact of the revision to original estimates, if any, in the income statement, with a corresponding adjustment to equity. When the options are exercised, the Company issues new shares. The proceeds received net of any directly attributable transaction costs are credited to share capital (nominal value) and share premium. The social security contributions payable in connection with the grant of the share options and shares are considered an integral part of the grant itself, and the charge will be treated as a cash-settled transaction.

Notes continued**> 1 Summary of material accounting policies continued****1.17 Asset retirement obligations**

Provisions reflect the estimated cost of decommissioning and removal of wells and production facilities used for the production of hydrocarbons. Asset retirement obligations are measured at present value of the anticipated future cost (estimated based on current day costs inflated). The liability is calculated on the basis of current removal requirements and is discounted to present value using a risk-free rate adjusted for credit margin. Liabilities are recognised when they arise and are adjusted continually in accordance with changes in requirements, price levels etc. When a decommissioning liability is recognised or the estimate changes, a corresponding amount is recorded to increase or decrease the related asset and is depreciated in line with the asset. Increase in the provision as a result of the time value of money is recognised in the income statement as a financial expense. If abandonment cost through agreements with partners have been limited to a given amount, this then forms the basis for the recognised liability. Payments for decommissioning of oil and gas fields are included in investing activities in the cash flow statement, as the Group's judgement is that the nature of this expenditure is payment for an item of property, plant and equipment.

1.18 Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised when the customer obtains control of the hydrocarbons, which is ordinarily at the point of delivery (lifting and sales) when title passes (sales method).

See note 1.12 for a description of accounting for over/under lifting of hydrocarbons in the Statement of Financial Position.

1.19 Production expenses

Production expenses are expenses that are directly attached to production of hydrocarbons, e.g. expenses for operating and maintaining production facilities and installations. Expenses mainly consist of man-hours, insurance, processing costs, environmental fees, transport costs etc.

1.20 Consolidated statement of cash flows

The consolidated statement of cash flows is prepared according to the indirect method. See note 1.11 for the definition of 'Cash and cash equivalents'.

Payments for decommissioning of oil and gas fields are included in investing activities, see note 1.17.

For payment of deferred consideration, the Group's judgement is that amounts that relates to obtaining control in a business combination is included in investing activities.

> 2 Financial risk management**2.1 Financial risk factors**

The Group's activities expose it to financial risks: market risk (including currency risk, price risk, interest rate risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The Group uses reserve-based lending facilities and bond loans to finance its operations in connection with the day-to-day business, financial instruments, such as bank deposits, trade receivables and payables, and other current liabilities that arise directly from its operations, are utilised.

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in the market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: foreign currency risk, price risk and interest rate risk. Financial instruments affected by market risk include loans and borrowings, deposits, trade receivables, trade payables, accrued liabilities and derivative financial instruments.

(a) Foreign currency risk

The Group is composed of businesses with various functional currencies including USD, EUR, GBP, and DKK. The Group is exposed to foreign exchange risk for series of payments in other currencies than the functional currency, mainly related to the ratio between NOK and USD, DKK and USD, EUR and USD, and GBP and USD. The Group's statement of financial position includes significant assets and liabilities, which are recorded in other currencies than the Group's presentation currency. As such, the Group's equity is sensitive to changes in foreign exchange rates. See note 16 Non-current receivables, trade receivable and other current receivables, note 18 Restricted bank deposits, cash and cash equivalents, note 19 Financial instruments, note 22 Asset retirement obligation, note 23 Borrowings note 24 Trade payables and other payables, note 27 Contingencies and commitments. A decrease in the closing rate of NOK, EUR and DKK with 10 percent compared to USD would have the following impact on financial assets, financial liabilities and equity:

USD million	NOK	DKK	EUR
Financial assets	0	45	4
Financial liabilities	0	(4)	(2)
Effect net result/equity	0	49	6

The Company considers the currency risk relating to the different financial instruments as low, as the main financial items held in a currency other than the functional currency of the respective components is offset by positions in other components of the Group. With regards to trade receivables and payables, the Company deems the risk to be immaterial.

> 2 Financial risk management continued**(b) Price risk**

BlueNord produces and sells hydrocarbons in Denmark and is as a result exposed to changes in commodity prices. The Group has a material commodity price hedging programme in place that mitigates the risk of near-term price movements. As of 31 December 2024, BlueNord had commodity derivatives measured at fair value. A change in the value directly affects the Company's OCI and recorded equity, and hence the Group is exposed to the fair value development of these financial instruments. Assuming an increase in the commodity price on 31 December 2024 of 10 percent and assuming this change will have full effect on the whole curve, the effect on the value of commodity derivatives would have the following impact:

USD million	Equity	OCI	Net result
NBV 31.12.24	(26)	(26)	0
Commodity price +10%	(36)	(36)	0
Commodity price -10%	36	36	0

The effect on equity shown in the table would be equal to the change in value of the commodity derivatives after tax. The change in value of hedging contracts over time will be offset by the realised value of the contract when the hedge instrument matures, therefore the underlying value to BlueNord's business operations is not impacted by changes in the derivative value at any point in time.

(c) Interest rate risk

The Group has loans with fixed and floating interest rates. Loans with fixed interest rate expose the Group to risk (premium/discount) associated with changes in the market interest rate. At year-end, the Group has a total of USD 1.4 billion (2023: USD 1.2 billion) in interest-bearing debt (carrying amount), the principal amount was USD 1.4 billion. The Group's RBL facility has a floating interest rate comprising the aggregate of SOFR and 4.0 percent per annum, while the Group's Bond debt (BNOR 16) have a fixed interest rate exposure. The reserve-based lending facility is linked to the SOFR rate as set at the time of the amendment and restatement. A variance of + 1 percent in the SOFR rate would result in an average of USD 7.0 million of interest charges to BlueNord per annum. The Company has hedged this interest rate until 30 June 2024 at a rate of 0.40 percent to protect against any increase in SOFR rate. The Company is actively assessing the need for interest rate hedging, recognising it as a key financial risk. For further information about the Group's interest-bearing debt, see note 23.

All bank deposits (USD 469.4 million) are at floating interest rates. See note 18 Restricted cash, bank deposits, cash and cash equivalents for further information about bank deposits. The Group considers the risk exposure to changes in market interest to be at an acceptable level

Liquidity risk

The Group has certain financial commitments arising from its operations and other agreements entered into which are expected to be met by liquid assets, proceeds from external financing and cash flow from operations. The Group monitors its liquidity situation continuously to ensure it will be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. As of 31 December 2024, there are no principal repayments expected within the next 12 months.

Credit risk

The Group's most significant credit risk arises principally from recognised receivables related to the Group's operation. The credit risk arising from the production of oil, gas and Natural gas liquids (NGL's) is considered limited, as sales are to major energy companies with considerable financial resources. The counterparty in derivatives are large international banks and insurance companies whose credit risk is considered low.

2.2 Management of capital

The Group's objectives when managing capital is to safeguard the Group's ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide return for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders and to maintain an acceptable capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

The Group monitors the debt with the basis of cash flows, equity ratio and the gearing ratio. Both BNOR16 and the RBL facility contains covenants on minimum liquidity and net leverage. The Group's debt restricts the payment of dividends until the Tyra Redevelopment Project Completion Date has occurred. Under BNOR16, this is subject to an incurrence test and for any dividends made after 1 January 2027, this is limited to 50 percent of the Group's net profit after tax for the previous year. See further information regarding borrowings and covenants in note 23.

2.3 Fair value estimation

The Group has certain financial instruments carried at fair value. The different fair value hierarchy levels have been defined as follows:

Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets and liabilities

The fair value of financial instruments traded in active markets is based on quoted market prices at the statement of financial position date. A market is regarded as active if quoted prices are readily and regularly available from an exchange, dealer, broker, industry group, pricing service, or regulatory agency, and those prices represent actual and regularly occurring market transactions on an arm's length basis. The quoted market price used for financial assets held by the Group is the current bid price.

Level 2: Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the assets or liability, either directly or indirectly

Notes continued**> 2 Financial risk management continued**

The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market (for example, over-the-counter derivatives) is determined by using valuation techniques. These valuation techniques maximise the use of observable market data where it is available and rely as little as possible on entity specific estimates. If all significant inputs required to fair value an instrument are observable, the instrument is included in Level 2. If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in Level 3. Specified valuation techniques used to value financial instruments include:

- quoted market prices or dealer quotes for similar instruments;
- the fair value of interest rate swaps is calculated as the present value of the estimated future cash flows based on observable yield curves;
- the fair value of forward foreign exchange contracts is determined using forward exchange rates at the statement of financial position date, with the resulting value discounted back to present value.

Level 3: Inputs for other assets or liabilities that are not based on observable market data.

In Level 3, there is one financial instrument, the embedded derivatives in the convertible bond.

The fair value of the embedded derivatives is calculated based on the Black-Scholes-Merton valuation model. A change in the share price of +/- 10 percent would have the following impact on the embedded derivatives, net result and equity:

Share price	Sensitivity analysis		
	(%)	10%	-10%
Embedded derivatives	USD million	(25)	22
Effect net result/equity	USD million	(25)	22

The embedded derivatives are in jurisdictions where there is tax loss carried forward where no deferred tax assets are recognised. Therefore, it is concluded that there is no tax effect of the changes in fair value. See note 19 for fair value hierarchy and further information.

> 3 Critical accounting estimates and judgements**3.1 Critical judgements in applying the entity's accounting policies****a) Accounting for convertible bond loan**

The Group has issued bonds with conversion rights and other embedded derivatives (but the conversion feature is the main element). The conversion feature has been determined to constitute an embedded derivative and has been separated from the loan contract. The loan element has been recognised at amortised cost. At initial recognition, the loan was measured as the residual amount of the proceeds from the bond issue, less issue costs, less the calculated fair value of the conversion feature.

The convertible bond is either a financial liability (including certain embedded derivative features which may require separation) or a compound instrument (i.e. such a liability plus an equity conversion option). The Group has assessed that the holder's conversion option does not involve receiving a fixed number of shares by giving up a fixed stated principal amount of bond, hence the Group has assessed this instrument is not a compound instrument with an equity part. Further multiple embedded derivatives have been identified in the host contract that has been assessed is not readily separable and independent of each other, and as such is treated as a single compound embedded derivative. The fair value measurement of the conversion feature using the Black-Scholes-Merton valuation model, requires significant judgement when selecting and applying the required assumptions.

3.2 Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are addressed below.

a) Estimated value of financial assets and financial liabilities

The embedded derivatives in the convertible bond have been recognised separately at fair value through profit and loss. The value of this embedded derivative has been calculated using the Black-Scholes-Merton valuation model using assumptions for share price, volatility of share price and other inputs which are subject to significant uncertainty.

For more details, see note 2.3 and 19 Financial Instruments.

b) Income tax

All figures reported in the statement of comprehensive income and the statement of financial position are based on the Group's tax calculations. Tax calculations are based on management's best assessment and interpretation of tax rules in place guided by industry tax practitioners. If it is expected that a sustainable tax position may be challenged by the tax authorities due to uncertainty in law interpretation, a provision is made to account for such uncertainty. Tax authorities can be of a different opinion than the Company. At each period end the Company provide for expected clawback, if any. See also note 14.

c) Proven and probable oil and gas reserves and depreciation

Proven and probable reserves, along with production volumes and future capex, are used to calculate the depreciation of oil and gas fields using the unit-of-production method. See note 11 Property, plant and equipment for depreciation charges.

Oil and gas reserves are estimated by the Company's experts in accordance with industry standards. These estimates are based on BlueNord's assessment of internal information and data received from the Operator. Proven and probable oil and gas reserves include remaining volumes expected to be recovered based on reasonable assumptions about future technical, economic, fiscal, and financial conditions as of the date the estimates are prepared.

> 3 Critical accounting estimates and judgements continued

Key inputs include estimated commodity prices and CO₂ costs. A set of market price assumptions are used in these commodity price estimates whereby oil and gas prices, in real terms, are assumed flat at \$65/bbl and EUR 30/MWh (inflated at 2 percent from 2026 onwards). The CO₂ costs include the CO₂ carbon duty (Danish Government duty defined by the L. 182/2024 with proposed levels until 2030 inflated at 2 percent per annum thereafter) and the EU ETS market price (as per Bloomberg forward curve for 5 years inflated at 2 percent per annum thereafter).

	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Brent price, real terms (\$/bbl)	65.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	65.0
Gas price, real terms (EUR/MWh)	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0
EU ETS price, nominal (EUR/mt)	64.9	67.8	69.8	72.1	75.5	80.0
Danish carbon duty, nominal (DKK/mt)	85.2	153.3	221.4	289.6	357.8	425.9
USD:DKK	6.60	6.60	6.60	6.60	6.60	6.60
EUR:DKK	7.45	7.45	7.45	7.45	7.45	7.45
USD:EUR	0.89	0.89	0.89	0.89	0.89	0.89

Changes in commodity prices, CO₂ costs and other cost estimates can alter reserve estimates and, consequently, the economic cut-off, which may impact the timing of decommissioning and removal activities. Reserve estimates can also change due to updated production and reservoir information. Future changes to proven and probable oil and gas reserves can significantly affect depreciation, the life of the field, impairment of licence-related assets and operating results.

There is also an independent assessment of reserves performed by an external party. The difference between the 2P external reserves disclosed in the 'Supplementary oil and gas information' and those used for financial reporting purposes relates primarily to projects that are in the category 'justified for development' as only approved projects are included for financial reporting purposes. The reserves prepared as at 31 December 2024 form the basis for depreciation for 2025.

d) Asset retirement obligation

The production of oil and gas is subject to statutory requirements for decommissioning and removal obligations once production ceases. Provisions for these future decommissioning and removal expenditures must be recognised when the statutory requirement arises. These costs are often incurred in the future, and there is significant uncertainty regarding the scale and complexity of the decommissioning and removal process. Additionally, these activities require approval from the DUC Joint Venture partners and the Danish Energy Agency.

Estimated future costs are based on current costs adjusted for inflation, known decommissioning and removal technology, and the anticipated decommissioning and removal date. These costs are discounted to their present value using a risk-free rate adjusted for credit margin. Changes in one or more of these factors could result in adjustments to the decommissioning and removal liabilities. See note 22 Asset retirement obligations for further details and sensitivities and information on the Group's assumptions in note 3.2(c).

e) Impairment of fixed assets

The Group has at 31 December 2024 not identified any impairment indicators. Impairment indicators include internal and external factors such as change in commodity prices, production / cost estimates against actual performance, and climate-related risks impact on costs, among others. The Group has relied on its market capitalisation to arrive at an estimate of the headroom of the DUC CGU should an impairment review be required. If the market capitalisation should decrease materially below its carrying amount of equity, this could give rise to impairment trigger of the DUC CGU. For the CarbonCuts CGU, the Group has recognised a goodwill from the acquisition of CarbonCuts and due to materiality, no impairment test has been performed.

If the Group should have to estimate the recoverable amount based on estimated future cash flows, it would have to make significant judgements which could lead to significant estimation uncertainty. Estimation of future cash flows require long-term assumptions concerning a number of often volatile economic factors, including future oil and gas prices, CO₂ taxes, production, commercially depletable reserves, levels of capex and operational costs, currency exchange rates and discount rates. Information on the Group's assumptions are included in note 3.2 (c).

The Group has recognised a goodwill from the acquisition of CarbonCuts. CarbonCuts is in the process of exploring the possibility of establishing a safe and permanent CO₂ storage facility and related costs are to a large extent expensed. We note that after the acquisition, CarbonCuts' was awarded a licence to explore CO₂ storage possibilities onshore in Denmark and current carrying value and estimated recoverable amount of goodwill of USD 2.1 million are considered immaterial. No impairment was recognised.

See also note 1.7 Impairment of non-financial assets and note 12 Impairments related to impairment reviews and note 11 Property, plant and equipment for impairment.

> 4 Climate risk management**4.1 Climate risk factors**

As an oil and gas company, BlueNord acknowledge the growing significance of climate-related risks on BlueNord's operations within the DUC. The regulatory landscape in which the DUC operates is evolving, with increased emphasis on reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. Denmark is committed to achieving carbon neutrality by 2050 (phasing out of oil and gas), aligning with the European Union's Green Deal and international climate agreements. BlueNord's licence in the DUC sole concession will expire in 2042.

Notes continued**> 4 Climate risk management** continued

The Company recognises that climate-related risks and the global transition towards a low-carbon economy presents both challenges and opportunities that could impact our financial performance, asset valuation and future strategy. As part of the risk management framework, the Company assesses climate risks under two categories:

- Transition risk – risk arising from the shift to lower carbon economy, which includes regulatory changes, market shifts and evolving stakeholder expectations.
- Physical risk – risk arising from climate change impacts which could affect BlueNord's production and infrastructure and value chain.

The Company integrates climate scenario analysis into its financial planning using frameworks such as the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD).

Transition risk**Policy and regulatory changes**

Denmark has one of the most ambitious climate policies in Europe. BlueNord's oil and gas operations are subject to the EU Emission Trading System (EU ETS). The EU ETS is based on a 'cap and trade' principle whereby the cap (expressed in emissions allowances) refers to the limit set on the maximum amount of GHG emissions that can be emitted. As a non-operator and a JV partner within the DUC, BlueNord relies on the Operator (TotalEnergies) to purchase and manage EU ETS allowances for the emissions relating to BlueNord's share of the DUC operations. Although BlueNord is permitted to self-manage the purchase of its net allowances, these purchases are still to be handed over to the Operator who will manage the surrendering of allowances every September of the following year for emissions reported in the current year.

As part of the Green Tax Reform agreed in 2022, Denmark has also introduced a carbon tax (phased in from 2025 to 2030) on GHG emissions from activities covered by the EU ETS Directive. This CO₂ tax is calculated based on the number of emission allowances surrendered each year. The introduction of this CO₂ tax on offshore oil and gas production and participation in addition to the costs incurred under the EU ETS scheme will significantly increase compliance costs which directly affects operational expenses and therefore impact profitability.

Additionally, the Danish Climate Act and the North Sea Agreement may impose stricter regulatory compliance. Stricter environmental laws, such as limitations on offshore drilling, methane emissions regulations, and potential fossil fuel phase-out policies may impact the Company's asset valuation and future investment plans. This may also influence borrowing terms.

In 2024, the Net-Zero Industry Act (NZIA) was adopted by the European Parliament and Council, establishing a framework of measures for strengthening Europe's net-zero technology ecosystem. Article 23 of the Act establishes a contribution in CO₂ injection capacity in a storage site located in an EU member state countries for oil and gas producers in proportion to their production level over the period 1 January 2020 to 31st December 2023. While injection capacity contribution has not yet been specified by the EU Commissions, BlueNord will likely be in scope for contributing to the EU's ambition of an annual injection

capacity of 50 million tonnes of CO₂ by 2030. BlueNord, via its wholly-owned subsidiary CarbonCuts, is currently undergoing an exploration programme in the onshore Danish Ruby CCS licence following exploration licence award in 2024. The development of the Ruby CO₂ store could form part of the NZIA conformance plan for BlueNord. Until the project is declared feasible and commercially viable, project's costs are expensed to the income statement and minimal asset value is attributed to the project now. BlueNord will continue to monitor the development of the requirements under NZIA regulation such as clarity on injection contribution, to allow us to better analyse its impact on the Company going forward.

Market demand shifts and transition to lower emissions technology

The accelerating transition to renewable energy sources may reduce long-term demand for oil and gas, affecting our revenue forecasts and asset valuations. Denmark and the EU are shifting towards renewable energy sources, such as offshore wind, solar, and biofuels while reducing reliance on fossil fuels. This trend could reduce long-term demand for oil and gas production from the Danish North Sea, which could affect reserves and resources estimation.

The rapid advancement of carbon capture, utilisation, and storage (CCUS), green hydrogen, and offshore wind projects could accelerate the transition away from fossil fuels. Denmark's Energy Island initiative and investments in Power-to-X technology further reinforce this trend.

Stakeholder expectations and reputational risks

Investors, lenders and regulators are increasingly integrating Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) factors into financing decisions. Additionally, climate litigation risks are growing, particularly regarding environmental responsibilities under Danish and EU law.

Mitigation actions

- Proactive engagement with the government and regulatory bodies ensuring compliance with new climate requirements.
- Continuous assessment on emission reduction initiatives and other potential renewable projects within the DUC partnership.
- Perform internal sensitivity analysis and scenario testing, taking into account climate risk factors, at a company and project level.
- Include climate risk considerations within investment decisions and working closely within the DUC partnership to align the DUC operations with evolving policies.
- Diversifying the Company's portfolio by investing in Carbon, Capture and Storage (CCS) projects through its wholly-owned subsidiary CarbonCuts.
- Strengthening ESG disclosures to maintain investor confidence and access to sustainable financing.

Physical risk**Acute and chronic physical risk**

Denmark sometimes unfavourable weather conditions could disrupt onshore and offshore operations, impact infrastructure integrity, and cause supply chain logistics and production downtime. Longer-term shifts in climate patterns like changing frequency of chronic heat waves or cold waves, sea level rise, and increased water stress could impact operations in Denmark and in the value chain.

Notes continued

> 4 Climate risk management continued

Mitigating actions

- Active engagement and monitoring on Health, Safety and Environmental (HSE) related topics within the DUC operations
- Integrating sustainability consideration within project planning

Financial impact and reporting considerations

These climate-related risks may have financial implications across the Company's asset valuation, operational costs and other financial obligations. The Company integrates climate risk into its financial reporting and performs climate risk assessments on the below financial reporting elements:

- Production expenses on environmental liabilities (Note 6): Carbon costs are accounted for under production expenses. Changes in carbon regulations are continuously monitored to ensure compliance. There is also an option for the Company to reduce its exposure to volatile carbon prices by actively purchasing carbon allowances. This has not been exercised for the 2024 obligations where BlueNord still relies on the Operator to manage its share as part of the DUC JV partnership.
- Impairments (note 12). Climate factors are among the triggers considered during impairment testing. This includes consideration of the carbon price volatility and impact from potential introduction of new carbon regulations that could lead to higher incurred operational expenses.
- Financial income and expense (Note 13): The Company's current RBL financing terms include a link to ESG performance affecting debt pricing however the impact is considered immaterial. Other climate related risks are integrated into interest rate sensitivity analysis for the Company's debt obligations such as a potential increase in financing costs for oil and gas financing as the industry shifts towards stricter green targets. While this does not apply in the short-term due to the fixed rates on existing debt, it offers insights into potential increased interest exposure over the longer-term.
- Asset retirement obligations (Note 22): Climate factors may influence costs estimates and regulatory developments affecting decommissioning obligations. The impact on provisioning has been disclosed related to the impact of a five-year acceleration of cease of production of fields within the DUC hubs, due to low economics driven by higher climate-related costs.
- Reserves estimates (Note 3 and Supplementary Note): Denmark's commitment to achieving carbon neutrality by 2050 may have an impact on reserves estimates, driven by earlier cessation of production. For context, the DUC licence expires in 2042, and Denmark has committed to stopping oil and gas production by 2050 under the Danish North Sea Agreement (NSA). This suggests a reduced risk of early production shutdown when seen in the light of the various possible scenarios for oil and gas demand in the future as the energy transition takes place and offers greater flexibility to adjust to evolving market conditions or shifts in global energy demand. Given this, further climate risk sensitivity analysis is not considered necessary by the Company in this case. As stated earlier in note 3.2(c), changes in commodity prices, CO₂ costs and other cost estimates can also alter reserve estimates and, consequently, the economic cut-off, which may impact the timing of decommissioning and removal activities and as such future changes to proven and probable oil and gas reserves can significantly affect depreciation, the life of the field, impairment of licence-related assets, and operating results.

> 5 Revenue

USD million	2024	2023
Sale of oil	507.3	485.6
Sale of gas and NGL	191.4	306.0
Other income	3.6	3.5
Total revenue	702.3	795.0
Oil – lifted volumes (mmbbl)	6.82	7.16
Effective oil price USD/bbl	74.4	67.8
Gas – lifted volumes (mmboe)	2.58	2.20
Effective gas price EUR/MWh	40.4	75.7
Effective gas price USD/boe	74.2	139.1

In 2024 sale of oil amounted to USD 507.3 million and sale of gas amounted to USD 191.4 million, realised prices were USD 74.4 per bbl of oil and USD 74.2 per boe gas lifted during the year, adjusted for settlement of price hedges in place with financial institutions.

During 2024, BlueNord recognised the settlement of price hedges that were put in place with financial institutions in the market as revenue, when these price hedges match the physical sale of oil and gas. Price hedges in excess of actual liftings are treated as financial income or expenses based on the required accounting treatment for these instruments during the period. For the year 2024 only a minor part of the price hedges exceeded the physical sale of oil and were recognised as financial cost.

Revenue per customer	2024	2023
Shell Trading International	69.4%	75.8%
Ørsted Salg & Service AS	18.6%	17.4%
Shell Energy Europe Limited	3.4%	3.2%
BP Oil International	9.1%	–
Macquarie Bank Europe	2.4%	2.1%
Deutsche Bank	0.3%	–
BNP Paribas	0.2%	2.4%
ING ¹⁾	-3.4%	–
Natixis	–	6.4%
Crossbridge Energy A/S	–	0.2%
Lloyds Bank Corporate Markets PLC ¹⁾	–	-2.2%
SEB Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken AB ¹⁾	–	-2.3%
Commonwealth Bank ¹⁾	–	-3.0%
Total revenue	100.0%	100.0%

¹⁾ Settlement of commodity hedges in place with financial institutions.

Notes continued

> 6 Production expenses

USD million	2024	2023
Direct field opex	(200.4)	(232.4)
Tariff and transportation expenses	(46.3)	(34.9)
Environmental costs ¹⁾	(12.6)	(11.8)
Production general and administrative	(14.7)	(16.8)
Field operating cost	(274.1)	(295.9)
Total produced volumes (mmboe)	9.2	9.1
In USD per boe	(29.9)	(32.5)
Adjustments for:		
Concept studies	(1.2)	(6.2)
Change in inventory position	(1.3)	(6.7)
Over/under-lift of oil and NGL	(8.9)	(6.3)
Insurance and other	(22.6)	(21.9)
Stock scrap	(2.4)	(3.0)
Production expenses	(310.4)	(340.1)

1) Includes cost for CO₂ allowances under the EU ETS scheme. See also note 4 Climate Risk Management.

Production expenses for the year directly attributable to the lifting and transportation to market of BlueNord's oil and gas production is in total USD 274.1 million, which equates to USD 29.9 per boe produced during 2024 (2023: USD 32.5 per boe produced). During 2024 BlueNord has observed that the result of conducting the 'Well & Reservoir Optimization Management' (WROM) increases the reserves which has led to the conclusion that this cost should be capitalised. This has no cash effect but has decreased the direct field opex for 2024. Due to the start-up of Tyra, transportation cost has increased compared to previous year. Due to uncertainties related to production forecast, cost is further influenced by increased penalties as gas nomination has been challenging. Penalties are imposed if actual production deviates from nominated volumes.

> 7 Exploration and evaluation expenses

USD million	2024	2023
Acquisition of seismic data, analysis and general G&G costs	(5.8)	–
Other exploration and evaluation expenses	(0.1)	(1.4)
Total exploration and evaluation expenses	(5.9)	(1.4)

> 8 Personnel expenses

USD million	Note	2024	2023
Salaries		(13.0)	(10.3)
Social security tax		(4.0)	(1.4)
Pension costs	21	(0.7)	(0.7)
Costs relating to share-based payments		(1.6)	(5.2)
Other personnel expenses		(0.4)	(0.4)
Total personnel expenses		(19.7)	(18.0)
Average FTE		40.2	36.2
Average number of employees		43.3	38.3

Long-term performance share programme

In 2022, an annual long-term performance share programme was implemented with effect from 1 January 2022, replacing the Share Option Programme as BlueNord's LTI plan for executives and employees. The programme applies to all permanent employees. More details on the long-term performance share programme see the Executive Remuneration Report for 2024.

Key management personnel compensation

Key management personnel compensation comprises the following:

USD 1000	2024	2023
Short-term employee benefits	3,160	2,239
Post-employment benefits	122	98
Share-based payments	830	787
Total remuneration to key management	4,112	3,124

Please see the Executive Remuneration Report 2024 for compensation to key management and Board of Directors in the period 2020-2024.

> 9 Other operating expenses

USD million	2024	2023
Consultant fees	(8.4)	(9.4)
Other operating expenses	(4.0)	(4.7)
Total other operating expenses	(12.4)	(14.1)
USD 1000, excl. VAT	2024	2023
Auditor's fees	(590.4)	(580.0)
Other assurance service	–	(6.9)
Other service	(93.1)	(86.1)
Total audit fees	(683.6)	(673.0)

Notes continued

> 10 Goodwill and intangible assets

Goodwill and intangible assets at 31 December 2024

USD million	Capitalised exploration expenditures	Licence	Goodwill	Total
Book value 31.12.23	1.9	149.7	–	151.6
Acquisition costs 31.12.23	1.9	186.0	–	187.9
Additions	–	–	2.2	2.2
Currency translation adjustment	–	–	(0.1)	(0.1)
Acquisition costs 31.12.24	1.9	186.0	2.1	190.1
Accumulated depreciation, amortisation and write-down 31.12.23	–	(36.3)	–	(36.3)
Depreciation/amortisation	–	(6.7)	–	(6.7)
Accumulated depreciation, amortisation and write-down 31.12.24	–	(43.0)	–	(43.0)
Book value 31.12.24	1.9	143.0	2.1	147.0

Goodwill and intangible assets at 31 December 2023

USD million	Capitalised exploration expenditures	Conceptual studies	Licence	Total
Book value 31.12.22	1.8	1.9	156.6	160.4
Acquisition costs 31.12.22	1.8	1.9	186.0	189.8
Additions	0.1	–	–	0.1
Reclassified to operating expenses	–	(1.9)	–	(1.9)
Acquisition costs 31.12.23	1.9	–	186.0	187.9
Accumulated depreciation and write-downs 31.12.22	–	–	(29.4)	(29.4)
Depreciation/amortisation	–	–	(6.9)	(6.9)
Accumulated depreciation and write-downs 31.12.23	–	–	(36.3)	(36.3)
Book value 31.12.23	1.9	–	149.7	151.6

> 11 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment at 31 December 2024

USD million	Asset under construction	Production facilities	Other assets	Total
Book value 31.12.23	1,422.8	1,003.7	1.4	2,427.9
Acquisition costs 31.12.23	1,422.8	1,491.5	3.1	2,917.4
Reclassification from AUC to production facilities ¹⁾	(1,401.5)	1,401.5	–	0.0
Additions	31.3	185.5	0.1	216.9
Acquisition of subsidiary	–	–	0.0	0.0
Sale of asset	–	19.4	(0.0)	19.4
Revaluation abandonment assets	–	37.1	–	37.1
Disposals	–	–	(0.0)	(0.0)
Currency translation adjustment	–	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.2)
Acquisition costs 31.12.24	52.6	3,135.0	3.1	3,190.7
Depreciation and write-downs 31.12.23	–	(487.9)	(1.7)	(489.5)
Depreciation	–	(127.0)	(0.2)	(127.2)
Depreciation of capitalised borrowing cost	–	(1.1)	–	(1.1)
Sale of asset, reversal depreciation	–	–	0.0	0.0
Acquisition of subsidiary	–	–	(0.0)	(0.0)
Disposals	–	–	0.0	0.0
Currency translation adjustment	–	0.0	0.0	0.1
Depreciation and write-downs 31.12.24	–	(615.9)	(1.9)	(617.7)
Book value 31.12.24	52.6	2,519.1	1.3	2,573.0

1) Mainly related to Tyra.

Notes continued

> 11 Property, plant and equipment continued

Property, plant and equipment at 31 December 2023

USD million	Asset under construction	Production facilities	Other assets	Total
Book value 31.12.22	1,222.3	859.6	1.4	2,083.3
Acquisition costs 31.12.22	1,222.3	1,252.5	3.1	2,477.9
Sale of assets	–	–	(0.0)	(0.0)
Additions	322.7	65.9	0.4	388.9
Reclassification from AUC to production facilities	(122.2)	122.2	–	–
Reclassification from capex to opex	–	1.5	–	1.5
Revaluation abandonment asset	–	49.4	–	49.4
Disposal	–	–	(0.3)	(0.3)
Currency translation adjustment	–	0.1	0.0	0.1
Acquisition costs 31.12.23	1,422.8	1,491.5	3.1	2,917.4
Accumulated depreciation and write-downs 31.12.2022	–	(392.9)	(1.7)	(394.6)
Sale of asset, reversal depreciation	–	–	0.0	0.0
Depreciation	–	(94.9)	(0.2)	(95.1)
Disposals	–	–	0.2	0.2
Currency translation adjustment	–	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Accumulated depreciation and write-downs 31.12.23	–	(487.9)	(1.7)	(489.5)
Book value 31.12.23	1,422.8	1,003.7	1.4	2,427.9

> 12 Impairments

Impairment reviews

See note 1.7 for the accounting policies and note 3.2 (de) for the accounting estimates / assumptions related to impairment of non-financial assets.

The Group has determined that it has two cash-generating units (CGUs): one for the DUC assets and one for CarbonCuts.

The Group believes that the market capitalisation is primarily attributable to the DC assets. No impairment triggers were identified in 2024, and therefore, no impairment tests were required to be done on the DUUC CGU.

Should the market capitalisation materially decrease below the carrying amount of equity, this could indicate potential impairment trigger of the DUC CGU. If not positive a value in use calculation will be calculated and compared to the carrying value of the CGU to determine if there is an impairment of the DUC CGU.

Although no impairment test was required due to the absence of triggers, the Group is reassured by the market capitalisation, which continues to show significant headroom as of 31 December 2024 and 2023. The market capitalisation was USD 1,532.5 million and USD 1,281.6 million on 31 December 2024 and 2023, respectively, based on the exchange rates for the US dollar and Norwegian kroner rates at those times. The carrying amount of equity, was USD 691.8 million and USD 813.6 million on December 31, 2024, and 2023, respectively.

The Group has recognised a goodwill from the acquisition of CarbonCuts. CarbonCuts is in the process of exploring the possibility of establishing a safe and permanent CO₂ storage facility and related costs are to a large extent expensed. We note that after the acquisition, CarbonCuts' was awarded a licence to explore CO₂ storage possibilities onshore in Denmark and current carrying value and estimated recoverable amount are considered immaterial and as such no impairment test was performed. The carrying value of goodwill is USD 2.1 million. No impairment was recognised.

Notes continued

> 13 Financial income and expenses

Financial income

USD million	2024	2023
Total interest income	15.8	17.8
Value adjustment foreign exchange contract	0.7	–
Volume protection true-up	–	0.6
Extinguishment of bond loans	–	1.0
Foreign exchange gains	9.5	3.7
Total other financial income	10.2	5.3

Financial expenses

USD million	2024	2023
Interest expenses current liabilities	(0.5)	–
Interest expense from bond loans	(56.2)	(44.9)
Interest expense from bank debt ¹⁾	(76.8)	(51.9)
Less capitalised borrowing cost	–	78.0
Total interest expenses	(133.0)	(18.9)
Value adjustment of embedded derivatives ²⁾	(32.1)	(14.1)
Value adjustment interest swap RBL, ineffective part	(0.1)	(0.7)
Value adjustment amortised cost RBL	(5.6)	–
Utilisation of derivatives, ineffective part	(0.7)	(0.1)
Accretion expense related to asset retirement obligations	(54.3)	(49.3)
Extinguishment of bond loans	(22.3)	–
Foreign exchange losses	(5.5)	(12.3)
Other financial expenses	(2.6)	(3.0)
Total other financial expenses	(123.2)	(79.5)
Net financial items	(230.2)	(75.2)

1) Net of the effective part of the realised interest swap, related to RBL facility.

2) Fair value adjustment of the embedded derivatives of the convertible bonds.

3) Change in net present value due to amendment and restatement of the RBL.

Climate-related risk

A sensitivity analysis has been conducted considering the impact of climate-related risks on debt financing margins. The margin on existing debt balances is fixed, so this risk relates to the potential impact of an increase in margins upon refinancing in the future. The Company has estimated the impact of a one-percentage point sensitivity increase (as a proxy of a potential shift in margins) in credit spreads on outstanding debt balances as of 31 December 2024. This analysis indicates that such an increase would result in additional interest expense of USD 60 million.

> 14 Tax

Tax rates

Producers of oil and gas on the Danish continental shelf are subject to the hydrocarbon tax regime under which, income derived from the sale of oil and gas is taxed at an elevated 64 percent. Any income deriving from other activities than first-time sales of hydrocarbons is taxed at the ordinary corporate income rate of currently 22 percent. The 64 percent is calculated as the sum of the 'Chapter 2' tax of 25 percent plus a specific hydrocarbon tax (Chapter 3A) of 52 percent, in which the 25 percent tax payable is deductible. Income generated in Norway and the United Kingdom is subject to regular corporate tax at 22 percent.

Tax expense

USD million income tax in profit/loss (Danish corporate income tax and hydrocarbon tax)	2024	2023
Current tax	(5.4)	(63.3)
Solidarity contribution, current ¹⁾	–	(72.2)
Current tax, prior year ²⁾	68.1	(10.1)
Current tax	62.7	(145.5)
Deferred tax	(53.2)	(65.8)
Solidarity contribution, deferred ¹⁾	–	70.5
Deferred tax, prior year ²⁾	(68.1)	7.1
Deferred tax	(121.4)	11.8
Tax (expense)/income	(58.7)	(133.7)

1) The current tax accrual includes 33 percent 'solidarity contribution', the EU-regulated temporary tax to be levied on fossil fuel companies in 2023 in Denmark. As this contribution may be offset against hydrocarbon tax, the charge does not lead to an increase in the overall tax percentage applied.

2) Mainly related to tax depreciation of Tyra II included in the tax return for 2023.

Income tax in profit/loss is solely derived from the Group's activities on the Danish continental shelf, of which the major part is subject to the elevated 64 percent hydrocarbon tax.

Tax (expense)/income related to OCI	2024	2023
Cash flow hedges	67.2	(47.7)
Tax (expense)/income related to OCI	67.2	(47.7)

Income tax on OCI is related to the derivatives designated in cash flow hedges. To the extent derivatives are associated with the sale of oil and gas, result from cash flow hedges is subject to 64 percent hydrocarbon tax.

Notes continued

> 14 Tax continued

> 14 Tax continued

	Hydrocarbon tax 64%		Corporate tax 22%		
Reconciliation of nominal to actual tax rate	2024		2024		In total
Result before tax	67.6		(79.6)		(12.1)
Expected tax on profit before tax	43.2	64%	(17.5)	22%	25.7
Tax effect of:					
Prior year adjustment	0.5	1%	(0.4)	1%	0.1
Currency changes to tax losses carried forward in DKK ¹⁾	53.0	78%	–	0%	53.0
Investment uplift on capex projects ²⁾	(51.3)	-76%	–	0%	(51.3)
Permanent differences ³⁾	–	0%	7.1	-9%	7.1
Interest limitation	11.5	17%	–	0%	11.5
No recognition of tax assets in Norway and UK	–	0%	12.7	-16%	12.7
Tax expense (income) in profit/loss	56.9	84%	1.8	-2%	58.7

1) Impact of changes in USD/DKK exchange rate on loss carried forward as the tax losses are carried forward in DKK.

2) The tax cost in the hydrocarbon tax regime is positively impacted by the 39 percent investment uplift on the Tyra redevelopment project.

3) Mainly related to fair value adjustment of embedded derivatives.

	Hydrocarbon tax 64%		Corporate tax 22%		
Reconciliation of nominal to actual tax rate, continues	2023		2022		in total
Result before tax	237.2		6.3		243.6
Expected tax on profit before tax	151.8	64%	1.4	22%	153.2
Tax effect of:					
Prior year adjustment	4.2	2%	(1.3)	-20%	2.9
Currency changes to tax losses carried forward in DKK ¹⁾	(24.6)	-10%	–	0%	(24.6)
Investment uplift on capex projects ²⁾	(42.6)	-18%	–	0%	(42.6)
Permanent differences ³⁾	37.9	16%	3.0	48%	40.9
No recognition of tax assets in Norway and UK	–	0%	3.8	61%	3.8
Tax expense (income) in profit/loss	126.8	53%	7.0	110%	133.7

1) Impact of changes in USD/DKK exchange rate on loss carried forward as the tax losses are carried forward in DKK.

2) The tax cost in the hydrocarbon tax regime is positively impacted by the 39 percent investment uplift on the Tyra redevelopment project.

3) This is related to the portion of interest cost not deductible under the Danish interest limitation rules.

	Hydrocarbon tax 64%		Corporate tax 22%		
	2024		2024		In total
OCI before tax	(98.1)		(23.4)		-121.5
Expected tax on OCI before tax	62.8	64%	5.2	22%	67.9
Tax effect of:					
Non-taxable currency translation adjustment	–		-0.7		-0.7
Tax in OCI	62.8	64%	4.5	22%	67.2

	Hydrocarbon tax 64%		Corporate tax 22%		
	2023		2023		In total
OCI before tax	82.8		(22.7)		60.1
Expected tax on OCI before tax	(53.0)	64%	5.0	22%	(48.0)
Tax effect of:					
Non-taxable currency translation adjustment	–		0.3		0.3
Tax in OCI	(53.0)	64%	5.3	22%	(47.7)

Current income tax receivables/(payables)	2024	2023
Corporate tax 22% (Denmark)	(0.8)	(4.6)
Hydrocarbon tax (Denmark)	11.5	(73.7)
Hydrocarbon tax for prior years (Denmark)	(8.6)	(12.9)
Solidarity contribution	–	(48.8)
Tax receivables/(payables)	2.2	(140.0)

Current income taxes for current and prior periods are measured at the amount that is expected to be paid to or be refunded from the tax authorities, as at the balance sheet date. Due to the complexity in the legislative framework and the limited amount of guidance from relevant case law, the measurement of taxable profits within the oil and gas industry is associated with some degree of uncertainty. Uncertain tax liabilities are recognised with the probable value if their probability is more likely than not. Tax receivables of USD 2.2 million, which includes USD 11.5 million actual cash receivables to be paid in 2025 and USD 9.4 million in provision for uncertain tax positions.

Notes continued

> 14 Tax continued

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is measured at the amount that is expected to result in taxes due to temporary differences and the value of tax losses.

The recognised deferred tax asset is allocated to the following balance sheet items, all pertaining to the Group's activities on the Danish continental shelf:

USD million Deferred tax and deferred tax asset	31.12.2023	Effect recognised in profit/ loss	Effect recognised in OCI	31.12.2024
Property, plant and equipment	812.9	248.3	–	1,061.2
Intangible assets, licences	29.4	(14.8)	–	14.7
Inventories and receivables	33.8	(1.3)	–	32.5
Asset retirement obligation (ARO)	(623.9)	(47.1)	–	(671.1)
Other assets and liabilities	(2.9)	(2.7)	–	(5.6)
Tax loss carryforward, corporate tax (22%)	–	–	–	–
Tax loss carryforward, chapter 2 tax (25%)	(0.1)	(31.2)	–	(31.3)
Tax loss carryforward, chapter 3a tax (52%)	(467.7)	(29.7)	(62.8)	(560.2)
Deferred tax asset, net	(218.5)	121.4	(62.8)	(159.8)

USD million Deferred tax and deferred tax asset	31.12.2022	Effect recognised in profit/loss	Effect recognised in OCI	31.12.2023
Property, plant and equipment	745.9	67.0	–	812.8
Intangible assets, licenses	25.1	4.3	–	29.4
Inventories and receivables	29.3	4.6	–	33.8
Asset retirement obligation (ARO) provision	(564.5)	(59.5)	–	(623.9)
Other assets and liabilities	(2.8)	(0.1)	–	(2.9)
Tax loss carryforward, corporate tax (22%)	–	–	–	–
Tax loss carryforward, Chapter 2 tax (25%)	(0.1)	0.1	–	–
Tax loss carryforward, Chapter 3a tax (52%)	(471.9)	(28.1)	32.3	(467.7)
Deferred tax asset, net	(239.1)	(11.7)	32.3	(218.5)

Tax loss carryforwards

Tax losses are recognised in accordance with the expected utilisation hereof in subsequent income years based on the current business outlook and economic projections.

Due to the limited taxable activity in UK and Norway, corporate tax losses in these jurisdictions are not capitalised.

Tax losses in Denmark and UK under the hydrocarbon tax regime may be carried forward indefinitely and the utilisation is not subject to an annual cap. Losses are carried forward in Danish kroner and British pound.

Tax losses carried forward, Denmark, In million DKK	2024	2023
Corporate tax (22%)	–	–
Chapter 2 Hydrocarbon tax (25%)	890.7	–
Chapter 3a Hydrocarbon tax (52%)	7,488.1	5,523.2
Tax losses carried forward, Norway, In million NOK	2024	2023
Corporate tax Norway (22%)	1,208.3	1,204.2
Tax losses carried forward, UK, In million GBP/USD	2024¹⁾	2023
Trade losses, UK (hydrocarbon s 330 (2)), USD	78.0	78.0
Trade losses, UK (hydrocarbon), USD	100.1	100.1
Pre-trading revenue expenditure, UK (hydrocarbon), GBP	1.3	1.3
Pre-trading capital expenditure, UK (hydrocarbon), GBP	40.2	40.2

1) The amounts are based on the latest tax return for Income year 2022.

Notes continued

> 15 Earnings per share

Earnings per share are calculated by dividing the profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the parent company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue during the year.

USD million	2024	2023
Profit (loss) attributable to ordinary shareholders from operations	(70.8)	109.8
Adjustment amortisation convertible bond loans	31.3	27.0
Adjustment fair value embedded derivatives	32.1	14.1
Profit (loss) basis for fully diluted shareholders from operations	(7.3)	150.9
Number of shares outstanding at the beginning of the year	26,105,328	25,571,262
Issue of new share	292,791	–
Sale of treasury shares	100,521	36,641
Conversion part of convertible bond	–	497,425
Number of shares outstanding at the end of the year	26,498,640	26,105,328
Weighted average number of shares (basic)	26,318,827	26,043,859
Adjustment convertible bond loan ¹⁾	4,803,885	4,809,743
Adjustment option schemes	–	378,868
Weighted average number of shares (diluted)	31,122,712	31,232,470
Earnings per share in USD	(2.7)	4.2
Earnings per share in USD diluted	(2.7)	4.2

1) The BNOR15 convertible bond loan is converted to number of shares by dividing the principal amount at year end (USD 247.1 million, 2023: USD 228.4 million) with the strike price as this is less favourable (51.4 USD/share, 2023 converted by the conversion price as this was less favourable: 47.5 USD/share). The conversion price is 99 percent of the volume-weighted average price (VWAP) for the last 20 days (606.5 NOK/share, 2023: 483.1 NOK/share) converted to USD by using the closing rate at year end (11.35 NOK/USD, 2023: 10.17 NOK/USD).

> 16 Non-current receivables, trade receivables and other current assets

USD million	2024	2023
Non-current assets		
Convertible loan CarbonCuts	–	1.1
Loan CarbonCuts	–	2.6
Total non-current receivables	–	3.7
Current assets		
Trade receivables	27.9	59.9
Under-lift of oil/NGL	–	2.6
Prepayments	9.5	24.8
Other receivables	1.6	1.4
Total trade receivables and other current receivables	39.0	88.7

Aging analysis of trade receivables on 31 December 2024

USD million	Total	Not past due	Past due				
			> 30 days	30–60 days	61–90 days	91–120 days	> 120 days
Trade receivables	27.9	27.9	–	–	–	–	–
Total	27.9	27.9	–	–	–	–	–

Aging analysis of trade receivables on 31 December 2023

USD million	Total	Not past due	Past due				
			> 30 days	30–60 days	61–90 days	91–120 days	> 120 days
Trade receivables	59.9	59.9	–	–	–	–	–
Total	59.9	59.9	–	–	–	–	–

> 17 Inventories

USD million	2024	2023
Product inventory, oil	13.7	15.0
Other stock (spares and consumables) ¹⁾	42.1	39.7
Total inventories	55.8	54.7

1) As of 31 December 2024 there is no provision for obsolete stock.

Notes continued

> 18 Restricted bank deposits, cash and cash equivalents

USD million	2024	2023
Non-current assets		
Restricted bank deposits pledged as security for abandonment obligation related to Nini/Cecilie	61.5	64.3
Restricted bank deposits pledged as security for cash call obligations towards TotalEnergies ¹⁾	–	149.6
Total non-current restricted bank deposits	61.5	213.9
Current assets		
Unrestricted cash and cash equivalents	250.6	166.7
Restricted bank deposits pledged as security for cash call obligations towards TotalEnergies ¹⁾	157.2	–
Restricted bank deposits ²⁾	0.1	0.1
Total current cash and cash equivalents	407.9	166.9
Total bank deposits	469.4	380.7

1) BlueNord has made a USD 140 million bank deposit into a security account to secure future requests for anticipated payments related to capital and operating expenditures in accordance with the security agreement with TotalEnergies E&P Denmark A/S as Operator of the DUC. No further transfer to the security account will be made, except that interest earned will be accrued in the account.

2) Tax Withholding Account.

> 19 Financial instruments

19.1 Fair value hierarchy

The table below analyses financial instruments carried at fair value, by valuation method.

The different levels have been defined as follows:

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

On 31.12.2024

USD million	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets				
Financial assets at fair value hedging instruments				
– Derivative instruments price hedge	–	14.2	–	14.2
Total assets	–	14.2	–	14.2
Liabilities				
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss				
– Embedded derivatives convertible bond BNOR15 ¹⁾	–	–	85.1	85.1
Financial liabilities at fair value hedging instruments				
– Derivative instruments price hedge	–	87.4	–	87.4
Total liabilities	–	87.4	85.1	172.5

1) For more information see section 18.2, 18.3 and note 2.3

On 31.12.2023

USD million	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
– Derivative instruments interest swap, ineffective part	–	1.2	–	1.2
Financial assets at fair value hedging instruments				
– Derivative instruments interest swap	–	20.4	–	20.4
– Derivative instruments price hedge	–	64.1	–	64.1
Total assets	–	85.7	–	85.7
Liabilities				
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss				
– Embedded derivatives convertible bond BNOR15	–	–	53.0	53.0
Financial liabilities at fair value hedging instruments				
– Derivative instruments price hedge	–	39.2	–	39.2
Total liabilities	–	39.2	53.0	92.2

Notes continued

> 19 Financial instruments continued

19.2 Financial instruments by category

On 31.12.24

USD million	Financial assets at amortised cost	Assets at fair value through profit or loss	Hedging instruments at fair value	Total
Assets				
Derivative instruments price hedge	–	–	14.2	14.2
Trade receivables and other current assets	39.0	–	–	39.0
Restricted bank deposits	218.8	–	–	218.8
Cash and cash equivalents	250.6	–	–	250.6
Total	508.4	–	14.2	522.6

USD million	Financial liabilities at amortised cost	Liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	Hedging instruments at fair value	Total
Liabilities				
Derivative instruments price hedge	–	–	87.4	87.4
Embedded derivatives convertible bond BNOR15 ¹⁾	–	85.1	–	85.1
Convertible bond loan	233.1	–	–	233.1
Senior unsecured bond loan	303.5	–	–	303.5
Reserve-based lending facility	834.3	–	–	834.3
Trade payables and other current liabilities	99.4	–	–	99.4
Total	1,470.4	85.1	87.4	1,642.9

1) For more information see section 18.1, 18.3 and note 2.3.

On 31.12.23

USD million on 31.12.23	Financial assets at amortised cost	Assets at fair value through profit or loss	Hedging instruments at fair value	Total
Assets				
Convertible loan CarbonCuts	1.1	–	–	1.1
Loan CarbonCuts	2.6	–	–	2.6
Derivative instruments interest swap	–	–	21.6	21.6
Derivative instruments price hedge	–	–	64.1	64.1
Trade receivables and other current assets	88.7	–	–	88.7
Restricted bank deposits	214.0	–	–	214.0
Cash and cash equivalents	166.7	–	–	166.7
Total	473.1	–	85.7	558.8

USD million	Financial liabilities at amortised cost	Liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	Hedging instruments at fair value	Total
Liabilities				
Derivative instruments price hedge	–	–	39.2	39.2
Embedded derivatives convertible bond BNOR15	–	53.0	–	53.0
Convertible bond loans	201.7	–	–	201.7
Senior unsecured bond loan	169.1	–	–	169.1
Reserve-based lending facility	820.8	–	–	820.8
Trade payables and other current liabilities	125.3	–	–	125.3
Total	1,316.9	53.0	39.2	1,409.1

The tables below show the payment structure for the Company's financial commitments, based on undiscounted contractual payments:

31.12.24	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Non-derivative financial liabilities:					
BNOR15 ¹⁾	–	–	–	–	–
BNOR16	28.5	28.5	385.5	–	442.5
Reserve-based lending facility	83.8	86.2	1,036.3	–	1,206.3
Trade creditors and other liabilities	99.4	–	–	–	99.4
Derivative financial liabilities:					
Derivatives ¹⁾	64.3	22.0	1.0	–	87.4
Total as at 31.12.24	276.1	136.7	1,422.9	–	1,835.6

31.12.23	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Non-derivative financial liabilities:					
BNOR15 ¹⁾	–	–	–	–	–
BNOR16	–	–	175.0	–	175.0
Reserve-based lending facility	125.0	275.0	450.0	–	850.0
Trade creditors and other liabilities	125.3	–	–	–	125.3
Derivative financial liabilities:					
Derivatives ¹⁾	35.9	3.2	–	–	39.2
Total as at 31.12.24	286.2	278.2	625.0	–	1,189.4

1) Any redemption and repurchase of bonds are acted by BlueNord as Issuer. The Bondholders will have the right of a mandatory redemption but only in a case of a Change of Control event (which will be notified by BlueNord). In the table it is assumed that it will be no cash payments on BNOR15 and the related embedded derivative.

Notes continued

> 19 Financial instruments continued

19.3 Financial instruments — fair values

Set out below is a comparison of the carrying amounts and fair value of financial instruments on 31 December 2024:

USD million	Total amount outstanding ¹⁾	Carrying amount	Fair value
Financial assets			
Derivative instruments price hedge		14.2	14.2
Trade receivables and other current assets		39.0	39.0
Restricted bank deposits		218.8	218.8
Cash and cash equivalents		250.6	250.6
Total		522.6	522.6
Financial liabilities			
Derivative instruments price hedge		87.4	87.4
Embedded derivative convertible bond BNOR15 ²⁾		85.1	85.1
Convertible bond loans	247.1	233.1	162.0
Senior unsecured bond loan	300.0	303.5	300.0
Reserve-based lending facility	880.0	834.3	880.0
Trade payables and other current liabilities		99.4	99.4
Total	1,427.1	1,642.9	1,613.9

1) Total amount outstanding on the bonds and under the RBL facility

2) For more information see section 19.1, 19.2 and note 2.3.

The RBL facility is measured at amortised cost. Transaction costs are deducted from the amount initially recognised and are expensed over the period during which the debt is outstanding under the effective interest method. The capital outstanding is USD 880 million on 31 December 2024.

The senior unsecured bond loan is measured at amortised cost; a total of USD 11.5 million in transaction costs are deducted from the amount initially recognised.

The BNOR15 instrument has been determined to contain embedded derivatives which are accounted for separately as derivatives at fair value through profit or loss, while the loan element subsequent to initial recognition is measured at amortised cost, transaction costs are included in the amortised cost. The embedded derivative is valued on an option valuation basis, the carrying value as on 31 December 2024 was USD 85.1 million. The assumptions in establishing the option value as on 31 December 2024 are shown below.

The following table list the inputs to the model used to calculate the fair value of the embedded derivatives:

BNOR15	2024
Valuation date	(date) 31 Dec 24
Agreement execution date	(date) 30 Dec 22
Par value of bonds	(USD) 247,067,145
Reference share price at time of agreement	(NOK) 413
Share price at 31.12.2024	(NOK) 657
Fair value at grant date	(USD) 38,928,552
Fair value at 31.12.2024	(USD) 85,139,366
PIK interest rate	(%) 8.00%
Expected remaining life	(years) 1.0
Number of options	(#) 4,803,885
Conversion price	(NOK) 537
Fixed FX rate of agreement	(USD:NOK) 10.440
Risk-free rate (based on government bonds)	(%) 3.87%
Expected volatility	(%) 42.62%
Model used	Black – Scholes – Merton

19.4 Hedging

The Group actively seeks to reduce the market-related risks it is exposed to including, (i) commodity prices, (ii) market-linked floating interest rates and (iii) foreign exchange rates.

The Company has a rolling hedge requirement under its newly refinanced RBL facility based on a minimum level of production corresponding to the RBL's production forecast. The requirement is for the following volumes and time periods: (i) Oil: Year 1 at 50 percent and Year 2 at 40 percent, (ii) Gas: Season 1 at 50 percent, Season 2 at 50 percent, Season 3 at 40 percent and Season 4 at 20 percent (seasons being the ensuing six-month seasons, with a season being October to March or April to September). The Company's hedges are compliant with this requirement. Currently all the Company's commodity price hedging arrangements are a mixture of swaps and options.

The Company entered a USD 1.0 billion swap transaction with a group of banks to fix the Company's floating interest rate exposure under its RBL facility from 01 November 2021 to 30 June 2024. As a result, the Company paid interest on its RBL cash drawings equal to 0.4041 percent plus the applicable margin until the expiry of the hedge contracts. As the hedge terminated in June 2024, there were no further interest hedge in place as per 31 December 2024.

In 2024 the Company entered foreign exchange hedges to secure fixed USD to DKK exchange rates at a nominal amount of USD 71.5 million equivalent to DKK 495 million, for selected payments in relation to taxes in 2024, VAT and cash calls related to the Company's forecast cash-flows. All foreign exchange hedges entered into in 2024 have all now matured as at 31 December 2024.

Notes continued

> **19 Financial instruments** continued

Hedge accounting is applied to all the Company's hedging arrangements. To the extent more than 100 percent of the market-related risk is hedged, the portion above 100 percent is considered ineffective, and the value adjustment is treated as a financial item in the Income Statement. In 2024, most of the Company's arrangements in relation to commodity prices were effective, the part that exceeded the physical sale of oil was recognised as a financial cost. Time value related to commodity hedging arrangements is considered insignificant and generally the valuation of the instruments do not take into consideration the time value. During Q2 2024, the Company's interest rate hedge above the drawn amount of the RBL at the time (USD 880 million drawn against the hedged transaction value at USD 900 million) was considered ineffective and the value adjustment was treated as a financial item in the Income Statement. No part of the foreign exchange hedge was considered ineffective.

As at 31.12.2024	Maturity					
	Less than 1 month	1 to 3 months	3 to 6 months	6 to 9 months	9 to 12 months	More than 12 months
Commodity forward sales contracts oil:						
Notional quantity (in mbbbl)	–	929.0	929.0	915.0	915.0	1,500.0
Notional amount (in USD million per bbl)	–	67.8	67.7	67.5	67.5	110.2
Average hedged sales price (in USD per bbl)	–	73.0	72.9	73.8	73.8	73.5
Commodity forward sales contracts gas:						
Notional quantity (in mMWh)	–	840.0	1,350.0	1,350.0	1,065.0	2,805.0
Notional amount (in EUR million per MWh)	–	36.3	49.9	49.9	38.7	96.0
Average hedged sales price (in EUR per MWh)	–	43.2	36.9	36.9	36.4	34.2
Commodity zero cost collar contracts oil:						
Notional quantity gas (in mbbbl)	–	135.0	135.0	60.0	60.0	1,200.0
Average hedged price – floor (in USD per bbl)	–	66.1	66.1	67.5	67.5	65.0
Average hedged price – ceiling (in USD per bbl)	–	82.7	82.7	77.4	77.4	77.4
Commodity zero cost collar contracts gas:						
Notional quantity gas (in mMWh)	–	285.0	240.0	240.0	300.0	1,260.0
Average hedged price – floor (in EUR per MWh)	–	36.3	34.4	34.4	35.0	31.2
Average hedged price – ceiling (in EUR per MWh)	–	56.2	49.4	49.4	54.5	45.6

Hedge reserve movement

The table below shows the movement in the hedge reserve from changes in the cash flow hedges.

USD million	Hedge Reserve
Balance as of 01.01.2023	13.9
Realised cash flow hedge on revenue	(19.7)
Realised cash flow hedge on financial items	(29.3)
Related tax – realised cash flow hedge	19.1
Changes in fair value cash flow hedge revenue	102.5
Changes in fair value cash flow hedge financial items	5.2
Related tax – changes in fair value cash flow hedge	(66.8)
Balance as of 31.12.2023	24.9
Realised cash flow hedge on revenue	1.6
Realised cash flow hedge on financial items	(20.2)
Related tax – realised cash flow hedge	3.1
Changes in fair value cash flow hedge revenue	(100.4)
Changes in fair value cash flow hedge financial items	0.6
Related tax – changes in fair value cash flow hedge	64.1
Balance as of 31.12.2024	(26.3)

> **20 Share capital**

There is only one single class of shares in the Company and all shares have equal rights. All shares are fully paid.

Changes in number of shares and share capital:

	No. of shares	Share capital*
Number of shares and share capital as of 01 January 2023	25,708,424	1.7
Issue of shares	497,425	0.0
Number of shares and share capital as of 31 December 2023	26,205,849	1.7
Issue of shares	292,791	0.0
Number of shares and share capital as of 31 December 2024	26,498,640	1.7

Notes continued

> 20 Share capital continued

	No. of shares	Treasury share reserve*
Number of treasury shares and treasury share reserve as of 01 January 2023	(137,162)	(0.1)
Sale of treasury shares	36,641	0.0
Number of treasury shares and treasury share reserve as of 31 December 2023	(100,521)	(0.1)
Sale of treasury shares	100,521	0.1
Number of treasury shares and treasury share reserve as of 31 December 2024	-	-

* In USD million.

Changes in 2024

During 2024 the Company issued 292,791 shares in relation to exercise of share options held by former members of the Board and second award of the Long-Term Incentive (LTI) programme.

The Company sold 100,521 of its own shares in relation to exercise of share options held by former members of the Board.

Changes in 2023

The Company received conversion notice from bondholders holding BNOR13 and BNOR15 bonds for total principal amount of USD 14.6 million in 2023, which pursuant to the bond terms are convertible into 497,425 new shares in the Company. The BNOR13 conversion in January had a conversion price of USD 28.9734, the following conversions had a conversion price of USD 51.4307 according to the new bond terms. Following such conversions, the share capital is increased with NOK 268.5/USD 32.7 thousands.

The Company sold 36,641 of its own shares during the year, of which 23,641 shares was related to first award of the Long-Term Incentive (LTI) programme. The shares price at transfer date was 475 NOK/share. In addition, 13,000 shares were sold to cover exercise of options held by former employees at strike price 160 NOK/share.

Overview of shareholders at 31 March 2025:

Shareholder*	Shareholding	Ownership share	Voting share
Euroclear Bank S.A./N.V.	6,872,158	25.9 %	25.9 %
Goldman Sachs International	5,123,261	19.3 %	19.3 %
The Bank of New York Mellon SA/NV	2,279,864	8.6 %	8.6 %
SOBER AS	1,850,000	7.0 %	7.0 %
J.P. Morgan Securities LLC	1,482,181	5.6 %	5.6 %
J.P. Morgan Chase Bank, N.A., London	816,890	3.1 %	3.1 %
State Street Bank and Trust Comp	787,902	3.0 %	3.0 %
Citibank, N.A.	489,581	1.8 %	1.8 %
BARCLAYS CAPITAL LUXEMBOURG SARL	450,000	1.7 %	1.7 %
UBS Switzerland AG	448,391	1.7 %	1.7 %
Sbakkejord AS	417,058	1.6 %	1.6 %
J.P. Morgan SE	349,569	1.3 %	1.3 %
FINSNES INVEST AS	316,000	1.2 %	1.2 %
FJORD & ATOLL SOSYFR AS	308,070	1.2 %	1.2 %
HANASAND	292,412	1.1 %	1.1 %
VELDE HOLDING AS	245,000	0.9 %	0.9 %
ALTO HOLDING AS	244,700	0.9 %	0.9 %
CLEARSTREAM BANKING S.A.	198,115	0.7 %	0.7 %
Caceis Bank	186,695	0.7 %	0.7 %
The Bank of New York Mellon	186,210	0.7 %	0.7 %
Total	23,344,057	88.1 %	88.1 %
Other owners (ownership <0.53%)	3,154,583	11.9 %	11.9 %
Total number of shares at 31 March 2025	26,498,640	100.0 %	100.0 %

* Nominee holder.

> 21 Post-employment benefits

Defined contribution plan

The Group has defined contribution plans for its employees. Pension costs related to the Company's defined contribution plan amounts to USD 684.4 thousand for 2024. For 2023, the corresponding costs were USD 732.2 thousand.

The Norwegian companies are obliged to have occupational pension in accordance with the Norwegian act related to mandatory occupational pension. All Norwegian companies meet the Norwegian requirements for mandatory occupational pension ('obligatorisk tjenestepensjon'). Correspondingly, the affiliates in Denmark and the United Kingdom comply with the requirement for mandatory occupational pension by local legislation.

Notes continued

> 22 Asset retirement obligations

USD million	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Balance on 01.01.	1,049.0	955.8
Provisions and change of estimates made during the year	34.5	52.6
Accretion expense	54.2	49.2
Incurred cost removal	(15.5)	(8.7)
Currency translation adjustment	(0.1)	0.1
Total provision made for asset retirement obligations	1,122.1	1,049.0
Breakdown of short-term and long-term asset retirement obligations		
Short-term	11.4	15.4
Long-term	1,110.6	1,033.7
Total provision for asset retirement obligations	1,122.1	1,049.0

See note 1.17 for the accounting policies and note 3.2 (c) for the accounting estimates / assumptions related to asset retirement obligations.

BlueNord has a legal and contractual obligation under the DUC Joint Venture (JV) partnership to decommission its oil and gas assets at the end of their useful life. The lifetime estimates are based on executing a concept for abandonment in accordance with the Petroleum Activities Act and international regulations and guidelines. The timing estimates of the abandonment provision is calculated based on the assessment of when the remaining oil and gas reserves reaches its economic cut-off. The abandonment cost is estimated by the Operator and forms the basis for the ARO calculation. The obligations are measured at net present value, assuming an inflation rate of 2.0 percent (2023: 2.0 percent) and a nominal credit-adjusted discount rate before tax of 5.0 percent (2023: 5.5 percent). The credit margin included in the discount rate is 2.1 percent (2023: 2.9 percent).

Most of the removal activities are expected to be executed many years into the future. This makes the ultimate asset retirement costs and timing highly uncertain. Costs and timing can be affected by changes in regulations, technology, estimated reserves, economic cut-off date, etc. The provision at the reporting date represents management's best estimate of the present value of the future asset retirement costs required. To note, the timing and costs have not yet been agreed within the partnership and may deviate from the licence partners' estimates.

The change in estimate during the year includes an increase of USD 69 million due to change in discount rate and a decrease of USD 15 million due to change in expected timing of close in of production from Gorm and phasing of the abandonment activities. Further, the asset retirement estimate from the Operator includes both US dollar and Danish kroner costs and as a result there is a decrease of USD 19 million due to the strengthening of USD to DKK. To date, BlueNord is not required to post any security in respect of its abandonment obligations.

As part of the overall restructuring in 2015, an agreement was reached that entails that the partners took over BlueNord's share of the Nini/Cecilie licences, however, BlueNord remains liable for the asset retirement obligation towards the licence partners. The liability related to Nini/Cecilie is capped at the escrow amount, which is currently USD 61.5 million/DKK 444.1 million.

The balance as per 31.12.2024 is USD 1,057.2 million for DUC, USD 61.5 million for Nini/Cecilie, USD 1.3 million for Lulita (non-DUC share) and USD 2.1 million for Tyra F-3 pipeline.

Expected timing of Asset Retirement Obligation

USD million	Un-discounted	Discounted
2025-2029	42.8	39.0
2030-2034	492.6	330.4
2035-2039	61.1	36.6
2040+ ¹⁾	1,589.1	654.6
At 31.12.2024 ²⁾	2,185.6	1,060.6

1) The DUC licence expires in 2042.

2) Excluding Nini/Cecilie as the provision is secured through an escrow account, see note 18.

Sensitivity analysis

The table below shows how the asset retirement obligation for the DUC would be affected by changes in the various assumptions, given that the remaining assumptions are constant. This includes sensitivities accounting for climate risk related factors which can impact cost estimates, increase discount rate and / or accelerate the timing of abandonment due to tighter regulatory standards.

Sensitivity	ARO (\$'mm)	Change in provision
Abandonment cost estimate	1,057.5	
Abandonment cost estimate increase +40%	1,480.5	40.0%
Abandonment cost estimate increase +10%	1,163.3	10.0%
Abandonment cost estimate decrease -10%	951.8	-10.0%
Abandonment cost estimate decrease -30%	740.3	-30.0%
Discount rate +1.0%	925.4	-13.0%
Discount rate -1.0%	1,213.2	15.0%
Inflation rate +1.0%	1,210.5	15.0%
Inflation rate -1.0%	925.2	-13.0%
Cessation Of Production (by hubs) accelerated by 5 years	1,216.6	15.0%

> 23 Borrowings

23.1 Summary of borrowings

USD million	31.12.2024		31.12.2023	
	Principal amount	Book value	Principal amount	Book value
BNOR14 Senior Unsecured Bond ¹⁾	–	–	175.0	169.1
BNOR16 Senior Unsecured Bond ²⁾	300.0	303.5	–	–
Reserve-based lending facility ³⁾	880.0	834.3	725.0	695.8
Total non-current debt	1,180.0	1,137.9	900.0	864.9
Reserve-based lending facility ³⁾	–	–	125.0	125.0
BNOR15 Convertible Bond ⁴⁾	247.1	233.1	228.4	201.7
Total current debt	247.1	233.1	353.4	326.7
Total borrowings	1,427.1	1,370.9	1,253.4	1,191.6

Note: Book values reported on the basis of amortised cost for BNOR16 (BNOR14 called upon in June 2024), the reserve-based lending facility and the convertible bond loan element of BNOR13 and BNOR15.

- 1) As at 14 June 2024, the Company exercised the call option to redeem all of BNOR14 at 110.00131 percent (plus accrued unpaid interests on the redeemed amount) on 02 July 2024.
- 2) The Company issued a senior unsecured bond of USD 300 million 2 July 2024, with a maturity in July 2029. The bond carries an interest of 9.5 percent p.a., payable semi-annually. The BNOR16 bond has been used to redeem the BNOR14 bond and for other general corporate purposes.
- 3) The Company completed the amendment and restatement of its USD 1.1 billion reserve-based lending facility and entered into an increased reserve-based lending Facility in Q2 2024. The facility has a five and a half-year tenor with a total facility amount of USD 1.4 billion (an increase of USD 300 million), with a maximum of USD 1.15 billion available for cash drawdown by the Company. Interest is accrued on the drawn amount with an interest rate comprising the aggregate of SOFR and 4.0 percent per annum. The current capital outstanding is USD 880 million at 2024.
- 4) The Company issued a convertible bond loan of USD 207.6 million in December 2022, with a five-year tenor and a conversion to equity or cash settlement after three years (31 December 2025). BNOR15 is made up of a transfer from BNOR13 of USD 151.4 million plus additional compensation bonds of USD 56.2 million. In the same way as BNOR13, the lender was granted a right to convert the loan into new shares in the Company by way of set-off against the claim on the Company. The loan carries an interest of 8 percent p.a. on a PIK basis, with an alternative option to pay cash interest at 6 percent p.a., payable semi-annually. Conversion price of USD 51.4307 per share. In 2023, USD 0.1 million was converted into equity. No other capital movements were recorded in 2024. For more information on the bond terms see www.bluenord.com/debt. BlueNord has exercised the clean up call option to redeem all of BNOR13 outstandings in accordance with the bond terms and as at January 2025, BNOR13 has been fully repaid.

Notes continued

> 23 Borrowings continued

Movements in interest-bearing liabilities	31.12.23	Cash flows		Non-cash changes			31.12.24
		Receipts/ payments	Interest and financing cost	Conversion to shares	Move from LT to ST	Amortisation	
BNOR13 Convertible Bond	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
BNOR15 Convertible Bond	201.7	–	–	–	(233.1)	31.3	–
BNOR16 Senior Unsecured Bond	–	300.0	(11.5)	–	–	15.1	303.5
BNOR14 Senior Unsecured Bond	169.1	(175.0)	(25.4)	22.3	–	9.0	–
Reserve-based lending facility ¹⁾	695.8	30.0	(96.8)	–	125.0	80.4	834.3
Total movement non-current interest-bearing liabilities	1,066.6	155.0	(133.7)	22.3	(108.1)	135.8	1,137.9
Reserve-based lending facility	125.0	–	–	–	(125.0)	–	–
BNOR15 Convertible Bond	–	–	–	–	233.1	–	233.1
Total movement in current interest-bearing liabilities	125.0	–	–	–	108.1	–	233.1
Total movement in interest-bearing liabilities	1,191.6	155.0	(133.7)	22.3	–	135.8	1,370.9

1) The cash outflow from interest and financing cost of USD 96.8 million (2023: USD 37.9 million) and the change in amortisation of USD 80.4 million (2023: USD 44.6 million) on the reserve-based lending facility is net of realised gain on interest swap of USD 21.3 million (2023: USD 46.4 million).

Movements in interest-bearing liabilities	31.12.22	Cash flows		Non-cash changes			31.12.23
		Receipts/ payments	Interest and financing cost	Conversion to shares	Conversion BNOR15	Amortisation	
BNOR13 Convertible Bond	13.1	–	–	(13.2)	–	0.1	(0.0)
BNOR15 Convertible Bond	175.7	–	–	(0.1)	–	26.2	201.7
BNOR14 Senior Unsecured Bond	166.9	–	(15.8)	–	–	17.9	169.1
Reserve-based lending facility ¹⁾	764.0	50.0	(37.9)	–	(125.0)	44.6	695.8
Total movement non-current interest-bearing liabilities	1,119.6	50.0	(53.6)	(13.3)	(125.0)	88.9	1,066.6
Reserve-based lending facility	–	–	–	–	125.0	–	125.0
Deferred Consideration	25.0	(25.0)	–	–	–	–	–
Total movement current interest-bearing liabilities	25.0	(25.0)	–	–	125.0	–	125.0
Total movement in interest-bearing liabilities	1,144.6	25.0	(53.6)	(13.3)	–	88.9	1,191.6

> 23 Borrowings continued**23.2 Details on borrowing****Details on borrowings outstanding on 31 December 2024****Reserve-based lending facility**

In June 2024, BlueNord amended and extended its existing senior secured reserve-based credit facility to commit to a five-and-a-half-year senior reserve-based credit facility of USD 1.4 billion. The facility is a reserve-based credit facility secured against certain cash flows generated by the Group. The amount available under the facility is recalculated every six months based upon the calculated cash flow generated by certain producing fields and fields under development at an oil price and economic assumptions agreed with the banking syndicate providing the facility. The facility is secured by a pledge over the shares of certain Group companies, a pledge over the Company's working interest in its share of the DUC licence and security over insurances, hedging contracts, project accounts, intercompany loans and material contracts. The pledged assets on 31 December 2024 amounted to USD 1,362 million and represented the carrying value of the pledge of the Group companies whose shares are pledged as described in the section 5 below (Assets pledged as security for interest-bearing debt).

Pledge value: carrying value of shares held in Altinex AS, BlueNord Denmark A/S, BlueNord Energy Denmark A/S, BlueNord Gas Denmark A/S by BlueNord ASA.

BNOR15

In December 2022, BlueNord launched an exchange offer for the BNOR13 bondholders in exchange for a new subordinated convertible bond of USD 208 million, with revised terms and a later and more flexible conversion date in 2025. The majority of the BNOR13 convertible was transferred into the BNOR15 convertible. The Company issued a total of 207,641,201 new BNOR15 bonds, each with a nominal value of USD 1. The BNOR13 bond has been fully repaid in January 2025. The BNOR15 bond terms mirror the amendments of the previous BNOR13 bond except that inter alia a tap issue mechanism has been included. Interest is at 8 percent p.a. on a PIK basis, with an alternative option to pay cash interest at 6 percent p.a., payable semi-annually.

BNOR16

In July 2024, BlueNord successfully completed the issue of a USD 300 million unsecured bond. The proceeds have been used to redeem the previous BNOR14 bond and also utilised for general corporate purposes. The bond carries an interest of 9.5 percent p.a., payable semi-annually, with a five-year tenor.

23.3 Covenants**Covenants relating to interest bearing debt****Reserve-based lending facility**

The reserve-based credit facility constitutes senior debt of the Company and is secured on a first priority basis against certain of the Company's subsidiaries and their assets. The reserve-based credit facility agreement contains a financial covenant that the ratio of Net Debt to EBITDAX (earnings before interest, tax, depreciation, amortisation and exploration) shall be less than 3.0:1.0. Each test is carried out on the audited full year financial statements of BlueNord ASA. BlueNord must also demonstrate minimum liquidity on a look forward basis of USD 50 million during the relevant period, which is the latest of completion of the Tyra redevelopment project and following 12-month period. The agreement also includes special covenants which, among other, restrict the Company from taking on additional secured debt, provide parameters for minimum and maximum hedging requirements and restrict declaration of dividends or other distributions. BlueNord has been in compliance with all covenants requirements during 2023 and 2024 and at 31 December 2024.

BNOR16

The USD 300 million unsecured bond contains a financial covenant that the ratio of net debt to EBITDAX (earnings before interest, tax, depreciation, amortisation, and exploration) shall be less than 3.0:1.0. There is also a minimum liquidity covenant requirement of USD 50 million unrestricted cash, bank deposits and cash equivalents. BlueNord is in compliance with the covenants at the end of 2024.

23.4 Payment structure**Payment structure (USD million) at 31.12.2024:**

Year	BNOR15 ¹⁾	BNOR16	RBL Facility	Total
2025	—	—	—	—
2026	—	—	—	—
2027	—	—	223.0	223.0
2028	—	—	328.5	328.5
2029	—	300.0	328.5	628.5
Total	—	300.0	880.0	1,180.0

¹⁾ Any redemption and repurchase of bonds are acted by BlueNord as Issuer. The Bondholders will have the right of a mandatory redemption but only in a case of a Change of Control event (which will be notified by BlueNord). In the table it is assumed that it will be no cash payments on BNOR15.

Notes continued

> 23 Borrowings continued

Interest payments (USD million) at 31.12.2024:

Year	BNOR16 ¹⁾	RBL Facility ²⁾	Total
Interest rate³⁾	9.5%	SOFR**	
2025	28.5	83.8	112.3
2026	28.5	86.2	114.7
2027	28.5	80.4	108.9
2028	28.5	53.3	81.8
2029	28.5	22.6	51.1
Total	142.5	326.3	468.8

1) BNOR16 carries an interest rate of 9.50 per annum, payable semi-annually.

2) RBL interest payment include drawn, undrawn and letter of credit utilisation fees. There are no active interest rate hedges to date.

3) BNOR15 carries an interest charge of: (i) 6 percent per annum in cash, payable semi-annually, or; (ii) 8 percent per annum payment in kind (PIK) cumulative interest, rolled up semi-annually, to add to BNOR15 capital on conversion at expiry of the bond. Currently the Company has elected the PIK interest of 8 percent and is therefore forecasting no cash interest payments on BNOR15 in the above table.

See also note 19.2 Financial Instruments by Category for payment structure that includes all financial liabilities.

23.5 Assets pledged as security for interest-bearing debt

Net book value in the separate financial statements of assets pledged as securities

The Group has the following pledged assets for the Reserve-Based Lending facility:

USD million	2024	2023
BlueNord ASA shares in Altinex AS	398.5	396.8
Altinex AS shares in BlueNord Energy 8/06 Denmark B.V and other companies	614.7	614.7
Loans from Parent to subsidiaries	348.6	343.2
Total net book value	1,361.8	1,354.7

> 24 Trade payables and other payables

USD million	2024	2023
Trade payable	4.4	17.5
Liabilities to operators relating to joint venture licences	31.1	70.9
Over-lift of oil/NGL	6.3	–
Accrued interest	3.4	1.3
Salary accruals	2.3	2.4
Public duties payable	33.7	12.8
Other current liabilities	18.2	20.3
Total trade payables and other current liabilities	99.4	125.3

Trade and other payables held in currency

USD million	2024	2023
USD	51.7	40.2
DKK	29.8	70.3
EUR	16.0	12.3
GBP	0.7	0.8
NOK	1.2	1.7
Total	99.4	125.3

> 25 Guarantees

Overview of issued guarantees on 31 December 2024

The parent company of the Group, BlueNord ASA ('BlueNord'), has issued a parent company guarantee to the Danish Ministry of Climate, Energy and Utilities on behalf of its subsidiary BlueNord Energy Denmark A/S, BlueNord Gas Denmark A/S and CarbonCuts A/S.

The Company has provided a parent company guarantee to the Danish Ministry of Climate, Energy and Utilities related to the Group's activities on the Danish continental shelf, including BlueNord's participation in the Tyra West Pipeline and the Lulita licence. The Company has also provided a parent company guarantee towards the lenders in relation to the Company's USD 1.4 billion reserve-based lending facility and customary obligations/guarantees under joint operating agreements. BlueNord has also provided a parent company guarantee to Shell Energy Europe Limited in relation to its subsidiary BlueNord Energy Denmark A/S's obligations under a gas offtake and transportation agreement capped at EUR 30 mill.

Furthermore, the Company has provided a parent company guarantee to Total E&P Denmark A/S for its obligations under the JOA together with a guarantee from Shell. BlueNord has provided standby letters of credit of USD 100 million, issued under the LC tranche of the USD 1.4 billion RBL facility for the benefit of Shell in connection with this guarantee.

> 25 Guarantees continued

In relation to BlueNord's historic operations in the UK North Sea, the Company has issued a parent company guarantee on behalf of its subsidiaries BlueNord UK Ltd and BlueNord Energy UK Limited.

On 31 December 2012, BlueNord issued a parent company guarantee on behalf of its subsidiary Noreco Norway AS. BlueNord guarantees that, if any amounts become payable by Noreco Norway AS to the Norwegian Secretary of State under the terms of the licences and the company does not repay those amounts on first demand, BlueNord shall pay to the Norwegian Secretary of State on demand an amount equal to all such amounts. Noreco Norway AS was liquidated in 2018, however as per 31 December 2024, the guarantee has not been withdrawn.

> 26 Investments in jointly-owned assets

Investments in jointly own assets are included in the accounts by recognising the Group's share of the assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses related to the joint operation.

The Group holds the following licence equities on 31 December 2024:

Licence	Field	Country	Ownership share
DUC	DUC	Denmark	36.8%
1/90	Lulita Part	Denmark	20.0%
7/86	Lulita Part	Denmark	20.0%
8/06B		Denmark	36.8%

> 27 Contingencies and commitments**Financial commitments**

As a partner in the DUC, the Company has commitment to fund its proportional share of the budget and work programmes of the DUC. In December each year, the operating budget (which includes operating expenditures, capital expenditure related to production, exploration, and abandonment) for the following year is agreed amongst the DUC partners. For the coming four years, the average operating budget for BlueNord is expected to be around USD 290 million per year. Capital and abandonment expenditure for individual projects are approved separately.

BlueNord's capital commitments are related to the drilling of one infill well on Halfdan, with a gross DUC budget of DKK 388 million.

The DUC is obliged to use the specially constructed oil trunk line, pumps and terminal facilities and to contribute to the construction and financing costs thereof as a result of an agreement entered into with the Danish government. This obligation is approximately USD 21 million per year (2024: USD 20 million) BlueNord share.

In addition to the above and in order to obtain the consent of TotalEnergies EP Danmark A/S to the acquisition, BlueNord Energy Denmark A/S agreed to deposit cash in a secured cash call security account in favour of TotalEnergies EP Danmark A/S (the concessionaire in respect of the Sole Concession). On 31 December 2024, the escrow account was USD 157 million. As a result of the Tyra redevelopment project being completed the cash call security amount has in January 2025 reduced to USD 100 million and can, on certain terms and conditions, be replaced with a letter of credit or other type of security.

Contingent liabilities

In relation to the Nini and Cecilie fields, BlueNord was in 2015 prevented from making payments for its share of production costs and was consequently in breach of the licence agreements. In accordance with the JOAs, the Nini and Cecilie licences were forfeited and the licences were taken over by the partners, whereas the debt remained with BlueNord, but the liability is in any and all circumstances limited to a maximum amount equal to the restricted cash account of USD 61.5 million (DKK 441.3 million), adjusted for interest. The total provision made for the asset retirement obligations reflects this.

The Company has received a claim regarding the level of Ørsted pipeline tariffs charged since 2013. As the relevant authority (Forsyningstilsynet) is currently reassessing their view, BlueNord believes that there is no basis for this claim prior to a new ruling setting the appropriate level of these tariffs. Given the outcome of this and any consequent liability is not yet known, the Company has not recognised a provision for this claim.

During the normal course of its business, the Company may be involved in disputes, including tax disputes. The Company has not made accruals for possible liabilities related to litigation and claims based on management's best judgement.

BlueNord has unlimited liability for damage in relation to its participation in the DUC. The Company has insured its pro rata liability in line with standard market practice.

Apart from the issues discussed above, the Group is not involved in claims from public authorities, legal claims or arbitrations that could have a significant negative impact on the Company's financial position or results.

> 28 Related party transactions

Other than fees to Directors of the Board the Group did not have any transactions with related parties during 2024.

> 29 Subsequent events

There are no events with significant accounting impacts that have occurred between the end of the reporting period and the date of this report.

Income Statement of BlueNord ASA (Parent Company) for the year ended 31 December

USD million	Note	2024	2023
Total revenues	2, 13	3.4	3.7
Personnel expenses	9, 13	(8.4)	(5.8)
Other operating expenses	12, 13	(5.3)	(3.5)
Total operating expenses		(13.7)	(9.3)
Operating result before depreciation, amortisation and impairment (EBITDA)		(10.2)	(5.6)
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment		(0.0)	(0.1)
Net operating result (EBIT)		(10.3)	(5.7)
Reversal of financial assets	10	-	0.5
Interests received from Group companies		36.3	34.7
Interest income		3.4	1.2
Foreign exchange gains		0.3	2.0
Total financial income		40.0	38.4
Extinguishment of bond loans	5	(22.3)	(1.7)
Amortised cost from bond loans		(44.5)	(36.5)
Interest expenses current liabilities		(0.0)	(0.0)
Issue of compensation bonds		-	(0.0)
Foreign exchange losses		(10.9)	(1.7)
Impairment of financial assets	10	(1.3)	(0.5)
Other financial expenses		(0.0)	(2.7)
Total financial expenses		(79.0)	(43.1)
Net financial items		(38.9)	(4.7)
Result before tax (EBT)		(49.2)	(10.4)
Tax	11	-	-
Net result for the year		(49.2)	(10.4)
Appropriation:			
Allocated to/(from) other equity		(49.2)	(10.4)
Total appropriation		(49.2)	(10.4)

Balance Sheet for BlueNord ASA
(Parent Company) for the year ended 31 December

USD million	Note	31.12.24	31.12.23 ^a	01.01.2023 ^a
ASSETS				
Non-current assets				
Financial non-current assets				
Investment in subsidiaries	3	398.5	396.8	393.5
Loan to Group companies	10	348.6	342.1	311.0
Restricted bank deposits	4	61.5	64.3	61.1
Machinery and equipment		0.1	0.0	0.1
Other non-current assets		0.0	0.0	0.0
Total non-current assets		808.7	803.2	765.7
Current assets				
Trade receivables		–	0.0	0.0
Other current receivables		1.8	0.3	0.7
Total current receivables		1.8	0.3	0.7
Financial current assets				
Restricted bank deposits		0.1	0.1	0.1
Cash and cash equivalents		89.8	0.3	6.0
Total financial current assets		89.9	0.5	6.1
Total current assets		91.7	0.8	6.9
Total assets		900.4	804.0	772.5

USD million	Note	31.12.24	31.12.23	01.01.2023 ^a
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES				
Equity				
Paid-in equity				
Share capital		1.7	1.7	1.7
Share premium fund		787.2	782.9	768.4
Treasury share reserve		(0.0)	(0.1)	(0.1)
Total paid-in capital		788.9	784.5	769.9
Retained earnings				
Other equity		(442.0)	(395.6)	(390.7)
Total retained earnings		(442.0)	(395.6)	(390.7)
Total equity	7	346.9	388.9	379.2
Non-current liabilities				
Bond loan	5	303.5	169.1	166.9
Other non-current liabilities		0.0	–	–
Total non-current liabilities		303.5	169.1	166.9
Current liabilities				
Convertible bond loans	5	248.0	228.4	223.2
Trade payables		0.8	16.1	1.6
Other current liabilities		1.1	1.4	1.7
Total current liabilities		249.9	246.0	226.4
Total liabilities		553.4	415.1	393.3
Total equity and liabilities		900.4	804.0	772.5

t) The convertible bond loan has been reclassified to current liabilities with retrospective effect. For more details, refer to Note 1. Accounting principles.

Oslo
8 April 2025

Glen Ole Rødland
Executive Chair

Tone Kristin Omsted
Board member

Marianne Lie
Board member

Robert J. McGuire
Board member

Peter Coleman
Board member

Kristin Færøvik
Board member

João Saraiva e Silva
Board member

Euan Shirlaw
Chief Executive Officer

Cash Flow for BlueNord ASA
(Parent Company) for the year ended 31 December

USD million	Note	2024	2023
Net result for the period		(49.2)	(10.4)
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation/impairment	10	0.0	0.1
Share-based payments expenses		(0.1)	1.9
Net financial cost/(income)		38.9	4.7
Interest received		2.3	0.1
Other financial items paid		(0.0)	(0.0)
Changes in:			
Other receivables		(15.7)	14.6
Prepayments		(0.5)	0.0
Other current balance sheet items		(0.0)	(0.6)
Net cash flow from operating activities		(25.3)	10.6
Cash flows from investing activities			
Loans to Group companies		21.8	(0.7)
Investment in furniture, equipment and machinery		(0.1)	(0.0)
Net cash flow from investing activities		21.7	(0.7)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Drawdown long-term liability	5	300.0	–
Repayment long-term liability	5	(192.5)	–
Sale of shares	7	1.5	0.2
Issue of shares	7	4.2	–
Interest and financing costs		(20.2)	(15.8)
Net cash flow from (used) in financing activities		93.0	(15.5)
Net change in cash and cash equivalents		89.4	(5.7)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period		0.3	6.0
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year		89.8	0.3

Notes

> 1 Accounting Principles

BlueNord ASA is a public limited liability company registered in Norway, with headquarters in Oslo (Nedre Vollgate 3, 0158 Oslo).

The annual accounts for BlueNord ASA ('BlueNord' or the 'Company') have been prepared in compliance with the Norwegian Accounting Act ('Accounting Act') and accounting principles generally accepted in Norway ('NGAAP') as of 31 December 2024.

The Company is listed on the Oslo Stock Exchange under the ticker 'BNOR'. The financial statements for 2024 were approved by the Board of Directors on 8 April 2025 and will be presented for approval at the Annual General Meeting on 14 May 2025.

Going concern

The Board of Directors confirm that the financial statements have been prepared under the presumption of going concern, and that this is the basis for the preparation of these financial statements. The financial solidity and the Company's working capital and cash position are considered satisfactory in regards of the planned activity level for the next twelve months.

Basis of preparation

The financial statements are prepared on the historical cost basis. The subtotals and totals in some of the tables may not equal the sum of the amounts shown due to rounding.

Use of estimates

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with the Accounting Act requires the use of estimates. The application of the Company's accounting principles also require management to apply judgement. Areas, which to a great extent contain such judgements, a high degree of complexity, or areas in which assumptions and estimates are significant for the financial statements, are described in the notes.

Revenues

Income from sale of services is recognised at fair value of the consideration, net after deduction of VAT. Services is recognised in proportion to the work performed.

Classification of balance sheet items

Assets intended for long-term ownership or use have been classified as fixed assets. Receivables are classified as current assets if they are to be repaid within one year after the transaction date. Similar criteria apply to liabilities. First year's instalment on non-current liabilities and non-current receivables are classified as current liabilities and assets. For interest-bearing debt where the Company is required to be in compliance with financial covenants, the loans are classified as current liabilities if BlueNord is in breach with the covenants to that extent that the loan would be payable on the demand of the creditor. If a waiver is agreed with the creditor prior to approval of these financial statements, the classification is carried forward in accordance with the payment schedule of the initial borrowing agreement.

Effective January 1, 2024, amendments to IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements have resulted in the reclassification of the convertible bond loan as a current liability.

BlueNord has a bond loan that comprises a financial liability and an option granted to the holders to convert the bond into shares of the Company at any time before maturity.

BlueNord interpreted the previous IAS 1 that the holders' option to convert at any time did not affect the classification, and the bond loan was classified as non-current as long as it was more than twelve months to maturity.

The amended IAS 1 clarified that transfer of a company's shares is a form of settlement and when a company classifies the host liability as current or non-current, it can ignore only those conversion options that are recognised as equity. As the Company does not have the right to defer settlement for at least twelve months from the reporting dates, the host liability is reclassified as current. To be consistent with the classification of convertible bond loan as current liability in the Consolidated Statements, BlueNord has applied the same classification principle for their Statutory Accounts.

Except for the amendments to IAS 1 mentioned above, there were no material changes in accounting policies in 2024.

Investments in subsidiaries

For investments in subsidiaries, the cost method is applied. The cost price is increased when funds are added through capital increases or when Group contributions are made to subsidiaries. Dividends received are initially taken as income. Dividends exceeding the portion of retained profit after the acquisition are reflected as a reduction to book value.

Dividend/group contribution from subsidiaries are reflected in the same year as the subsidiary makes a provision for the amount.

Asset impairments

Impairment tests are carried out if there is indication that the carrying amount of an asset exceeds the estimated recoverable amount. The test is performed on the lowest level of non-current assets at which independent cash flows can be identified. If the carrying amount is higher than both the fair value less cost to sell and recoverable amount (net present value of future use/ownership), the asset is written down to the highest of fair value less cost of disposal and the recoverable amount.

Previous impairment charges are reversed in later periods if the conditions causing the write-down are no longer present.

Notes continued**➤ 1 Accounting Principles continued****Foreign currencies**

The functional currency and the presentation currency of the Company is US dollars (USD).

Assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are valued at the exchange rate on the balance sheet date. Exchange gains and losses relating to sales and purchases in foreign currencies are recognised as other financial income and other financial expenses.

Interest-bearing bond loans, convertible bond loans and other debt to financial institutions

Interest-bearing bond loans, convertible bond loans and borrowings are initially recognised at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred, and the conversion option is not separated. Subsequently, loans and borrowings are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Gains and losses arising on the repurchase, settlement or cancellation of liabilities are recognised either in interest income and other financial items or in interest and other finance expenses within net financial items. Financial liabilities are presented as current if the liabilities are due to be settled within 12 months after the balance sheet date, or if they are held for the purpose of being traded.

Other liabilities

Liabilities, with the exception of certain liability provisions, are recognised in the balance sheet at nominal amount.

Taxes

The tax in the income statement includes payable taxes for the period, refundable tax and changes in deferred tax. Deferred tax is calculated at relevant tax rates on the basis of the temporary differences which exist between accounting and tax values, and any carry forward losses for tax purposes at the year-end. Tax enhancing or tax reducing temporary differences, which are reversed or may be reversed in the same period, have been offset. Deferred tax and tax benefits which may be shown in the balance sheet are presented net. Net deferred tax assets are not recognised due to uncertainty about future taxable profits.

Tax reduction on Group contributions given and tax on Group contribution received, recorded as a reduction of cost price or taken directly to equity, are recorded directly against tax in the balance sheet (offset against payable taxes if the Group contribution has affected payable taxes, and offset against deferred taxes if the Group contribution has affected deferred taxes).

Deferred tax is reflected at nominal value.

Cash flow statement

The cash flow statement has been prepared according to the indirect method. Cash and cash equivalents include cash, bank deposits, and other current investments which immediately and with minimal exchange risk can be converted into known cash amounts, with due date less than three months from purchase date.

Share-based payments

The Company operates a number of equity-settled, share-based compensation plans, under which the entity receives services from employees as consideration for equity instruments (options and shares) of the Company. The fair value of the employee services received in exchange for the grant of the options is recognised as an expense with a corresponding amount recognised to equity. The total amount to be expensed is determined by reference to the fair value of the options and shares granted:

Fair value:

- including any market performance conditions; and
- excludes the impact of any service and non-market performance vesting conditions (for example, profitability, sales growth targets and remaining an employee of the entity over a specified time period).

Non-market performance and service conditions are included in assumptions about the number of options and shares that are expected to vest. The total expense is recognised over the vesting period (which is the period over which all of the specified vesting conditions are to be satisfied). At the end of each reporting period, the Group revises its estimates of the number of options and shares that are expected to vest based on the non-market vesting conditions. It recognises the impact of the revision to original estimates, if any, in the income statement, with a corresponding adjustment to equity. When the options are exercised, the Company issues new shares. The proceeds received net of any directly attributable transaction costs are credited to share capital (nominal value) and share premium. The social security contributions payable in connection with the grant of the share options and shares are considered an integral part of the grant itself, and the charge will be treated as a cash-settled transaction.

> 2 Revenue

USD million	2024	2023
Management fee subsidiaries	3.4	3.7
Total revenue	3.4	3.7

> 3 Investments in subsidiaries

Investments in subsidiaries are booked according to the cost method.

USD million Subsidiaries	Location	Ownership/ voting right	Equity 31 Dec	Net Result	Book value
Altinex AS	Oslo	100%	290.5	3.2	398.5
BlueNord UK Ltd	Great Britain	100%	(2.5)	(0.4)	–
BlueNord AS	Oslo	100%	0.0	(0.0)	–
Book value 31.12.24					398.5

The impairment test as of 31.12.2024 justifies the overall value of Altinex and its subsidiaries.

> 4 Restricted bank deposits

USD million	2024	2023
Restricted bank deposits pledged as security for abandonment obligation related to Nini/Cecilie ¹⁾	61.5	64.3
Other restricted bank deposits ²⁾	0.1	0.1
Total restricted bank deposits	61.6	64.4

1) In connection to the asset retirement obligation of USD 61.5 million (DKK 441.3 million) in the Group Company BlueNord Energy Denmark.

2) Tax Withholding Account.

> 5 Borrowings**5.1 Summary of borrowings**

USD million	2024	2023
Non-Current Debt		
BNOR14 Senior Unsecured Bond	–	169.1
BNOR16 Senior Unsecured Bond	303.5	–
Total non-current bonds	303.5	169.1
Current Debt		
BNOR15 Convertible Bond	248.0	228.4
Total current debt	248.0	228.4
Total borrowings	551.5	397.5

Details on borrowings outstanding on 31 December 2024**BNOR15**

The Company issued a convertible bond loan of USD 207.6 million in December 2022, with a five-year tenor and a conversion to equity or cash settlement after three years (31 December 2025). BNOR15 made up of a transfer from BNOR13 of USD 151.4 million plus additional compensation bonds of USD 56.2 million. In the same way as BNOR13, the lender was granted a right to convert the loan into new shares in the Company by way of set-off against the claim on the Company. The loan carries an interest of 8 percent p.a. on a PIK basis, with an alternative option to pay cash interest at 6 percent p.a., payable semi-annually. Conversion price of USD 51.4307 per share. In 2023, USD 0.1 million was converted into equity. No other capital movements were recorded in 2024. BlueNord has exercised the clean up call option to redeem all of BNOR13 outstandings in accordance with the bond terms and as at January 2025, BNOR13 has been fully repaid.

BNOR14

As of 14 June 2024, the Company exercised the call option to redeem all of BNOR14 at 110.00131 percent (plus accrued unpaid interests on the redeemed amount) on 02 July 2024.

BNOR16

The Company issued a senior unsecured bond of USD 300 million 2 July 2024, with a maturity in July 2029. The bond carries an interest of 9.5 percent p.a., payable semi-annually. The BNOR16 bond has been used to redeem the BNOR14 bond and for other general corporate purposes.

5.2 Covenants**Reserve based lending facility**

The reserve-based credit facility constitutes senior debt of the Company and is secured on a first priority basis against certain of the Company's subsidiaries and their assets. The reserve-based credit facility agreement contains a financial covenant that the ratio of net debt to EBITDAX (earnings before interest, tax, depreciation, amortisation and exploration) shall be less than 3.0:1.0. Each test is carried out on the audited full year financial statements of BlueNord ASA. BlueNord must also demonstrate minimum liquidity on a look forward basis of USD 50 million during the relevant period, which is the latest of completion of the Tyra redevelopment project and following 12-month period. The agreement also includes special covenants which, among other, restrict the Company from taking on additional secured debt, provide parameters for minimum and maximum hedging requirements and restrict declaration of dividends or other distributions. BlueNord was in compliance with these covenants at the end of 2024.

BNOR16

The USD 300 million unsecured bond contains a financial covenant that the ratio of Net Debt to EBITDAX (earnings before interest, tax, depreciation, amortisation and exploration) shall be less than 3.0:1.0. There is also a minimum liquidity covenant requirement of USD 50 million unrestricted cash, bank deposits and cash equivalents. BlueNord has been in compliance with all covenant requirements during 2023 and 2024 and at 31 December 2024.

Notes continued**> 5 Borrowings continued****5.3 Payment structure**

Principal	BNOR16	Total
2029	300.0	300.0
Total	300.0	300.0

Interest payments at 31.12.2024	BNOR15*	BNOR16	Total
Interest rate	–	9.00%	
2025	–	28.5	28.5
2026	–	28.5	28.5
2027	–	28.5	28.5
2028	–	28.5	28.5
2029	–	28.5	28.5
Total	–	142.5	142.5

* BNOR15 carries a variable interest charge of: (i) 6 percent per annum in cash, payable semi-annually, or; (ii) 6 percent per annum PIK cumulative interest, rolled up semi-annually, to add to BNOR15 capital on conversion at expiry of the bond. Currently, the Company has elected the PIK interest of 8 percent and is therefore forecasting no cash interest payments on BNOR15 in the above table.

5.4 Pledged assets

Pledged assets relate to the carrying value of the pledged shares under the reserve-based lending facility entered into by the wholly-owned subsidiary Altinex AS, please see note 23 in the Consolidated Financial Statement.

> 6 Guarantees**Overview of issued guarantees on 31 December 2024**

The parent company of the Group, BlueNord ASA ('BlueNord'), has issued a parent company guarantee to the Danish Ministry of Climate, Energy and Utilities on behalf of its subsidiary BlueNord Energy Denmark A/S, BlueNord Gas Denmark A/S and CarbonCuts A/S.

The Company has provided a parent company guarantee to the Danish Ministry of Climate, Energy and Utilities related to the Group's activities on the Danish continental shelf, including BlueNord's participation in the Tyra West Pipeline and the Lulita licence. The Company has also provided a parent company guarantee towards the lenders in relation to the Company's USD 1.4 billion reserve-based lending facility and customary obligations/guarantees under joint operating agreements. BlueNord has also provided a parent company guarantee to Shell Energy Europe Limited in relation to its subsidiary BlueNord Energy Denmark A/S's obligations under a gas offtake and transportation agreement capped at EUR 30 mill.

Furthermore, the Company has provided a parent company guarantee to Total E&P Denmark A/S for its obligations under the JOA together with a guarantee from Shell. BlueNord has provided standby letters of credit of USD 100 million, issued under the LC tranche of the USD 1.4 billion RBL facility for the benefit of Shell in connection with this guarantee.

In relation to BlueNord's historic operations in the UK North Sea, the Company has issued a parent company guarantee on behalf of its subsidiaries BlueNord UK Ltd and BlueNord Energy UK Limited.

On 31 December 2012, BlueNord issued a parent company guarantee on behalf of its subsidiary Noreco Norway AS. BlueNord guarantees that, if any amounts become payable by Noreco Norway AS to the Norwegian Secretary of State under the terms of the licences and the company does not repay those amounts on first demand, BlueNord shall pay to the Norwegian Secretary of State on demand an amount equal to all such amounts. Noreco Norway AS was liquidated in 2018, however as per 31 December 2024, the guarantee has not been withdrawn.

> 7 Shareholders' equity

Changes in equity All figures in USD million	Share capital	Share premium	Treasury reserve	Other equity	Total
Equity 31 December 2023	1.7	782.9	(0.1)	(395.6)	388.9
Issue of shares	0.0	4.2	–	–	4.2
Sale of shares	–	–	0.1	1.4	1.5
Share-based incentive programme	–	–	–	1.5	1.5
Net result for the period	–	–	–	(49.2)	(49.2)
Equity 31 December 2024	1.7	787.2	–	(442.0)	346.9

> 8 Share capital and shareholder information

	2024	2023
Ordinary shares	26,498,640	26,205,849
Treasury shares	–	(100,521)
Total shares	26,498,640	26,105,328
Par value in NOK	10	10

There is only one single class of shares in the Company and all shares have equal rights.

Notes continued

> 8 Share capital and shareholder information continued

Changes in number of shares and share capital:

	No. of shares	Share capital*
Number of shares and share capital as of 1 January 2023	25,708,424	1.7
Issue of shares	497,425	0.0
Share capital as of 31 December 2023	26,205,849	1.7
Issue of shares	292,791	0.0
Share capital as of 31 December 2024	26,498,640	1.7

	No. of shares	Treasury share reserve*
Treasury shares as of 1 January 2023	(137,162)	(0.1)
Sale of Treasury shares	36,641	0.0
Treasury shares as of 31 December 2023	(100,521)	(0.1)
Sale of Treasury shares	100,521	0.1
Treasury shares as of 31 December 2024	-	-

* In USD million.

Changes in 2024

During 2024 the Company issued 292,791 shares in relation to exercise of share options held by members and former member of the Board and former member of the executive management group, in addition to the second award of the Long-Term Incentive (LTI) programme.

The Company sold 100,521 of its own shares in relation to exercise of share options held by former member of the Board.

Overview of shareholders at 31 March 2025:

Shareholder*	Shareholding	Ownership share	Voting share
Euroclear Bank S.A./N.V.	6,872,158	25.9 %	25.9 %
Goldman Sachs International	5,123,261	19.3 %	19.3 %
The Bank of New York Mellon SA/NV	2,279,864	8.6 %	8.6 %
SOBER AS	1,850,000	7.0 %	7.0 %
J.P. Morgan Securities LLC	1,482,181	5.6 %	5.6 %
J.P. Morgan Chase Bank, N.A., London	816,890	3.1 %	3.1 %
State Street Bank and Trust Comp	787,902	3.0 %	3.0 %
Citibank, N.A.	489,581	1.8 %	1.8 %
BARCLAYS CAPITAL LUXEMBOURG SARL	450,000	1.7 %	1.7 %
UBS Switzerland AG	448,391	1.7 %	1.7 %
Sbakkejord AS	417,058	1.6 %	1.6 %
J.P. Morgan SE	349,569	1.3 %	1.3 %
FINSNES INVEST AS	316,000	1.2 %	1.2 %
FJORD & ATOLL SOSYFR AS	308,070	1.2 %	1.2 %
HANASAND	292,412	1.1 %	1.1 %
VELDE HOLDING AS	245,000	0.9 %	0.9 %
ALTO HOLDING AS	244,700	0.9 %	0.9 %
CLEARSTREAM BANKING S.A.	198,115	0.7 %	0.7 %
Caceis Bank	186,695	0.7 %	0.7 %
The Bank of New York Mellon	186,210	0.7 %	0.7 %
Total	23,344,057	88.1 %	88.1 %
Other owners (ownership <0.53%)	3,154,583	11.9 %	11.9 %
Total number of shares at 31 March 2025	26,498,640	100.0 %	100.0 %

* Nominee holder.

Notes continued

> 9 Payroll expenses and remuneration

USD million	2024	2023
Salaries (incl. Directors' fees)	(4.7)	(2.6)
Social security tax	(3.4)	(0.9)
Pension costs ¹⁾	(0.2)	(0.1)
Costs relating to share-based payments	0.1	(1.9)
Other personnel expenses	(0.2)	(0.2)
Total personnel expenses	(8.4)	(5.8)
Average number of employees	7.8	8.0

1) Norwegian companies are obliged to have occupational pension in accordance with the Norwegian Act related to mandatory occupational pension. BlueNord ASA meets the Norwegian requirements for mandatory occupational pension ('obligatorisk tjenestepensjon').

Increased salaries in 2024 due to restructuring cost related to reorganisation. High social security tax is related to the exercise of directors' share options and restructuring cost. The Company's previous Options programme expired August 2024, and BlueNord has no longer any outstanding options remaining. Cost related to share-based payments in 2024 are influenced by adjustments due to leavers.

For further information on remuneration to key management personnel and Board of Directors, please see note 8 in the Consolidated Financial Statement.

> 10 Write-down of financial assets

USD million	2024	2023
Net impairment loans to subsidiaries	(1.3)	(0.5)
Net reversal of prior years impairments on loans to subsidiaries	-	0.5
Net impairment of financial assets	(1.3)	(0.0)

Write-down of loans to subsidiaries in 2024 consists of impairment of loans in BlueNord Energy UK Ltd and BlueNord UK Ltd. The intercompany loans to the UK investment are impaired to zero.

Write-down of loans to subsidiaries in 2023 consists of impairment of loans in BlueNord UK Ltd. The reversal of previous years' impairment is related to BlueNord Energy Ltd. The intercompany loans to the UK investment are impaired to zero.

> 11 Tax

Reconciliation of nominal to actual tax rate:

USD million	2024	2023
Result before tax	(49.2)	(10.4)
Corporation income tax of income (loss) before tax - 22%	(10.8)	(2.3)
Calculated tax expense	(10.8)	(2.3)
Permanent differences	4.7	1.0
Changes in deferred tax assets – not recognised	6.1	1.3
Income tax expense	-	-

Deferred tax liability and deferred tax assets:

USD million	2024	2023
Net operating loss deductible	142.8	98.1
Interest limitation carried forward	44.8	34.7
Fixed assets	0.0	0.0
Current assets	(64.9)	(24.2)
Liabilities	21.0	34.5
Tax base deferred tax liability/deferred tax asset	143.8	143.1
Net deferred tax liability/(deferred tax asset) (22%)	(31.6)	(31.5)
Unrecognised deferred tax asset	31.6	31.5

> 12 Other operating expenses and audit fees

USD million	2024	2023
Lease expenses	(0.2)	(0.1)
IT expenses	(1.5)	(0.7)
Travel expenses	(0.2)	(0.2)
General and administrative costs	(0.2)	(0.2)
Consultant fees	(2.7)	(1.8)
Other operating expenses	(0.6)	(0.5)
Total other operating expenses	(5.3)	(3.5)

Expensed audit fee:

USD 1000, excl. VAT	2024	2023
Auditor's fees	(312.5)	(232.7)
Other services	(86.7)	(86.1)
Total audit fees	(399.2)	(318.8)

> **13 Related party transactions**

Transactions with related party USD million	2024	2023
a) Allocation of cost to Group companies, Management fee	3.4	3.7
b) Allocation of cost to Group companies, IT expenses	0.8	0.7
c) Purchases of services	–	–
d) Sale of assets	–	–

Interest income and interest expenses to Group companies are presented separately in the income statement.

Services are charged between Group companies at an hourly rate which corresponds to similar rates between independent parties. Allocation of IT and management fee to Group companies amounts to USD 4.2 million for 2024.

Balances with group companies

Carrying value of balances with Group companies are stated on the face of the balance sheet and are all related to 100 percent controlled subsidiaries.

BlueNord did not have any other transactions with any other related parties during 2024. Please see the Executive Remuneration Report 2024 for Director's fee paid to shareholders and remuneration to management.

Independent Auditors' Report

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

To the General Meeting of BlueNord ASA

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of BlueNord ASA, which comprise:

- the financial statements of the parent company BlueNord ASA (the Company), which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 December 2024, the income statement and cash flow statement for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies, and
- the consolidated financial statements of BlueNord ASA and its subsidiaries (the Group), which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2024, the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in equity and consolidated 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,
- 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 the Norwegian Accounting Act and accounting standards and practices generally accepted in Norway, and
- the consolidated financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Group 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.

Our opinion is consistent with our additional report to the Audit Committee.

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 and the Group 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.

To the best of our knowledge and belief, no prohibited non-audit services referred to in the Audit Regulation (537/2014) Article 5.1 have been provided.

We have been the auditor of the Company for 17 years from the election by the general meeting of the shareholders on 25 April 2008 for the accounting year 2008.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Assets retirement obligations

Refer to note 3.2 Critical accounting estimates (section d) and assumptions and note 22 Assets retirement obligations.

The key audit matter	How the matter was addressed in our audit
As at 31 December 2024, the Group has non-current asset retirement obligations of USD 1,110.6 million and current asset retirement obligations of USD 11.4 million.	Our audit procedures in this area included: - Assessed management's process to determine the present value of the estimated future decommissioning and removal expenditures required by local conditions and requirements. - We critically assessed and challenged the link between the economic cut-off date for fields for consistency to the reserves estimate, for which a third-party assessment has been obtained. - We assessed and challenged managements expected future costs estimates by comparing these to reports from the operator company and evaluating the historical accuracy of the cost estimates. - Assessed the discount and inflation rate applied with reference to industry practice along with market and Company data. - We assessed the mathematical and methodological integrity of management's valuation model.
The determination of the asset retirement obligations ("ARO") involves judgement related to the estimation of future costs, the discount rate applied, the economic cut-off date for fields and the related timing of the expected costs.	
Significant auditor judgment is required when evaluating the asset retirement obligations and to determine whether there is sufficient evidence available to support the estimates and judgments made.	We also evaluated the adequacy and appropriateness of the disclosures in the financial statements.

Other Information

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

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

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

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

Our opinion on the Board of Directors' report applies correspondingly to the statement on Corporate Governance.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements of the Company that give a true and fair view in accordance with the Norwegian Accounting Act and accounting standards and practices generally accepted in Norway, and for the preparation of the consolidated financial statements of the Group that give a true and fair view in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as adopted by the EU. Management is responsible 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 and the Group's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern. The financial statements of the Company use the going concern basis of accounting insofar as it is not likely that the enterprise will cease operations. The consolidated financial statements of the Group use the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Group 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 and the Group'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 and the Group'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 and the Group 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.
- obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the Group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

Independent Auditors' Report continued

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.

We also provide the Audit Committee with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with the Board of Directors, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

Report on Compliance with Requirement on European Single Electronic Format (ESEF) Opinion

As part of the audit of the financial statements of BlueNord ASA, we have performed an assurance engagement to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements included in the annual report, with the file name 5967007LIEEXZXGE3C16-2024-12-31-0-en, have been prepared, in all material respects, in compliance with the requirements of the Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/815 on the European Single Electronic Format (ESEF Regulation) and regulation pursuant to Section 5-5 of the Norwegian Securities Trading Act, which includes requirements related to the preparation of the annual report in XHTML format, and iXBRL tagging of the consolidated financial statements.

In our opinion, the financial statements, included in the annual report, have been prepared, in all material respects, in compliance with the ESEF regulation.

Management's Responsibilities

Management is responsible for the preparation of the annual report in compliance with the ESEF regulation. This responsibility comprises an adequate process and such internal control as management determines is necessary.

Auditor's Responsibilities

Our responsibility, based on audit evidence obtained, is to express an opinion on whether, in all material respects, the financial statements included in the annual report have been prepared in compliance with ESEF. We conduct our work in compliance with the International Standard for Assurance Engagements (ISAE) 3000 – "Assurance engagements other than audits or reviews of historical financial information". The standard requires us to plan and perform procedures to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements included in the annual report have been prepared in compliance with the ESEF Regulation.

As part of our work, we have performed procedures to obtain an understanding of the Company's processes for preparing the financial statements in compliance with the ESEF Regulation. We examine whether the financial statements are presented in XHTML-format. We evaluate the completeness and accuracy of the iXBRL tagging of the consolidated financial statements and assess management's use of judgement. Our procedures include reconciliation of the iXBRL tagged data with the audited financial statements in human-readable format. We believe that the evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Oslo, 8 April 2025

KPMG AS

Roland Fredriksen

State Authorised Public Accountant
(This document is signed electronically)

Statement of Compliance

> Board and management confirmation

Today, the Board of Directors and the Chief Executive Director reviewed and approved the Board of Directors' Report and the BlueNord ASA consolidated and separate annual financial statements as of 31 December 2024.

To the best of our knowledge, we confirm that:

- the BlueNord ASA consolidated annual financial statements for 2024 have been prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as adopted by the EU, and additional Norwegian disclosure requirements in the Norwegian Accounting Act;
- the financial statements for BlueNord ASA have been prepared in accordance with the Norwegian Accounting Act and Norwegian Accounting Standards;
- that the Board of Directors' report for the Group and the parent company is in accordance with the requirements in the Norwegian Accounting Act and Norwegian Accounting Standard no. 16;
- that the information presented in the financial statements gives a true and fair view of the Company's and the Group's assets, liabilities, financial position and results for the period viewed in their entirety;
- that the Board of Directors' Report gives a true and fair view of the development, performance, financial position, principle risks and uncertainties of the Company and the Group.

Oslo
8 April 2025

Glen Ole Rødland Executive Chair	Tone Kristin Omsted Board member	Marianne Lie Board member	Robert J. McGuire Board member
Peter Coleman Board member	Kristin Færøvik Board member	João Saraiva e Silva Board member	Euan Shirlaw Chief Executive Officer

Alternative Performance Measures

BlueNord chooses to disclose Alternative Performance Measures as part of its financial reporting as a supplement to the financial statements prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards. This information is provided as a useful supplemental information to investors, security analysts and other stakeholders to provide an enhanced insight into the financial development of BlueNord's business operations and to improve comparability between periods.

Abandonment spent (abex) is defined as the payment for removal and decommissioning of oil fields, to highlight the cash effect for the period.

EBITDA Earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation, depletion, amortisation and impairments. EBITDA assists in comparing performance on a consistent basis without regard to depreciation and amortisation, which can vary significantly depending on accounting methods or non-operating factors and provides a more complete and comprehensive analysis of our operating performance relative to other companies.

Adj. EBITDA is EBITDA adjusted for the cost based on fair value of the share-options programme and Non-payment insurance as these costs are related to the DUC acquisition and not directly related to the operational result for the year.

USD million	2024	2023
EBITDA	353.9	421.4
Non-payment insurance	6.0	6.4
Share-option programme ¹⁾	2.5	0.0
Restructuring cost ²⁾	1.8	–
Adj. EBITDA	364.2	427.8

1) Corrected prior year to only include the share option programme awarded after the DUC acquisition, hence the Long-Term Incentive (LTI) Programme is not adjusted for.

2) Restructuring cost related to reorganisation.

Cash flow from operating activities before tax is defined as net cash flow from operating activities excluding tax payments.

USD million	2024	2023
Cash flow from operating activities before tax	383.3	479.7
Tax received/(paid)	(74.8)	(229.8)
Net cash flow from operating activities	308.5	249.9

Interest-bearing debt defined as the book value of the current and non-current interest-bearing debt.

USD million	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Convertible bond loans	(233.1)	(201.7)
Senior Unsecured bond loan	(303.5)	(169.1)
Reserve-based lending facility	(834.3)	(820.8)
Interest-bearing debt	(1,370.9)	(1,191.6)

Net interest-bearing debt is defined by BlueNord as cash and cash equivalents reduced by current and non-current interest-bearing debt. The RBL facility and bond loans are included in the calculation with the total amount outstanding and not the amortised cost including transaction cost.

USD million	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Cash and cash equivalents	250.6	166.7
Convertible bond loan	(247.1)	(228.4)
Senior unsecured bond loan	(300.0)	(175.0)
Reserve-based lending facility	(880.0)	(850.0)
Net interest-bearing debt	(1,176.5)	(1,086.7)
Adjustment for convertible bond loans	247.1	228.4
Include issued letters of credit	(100.0)	(100.0)
Net interest-bearing debt as per debt covenant	(1,029.4)	(958.3)

Supplementary Oil and Gas Information (unaudited)

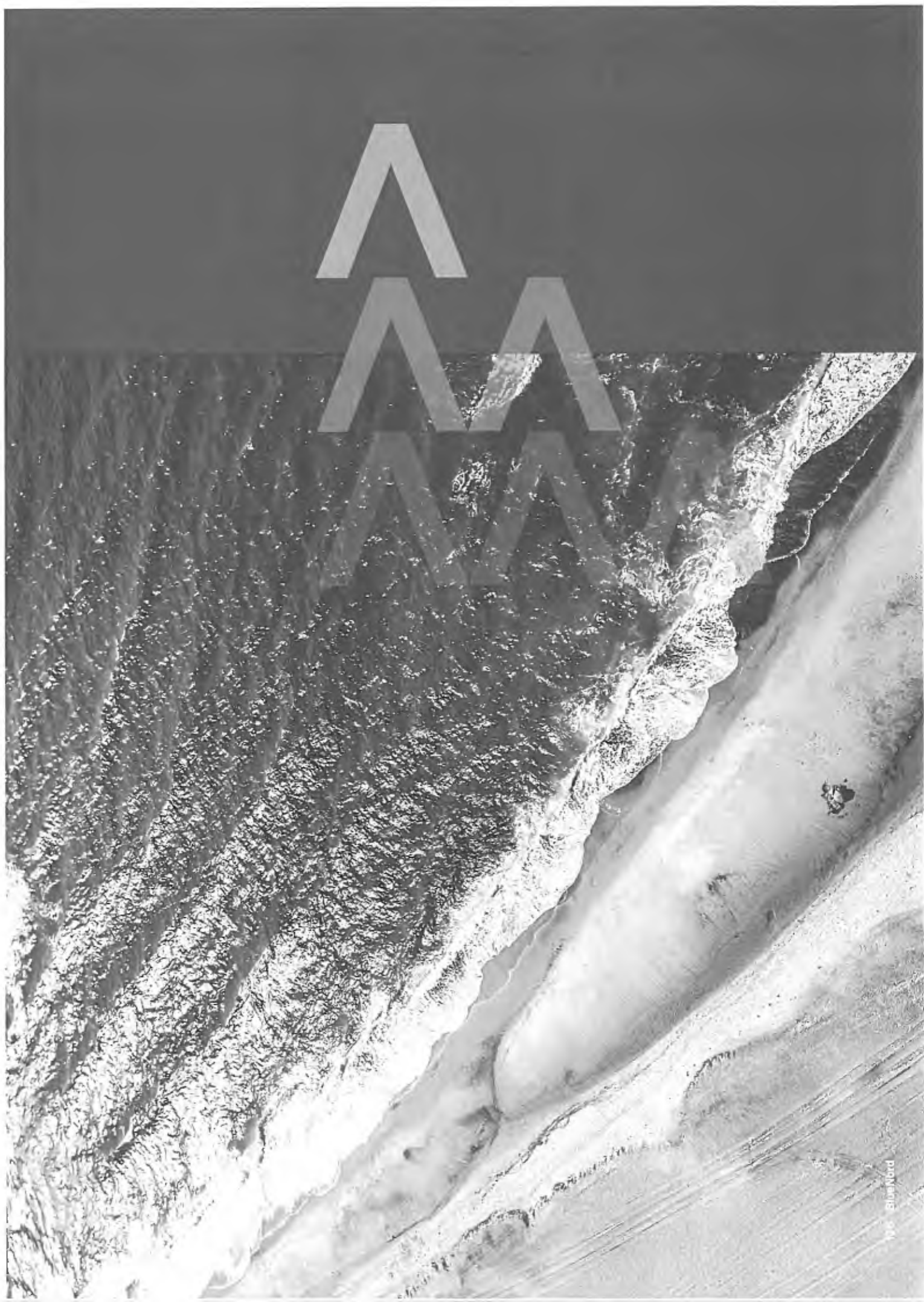
In March 2025, the Group reported oil and gas 2P reserves and near-term 2C resources, the report is reported separately from the Annual Report 2024. The Reserves Evaluator ERC Equipoise Ltd ('ERCE') has carried out an independent evaluation of the hydrocarbon Reserves and certain Contingent Resources held by BlueNord Energy Denmark A/S in the DUC Sole Concession area, offshore Denmark. ERCE has carried out this work in accordance with the June 2018 SPE/WPC/AAPG/SPEE/SEG/SPWLA/EAGE Petroleum Resources Management System ('PRMS') as the standard for classification and reporting.

In line with the Annual Statement of Reserves and Resources, the reported reserves include remaining volumes expected to be recovered based on reasonable assumptions about future technical, economic, fiscal, and financial conditions based on year end 2024 data. The calculations of recoverable volumes are associated with significant uncertainties. The 2P estimate represents a best estimate of reserves.

The reported contingent resources (near-term 2C) are potentially recoverable volumes from known accumulations for which development plans are being matured or further evaluation is under way with a view to development in the near term. This does not include the full portfolio of BlueNord's 2C resources.

Supplementary Oil and Gas Information (unaudited) continued**Total 2P reserves and near-term 2C resources as of 31.12.2024**

Field	Hub	Status	Liquids (mmbbl)	Gas (mmboe)	OilEq. (mmboe)	Interest %	OilEq. (mmboe)
Dan	Dan	On Production	52.6	8.0	60.6	36.8 %	22.3
Kraka	Dan	On Production	8.0	0.2	8.2	36.8 %	3.0
Gorm	Gorm	On Production	9.0	0.1	9.1	36.8 %	3.3
Skjold	Gorm	On Production	17.1	0.7	17.8	36.8 %	6.5
Rolf	Gorm	On Production	1.4	0.1	1.5	36.8 %	0.5
Halfdan (incl. Halfdan North East)	Halfdan	On Production	68.4	30.4	98.8	36.8 %	36.4
Tyra	Tyra	On Production	32.2	85.8	118.0	36.8 %	43.4
Valdemar	Tyra	On Production	37.4	19.3	56.8	36.8 %	20.9
Roar	Tyra	On Production	6.8	14.7	21.4	36.8 %	7.9
Harald (incl HEMJ)	Tyra	On Production	10.7	30.7	41.3	36.8 %	15.2
Lulita	Tyra	On Production	1.8	1.1	3.0	36.8 %	0.8
Halfdan HCA Gas Lift	Halfdan	Approved for Development	0.4	7.9	8.3	36.8 %	3.1
Halfdan Infill (Ekofisk)	Halfdan	One well approved, one well justified	5.5	4.8	10.3	36.8 %	3.8
Halfdan North (Phase 1)	Halfdan	Justified for Development	22.3	3.4	25.7	36.8 %	9.5
Valdemar UC Infill	Tyra	Justified for Development	3.1	3.1	6.1	36.8 %	2.3
Tyra North (Phase 1)	Tyra	Justified for Development	17.6	22.4	40.0	36.8 %	14.7
Total 2P reserves			294.3	232.8	527.0		193.7
Gorm WROM III			3.3	0.4	3.6	36.8 %	1.3
Halfdan Tor NE Infill			1.4	1.0	2.4	36.8 %	0.9
Halfdan North Phase 2			11.9	1.8	13.7	36.8 %	5.1
Tyra North Phase 2			3.4	10.5	14.0	36.8 %	5.1
Valdemar Bo South			18.5	10.0	28.5	36.8 %	10.5
Svend Re-development			11.4	1.7	13.1	36.8 %	4.8
Total 2C resources			49.9	25.3	75.3		27.7
Total 2P reserves and near-term 2C Resources			344.2	258.1	602.3		221.4



05

Appendices

Appendix 1. UN Sustainable Development Goals	138
Appendix 2. Environment – Climate	139
Appendix 3. Environment – Nature	140
Appendix 4. BlueNord Transparency Act Report	141
Information about BlueNord	143

Appendix 1. UN Sustainable Development Goals

UN Sustainable Development Goals

The United Nations Sustainable Development Goals ('SDGs') provide a blueprint for achieving a better and more sustainable future for all by addressing global challenges such as poverty, inequality, climate change, environmental degradation, peace, and justice. BlueNord continues to identify our best solutions to contribute to the SDGs as we aim to address various environmental, social and economic challenges facing our world today. Examples of our actions, programmes and the SDGs to which they relate are demonstrated here and throughout this report.

Sustainability impact area		SDGs	2024 focus
People	BlueNord promotes the welfare and rights of employees, communities, and other stakeholders.	   	• Ensure safe operations along with DUC operator. • Promote healthy and safe working environment. • Respect Human and Labour Rights. • Foster DEI. • Deliver continuous professional development for our employees. • Create awareness and provide training in HSE and DEI.
Climate and sustainable energy	BlueNord identifies and invests in initiatives that reduce emissions and ensure secure access to locally produced energy.	   	• Reduce GHG emissions (reduce and eliminate flaring, detect and reduce methane). • Improve energy efficiency at DUC operations with pressure loss reductions and increased uptime. • Invest in carbon storage to contribute to Denmark's CCS goals and net zero target. • Ensure access to locally produced, affordable, reliable, and secure energy for EU.
Environment	BlueNord identifies and invests in initiatives that reduce environmental impact and promote sustainability.	 	• Support DUC's ambition to locally recycle obsolete infrastructure. • Produce a Biodiversity Action Plan to evaluate populations of flora and fauna near offshore installations. • Reduce DUC operations' atmospheric emissions by 40 percent in 2030 compared to 2015. • Minimise chemicals and hydrocarbons from produced water discharged to sea in strict adherence with discharge permits and environmental regulations.
Responsible and ethical business	BlueNord's Board of directors and executives are expected to demonstrate integrity, honesty, and accountability in their decision-making.	  	• Promote Board diversity and independence. • Demonstrate ethical leadership. • Maintain transparency in market communication and disclosures. • Comply with local legislations, reporting requirements and standards. • Create shared economic value.
Partnerships	BlueNord collaborates with DUC's partners, governmental bodies, civil society, businesses, academia, and NGOs to address challenges effectively.	 	• Engage with local communities. • Engage with DUC partners and Operator to encourage adoption of best practices; advocating for alignment with Danish and EU regulations.

BlueNord's contribution to the UN's 2030 sustainable development agenda.

Appendix 2. Environment – Climate

> Performance status 2024: Atmospheric emissions

TOPIC	DESCRIPTION
CO₂ emissions	Main CO ₂ source is the fuel gas for production. Figure also includes flaring and other fuels contribution.
Fuel consumption	Fuel is consumed primarily by single cycle gas turbine powering generators, gas compressors, and pumps. Diesel generators are being used when power cannot be generated with fuel gas. This is typically the case on drilling rigs, during production shutdown or on platforms without processing capacities and without power supply from adjacent platforms.
Flaring	Flaring of natural gas is occurring on all hubs when required to allow safe operation during production upsets and non-routine operation.
Fugitive emissions	Venting of gas from production facilities is to ensure safe operation. Venting is primarily relevant for systems operating at atmospheric pressure, but it also occurs during facilities maintenance.

TOPIC	DESCRIPTION
NOx and SOx emissions	The operation of gas turbine drives and diesel engines offshore causes emissions of nitrogen oxides and sulphur oxides.
CH4	CH4 and non-methane volatile organic compounds ('nmVOC') come directly from our gas. They can originate from unburned parts of our fuel gas or flare gas (they do not burn at 100 percent efficiency) or from releases, i.e. process vents or tiny leaks that are below threshold limits of our safety detection systems
nmVOC	CH4 and nmVOC come directly from our gas. They can originate from unburned parts of our fuel gas or flare gas (they do not burn at 100 percent efficiency) or from releases, i.e. process vents or minor leaks that are below threshold limits of our safety detection systems.
GHG emissions	Greenhouse gases that are released to the atmosphere as a result of the operations. Green house gases are gases that trap heat in the atmosphere and are responsible for global warming. The following gases are considered GHG: Carbon dioxide (CO ₂), Methane (CH ₄), Nitrous Oxide (N ₂ O), Perfluorocarbons (PFCs), Sulphur hexafluoride (SF ₆), Hydrofluorocarbons (HCFs), Chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs), nitrogen oxides (NOx).
GHG intensity	GHG intensity corresponds to total GHG emissions in CO ₂ equivalent over total production expressed in barrel of oil equivalent.
ETS reporting perimeter	DUC offshore fixed installations are subject to the EU Emissions Trading System. The emissions included in the system are currently limited to CO ₂ , which is emitted as a result of fuel combustion (gas and diesel) and flaring.

> Performance status 2024: Discharge to sea

TOPIC	DESCRIPTION
Discharge to sea	Water is produced from the fields together with the hydrocarbons. For the fields Dan and Halfdan, the produced water is discharged to the sea after separation and cleaning. In the fields Gorm and Skjold, the water is reinjected. The water produced is partly formation water and partly injected sea water. In 2023, 25.1 percent of the produced water was reinjected. Oil is discharged to sea as part of the produced water and the efficiency of oil/water separation is a key factor for the oil in water concentration. The increase in concentration of oil in water and the higher discharge from 2022 to 2023 is mainly due to separator issues on Dan. The level of discharge is within the legal limit.
Spills	Spills from closed systems and from handling of various liquids are reported in accordance with environmental regulation. In 2023, fifteen oil and diesel spills and twenty chemical spills were reported, compared with six oil and diesel spills and thirty two chemical spills in 2022. Ongoing efforts are made to minimise the number and level of spills that occur.

TOPIC	DESCRIPTION
Chemical usage	Chemicals are used for various purposes in the oil and gas industry. They are used to drill, complete, stimulate and operate wells, as well as to enhance oil recovery. Some of the chemicals help protect the production equipment and pipelines from corrosion, scaling, souring etc. Each chemical is categorised with a colour according to OSPAR representing how harmful the chemicals are to the environment.
Chemical discharge	Some chemicals will be discharged to sea with the discharged produced water after separation or unintentionally through spills. The discharge of chemicals is highly regulated through discharge permits and operators must follow regulation and best practices to minimise the environmental impact.

Appendix 4. BlueNord | Transparency Act Report

Account of the due diligence assessment

BlueNord ASA ('BlueNord') is committed to respecting fundamental human and labour rights, both in operations and in relations with business partners. At BlueNord, we comply with all applicable laws and regulations, including the Norwegian Transparency Act, entered into force on 1 July 2022. The Act's intention is to promote companies' respect for fundamental human rights and decent working conditions.

We recognise that our activities can cause, contribute, or be linked to negative human rights and other social impacts. BlueNord operates in a low-risk environment regarding human rights abuse, as all our operations are in Denmark. Furthermore, most of our vendors are based in Denmark or other low-risk countries. However, we are aware of potential human and labour rights risks that may occur in our operations or further up or down in our supply chain.

In cases where BlueNord operations might have caused or contributed to adverse human rights impact, we will provide or cooperate in providing appropriate remediation to affected stakeholders.

Organisation

BlueNord is a material independent E&P company with a 'see to it' duty, meaning an obligation to ensure that the operator carries out its work in accordance with the regulatory requirements while reducing risks and environmental impact to a minimum.

The executive management is responsible for overall risk management with the Chief Corporate Affairs Officer responsible for the work carried out regarding the Transparency Act. This work is included in BlueNord's ESG work. In 2020, an ESG Committee was established to support BlueNord's commitment to ESG and to evolve its contribution in the energy transition. In 2024 the ESG Committee was incorporated into the Audit Committee.

Guidelines and routines

BlueNord has developed guidelines to prevent violations of human rights, indecent working conditions, damage to the environment, and involvement with corruption. The relevant guidelines are described in Corporate Social Responsibility Guidelines, including the Code of Conduct as well as HSE policy, approved by the Board of Directors.

In October 2022, BlueNord conducted an overall due diligence assessment in accordance with the requirements of the Transparency Act based on a methodology including ISO Standard 31000 for managing risks. The due diligence is an on going risk management process to identify, assess, prevent, and mitigate human rights risks across the entire value chain of the business. This process applies to BlueNord's operation including subsidiaries, where BlueNord has operational control, associated activities within the value chain, and relevant stakeholders e.g., employees, suppliers, and subcontractors. The Company is committed to perform an annual review of the due diligence assessments on these topics to monitor and manage actual and potential adverse impacts on human rights and working conditions.

Findings as of 2023

BlueNord performed an overall strategic risk assessment including risks associated with its operator. The Company only holds interest in the DUC, which is operated by TotalEnergies.

In the risk assessment, BlueNord focused on the following five categories and related activities in their business value chain: exploration, appraisal, development, production, and abandonment. Business partners who provide the Company with goods and services that are not a direct part of the value chain were also part of the assessment. These non-negligible expenditures are related to acquisition of seismic data, IT and digitalisation services, office services, such as cleaning and canteen services, and professional services, such as insurance, accounting, legal and other commercial or technical advisers and hire of in-house technical specialists.

No negative consequences were discovered during the recent due diligence assessment, given that BlueNord has limited activity in the various categories and operates within strong sector regulations. When prioritising risks while identifying uncertainties, BlueNord highlighted yard activities, input factors used in construction, and dismantling and managing steel and waste disposal when brought to shore, as the most severe risks that may occur.

Measures

Concrete measures and initiatives have been identified to manage the identified severe risks that may occur. Therefore, BlueNord approves all contractors proposed by the operator with a contract value above DKK 100 million. If the contractor is based outside the EEA or the UK, the operator shall demonstrate the contractor adheres to human rights and working conditions prior to such approval. In addition, BlueNord shall visit the relevant yards when applicable. For the time being, BlueNord is not involved in any activities which was highlighted during the due diligence assessment. In the case of new activities or projects within one of these categories, there will be a need for assessing risks of human rights and decent working conditions.

Results

BlueNord is constantly working to strengthen our work on human rights and decent working conditions. We aim to review and revise our Corporate Social Responsibility Guidelines in accordance with OECD's guidelines and clarify our expectations to business partners. Furthermore, the measures will help us establish governance documents, routines and instructions related to due diligence processes and our supply chain to ensure that we apply the highest standards of professional and ethical standards in the conduct of our business affairs. In addition, TotalEnergies has in 2023 provided a letter of comfort related to their compliance programme. The main part of the Company's supply chain has been assessed with this.

The operator did not enter any major contracts, i.e. above 100 MDKK, with contractors outside EEA or UK in 2024.

Appendix 4. BlueNord | Transparency Act Report
continued

The overview below indicates where to find more relevant information to cover the reporting requirements according to Section 5 of the Act in the Sustainability.

Requirement	Page reference
A general description of the enterprise's structure and area of operations.	2-3
Guidelines and procedures for handling actual and potential adverse impacts on fundamental human rights and decent working conditions.	57-61
Information regarding actual adverse impacts and significant risks of adverse impacts that the enterprise has identified through its due diligence.	25-35
Information regarding measures the enterprise has implemented or plans to implement to cease actual adverse impacts or mitigate significant risks of adverse impacts, and the results or expected results of these measures.	25-35

Oslo
 8 April 2025

Glen Ole Rødland
 Executive Chair

Marianne Lie
 Board member

Tone Kristin Omsted
 Board member

Kristin Færøvik
 Board member

Robert J. McGuire
 Board member

Peter Colman
 Board member

João Saraiva e Silva
 Board member

Information about BlueNord

ESEF information:

Name of reporting entity or other means of identification	BlueNord ASA
Explanation of change in name of reporting entity or other means of identification from end of preceding reporting period	N/A
Domicile of entity	Norway
Legal form of entity	ASA
Country of incorporation	Norway, UK, Denmark
Address of entity's registered office	Nedre Vollgate 3, 0158 Oslo, Norway
Principal place of business	Oslo
Description of nature of entity's operations and principal activities	Oil and gas
Name of parent entity	BlueNord ASA
Name of ultimate parent of group	BlueNord ASA

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Internet	www.bluenord.com
Organisation number	NO 987 989 297 MVA

Financial Calendar 2024

14 May	Annual General Meeting
07 May	Q1 2024 Report
10 July	Q2 2024 Report
31 October	Q3 2024 Report

Board of Directors

Glen Ole Rødland	Chair
Marianne Lie	
Tone Kristin Omsted	
Kristin Færøvik	
Robert J. McGuire	
Peter Colman	
João Saraiva e Silva	

Management

Euan Shirlaw	Chief Executive Officer
Jacqueline Lindmark Boye	Chief Financial Officer
Miriam Jager Lykke	Chief Operating Officer
Cathrine Torgersen	Chief Corporate Affairs Officer

Investor Relations

Phone	+47 22 33 60 00
E-mail	investorrelations@bluenord.com

Annual Reports

Annual Reports for BlueNord are available on **www.bluenord.com**.

Quarterly publications

Quarterly Reports and supplementary information for investors and analysts are available on **www.bluenord.com**. The publications can be ordered by e-mailing **investorrelations@bluenord.com**.

News releases

In order to receive news releases from BlueNord, please register on **www.bluenord.com** or e-mail **investorrelations@bluenord.com**.

BlueNord ASA

Org. number: 987 989 297
LEI Code: 5967007LIEEXZXGE3C16
Photographs provided courtesy of TotalEnergies, Helena Lopes, Marc Roussel and Tom Jersø



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Delivering Energy Security in an Unstable World

Annual Report & Accounts

> 2025



Introduction

Strategic Report

Introduction	1
Our Business at a Glance	2
Chair of the Board's Statement	6
Chief Executive Officer's Statement	7
Business Model	9
Our Strategy	10
Operational Review	11
Financial Review	14
Risk Management	16
Principal Risks and Uncertainties	17

Sustainability Statements

Our Approach to Sustainability	26
Environment	28
Social	43
Governance	48

Governance Report

Chair of the Board's Introduction	52
Leadership	53
Corporate Governance Report	55
Board Activities	60
Audit Committee Report	61
Remuneration Committee Report	62
Technical Committee Report	63
Nomination Committee Report	64
Directors' Report	65
Reporting of Payments to Governments	69

Financial Report

Consolidated Statements	72
Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income	72
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position	73
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity	74
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows	75
Notes	76
Statutory Accounts	125
Income Statement	125
Interim Balance Sheet	126
Cash Flow Statement	128
Notes	129
Independent Auditor's Report	141
Statement of Compliance	144
Alternative Performance Measures	145
Supplementary Oil and Gas Information (Unaudited)	147

Appendices

Appendix 1. UN Sustainable Development Goals	150
Appendix 2. Environment – Climate	151
Appendix 3. Environment – Nature	152
Appendix 4. BlueNord Transparency Act Report	153
Information about BlueNord	155

BlueNord is providing Europe with the energy it needs today, tomorrow and in the future.



This report is also
available on our website
bluenord.com



Introduction continued

Our strengths

Key strengths in all core areas of the business:



Financial

- Growing cash flow generation
- Lowering unit operating costs with target lifting cost of USD 13/boe
- Balanced revenue on gas and oil
- Earnings visibility via hedging programme
- Optimised balance sheet supports distributions and minimises dilution
- Strong liquidity position
- Target deleveraging to 1.5x
- No near-term debt maturities

Revenue

\$1,030m

Net cash flow from operating activities

\$417m

[Read more on page 14](#)


Sustainable business for the long-term

- DUC critical to Denmark energy security – supplies 85 percent of the oil & gas
- Long-term licence position
- Stable regulatory regime
- Climate policy, carbon pricing and regulatory requirements are core to investment decisions
- Continued investments in the CCS value chain by our subsidiary CarbonCuts

Denmark's Oil and Gas supply from DUC

85%

Reduction in scope 1 and 2 emissions from DUC assets by 2030

40%

[Read more on page 2](#)


Production

- Strong governance as a non-operating partner, with oversight of asset management and performance by engaging with the Operator
- Maintain stable base production from mature hubs (Dan, Gorm, Halldan)
- Progress Tyra towards stable, full-capacity operations
- Protect and mature the reserves base
- Maximising the value of the DUC

YE 2025 2P reserves

172.4 mmboe

2024 - 2025 production increase

c.50%

[Read more on page 11](#)


People

- Fit for purpose – strength in the right areas
- Allows BlueNord to play to its strength and purpose
- Strong technical capability to engage with the Operator
- A team with a proven track record in the debt and equity markets
- Expertise extends beyond oil and gas, supporting both responsible hydrocarbon asset management and participation in the CCS value chain

2025 Employee Engagement Index

81.9

Our values

Bold, Purposeful
and Dependable

[Read more on page 43](#)

Our Business at a Glance

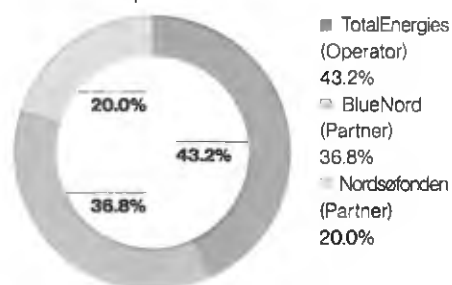
BlueNord is a strategic European energy partner producing oil and gas from a portfolio of fields in Denmark

BlueNord has a 36.8 percent non-operated working interest in the **Danish Underground Consortium (DUC)**. The DUC comprises fifteen fields, with access to three export pipelines and significant infrastructure.

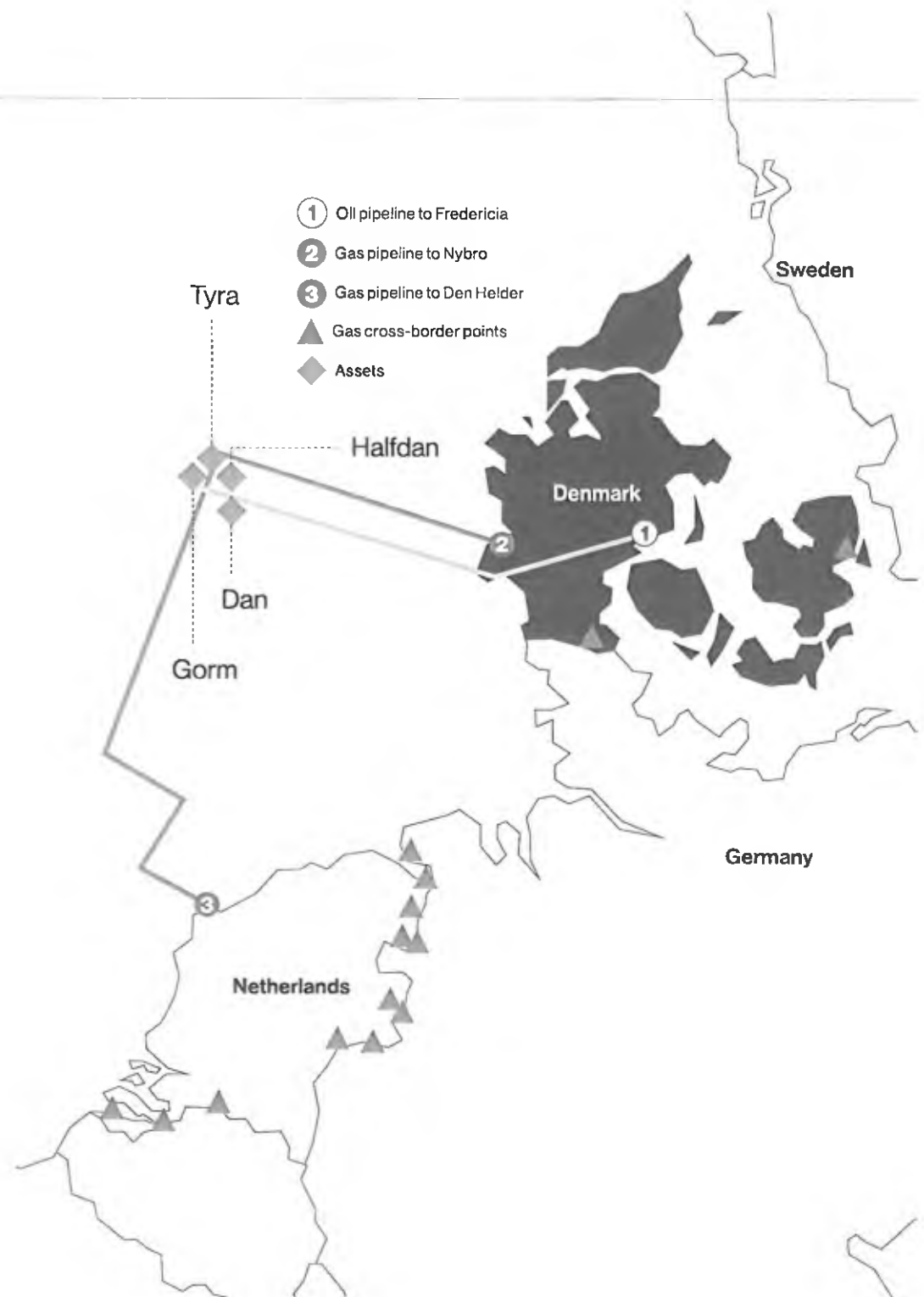
Oil and gas are produced from four operational hubs, and overall the DUC accounts for **85 percent** of the oil and gas produced in Denmark. It is a high-quality asset base with a long production history. Stable base production delivered from Dan, Halfdan and Gorm hubs with growth being delivered by Tyra.

The three pipelines secure exports from the hubs to the **Danish mainland and international markets.**

DUC ownership



Find out more about the DUC at bluenord.com/about



Our Business at a Glance continued

Positioned at the core of Europe's energy system

> Producing energy for Europe from within the EU, Tyra transforms Denmark into a **net exporter of natural gas** and directly strengthens European energy security by reducing reliance on both Russian supply and more CO₂ intensive liquefied natural gas (LNG) imports.

\$506m

In distributions paid and proposed during 2025

Financial highlights

Revenue

\$1,030m

+47% (2024: \$702m)

EBITDA

\$530m

+50% (2024: \$354m)

Net cash flow from operating activities

\$417m

+35% (2024: \$309m)

Total liquidity¹

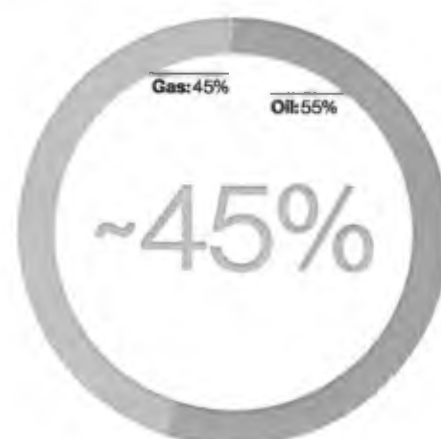
\$493m

-5% (2024: \$521m)

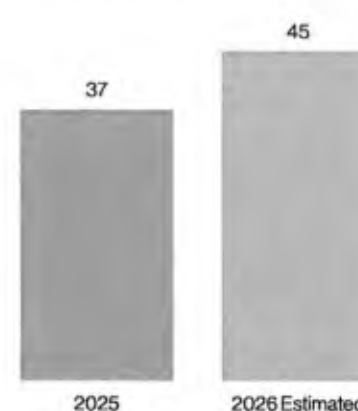
Proven and probable (2P) reserves and near-term contingent (2C) resources



Commodity mix



Net production (mboepd)



¹ Figure reflects the extension of the RBL facility completed in February 2026.

01

Chair of the Board's Statement	6
Chair of the Board's Statement	7
Business Model	9
Our Strategy	10
Operational Review	11
Financial Review	14
Risk Management	16
Principle Risks and Uncertainties	17

Strategic Report

“

BlueNord's strategy continues to prioritise distributions, balanced with disciplined capital allocation and a conservative capital structure.”

Tyra II

The successful restart of Tyra II signifies a new era of high production potential.

[Read more on page 11](#)

Maximising potential

Near-term developments include infill drilling and projects to maximise reservoir potential.

[Read more on page 11](#)

Chair of the Board's Statement

Glen Ole Rødland
Chair of the Board

Strength across the business

Dividend paid and proposed
in 2025

\$506m

2024: –

Total liquidity (cash and
undrawn facilities¹)

\$493m

2024: \$521m

¹ Figure reflects the extended RBL facility
that completed 25 February 2026.

“

Following my first full year as your Chair of the Board, I am pleased to report that in every respect BlueNord continues to perform strongly.”

That strength extends to the BlueNord asset portfolio and financial position, which are overseen by a high-quality team with real depth. This enables us to continue to grow and stay true to our goal of maximising value for all stakeholders, including equity and debt holders.

Our strength is also supported by our clarity of purpose. This clarity is reflected in decisions taken right throughout the business, including those relating to capital allocation, investment, balance sheet optimisation, and cash flow visibility.

It is also reflected in two milestone events which took place during the year, namely the commissioning of the Tyra II facilities and the initiation of the BlueNord distributions policy.

The commissioning of Tyra is transformational. It supports production and netbacks that will enable the Company to pay material returns to investors over the long term, while deleveraging and maximising the potential of its assets.

The initiation of the BlueNord's distribution policy represents the start of rewarding shareholders for their confidence in the business, going back to the acquisition of the DUC assets in 2019.

To put this in perspective, in 2025 BlueNord returned USD 506 million² to shareholders, at the top end of the stated range. BlueNord remains on track to exceed that amount in 2026 and to maintain meaningful returns thereafter.

² Reflects share buybacks and distributions paid and proposed.

Having now moved beyond the initial investing phase, our relentless focus continues. Our strategy is to maintain production of around 50 mboepd to 2030 and beyond, and to optimise the value of DUC assets to the end of the licence in 2042.

Any plans to expand production outside of the DUC area will be measured against the performance of the existing assets, and opportunity costs, to maximise returns. This is a high bar, but certainly the right approach for the continued success of the business.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank the team for their continued commitment, without which the success seen to date would not have been possible. I would also like to extend my gratitude to my fellow Board members, who have provided excellent counsel and a supportive framework of good governance.

As the last year demonstrates, BlueNord has come a very long way in only a short time. Today it ranks highly among a small group of peers, with great strength-in-depth at the heart of the business, putting us in an enviable position to continue to make a positive contribution in the coming year and beyond.

Glen Ole Rødland
Chair of the Board

Chief Executive Officer's Statement



Delivering a
business built
for returns

Total Revenue

\$1,030m

+47% (2024: \$702m)

2025 Employee Engagement
Index

81.9

2024: 75.6

“

In 2025, as Tyra ramped up, we began returning capital and delivered over USD 500 million¹ to shareholders.”

2025 marked a clear transition for BlueNord. As Tyra ramped up, we moved from a project-led phase with significant investment to one of significant cash generation and shareholder returns. In total, we distributed USD 506 million (paid and proposed) during the year, at the top end of our stated policy.

That outcome reflects a clear strategy and consistent focus: maximise cash flow and return as much as we responsibly can, while maintaining a conservative capital structure.

We now operate from a position of real strength. The Tyra redevelopment is complete, our base assets are performing well, our capital structure is robust, and we have the right team in place. This combination gives us confidence in both the near-term outlook and the long-term potential of the business.

Looking beyond our own business, ongoing geopolitical uncertainty continues to reinforce the importance of reliable European oil and gas supply. In this context, the Danish Underground Consortium provides strategically important volumes that are not only lower cost and lower emissions intensity than imported alternatives, but also offer a significantly more secure source of energy.

Operations and assets

Our base assets, Dan, Halldan and Gorm, delivered consistent and reliable performance, with average production of 20.9 mboepd. These are high-quality assets, managed actively, with a strong focus on production efficiency and long-term integrity.

This includes a disciplined maintenance programme, ongoing well interventions, and a proactive approach to resolving issues as they arise. During the year, this included workover campaigns on Dan and well integrity work on Gorm.

At Tyra, production increased steadily through the year, reaching a monthly average of 25.1 mboepd in December, the highest level since commissioning.

The ramp-up was not without challenges. There were intermittent reliability issues, which were addressed by the Operator as they arose. Importantly, the underlying reservoir performance has been strong, and the long-term fundamentals of the asset remain unchanged.

Production

We exited 2025 at 47.4 mboepd, with average production of 37.3 mboepd for the year, a 49 percent increase on 2024.

This growth reflects both the stability of the base assets and the continued ramp-up of Tyra.

Looking ahead, we expect to maintain a stable production profile of around 50 mboepd beyond 2030. This is underpinned by a clear plan to bring additional resources into production, supporting plateau extension and managing decline through to at least the current end date of our DUC licence in 2042.

¹ Reflects share buybacks and distributions paid and proposed.

Chief Executive Officer's Statement *continued*

Our development portfolio includes three projects, Tyra North, Halfdan North and Valdemar Bo South, alongside an infill well programme across the portfolio. These opportunities are continuously assessed with a clear focus on optimising capital investment and maximising the value of each barrel produced.

Our focus is clear: value over volume. We will only invest where it enhances returns, not to simply increase production or reserves, and this discipline underpins all capital allocation decisions.

Reserves

The quality of our asset base continues to be a defining strength.

Since 2021, we have maintained a low decline rate and delivered consistent reserves replacement. In 2025, we continued to refine a number of development projects to maximise their long-term value. As this work progresses, we expect their contribution to reserves to increase

At year end 2025, 2P reserves stood at 172 mmbbl. This includes a strong contribution from the Harald East Middle Jurassic well, which significantly exceeded expectations. The well continues to contribute meaningfully to production and is expected to support both plateau duration at Tyra and the life of the Harald hub

Financials

Financial performance in 2025 was strong, reflecting the combined impact of higher production, an increased gas weighting and the benefits of our hedging strategy.

Our hedging strategy remains an important part of how we manage the business. It provides visibility over cash flows and supports our ability to deliver distributions.

At year end, approximately half of both oil and gas production is hedged through to the end of 2026.



EBITDA increased to USD 530 million, up 50 percent year-on-year, driven by higher revenues and lower unit costs as Tyra production increased. Unit operating costs were USD 23.9/boe at year end, excluding workover activity.

Operating cash flow was strong, reflecting higher revenues, improved cost performance, and lower capital expenditure, partly offset by hedging movements and softer commodity prices.

Distributions

Returning capital is central to our strategy, and 2025 marked the start of that delivery.

We distributed USD 506 million during the year, of which USD 456 million (paid and proposed) as dividends (return of paid-in capital), equivalent to NOK 192.97 per share. Distributions commenced in July, following the Tyra completion test, and continued on a quarterly basis.

Our policy is to return 50 to 70 percent of operating cash flow through to the end of 2026. To date, distributions have been at the top end of that range reflecting our deliberate focus on maximizing returns to our shareholders.

Beyond 2026, we intend to maintain a meaningful level of shareholder returns while continuing to ensure the long-term strength of the business

Financial structure

We maintained a strong and flexible financial position throughout the year.

Liquidity at year end was USD 493 million, supported by robust cash generation and undrawn debt capacity. This includes the extension of our reserve-based lending facilities, completed in early 2026.

During the year, we also refinanced BNOR15, replacing it with a new hybrid instrument. This removed potential equity dilution while preserving financial flexibility.

The transaction was supported by 99.99 percent of bondholders.

Net leverage at year end was 1.9x, continuing its downward trend towards our target level of 1.5x. With no near-term maturities, we are well positioned to manage the balance sheet and continue returning capital.

Sustainability

Our assets play an important role in Europe's energy system.

The DUC is central to Denmark's oil and gas production and supports the country's position as a net exporter of gas. This contributes to energy security and helps stabilise energy supply across the region.

As our production mix shifts further towards gas, our emissions intensity is also reducing. Gas will continue to play a key role in the energy transition, providing a lower-carbon alternative while supporting system stability.

Conclusion

BlueNord enters 2026 in a strong position. We have delivered a major redevelopment project, established a clear financial framework, and begun returning significant capital to shareholders.

The fundamentals of the business are strong. We operate within a stable regulatory and operating environment that supports long-term investment. Our assets are high quality, our balance sheet is robust, and our strategy is clear.

With capital expenditure reducing and cash generation increasing, we are well positioned to continue delivering for shareholders.

We look ahead with confidence.

Euan Shirlaw
Chief Executive Officer

Business Model

Disciplined business model, focused on maximising shareholder returns

Our purpose is to responsibly produce energy for Europe while maximising the value of our assets for all our stakeholders.

What we do

Our objective is to maximise the long-term value of our portfolio for the benefit of our stakeholders. By actively managing our operational assets, we generate strong cash flows that support substantial distributions to shareholders, while maintaining a conservative capital structure and enabling disciplined reinvestment in value-accretive growth.

How we create value

Active operational engagement is fundamental to the successful execution of our business model. This is supported by strong technical and commercial analysis to guide decision-making.

As a fully engaged partner in the Danish Underground Consortium (DUC), we play an active role in strategic direction and operational oversight. This ensures that the portfolio is well managed and positioned to deliver its full potential.

Our approach of maximising the value of our existing assets will remain central to our strategy. At the same time, our operational, commercial and financial capabilities, together with strong access to capital, enable us to assess selective growth opportunities.

However, we apply a clear threshold: any growth opportunity must strengthen our ability to deliver shareholder distributions. That principle is fundamental to how we allocate capital.

BlueNord's strategic pillars



Strategic Pillar 1

Maximise value from operational assets

- **Deliver strong operational performance**
Maintain high reliability, maximise production and manage costs efficiently.
- **Actively engage in asset management**
Work closely with the Operator to optimise field performance and long-term value.
- **Optimise realised commodity pricing**
Prudent hedging to capture attractive price environments.



Measured reinvestment

~50 mboepd

Expected production by 2030, driven by a portfolio of near-term, low-cost development projects



Strategic Pillar 2

Maintain a conservative capital structure

- **Deliver disciplined deleveraging**
Progress towards our through-cycle leverage target.
- **Maintain financial resilience**
Ensure the balance sheet remains robust across commodity price cycles.
- **Align capital structure with strategy**
Maintain financing that prioritises resilience and sustainable shareholder distributions.



Swift deleveraging

<1.5x

Through-cycle net debt to EBITDA target, supported by strong cash generation



Strategic Pillar 3

Maximise distributions to shareholders

- **Distributions are central to our capital allocation framework**
Investment decisions evaluated against their impact on shareholder returns.
- **Deliver consistent and meaningful returns**
Our distribution programme remains a core priority through 2026 and beyond.
- **Strong track record of execution with more than USD 500 million¹ returned to shareholders**
All distributions to date delivered at the top of policy range.



Meaningful distributing

50-70%

of operating cash flow returned through 2026, with meaningful distributions targeted from 2027 onwards

¹ Reflects share buybacks and distributions paid and proposed.

Our Strategy

Value-focused approach to capital allocation

Our capital allocation framework prioritises shareholder distributions while maintaining balance sheet strength and disciplined investment.

Capital returns

Returning cash to shareholders remains the central objective of our capital allocation framework.

- **Core focus of BlueNord's strategy**
- **Investment decisions assessed through a distributions lens**
Evaluated against their ability to enhance shareholder returns.
- **Strong track record set to continue**
More than USD 500 million¹ returned to shareholders to date. Meaningful distributions expected through 2026 and beyond.

Deleveraging

Maintaining a conservative balance sheet ensures resilience and supports sustainable shareholder distributions.

- **Maintain a conservative capital structure through the cycle**
- **Balance sheet aligned with corporate objectives**
- **Proactive capital management, ensuring the capital structure remains robust, flexible and fit for purpose**

Organic growth

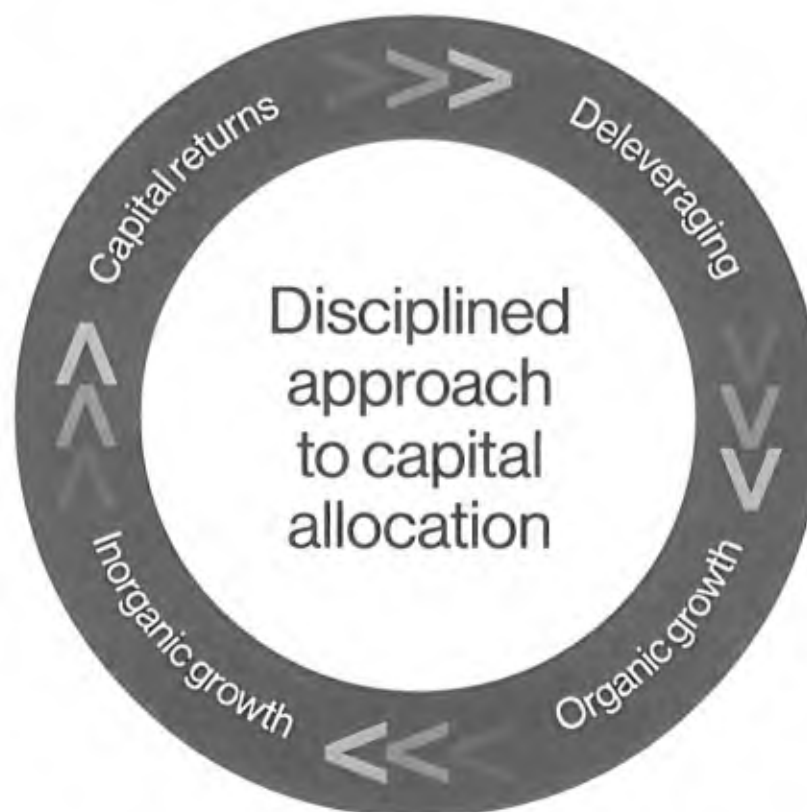
Disciplined investment in high-return projects that strengthen cash flow and distribution capacity.

- **Focus on value over volume**
Opportunities prioritised and reworked based on economic returns.
- **Clear financial discipline**
Investments must be accretive to distribution capacity or strengthen the balance sheet.
- **Strong alignment with the Operator**
Collaborative approach to developing a disciplined and value-focused project pipeline.

Inorganic growth

Considered where opportunities enhance long-term shareholder distributions.

- **Review targets that strengthen our platform**
- **High threshold for execution**
Opportunities must be clearly additive relative to the status quo.
- **Focus on strategic themes**
Opportunities aligned with regional and European energy security focus.



¹ Reflects share buybacks and distributions paid and proposed.

Operational Review

Miriam Jäger Lykks
Chief Operating Officer

Building on success

Net cash flow from
operating activities

\$417m

2024: \$309m

2025 production (mboepd)

37.3

2024: 25.0

2025 exit rate (mboepd)

47.4

2P reserves (mmboe)

172.4

2C near-term reserves (mmboe)

22.6

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A year of strength, delivery, and positioning for the future.”

2025 delivered strong operational performance across the Danish Underground Consortium (DUC). The base assets performed consistently through an intensive programme of planned maintenance and well interventions, while 2025 marked Tyra's full transition into operations following the redevelopment.

Operational activity during the year focused on reliability and long-term integrity. Planned facility upgrades and interventions temporarily affected operational efficiency but were prioritised to strengthen the long-term performance of the operating base. Targeted rig decisions ensured capital and execution focus where it delivers the greatest long-term value.

Reservoir performance across the portfolio proved robust. The base assets continued to show predictable behaviour when supported by optimisation, while the Tyra hub reservoirs demonstrated strong production potential as ramp-up progressed with focus on restoring stable operations with facilities constraints progressively addressed. In addition, the Harald East Middle Jurassic (HEMJ) well exceeded expectations with exceptional well performance. Collectively, the year demonstrated the strength, longevity, and future upside of BlueNord's assets.

Base assets: stability, resilience and long-term value

The base assets, Dan, Gorm, and Halldan hubs, again demonstrated their importance to BlueNord's production base. Even after decades of development, these fields continued to exhibit predictable behaviour and reliable deliverability when supported by disciplined operational effort. The mature nature of these assets does not reduce their strategic relevance; rather, 2025

showed that with the right combination of surveillance, intervention, maintenance, and optimisation, the DUC partnership can continue to extract safe, stable, and economically attractive production from these fields.

At Dan, 2025 brought one of the most material well workover campaigns in recent years. Six workovers were executed, restoring production from five previously shut-in wells and safeguarding long-term integrity in another. These campaigns are critical in mature fields; with proper intervention, wells can regain stable rates, extend their productive lives, and provide incremental reserves that would otherwise remain stranded. The Dan interventions in 2025 accomplished exactly this. Further, a comprehensive maintenance programme was completed, including pressure vessel inspections and significant compressor maintenance, both of which are essential to sustaining safe and reliable operations. These efforts introduced planned downtime, reducing operational efficiency during the period of execution. However, the long-term value creation far outweighs the short-term deferment. Dan exited 2025 better positioned for consistent delivery, reduced unplanned downtime, and higher operational efficiency in 2026 and beyond.

The Gorm hub faced a more complex operational path throughout 2025. Facilities-related issues including a fire alarm-triggered shutdown affecting all DUC assets, compressor setbacks, and component failures during maintenance created variability in operational efficiency and constrained production. Despite these short-term challenges, Gorm demonstrated its resilience. Operations recovered strongly towards the end of the year, achieving operational efficiencies above

Operational Review continued

90 percent in November and December. The Gorm Lifetime Extension programme continued as planned, making significant progress across compressor repairs, structural maintenance, painting programmes, pressure safety valve replacements, and pipeline integrity work. These activities form the backbone of long-term asset reliability. While they temporarily affect production in the execution year, they ensure that the hub remains structurally robust for the future. The continuing success of the Skjold gas acceleration project offered further confidence, with reservoir performance aligned with expectations thereby supporting predictable long-term production behaviour.

Halfdan was the most stable and consistently performing hub in 2025. With annual operational efficiency of approximately 93 percent reaching 98 percent in the fourth quarter of 2025, Halfdan exemplified what strong production management looks like. The field benefited from both its inherent reservoir quality and the value delivered through well interventions and optimisation.

The year's most notable development was the successful installation and commissioning of the HCA Gas Lift (HCA GL) module. Lifted onto the platform in May and operational from July, HCA GL transformed the performance of the wells in the Halfdan northeast area. Wells previously restricted by liquid loading experienced immediate stabilisation, demonstrating steady flow once provided with supplemental lift gas. The ability to draw down these wells at lower pressures will increase recovery and directly add reserves by extending the production life of the wells. Nine wells benefited immediately, and the infrastructure now supports continued reservoir drainage. The HCA GL project is a strong example of effective low capex value creation in mature fields.

When supported by technical insight, data-driven diagnosis, and a targeted facilities upgrade, even highly mature wells can improve productivity. This reinforces

the central message of 2025: the base assets remain an enduring pillar of BlueNord's production and reserves base.

Tyra: a reservoir performing above expectations

2025 was a milestone year for Tyra. Following the 2024 restart, Tyra entered a period of ramp-up aimed at restoring full production capacity, resolving facility constraints and optimising production output. Though the journey was not without challenges the reservoir story is unequivocally positive. Whenever the facilities allowed wells to produce unconstrained the reservoir demonstrated exceptional performance.

Challenges in water treatment, liquid handling and compressor reliability limited the pace of ramp-up. However, the Operator's structured workstreams, focusing on three areas, namely facility reliability, process capacity and well potential, progressively improved Tyra's performance. Studies in relation to facility reliability resulted in a planned four-day full field shutdown, completed successfully in October 2025. These studies revealed further work needed to obtain optimal facility reliability, hence a second shutdown is planned for June 2026. Regarding process capacity, improvements have been implemented, amongst others designing dedicated demulsifier chemicals, thereby meaningfully decreasing production upsets related to slugging and handling of emulsions. Finally, the well potential was progressively increased as wells were opened through the year. By end 2025, circa 75 percent of the total well stock was brought on production. Since mid-November, Tyra has operated steadily, exiting 2025 with its highest average monthly production of 25 mboepd, net and robust gas exports exceeding 200 mmscfd, gross.

One benefit of the slower ramp-up is the extension of Tyra's plateau life. With production deferred and not lost, the asset's peak performance window is expected to extend well into 2027, further amplified by the contribution from HEMJ.



HEMJ: a well that transformed the year

The HEMJ well contributed more materially to BlueNord's 2025 story than any other well in the DUC portfolio. Drilled during 2024 and brought online in December 2024, HEMJ outperformed even the highest pre-drill expectations. Production averaged around 18 mmscfd, net, and a total average export of 4.6 mboepd, net, with condensate content higher than forecasted.

Reservoir diagnostics were equally positive. The pressure response demonstrated a more favourable depletion profile than originally modelled, indicating a higher in-place volume. Analysis of reservoir oil and gas samples strengthened this conclusion, and the planned October shutdown provided a high-quality pressure buildup datapoint that has materially influenced the year end reserves revision. HEMJ's performance is not just a production success, it is a reserves story, a reservoir story, and a strategic value story.

Furthermore, HEMJ's tie-in through the Harald platform provides vital operational flexibility. Because HEMJ produces to Harald before flowing to the Tyra intermediate pressure (IP) compressor, the well remained able to produce even during periods when the Tyra low pressure (LP) system faced constraints. This flexibility preserved valuable volumes during otherwise disruptive periods. As a result of this flexibility HEMJ contributed throughout 2025 nearly 30 percent of the Tyra hub's production - an extraordinary performance for a single well.

As a result of HEMJ, the expected productive life of the Harald hub has been extended from the late 2020s to the mid-2030s, transforming the long-term strategic context of the field.

Operational Review *continued*

Reserves and reservoir strength

As of 31 December 2025, BlueNord's net 2P reserves are estimated at 172.4 MM boe (1P: 89.8 mm boe; 3P: 253.1 MM boe). Total net developed reserves amount to 147.9 MM boe (2P), representing the majority of the reserves base. Net undeveloped 2P reserves are 24.6 MM boe, classified as Approved or Justified for Development. The reserves are distributed across the Dan, Halfdan, Gorm and Tyra hubs, with Tyra representing ~60 percent of net 2P reserves. All reserves are independently evaluated by Sproule ERCE under the Society of Petroleum Engineers (SPE) Petroleum Resources Management System (PRMS).

The undeveloped 2P reserves includes three infill wells and two development projects. Two of the infill wells are to be drilled in the Ekofisk formation of the Halfdan reservoir, and one is to be drilled in the Upper Cretaceous formation of the Valdemar reservoir. The development projects are Tyra North and Tyra SE Extension (TSEE). TSEE is a maturation of the Halfdan North development, reducing overall costs by drilling wells from existing facilities rather than spending capex for installation of new facilities and infrastructure.

Across the portfolio, 2025 reinforced the depth and quality of BlueNord's reserves base. The base assets continued to demonstrate production stability, with interventions restoring wells to predictable performance. The successful Well and Reservoir Optimisation Management (WROM) campaigns in recent years provided sustained benefit, particularly on Dan and Halfdan, where well performance exceeded expectations after intervention.

Tyra's performance was exceptionally strong with production data supporting long-term confidence in 2P reserves. Even with a partial well stock online, Tyra delivered production rates consistent with expectations. As process capacity is improved in 2026, additional wells will be brought onstream and production will be optimised, further unlocking remaining reserves.

HEMJ added a meaningful reserves uplift. The combination of strong production and increased condensate yield supports meaningful upward revision of its in-place volume and recoverable reserves. This has been incorporated into the 2025 year end reserves evaluation.

Strategic execution in 2025

Two strategic rig decisions shaped the year. First, the Shelf Drilling Winner rig was released following the success of HEMJ and the deferral of the Valdemar Upper Cretaceous well due to Tyra capacity constraints. The rig release period was optimally utilized by executing the Dan well workover campaign.

Second, the Noble Reacher rig was released as future well interventions will be conducted directly from the platforms rather than from rigs. This has been enabled by improved shutdown planning and the adoption of lightweight coiled tubing equipment. Platform-based interventions reduce cost, increase flexibility, and shorten execution windows.

These decisions highlight BlueNord's disciplined capital approach: rigs are secured when they generate value and released when they do not.

A year of proof, progress, and positioning for the future

2025 was a year in which the underlying quality of BlueNord's reservoirs was reaffirmed across the portfolio. It was a year of meaningful operational delivery, targeted investments, structural maintenance, strategic discipline, and outstanding well performance. The production base strengthened, the reserves base deepened, and the long-term outlook for Tyra, Harald, and the mature hubs improved.

The message from 2025 is clear: BlueNord's assets, both mature and recently redeveloped, continue to deliver strong technical performance and compelling long-term value. The foundation built in 2025 positions the Company for an even stronger 2026 and beyond.

2026 outlook

In 2026 we will focus on further strengthening operational stability, completing key reliability upgrades, and unlocking the remaining potential from Tyra. Production is expected to increase steadily through the first half of the year, supported by an increase in Tyra operational efficiency towards 92 percent by mid-2026 following permanent variable speed drive (VSD) and control system upgrades during the planned June 2026 shutdown. As remaining wells come online Tyra is positioned to deliver more consistent performance with fewer unplanned interruptions.

The base assets are expected to maintain stable contributions, with planned platform-based maintenance across Dan, Gorm, and Halfdan ensuring continued integrity, and setting the foundation for improved operational efficiency in future years. While these activities introduce defined periods of shortfall, they strengthen the long-term reliability of the hubs.

We will prioritise disciplined operations, optimisation of existing wells, and preparation for drilling activities on Halfdan in 2027.

The 2026 Gorm WROM III campaign focuses on reinstating production from shut-in and underperforming wells through clean outs, perforations, water shut-off, and gas lift optimisation. It marks the shift to lower cost platform-based interventions. Execution began late 2025 with main activities running through 2026, targeting six wells with partner-approved scope. The campaign is expected to support the recovery of Gorm's production and injection potential.

Tyra production is expected to improve through 2026 as more wells come online and remaining surface issues are resolved. A walk-to-work (W2W) vessel has been contracted to bring additional wells on production from March 2026. Further, a major reliability step change is anticipated after the June 2026 shutdown, when permanent upgrades to the compression and control systems are executed. Overall, Tyra remains on track to reach steady state levels and strengthen hub performance through the year.

Miriam Jager Lykke
Chief Operating Officer

Financial Review

Jacqueline Lindmark Boye
Chief Financial Officer

Driving value creation

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From investment to returns: a year of delivery.”

Total revenue

\$1,030m

+47% (2024: \$702m)

EBITDA

\$530m

+50% (2024: \$354m)

Operating cash flow

\$417m

+35% (2024: \$309m)

Cost/boe

\$27

-9% (2024: \$30)

Total liquidity (cash and undrawn facilities)¹

\$493m

-5% (2024: \$521m)

Effective price – oil

\$73/boe

-2% (2024: \$74/boe)

Effective price – gas

€35/MWh

-15% (2024: €40/MWh)

2025 was the year BlueNord turned momentum into outcomes. The ramp -up of Tyra, the stability of our base assets, and disciplined capital allocation enabled us to initiate our first cash distribution. We simplified our capital structure, and advanced our strategy to translate operational delivery into sector-leading shareholder returns.

In July 2025, after meeting the Tyra Completion Test under our Reserve Based Lending (RBL) facility, we paid our inaugural cash dividend of USD 203 million and launched a share buyback programme of USD 50 million. These are clear signals that BlueNord has entered a cash-returning phase, while maintaining investment and balance sheet discipline. In total during 2025 we have returned USD 506 million in paid and proposed dividends, and share buybacks.

At the same time we redeemed the BNOR15 convertible bond and replaced it with a USD 300 million subordinated hybrid bond (BNOR17). This decision has enabled BlueNord to maintain financial flexibility and retain a capital structure that reflects a balance between debt and equity, while removing the risk of dilution for shareholders. These are decisive steps that align capital structure with strategy.

This year's achievements were underpinned by effective cross-functional collaboration. From an operational perspective the increased contribution from Tyra, delivering incremental production growth quarter by quarter, alongside the reliable output from our base assets, formed the foundation of our performance.

In parallel, the Finance team continues to demonstrate one of our key strengths: managing our capital structure with discipline. In addition to the refinancing of BNOR15 and issuance of BNOR17, restricted cash of USD 158 million was released, alongside strategic hedging

activities, and a focus on delivering shareholder distributions as quickly and efficiently as possible. These coordinated efforts ensured that strategy was translated into tangible results, converting operational success into cash flow, and returning value to shareholders.

Performance summary

Total production increased from 25.0 mboepd in 2024 to 37.3 mboepd in 2025, primarily driven by the Tyra field increasing from 0.9 to 16.4 mboepd. This was partially offset by a reduction in base asset output from 24.1 to 20.9 mboepd, which was driven in part by planned maintenance activities.

Tyra's ramp -up drove the step up in revenue, EBITDA and ultimately operating cash flow throughout the year and realised prices on both oil and gas were supported by our strategic hedging approach leading to at or above spot market realisation on average across the year.

A further benefit of Tyra production increasing has been our unit operating costs trending downward. The modern Tyra facilities are significantly more efficient, and as we ramp up volumes, fixed costs are spread over more barrels, driving down unit operating costs towards our target of USD 13/boe, which we delivered in the fourth quarter. This efficiency directly supports improved margins and enhances financial resilience. Excluding workovers, unit operating costs averaged USD 23.9/boe and lifting costs USD 16.3/boe in 2025.

Net cash flow from operating activities is the metric that defines our distributions to shareholders. In 2025 we realised significant operating cash flow growth, supported by our hedging strategy, lower unit operating costs, and the positive impact of our tax loss position. This growth enables us to deliver meaningful returns to our shareholders while maintaining financial flexibility. Total liquidity (cash and undrawn facilities) closed the year at USD 493 million with net leverage of 1.9x.

¹ Figure reflects the extension of the RBL facility completed in February 2026.

Financial Review continued

Income statement

Revenue	Field operating costs
\$1,030m	\$370m
+47% (2024: \$702m)	+35% (2024: \$274m)
EBITDA	Net result
\$530	\$112m
+50% (2024: \$354m)	+258% (2024: -\$71m)

The Company had a 47 percent increase in revenue, primarily attributable to higher oil and gas sales driven by the Tyra ramp-up. This growth reflects a 146 percent rise in gas volumes and an 11 percent increase in oil volumes compared to the previous year. These gains were partially offset by lower realised gas (-3.0 percent after hedging) and oil (-2.1 percent after hedging) prices.

Field operating costs increased 35 percent, representing the direct costs of oil and gas production. The increase reflects the Tyra start-up and well workover activities. However cost per boe is down from USD 30/boe to USD 27.2/boe, representing a 9 percent reduction.

Net financial items fell by USD 38.0 million, mainly due to a positive fair value movement on the BNOR15 embedded derivative, compared to a negative in 2024, and an increase in fair value related to financial instruments. These gains were partially offset by costs from debt restructuring and interest expense connected to the RBL facility, as 2024 benefited from a gain on the interest rate swap that matured in mid-2024.

Current income tax for 2025 of USD 95.4 million expense and deferred tax movements of USD 119.2 million income. This corresponds to a statutory tax rate of 64 percent on hydrocarbon income, adjusted for uplift, prior year adjustments, interest restriction as well as currency adjustment of tax losses carried forward in DKK.

Balance sheet

Total non-current assets	Total equity	Asset retirement obligation
\$2,955m	\$768m	\$1,349m
+0.3% (2024: \$2,948m)	+10% (2024: \$696m)	+20% (2024: \$1,122m)
Total current assets	Interest-bearing debt	Leverage ratio
\$399m	\$1,069m	1.9x
-22% (2024: \$514m)	-22% (2024: \$1,371m)	-32% (2024: 2.8x)

Effective 0 percent tax in Norway and the UK and effective 22 percent tax on ordinary income in Denmark.

Total non-current assets increased by 0.3 percent in 2025, mainly due to higher deferred tax assets from currency adjustments on Danish kroner-denominated tax losses, partially offset by declines in PPE and intangible assets mainly from current year depreciation.

Total current assets decreased by 22 percent during 2025. The decline was primarily driven by decreased cash and restricted cash balances. These decreases were partially offset by higher trade receivables, increase in the value of derivative instruments driven by changes in mark-to-market valuations and increased inventories including a change from over-lift to under-lift from year end 2024 to 2025.

Equity had a net increase of 10 percent over the year, primarily attributable to the issuance of a new subordinated hybrid bond BNOR17, the annual net result and favourable fair value adjustments of hedges. These positive contributions were partially offset by cash dividends and share buybacks of USD 391 million during 2025.

Interest-bearing debt declined 22 percent during the year. This decrease reflects the full redemption of the convertible bond loan BNOR15, in addition to a repayment on the RBL facility. The convertible bond loan BNOR15

was replaced with the new subordinated hybrid bond, BNOR17, which is classified as an equity instrument.

The Company's RBL facility has a total capacity of USD 1.4 billion, of which the cash tranche represents USD 1.15 billion. The cash tranche was drawn USD 800.0 million with a book value of USD 763.5 million at year end. The BNOR16 senior unsecured bond loan had a book value of USD 305.5 million. Both the RBL facility and unsecured bond loan are valued at amortised cost.

Asset retirement obligations rose 20 percent to USD 1,349 million by the end of 2025, mainly due to an updated discount rate to 4.2 percent compared with 5 percent in 2024. The obligation is primarily related to the DUC assets.

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In 2025 we continued to live our values. Being Bold, Purposeful and Dependable is reflected in our strategy: operational delivery, capital discipline, and cash returns.”

Cash flow

Operating activities	Financing activities
\$417m	-\$634m
+35% (2024: \$309m)	-2,575% (2024: \$26m)
Investing activities	Total liquidity (cash and undrawn facilities) ¹
\$109m	\$493m
+144% (2024: -\$250m)	-5% (2024: \$521m)

Net cash flow from operating activities increased 35 percent to USD 417 million, driven by higher volumes from Tyra and stable base operating expenses, partly offset by a decline in gas commodity prices.

Cash flow from investing activities improved by 144 percent, shifting to an inflow of USD 109 million in 2025 which reflects the return of USD 158 million cash that was held in escrow that was replaced by a letter of credit security of USD 100 million. As Tyra transitioned from construction to delivery, investments were mainly directed at Tyra reinstatement, the HCA gas lift and WROM.

Cash flow from financing activities resulted in an outflow of USD 634 million at the end of 2025, contrasting with an inflow of USD 26 million in 2024. This was led by dividend payments (USD 341 million) and share buybacks (USD 50 million), in addition to interest expense (USD 116.4 million), redemption of BNOR15 and hybrid bond issuance (net outflow USD 45.5 million), and a reduction in the drawn amount on the RBL facility (net repayment USD 80 million).

Total liquidity of USD 493 million with cash and cash equivalents of USD 142.7 million and undrawn facilities of USD 350 million reflecting the RB facility capacity after the extension completed in February 2026.

Jacqueline Lindmark Boye
Chief Financial Officer

1 figure reflects the extension of the RBL facility completed in February 2026.

Risk Management



Risk management framework

Our internal control framework supports the management and mitigation of risk. This framework is designed to manage, mitigate and communicate (rather than eliminate) the risk of failure to achieve strategic priorities.

Risk management and internal control are given high priority by the Board of Directors. The Board is responsible for identifying principal risks, and determining the nature and extent of the risk that BlueNord is willing to take. The impact of climate-related risks is also taken into account.

The Board is responsible for monitoring our risk management framework and reviewing its effectiveness. The Audit Committee assists the Board of Directors on an ongoing basis in monitoring our systems for risk management and internal control.

Risk management process

BlueNord faces various risks which may impact our business. Not all of these risks are necessarily within our control, and for this reason we have established a risk management process to identify and assess how to respond to risks.

Responses can include: acceptance, alongside the development of an action plan with mitigating factors to reduce the risk; transfer to third parties; or termination of the risk by ceasing certain activities.

The Executive Team sets the tone and is responsible for monitoring and managing the most significant risks. Identified risk owners are responsible for ensuring that risks within their area are being appropriately managed.

Internal control

The Executive Team is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal control over financial reporting. Specific policies, standards and accounting principles have been developed for the annual and quarterly financial reporting of the Group.

The Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer supervise and oversee internal and external reporting processes. This includes assessing financial reporting risks and internal controls over financial reporting within the Group.

Consolidated external financial statements are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and International Accounting Standards (IAS) as adopted by the EU.

Strategic objectives and risk appetite set the context at Board level

Oversight

The risk assessment process includes risk identification, which is achieved through review meetings held with key personnel in the business on a quarterly basis. This includes an evaluation of likelihood and impact, considering both quantitative and qualitative factors. The collated risks are maintained in the Company risk register.

Risk monitoring

Risk monitoring occurs on a quarterly basis through Executive Team evaluation, monitoring and review of the risk register and matrix, which are presented to the Audit Committee along with quarterly financial statements.

Risk mitigation

Risk mitigation requires an assessment of mitigation plans and controls based on risk appetite. Risk mitigation plans are developed between risk owners and with feedback from the Executive Team, considering the risk appetite and context set at Board level.

Risk assessment

Status of the risk assessment is presented annually, reviewed with the Board and updated as required based on the current risk appetite and context, both internal and external.

Effective risk management is essential to the successful delivery of our strategy. The risk management process determines the nature and extent of the risk to which BlueNord is exposed, the extent to which mitigation is required, and thus the level of risk that is acceptable.

Board of Directors

The Board is responsible for the Company's risk framework.

Meet the Board on page 53

Principal Risks and Uncertainties

The risks and uncertainties described in this section are the material known risks and uncertainties faced by BlueNord at the time of publication.

KEY:  Higher  Unchanged  Decreasing

> Oil and gas production and reserves

Impact	Material influencing factors	Mitigation
Geographical concentration and field interdependency 		
Production of oil and gas is concentrated in a limited number of offshore fields in a limited geographical area of the Danish continental shelf.	- Four producing hubs that are interconnected and utilise the same infrastructure - The fields within one hub are interconnected and one field can depend on another to extract hydrocarbons. - All gas produced at the different hubs is transported to shore via the Tyra hub to Nybro or the Northern Offshore Gas Transport (NOGAT) pipeline. - The Gorm hub receives liquids from all the other hubs and sends to shore via pipeline from Gorm E.	The Operator has ongoing inspection and maintenance plans in place to proactively maintain assets and minimise the risk of incidents.
Consequently, the concentration of fields and infrastructure may result in incidents or events in one location affecting a significant part of BlueNord's business.		Where events occur, activities are adjusted to respond to specific issues as they arise, and isolated where possible to minimise impact.
Actual reserves may differ from reported reserves estimates 		
Reported reserves and resources represent significant estimates based on several factors and assumptions made as of the reporting date, all of which may vary considerably from actual results.	- Assumptions on which the reserves estimates are determined include geological and engineering estimates (which have inherent uncertainties), historical production, the assumed effects of regulation by governmental agencies, and estimates of future commodity prices and operating costs including the cost of CO₂, which is considered a part of the climate-related risk on reserves estimates. - The Company is a non-operated partner in the DUC and as such has less control of future decline mitigating investments in the oil and gas producing assets.	Reported reserves are based on independent technical expert reports which are carried out at least annually.
Further, oil and gas production could vary significantly from reported reserves and resources. Should the actual results of the Company deviate from the estimated reserves and resources, this may have a significant impact on the value of the Group's assets and net cash flow from operating activities.		In addition to carrying out external reserves reporting, BlueNord has a subsurface team with appropriate technical expertise that monitors and reviews production and reserves.
		This provides oversight of performance and expectations throughout the year to enable response and follow up on a timely basis.
Ongoing investment in developments 		
The Company makes and expects to continue to make substantial investments in its business for the development and production of oil and natural gas reserves.	- Development projects have inherent execution risks, including cost overruns and delays, in addition to the impact of commodity prices on the economics of a project. - The Company may also be unable to obtain needed capital or financing on satisfactory terms, which could lead to a decline in its oil and gas reserves.	The Company intends to finance future investments with net cash flow from operating activities and borrowings under its RBL facility and other equity and debt facilities. The Company regularly monitors liquidity, borrowing base and other financial ratios.
Such projects require substantial investments to bring into production, which come with several inherent risks.		Projects are screened for technical and non-technical risks, including climate-related risks, with economics reviewed at multiple price scenarios.

Principal Risks and Uncertainties continued

> Oil and gas production and reserves continued

KEY:  Higher  Unchanged  Decreasing

Impact	Material influencing factors	Mitigation
Tyra redevelopment project 		
The Tyra redevelopment project is, to date, the largest project carried out on the Danish continental shelf. The project is in operation and production is ramping up to plateau. The risk of performance uncertainty once wells are unplugged continues to be monitored, and is reducing as further actual production occurs and knowledge of the reservoir performance can be assessed. Such risks may have an adverse effect on our financial position.	• Ongoing improvement in performance of the facilities increasing uptime and reliability. • Monitoring of production performance and well optimisation and management.	BlueNord maintains a regular dialogue with the Operator's key personnel on the project in addition to a review of weekly and monthly progress reporting. BlueNord technical experts are closely involved with this review and have an established feedback process with the Operator.
Decommissioning estimates 		
There are significant uncertainties and significant estimation risks relating to the cost and timing for the decommissioning of offshore installations and infrastructure. Deviation from such estimates may have a material adverse effect on the Company's operational results, tax position, cash flow, and financial condition. This includes the timing of when security may need to be put in place.	• Within the DUC the partners are primarily liable to each other on a pro rata basis and, secondarily, jointly and severally liable for all decommissioning obligations. • There is an obligation for participants to provide security for their respective share of any decommissioning liabilities ahead of actual decommissioning based on calculations as set out in the joint operating agreement. • Timing of the decommissioning of a hub will depend on the economic cut-off of reserves and links with the risk regarding actual reserves compared with reported estimates. A change in those estimates can impact the timing of decommissioning and will be reflected in an update in decommissioning estimates.	Decommissioning estimates are reviewed at least on an annual basis including macro assumptions, and timing, updated every five years in detail based on technological, regulatory and any other relevant information at the time. The need for decommissioning security is assessed annually. Read more on page 114.

Principal Risks and Uncertainties continued

> Market risks

KEY:  Higher  Unchanged  Decreasing

Impact	Material influencing factors	Mitigation
Commodity prices ^		
The Company's main business is to produce and sell oil and gas, therefore future revenues, cash flow, profitability, financing, and rate of growth depend substantially on prevailing prices of oil and gas.	- While volatility and uncertainty remain in the commodity market, global supply risks have been managed through 2025. Geopolitical risk continues to have an impact but markets have tended to adapt to this situation over the short term. - Hydrocarbons produced from specific fields may also have a premium or discount in relation to benchmark prices, such as Brent, which may vary over time. - The majority of the natural gas produced by the Company is sold at Trading Hub Europe (THE) prices. THE closely follows the Dutch Title Transfer Facility (TTF) price. The Company is more exposed to additional price volatility deriving from proposed responses by the European Commission, as seen with the proposed Market Correcting Mechanism, however, this has not recurred in 2025.	The Company actively seeks to reduce this risk through the establishment of hedging arrangements.
Because oil and gas are globally traded the Company is unable to control or predict the prices it receives for the oil and gas it produces.		BlueNord has to date executed this policy in the market through different types of forward contracts. BlueNord enters hedging contracts on both oil and gas that mitigate the impact of price volatility generally over the next one to two year outlook.
Commodity price fluctuations could reduce the Company's ability to refinance its outstanding credit facilities and could result in a reduced borrowing base under the RBL facility.		Further detail on BlueNord hedging policy can be found in note 2 and note 19 to the consolidated financial statements.
Fluctuations in commodity prices could also lead to impairment of the Company's assets.		
Foreign currency exposure v		
The Group is exposed to market fluctuations in foreign exchange rates. Significant fluctuations in exchange rates between euros and Danish kroner to US dollars may materially adversely affect the reported results.	- Revenues are in US dollars for oil and in euros for gas, while operational costs, taxes and investments are primarily in US dollars, euros and Danish kroner. With Tyra coming onstream, delivering a more balanced portfolio of oil to gas, this means more revenue will be euro-denominated, thus reducing currency exposure on costs in euros and Danish kroner. - Taxes are paid in Danish kroner and distributions in Norwegian kroner - The Company's financing is primarily in US dollars.	The Company considers currency risk as low.
		The main financial items (held in a currency other than the functional currency of the respective components) are offset by positions in other components of the Group, and/or are hedged once future payment amounts are known.
Interest rate risk, covenant compliance and available funding v		
The Company has several debt instruments which expose it to interest rate risk and obligations to meet certain covenants. The Company's material hedging programme provides significant visibility over its ability to meet these requirements. However, if the Company is unable to do so, then actions to rectify this position may be required.	- Exposure to floating interest rates through the Company's USD 1.4 billion RBL facility. - Exposure to fixed interest rates through a USD 300 million senior unsecured note and USD 300 million hybrid bond. - Under these financing instruments the Company is subject to several covenants, including maximum leverage relative to earnings and demonstration of a minimum level of liquidity.	The Group monitors its liquidity and covenant coverage continuously to ensure it will be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due.
There can be no assurance that such actions will be available, or sufficient, to allow BlueNord to ultimately fulfil its obligations. The availability of funding and the nature and diversity of lenders involved could pose a third-party liquidity risk.		As of the date of this report, the Company continues to review and optimise its capital structure.

Principal Risks and Uncertainties continued

> Financial liabilities

KEY:  Higher  Unchanged  Decreasing

Impact	Material influencing factors	Mitigation
Future capital requirements —		
BlueNord's future capital requirements will be determined based on several factors, including production levels, commodity prices, future expenditures that require funding, and the development of the Company's capital structure.	- BlueNord currently has a strong financial base, supported by existing liquidity and hedging positions. - Current market conditions remain favourable towards the Company which provides flexibility to the Company in assessing the capital structure. - However, there can be no guarantee that, if required, BlueNord would be able to access the debt or equity markets on favourable terms, or if necessary be able to adequately restructure or refinance its debt.	BlueNord maintains a strong relationship with its banking syndicate through continual engagement to underpin its borrowing position and has an active investor relations and market strategy to support access to the debt and equity capital markets.
To the extent that the Company's operating cash flow is insufficient to fund the business plan at any time, additional external capital may be required.		
Insurance risk —		
The Company maintains liability insurance in an amount that it considers adequate and consistent with industry standards.	- Due to the ongoing geopolitical situation there may be an increased risk of the Group's assets becoming the target of acts of war and/or sabotage, as seen with the Nord Stream pipeline in 2022. No such events were noted during the last three years, but action, also linked with geopolitical risks, may be directed towards infrastructure in future. - Any such acts of war and/or sabotage directed towards the Group's assets may have a material adverse effect on the Group's assets and financial position. Whether an incident is classified as an act of war or sabotage under the Group's insurances may have consequences for the Group's right to claim insurance proceeds under the relevant insurances.	The Company reviews the adequacy of its insurance coverage annually and maintains a strong dialogue with the insurance market to continue to monitor market conditions and impacts on the Company's insurance coverage.
However, the nature of the risks inherent in the oil and gas industry generally, and on the Danish continental shelf specifically, are such that liabilities could materially exceed policy limits, or not be insured at all.		
In this situation the Company could incur significant costs that could have an adverse effect on its financial condition, operational results and cash flow.		

Principal Risks and Uncertainties continued

> Cyber security

KEY:  Higher  Unchanged  Decreasing

Impact	Material influencing factors	Mitigation
Key infrastructure, networks or core systems are compromised or are otherwise rendered unavailable —		
A compromised network or infrastructure would seriously impair the Company's ability to maintain regular operations, including the ability to continue reporting, and to meet regulatory and financial obligations, if required information were not available.	- As in previous years, ongoing global tensions continue to raise IT security risks around cyber crime and similar threats. - Protection and monitoring of critical infrastructure continues to be a high priority in the Danish energy sector.	The Company has IT controls and processes in place, including preventative security routines, disaster recovery and business continuity plans. The Company has enhanced its IT security systems and protocols to protect against cyber criminality and similar threats.

> Third-party risk

Impact	Material influencing factors	Mitigation
Third-party risk / Non-operator —		
The Company has limited control over management of the oil and gas assets as it is a non-operating partner. Mismanagement or misalignment with the Operator as to the most appropriate course of action, may result in significant delays, losses or increased costs. Jointly-owned licences also result in possible joint liability under certain terms and conditions. Other participants in licences may default on their obligations in relation to the assets. In such circumstances the Company may be required under the terms of the relevant operating agreement to contribute all or part of any funding shortfall. The Company may not have the resources to meet these obligations.	- There is a long history and relationship within the DUC partnership with strong, reliable partners being TotalEnergies and the North Sea Fund. - The structure and nature of joint operations is common in the oil and gas industry and it is a way of working that is well established. - The DUC has been operating since the 1960s in an effective way with stability and a strong joint venture operation relationship.	The Company has consultation rights, or the right to withhold consent, in relation to significant operational and development matters, depending on the importance of the matter, the level of its interest in the licence, or to which licence the contractual arrangements for the licence apply. The structure of engagement with the Operator is contractually set out in the joint operating agreement and is actively enforced and supports the ongoing engagement and oversight of the management of the assets.

Principal Risks and Uncertainties continued

> Politics, regulation and compliance

KEY:  Higher  Unchanged  Decreasing

Impact	Material influencing factors	Mitigation
Changes in obligations arising from operating in markets that are subject to a high degree of regulatory, legislative and political intervention and uncertainty —		
The exploration and development activities in Denmark are dependent upon receipt of government approvals and permits to develop assets. There is no assurance that future political conditions in Denmark will not result in the government adopting new or different policies and regulations relating to exploration, development, operation, and ownership of oil and gas, environmental protection, or labour relations. Any of the above factors may have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, results of operations, cash flow and financial condition.	• Future political conditions in Denmark could result in the government adopting new or different policies, meaning that the Company may be unable to obtain, maintain or renew required drilling rights, licences and permits, resulting in work being halted. • Due to the conflict in Ukraine new regulations have been imposed by the EU, United States, United Kingdom, and other governments, which affect the export and import of oil and gas to and from the Russian market. • Trade restrictions on the Russian market could increase the importance of oil and gas fields in Europe, including in Denmark. Such an increase in importance could result in governments adopting new regulations that could affect the assets and the operations of the Group.	The Company maintains a regular dialogue with the Danish Energy Agency (DEA) and relevant government ministries. This ensures an up-to-date understanding is in place, enabling us to act and respond on a timely basis to any impact on the business.
Danish taxation and regulations —		
All BlueNord petroleum assets are located in Denmark and the petroleum industry is subject to higher taxation than other businesses. There is no assurance that future political conditions in Denmark will not result in the relevant government adopting different policies for petroleum taxation than those currently in place.	• Proposed legislation around the Solidarity Contribution was enacted in 2023 and its impact on the Company is known and accounted for. No new exposures have been identified during 2025. • As taxation has a major impact on the Company's results, such amendments may significantly impact the Group's cash flow and financial condition. • In 2024 a tax was adopted regarding additional CO₂ duties. This will be implemented from 2025 and its impact has been incorporated into the Company assessment of forward-looking performance and exposures.	Dialogue is maintained with industry bodies and the relevant government ministries to understand proposed legislation before it is enacted and provide a full impact analysis. There is a compensation agreement between the Danish state and the DUC such that the companies participating in the DUC are entitled to compensation for tax increases. Under this agreement any alterations in present legislation to the disadvantage of DUC licensees can be challenged for compensation. Any compensation would be determined based upon the impact of the changes on the DUC. However, this cannot exceed the net advantage deemed to have been obtained by the state.

Principal Risks and Uncertainties continued

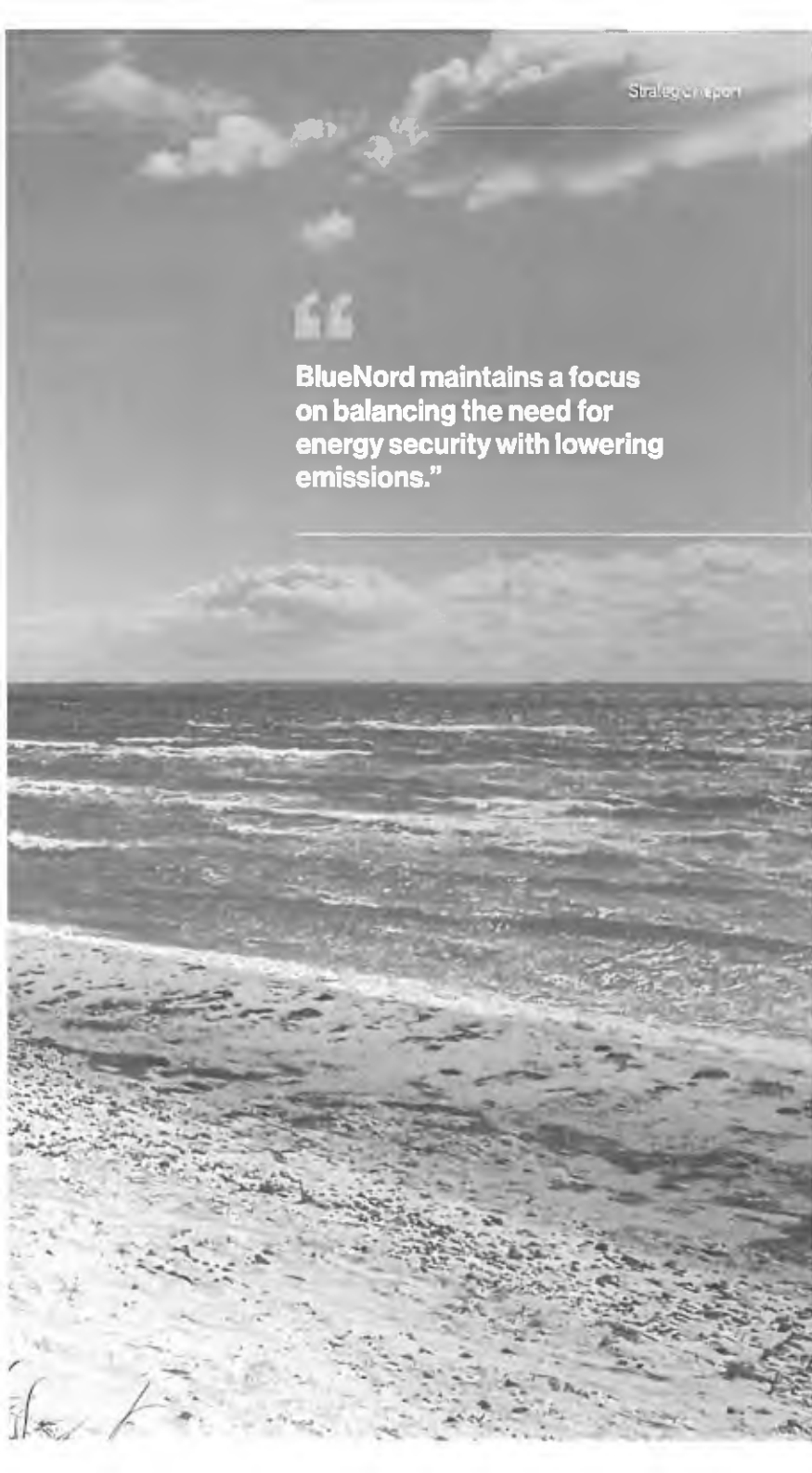
> Climate risk

Impact	Material influencing factors	Mitigation
Changes to and impacts of environmental regulations —		
All phases of the oil and gas industry present environmental risks and hazards and are subject to environmental regulation pursuant to a variety of international conventions and state and municipal laws and regulations. Compliance with such legislation can require significant expenditures and any breach may result in the imposition of fines and penalties, some of which may be material, in addition to loss of reputation.	- Environmental legislation provides for restrictions and prohibitions on spills, releases or emissions of various substances produced in association with oil and gas operations. - Legislation also requires that wells and facility sites are operated, maintained, abandoned, and reclaimed to the satisfaction of applicable regulatory authorities. - The Company is subject to legislation in relation to the emission of carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, and other greenhouse gases (GHGs). - Environmental legislation is evolving in a manner expected to result in stricter standards and enforcement, larger fines and liability, and potentially increased investments and operating costs. - With all its assets being on the Danish continental shelf the Company is highly exposed to changes in Danish law. - CO₂ costs and the Danish CO₂ duty are an ongoing exposure and incorporated in the Company future forecasts and estimates. Active management of emissions and cost of allowances is required to manage this exposure as any increases can have an impact on the Company's financial performance and future outlook	The Company maintains a regular dialogue with the DEA and relevant government ministries. This ensures an up-to-date understanding is in place, enabling us to act and respond on a timely basis to any impact on the business. The Operator has a framework and controls in place for managing the business within regulatory requirements. BlueNord maintains an overview of the requirements and dialogue with the Operator through the appropriate joint committees. BlueNord has the option to and does actively manage its own CO₂ cost exposure for purchasing of allowances to the extent possible in the market. See also note 4 to the consolidated financial statements regarding climate risk management.

02

Our Approach to Sustainability	26
Environment	28
Social	43
Governance	48

Sustainability Statements



BlueNord maintains a focus on balancing the need for energy security with lowering emissions."



Tyra emissions reduction

Through the application of advanced digital solutions and technological innovations, the redeveloped Tyra facilities supports more efficient operations with a reduction in GHG emissions relative to the former facilities.

[Read more on page 29](#)



Reporting transparency

While the mandatory sustainability reporting landscape has evolved rapidly and profoundly in recent years, BlueNord remains committed to disclosing relevant sustainability-related information in an accurate, transparent and consistent manner.

[Read more on page 26-27](#)

Our Approach to Sustainability

Sustainability through governance, compliance, and financial responsibility

In this section:

Our role as a non-operating partner	26
Basis of preparation and scope	26
Regulatory and reporting framework	27
Sustainability and long-term value	27
Stakeholder engagement	27
Sustainability framework	27

> Our role as a non-operating partner

BlueNord's approach to sustainability is grounded in governance, regulatory compliance and capital discipline. This reflects our role as a non-operating partner and our responsibility to manage long-term environmental and financial risks transparently.

BlueNord participates in the Danish Underground Consortium (DUC) as a non-operating partner. As such, the day-to-day management of operations and the collection of key environmental and sustainability data, including emissions reporting, are primarily undertaken by the DUC Operator. BlueNord's role is focused on governance, oversight, and constructive engagement to support responsible performance across the partnership. This includes contributing to joint venture governance processes and promoting alignment with applicable regulatory and reporting standards. Through active participation in joint venture forums and technical assurance activities, BlueNord supports the integration of climate, environmental, and safety considerations into operational decision-making, while maintaining transparency in sustainability reporting.

Following publication of the EU Omnibus Directive (EU 2026/470) which entered into force on 18 March 2026, the in-scope companies for Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD) reporting has been narrowed and BlueNord is no longer subject to the CSRD.

BlueNord remains committed to transparent sustainability reporting and will continue to align with ESRS philosophy during 2026, focusing on material topics and core environmental, social and governance (ESG) metrics such as emissions.

> Basis of preparation and scope

BlueNord's 2025 Sustainability Report is guided by the principles of the ESRS. Material topics have been prioritised based on actual and potential impacts relevant to the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), risks identified through our enterprise risk management processes, and impacts and opportunities across the primary DUC value chain; the DUC's primary business being the exploration for and production of oil and gas from the Danish sector of the North Sea.

This is a consolidated report for BlueNord ASA and its 100 percent-owned subsidiary CarbonCuts. The reporting perimeter is aligned with the consolidated financial statements.

Sustainability information is reported using an equity share approach, reflecting BlueNord's non-operated working interest in the DUC. The primary focus is on environmental reporting, including emissions, alongside relevant workforce and governance disclosures.

Environmental and sustainability data for the DUC is primarily sourced from the Operator, supported where relevant by third-party information. As a non-operating partner, BlueNord relies on established joint venture reporting systems to support consistent and transparent sustainability disclosure.

The report also reflects the requirements of the Norwegian Transparency Act and has been reviewed by internal committees and senior management.



Our Approach to Sustainability continued



BlueNord remains committed to transparent sustainability reporting and will continue to align with ESRS philosophy.”

> Basis of preparation and scope continued

Emissions

Emissions metrics for scope 1 and scope 2 are based on Operator-provided data for the DUC, supplemented by BlueNord's own operational emissions outside the joint venture. Where primary data is not available, standard emission factors are applied. Scope 3 emissions are reported in line with applicable value chain categories and available data.

Value chain

The value chain assessment is primarily focused on Tier 1 suppliers and customers, reflecting BlueNord's direct contractual relationships.

> Regulatory and reporting framework

CSRD and ESRS

The CSRD was adopted by the European Parliament and EU Council in 2022 and introduced sustainability reporting requirements grounded in a double materiality approach. Following publication of the EU Omnibus Directive (EU 2026/470) which entered into force on 18 March 2026, the in-scope companies for CSRD reporting has been narrowed and BlueNord is no longer subject to the CSRD.

BlueNord continues to monitor further regulatory and standard-setting developments, including the European Commission's ongoing workstream on voluntary standards.

EU Taxonomy and European Green Deal

The EU Taxonomy Regulation, implemented in Norway in 2021 and applicable from 2023, provides a classification system for environmentally sustainable economic activities. It supports the EU's broader policy agenda under the European Green Deal, including the objective of climate neutrality by 2050. The EU Taxonomy establishes a framework for reporting the share of taxonomy-aligned activities across turnover, capital expenditure (capex), and operating expenditure (opex), as well as activities that may become aligned over time. Taxonomy disclosures form part of the sustainability statement under the ESRS and CSRD requirements. BlueNord is no longer subject to the CSRD, hence not to the EU taxonomy.

Norwegian Transparency Act

BlueNord complies with the Norwegian Transparency Act through due diligence processes and reporting on human rights and working conditions across relevant parts of our value chain. Governance oversight is supported through reporting to the Audit Committee.

Climate-related risks and opportunities are assessed and disclosed in line with the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD). These considerations are integrated into BlueNord's enterprise risk management (ERM) framework and corporate risk register, which support structured risk identification, monitoring and decision-making.

Environmental performance is monitored through regular emissions data provided by the DUC Operator.

> Sustainability and long-term value

BlueNord integrates sustainability into our strategic priorities and governance, with a focus on energy security, regulatory compliance, and long-term value protection. As a non-operating partner, this is primarily exercised through joint venture oversight, risk management, and disciplined capital allocation.

Key priorities include:

- Safe and reliable operations through robust governance and technical assurance.
- Reduction of greenhouse gas emissions intensity through Operator engagement and performance monitoring.
- Selective investments in carbon capture and storage (CCS).
- Responsible value creation for shareholders and society through stable fiscal contributions and alignment with national climate objectives.

> Stakeholder engagement

BlueNord recognises the importance of stakeholder perspectives. As a non-operating partner, our engagement is focused on key stakeholder groups connected to our joint venture activities, including authorities, partners, employees, suppliers, communities and shareholders. Stakeholder engagement practices will continue to be developed over time in line with evolving reporting expectations and business priorities.

> Sustainability framework

BlueNord's sustainability approach is aligned with relevant UNSDGs (see Appendix 1) and focuses on topics most material to our business as a non-operating partner in the DUC.

Key areas include climate change and emissions, pollution prevention, biodiversity, health and safety, workforce matters, and governance.

Environment

Managing resources responsibly

In this section:

Climate change, emissions, and environmental performance	28
Climate risk and financial implications	33
Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD)	34
Pollution prevention and marine environment	41
Biodiversity and ecosystems	42
Circular economy and asset lifecycle	42

BlueNord manages its assets to protect long-term value, incorporating emissions-related considerations and participation in the carbon capture and storage value chain. BlueNord acknowledges that its activities have actual and potential environmental impacts.

> Climate change, emissions, and environmental performance

Paris Agreement

BlueNord acknowledges the findings of the United Nations Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and supports the climate objectives of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the Paris Agreement, including efforts to limit global temperature rise to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels. BlueNord supports Denmark's national ambition to reduce GHG emissions and is committed to taking an active role.

The DUC's Operator has set its ambition to reduce scope 1 and 2 emissions by 40 percent by 2030 compared to 2015 levels, which BlueNord, as a partner, fully supports. BlueNord is committed to operating within the regulatory frameworks of the regions where we do business. For our non-operated oil and gas

assets in Denmark this includes alignment with the Danish North Sea Agreement (NSA) target of net zero emissions by 2050. In effect, this means that Denmark has committed to a complete phase-out of oil and gas production by 2050. DUC licence expiry is currently 2042. The DUC's decarbonisation pathway will be shaped by evolving regulations, market dynamics, technological advancements, investment in carbon abatement projects, and compliance with the policy landscape in which we operate. BlueNord is aligned with this phase-out.

Recognising that hydrocarbons will remain a part of the energy mix for the foreseeable future, BlueNord is dedicated to playing an active role in the energy transition. BlueNord's strategy focuses on producing affordable and reliable energy in the region for Denmark and the wider EU, while managing climate-related risks and opportunities. This involves assessing and implementing operational emissions reduction activities in partnership with the Operator and other stakeholders.



Environment continued

> Climate change, emissions, and environmental performance continued

We acknowledge that achieving the Paris Agreement goals requires accelerated investment and technological advancements in clean energy, energy efficiency and low-carbon solutions across both supply and end-user segments.

Piped oil and gas, with lower emissions intensity than LNG volumes imported from overseas, supports an orderly energy transition. By supplying hydrocarbons with approximately one-third of the carbon footprint of imported shipped LNG, we can displace higher-emissions imported hydrocarbons, contributing to a more sustainable energy future.

BlueNord has also invested in CarbonCuts as part of its selective participation in carbon capture and storage (CCS). The project is intended to support the development of carbon storage capacity in Denmark, subject to regulatory approval and project progress.

Greenhouse gas emissions

Greenhouse gases (GHGs) are a component of atmospheric emissions, alongside other non-GHG gases and pollutants. Their release into the atmosphere occurs through processes such as fuel combustion, flaring, venting, and fugitive emissions.

BlueNord supports the reduction of environmental impact through our own activities and through the DUC partnership. Emissions reduction measures include Operator-led initiatives on energy efficiency, venting reduction, and eliminating routine flaring.

BlueNord aligns its climate-related disclosures, including scope 1 and 2 emissions metrics, with the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) framework now incorporated into IFRS S2.

Scope 1

BlueNord's scope 1 emissions arise from our partnership in the DUC, mostly linked to fuel combustion for powering offshore installations. Flaring of natural gas occurs on all DUC hubs to allow for safe operations during production upsets and non-routine activities. Routine flaring was eliminated in 2023 following the re-routing of Halfdan production.

Fugitive emissions can occur due to partial combustion or leaks and are surveyed regularly, notably via Leak Detection and Repair (LDAR). Venting emissions may occur for safety reasons.

In 2025, the Gorm LP flare ejector project was completed and commissioned in April. The project continues the flare reduction effort on Gorm. Gorm's flaring reduced by 34 percent in 2025 compared to 2024, and by 74 percent compared to 2020.

The 2025 Carbon Footprint Reduction (CFR) projects collectively achieved a total reduction of 15 kt CO₂e in 2025.

CFR opportunities are continuously assessed in the DUC partnership and ranked according to complexity, impact on simultaneous operations, and carbon abatement scope and cost.

BlueNord's share of DUC scope 1 emissions in 2025 is 0.38 Mt CO₂e, an increase of 5.6 percent compared to 2024. This increase is driven by the Tyra hub ramp-up but is partially offset by CFR activities, primarily conducted at the Gorm hub. Tyra operations are associated with fuel requirements and therefore GHG emissions. Tyra facilities have continued experiencing unplanned production upsets in 2025, but when the facilities were running stably, it was consuming about 27 percent less fuel and flaring 72 percent less than prior to the hub redevelopment according to BlueNord's calculations. The Tyra redevelopment project will allow reducing the hubs emissions substantially compared to the old facilities for the years to come.



Methane emissions have remained constant in 2025 compared to 2024. They are closely monitored and reported, in line with the new EU Regulation on methane emissions reduction in the energy sector (EU Methane Regulation) that entered into force in 2024. This includes using drones to survey methane emissions from the installations, with annual monitoring campaigns.

In 2025, the DUC's Operator deployed over 800 methane trackers that will allow monitoring and detecting methane emissions in real-time thanks to Long Range gateway installations on all operated production platforms. Predictive emissions monitoring systems on flares and stationary combustion systems were also rolled out. The deployment was part of TotalEnergies group-level initiative to reduce methane emissions as part of its commitment under the OGMP Partnership 2.0, aiming at near-zero methane emissions by 2030.

The DUC's GHG scope 1 intensity decreased by 28 percent from 2024 to 2025, down to 26.3 kg CO₂e/boe thanks to increased production (+45.6 percent) and a small increase in emissions (+5.6 percent).

2025 GHG scope 1 emissions intensity has been largely impacted by increased production at the Tyra hub, and intensity is expected to further reduce as the hub's uptime increases.



Tyra II facilities will reduce the hub's scope 1 emissions by 30 percent compared to 2018 levels."

Scope 2

Scope 2 emissions are linked to energy consumption at BlueNord's offices, encompassing GHG emissions from both electricity and district heating consumption.

In 2025, scope 2 emissions were less than 0.01 Mt CO₂e.

Scope 3

BlueNord started assessing its scope 3 emissions in 2024. Scope 3 emissions were assessed then across all scope 3 categories and estimated that more than 99 percent fell under category 11 (Use of sold products), Category 9 (Downstream transportation and distribution) and 10 (Processing of sold products) are assumed nil as per Ipeca guidance to avoid double counting.

Category 11 emissions, assuming that the oil and gas sold are used as fuel, amounted to 5.04 Mt CO₂e in 2025, which is 41 percent higher than in 2024. This increase is linked to significant increase in export volumes (47 percent) and a higher proportion of gas in the mix.

Environment continued

KEY:  Higher  Unchanged  Lower

Environmental performance 2025: Atmospheric emissions

Scope 1 reporting perimeter (includes drilling and logistics) ¹			
Topic	2024 Performance	2025 Performance ³	Change
CO2 emissions	Total CO2 emissions 338 kt	Total CO2 emissions 358 kt	
CH4 emissions	Total CH4 emissions 603 tonnes	Total CH4 emissions 601 tonnes	
NMVOCs	261 tonnes	215 tonnes	
NOx and SOx emissions	NOx 1,231 tonnes	NOx 977 tonnes	
	SOx 27 tonnes	SOx 25 tonnes	
Contribution to total GHG emissions	Fuel consumption – Fuel gas 74%	Fuel consumption – Fuel gas 83%	
	Fuel consumption – Diesel 14%	Fuel consumption – Diesel 7%	
	Flare 9%	Flare 7%	
	Venting 4%	Venting 3%	
GHG intensity (CO2eq/boe)	36.4	26.3	

EU ETS reporting perimeter ²			
Topic	2024 Performance	2025 Performance	Change
CO2 emissions	Total CO2 emissions 316 kt	Total CO2 emissions 344 kt	
EU ETS CO2 intensity (CO2/boe)	31.3	23.5	

1. Numbers have been verified and submitted by the DUC Operator to DEA for OSPAR reporting. Awaiting approval from OSPAR.
2. Numbers have been submitted by the DUC Operator to external auditors for verification.
3. Numbers are net to BlueNord unless stated otherwise.

Environment continued

KEY:  Higher  Unchanged  LowerEnvironmental performance 2025: Discharge to sea³OSPAR reporting perimeter¹

Topic	2024 Performance	2025 Performance	Change
Discharge to sea	Discharged produced water 6.7 million m ³	Discharged produced water 7.4 million m ³	
	Volume of oil discharged 45.9 tonnes	Volume of oil discharged 57.6 tonnes	
	Oil concentration in water 6.8 mg/L	Oil concentration in water 7.8 mg/L	
Spills	Number of oil and diesel spills ² 14	Number of oil and diesel spills ² 17	
	Oil and diesel spills 0.14 tonnes	Oil and diesel spills 1.23 tonnes	
	Number of chemical spills ² 23	Number of chemical spills ² 20	
	Chemical spills 0.02 tonnes	Chemical spills 1.53 tonnes	

Topic	2024 Performance	2025 Performance	Change
Chemical usage	Green chemicals 2,583 tonnes	Green chemicals 3,419 tonnes	
	Yellow chemicals 2,969 tonnes	Yellow chemicals 2,725 tonnes	
	Red chemicals 24 tonnes	Red chemicals 40 tonnes	
	Black chemicals 0 tonnes	Black chemicals 0 tonnes	
	Total chemicals 5,576 tonnes	Total chemicals 6,184 tonnes	
Chemical discharge	Green chemicals 1,761 tonnes	Green chemicals 2,209 tonnes	
	Yellow chemicals 1,728 tonnes	Yellow chemicals 1,601 tonnes	
	Red chemicals 4 tonnes	Red chemicals 16 tonnes	
	Black chemicals 0 tonnes	Black chemicals 0 tonnes	
	Total chemicals 3,494 tonnes	Total chemicals 3,826 tonnes	

1. Numbers have been verified and submitted by the DUC Operator to DEA for OSPAR reporting. Awaiting approval from OSPAR.

2. Number of spills is 100% DUC.

3. Numbers are net to BlueNord unless stated otherwise.

Environment continued



We continue to progress the Ruby Project. During 2025 CarbonCuts continued the exploration programme with a comprehensive onshore 3D seismic survey and re-entry of an existing well to support further subsurface evaluation and storage characterisation."

Emissions reduction and decarbonisation actions

In 2021 BlueNord initiated an inventory of its scope 1 emissions linked to its working interest in the DUC. BlueNord is working alongside the DUC Operator to set out an emissions reduction roadmap with GHG emissions reduction targets founded upon cost-effective CFR initiatives on an asset-by-asset basis

BlueNord acknowledges that it has indirect emissions related to upstream and downstream activities. Under scope 3, category 11 of the GHG Protocol (Use of sold products) constitutes the bulk of BlueNord scope 3 emissions.

Carbon capture and storage (CCS)

BlueNord has made a strategic investment in CarbonCuts A/S, intending to establish an onshore CO₂ storage location in Denmark supporting Denmark's ambitions for onshore storage of CO₂.

CarbonCuts is a key element of our business. Under the EU's Net-Zero Industry Act (NZIA), oil and gas producers are required to contribute to the EU-wide goal of achieving an annual CO₂ injection capacity of 50 Mt by 2030. This obligation is allocated based on each producer's share of EU crude oil and natural gas production between 1 January 2020 and 31 December 2023.

Since 2024 CarbonCuts A/S has been a wholly-owned subsidiary of the BlueNord Group, which has funded its activities since October 2022. CarbonCuts A/S contributes to the Paris Agreement's goal of arresting global warming, with its core business to build, own and operate permanent geological sites for CO₂ storage. Currently, the Ruby Project is the major focus of CarbonCuts activities.

The future concepts for the Ruby Project consider CO₂ receiving facilities, intermediate storage, pumping and injection facilities as well as a number of wells for injection and observation. Several CO₂ import options are being investigated to allow flexibility and optionality in terms of pace, customer requirements, and volume.

A first milestone was achieved in June 2024, when CarbonCuts was awarded an exploration licence in Rødby. The exploration licence enables CarbonCuts to conduct various subsurface activities, aiming to get a thorough understanding of the underground to ensure that CO₂ can be stored safely and to assess the capacity of a potential storage.

In early 2025 CarbonCuts conducted a 3D seismic survey covering 220 km² providing valuable data about the underground. This was followed by a re-entry in an old oil and gas exploration well from 1953 which provided additional data on the underground. To perform its activities the company has invested in real estate, as well as established local offices. Further, progress was made on planning exploration activities for 2026 and conducting various technical and ecological studies to prepare for later stages of the project. By the end of 2025 CarbonCuts has 21 highly skilled employees.

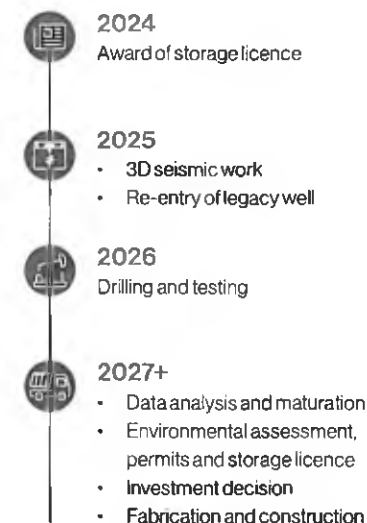
Since the beginning, CarbonCuts has pursued and gained solid political support via frequent contact with the municipality, the local business association, Business Lolland-Falster, as well as other major stakeholders. Securing and sustaining public acceptance is of utmost importance. To achieve

this, the company engages in an ongoing dialogue with the citizens, in the form of meetings as well as close contacts with neighbours, supported by a range of tools, such as brochures, videos and other materials. CarbonCuts continues to actively engage with stakeholders, including local communities, regulatory authorities and industry partners, seeking input and feedback to inform decisions and operations, to ensure our social licence to operate.

Ongoing dialogue across the value chain and with political stakeholders is particularly important as large-scale carbon capture and injection is an emerging industry and regulations, industry practices and markets are not fully in place.

The focus remains firmly on the goal: to launch an economically sustainable storage solution with accompanying infrastructure that can contribute to fulfilling Denmark's climate goals and serve as an example for CO₂ storage globally.

Timeframe until the beginning of operations for the Ruby Project



Environment continued

Energy efficiency

For DUC operations, which consume the majority of BlueNord's energy, potential energy efficiency gains are regularly assessed. Most of the DUC production system, apart from the Tyra facilities, relies on equipment installed up to 50 years ago. At the time of their installation, the primary design criteria focused on safety, robustness and reliability, rather than energy consumption efficiency and minimising the environmental footprint.

While modifications are being implemented to reduce environmental impact and/or fuel consumption, the scope of these changes is limited by the equipment itself, such as gas turbines, gas compressors and water pumps. Over the past three years, activities such as air filter replacements on turbines and optimisation of compressor cooling have been carried out to enhance fuel consumption and improve energy efficiency.

The refurbishment of Tyra has provided an excellent opportunity to enhance the facility's energy efficiency and reduce GHG emissions compared to the old Tyra facilities. With Tyra hub production restart and ramp up following the hub redevelopment, production is progressively being reinstated to 2018 levels prior to the hub shut down while fuel and flare lowered by about 30 percent compared to 2018 levels. As a result, Tyra-produced gas will reduce scope 1 emissions by 30 percent, when compared to 2018 levels, before the production of the field was temporarily shut-in. Additionally, the new Tyra facility will be able to further reduce fuel consumption as production declines, thanks to the implementation of variable speed drive (VSD) compressors. This will enable further emissions reductions from the hub over time.

Electrification

Electrification of DUC operations is continuously evaluated in light of technological advancements, equipment costs and access to renewable power sources. The location of the DUC assets, approximately

200 km from the Danish coast, poses significant challenges for electrification, especially considering the grid is not fully decarbonised. The DUC partnership remains committed to exploring options and reviewing new concepts as they emerge.

LDAR/MMV

Leak Detection And Repair (LDAR) surveys are designed to identify, monitor and mitigate fugitive emissions and leaks of volatile organic compounds and methane. LDAR is one of the essential tools in the Measuring, Monitoring and Verification (MMV) plan. LDAR surveys have been conducted on DUC installations using Optical Gas Imaging (OGI) cameras, followed by maintenance to address identified leaks. Since 2022, the DUC has implemented annual drone survey campaigns using ultraviolet spectrometers to measure methane and carbon dioxide levels above our production hubs. The EU Methane Regulation on the reduction of methane emissions in the energy sector (2024/1787), enforced in 2024, mandates offshore installations to perform Type 1 LDAR surveys annually. Drone surveys since 2022 have allowed the DUC partnership to better assess equipment performance, such as flare destruction rates, and to stay ahead of EU Regulation requirements.

Support to academic research

BlueNord, alongside the DUC partners entered into a ten-year research cooperation agreement with DTU (Technical University of Denmark) in 2014. Since then, the objective has been to develop research-based innovative solutions with significant potential to improve the Danish oil and gas industry in terms of increased recovery, improve efficiency and reduce environmental footprint. Research spanned across eight work programmes, including produced water management, oil and gas assets abandonment and CCS to name a few. 2025 marked the last year of the agreement.

In 2025, this work led to two additional projects that have successfully attracted Energy Technology Development and Demonstration Programme funding

and will allow the development of underwater sensors to measure dissolved methane into the sea concentration as well as methane origin.

The sensors, development is addressing a technological gap and will be key for carrying out underwater methane surveys in line with the EU Methane Regulation on Methane Emissions Reduction in the Energy Sector. BlueNord is participating in these two projects as a potential end-user of these technologies.

Decarbonisation pathway

The decarbonisation pathway for DUC operations is continuously re-evaluated, considering CFR opportunities, rationalisation of production equipment, the feasibility of electrification and the cessation dates of asset production. In addition to its working interest in the DUC partnership, BlueNord actively supports CCS initiatives. We also acknowledge that the DUC licence currently expires in 2042 and the framework conditions in Denmark under the NSA is such that oil and gas production is planned to cease in 2050.

> Climate risk and financial implications

Carbon policy, markets, and regulation

EU countries are legally committed to fight climate change and achieve climate neutrality by 2050. This goal was made into a legal obligation in European climate law within the European Green Deal, as affirmed by the European Commission.

The EU has set a number of intermediary targets and tools to achieve this ambition, which impact BlueNord's activities. These include the EU Emission Trading Scheme (EU ETS), the EU Methane Regulation on methane emissions reduction in the energy sector, the Net Zero Industry Act (NZIA), the NSA (Danish North Sea Agreement), the Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD) and the EU Green Taxonomy. In addition, the Danish State has implemented additional

measures, such as the Green Tax Reform, to further accelerate the energy transition.

BlueNord is continuously monitoring the evolving regulatory landscape to ensure compliance.

Climate scenarios and risk management

Climate change risks are continuously reviewed as part of the impacts, risks and opportunities (IRO) assessment.

The financial impact of climate change on BlueNord's activities is summarised in the TCFD section below. Analysis of various climate scenarios from the International Energy Agency (IEA), such as CPS (Current Policies scenarios), STEPS (Stated Policies scenario) and NZE (Net Zero Emissions by 2050 scenario), are regularly updated by assessing the impact of oil, gas and carbon price projections associated with each scenario on the portfolio valuation.

Environment continued

> Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD)

In line with TCFD recommendations, a report in accordance with TCFD has been an integral part of BlueNord's annual financial reporting since 2022. The report is reviewed annually by our Audit Committee and the Board.

TCFD encourages a standardised reporting structure for financially material climate-related risks and opportunities to give investors, lenders and insurers enhanced comparability when assessing and pricing pertinent companies.

The TCFD framework is made up of eleven recommended disclosures divided into four pillars that represent core elements of how organisations operate. The four pillars are: governance, strategy, risk management, and metrics and targets.

Moreover, the framework separates into three main categories: risks related to the physical impacts of climate change, risks related to the transition to a lower-carbon economy, and climate-related opportunities. TCFD has also incorporated financial impact as an integral part of its disclosure recommendations.



At BlueNord we have identified the most significant climate-related risks and opportunities we face."

GOVERNANCE	RECOMMENDED DISCLOSURES		
Disclose the organisation's governance around climate-related risks and opportunities.	a) Describe the Board's oversight of climate-related risks and opportunities.	b) Describe the management's role in assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities.	
STRATEGY	RECOMMENDED DISCLOSURES		
Disclose the actual and potential impacts of climate-related risks and opportunities on the organisation's business, strategy and financial planning where such information is material.	a) Describe the climate-related risks and opportunities the organisation has identified over the short, medium and long term.	b) Describe the impact of climate-related risks and opportunities on the organisation's businesses, strategy and financial planning.	c) Describe the resilience of the organisation's strategy, taking into consideration different climate-related scenarios, including a 2°C or lower scenario.
RISK MANAGEMENT	RECOMMENDED DISCLOSURES		
Disclose how the organisation identifies, assesses and manages climate-related risks.	a) Describe the organisation's processes for identifying and assessing climate-related risks.	b) Describe the organisation's processes for managing climate-related risks.	c) Describe how processes for identifying, assessing and managing climate-related risks are integrated into the organisation's overall risk management.
METRICS AND TARGETS	RECOMMENDED DISCLOSURES		
Disclose the metrics and targets used to assess and manage relevant climate-related risks and opportunities where such information is material.	a) Disclose the metrics used by the organisation to assess climate-related risks and opportunities in line with its strategy and risk management process.	b) Disclose scope 1, scope 2 and, if appropriate, scope 3 greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, and the related risks.	c) Describe the targets used by the organisation to manage climate-related risks and opportunities and performance against targets.

Environment continued

> Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) continued

1. Governance

a. Board-level oversight

The Board fully supports the recommendations of the TCFD. The Chair of the Board has overall responsibility for the management of climate-related issues at BlueNord, and the Board is responsible for ensuring that climate-related targets are defined and addressed as part of Company strategy.

The Board receives regular updates from management, and will ensure that our risk management and internal control systems are adequate in relation to the regulations governing the business.

The Board reviews the Group's main risk areas and internal control systems annually. This includes the Group's values, Code of Conduct and corporate responsibility policy. The Board reports annually on climate impacts and any risks that the Company faces.

b. Management-level oversight

Executive Management is responsible for identifying risks and opportunities, and for implementing effective processes and mitigation efforts. This includes climate-related issues, risks and opportunities within the managers' respective areas of responsibility.

The Chief Corporate Affairs Officer has responsibility for ESG strategy, and reports directly to the CEO. In 2020, an ESG Committee was established to support BlueNord's commitment to ESG and to evolve our contribution to the energy transition. In late 2024 it was decided to integrate the controls, risks and processes associated with sustainability into the responsibilities of the Audit Committee to align with the responsibilities the Audit Committee already takes regarding the internal control framework. ESG strategy is integrated into the overall strategy of the Company with responsibility at the Board level.

Climate risks are also assessed as part of BlueNord's risk management process. For more information on BlueNord's risk management processes, including the assessment of climate-related risks, see the relevant sections of this report.

See Governance operating model on page 55

2. Strategy

a. and b. Identified climate-related risks and opportunities

In line with the recommendations laid out in the TCFD framework, BlueNord has conducted a process to assess how, and to what extent, the Company is exposed to climate risk. Management representatives for Finance and Corporate Affairs identified significant physical risk, transition risk, and opportunities created by climate change.

Risks and opportunities were assessed in a strategic and financial context, against three different time horizons and four different climate scenarios. This assessment was reviewed again in January 2026.

The following time horizons were used:

- Short term – 2026-2027
- Medium term – 2026-2030
- Long term – 2030-2050.

These four International Energy Agency ('IEA') climate scenarios were used:

- Current Policies scenario ('CPS')
- Stated Policies scenario ('STEPS')
- Net Zero Emissions by 2050 scenario ('NZE').

For BlueNord it is important to identify the most significant climate-related risks and opportunities we face, as this can help us to make informed decisions about how to mitigate, or take advantage of, these factors.

To identify the most critical risk factors, Executive Team-appointed representatives assessed factors that could potentially impact the operations negatively and the probability of occurrence.

To identify the opportunities with the highest potential, the management representatives assessed how the factors could potentially impact the Company positively, and the degree of difficulty posed by taking advantage of any opportunity.

Risk factors defined as most critical:

1. High/increased CO₂ tax
2. NZIA's CO₂ storage obligation timeline.

Opportunities defined with greatest potential:

1. Resource efficiency
2. Evolution of financial markets
3. Relatively flexible investments
4. Sector already strictly regulated and well-prepared for harsh weather conditions.

Environment continued

> Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) continued

Acute physical risk

Through our acute physical risk identification process, we identified extreme weather due to increased frequency and intensity of strong wind, storms, and hurricanes as most significant to BlueNord. Such events may impact BlueNord's direct operations, or cause disruptions in the supply chain. Any events delaying production have a financial implication.

Identified risk	Description of risk	Potential impacts	Potential financial impacts	The climate scenario in which the risk is most relevant	Time horizon	Mitigation strategy
Increased frequency and intensity of strong wind, storms, and hurricanes	Climate change and temperature increases may lead to more extreme weather. The wind speed is expected to increase, and the air will contain more moisture. This will lead to increased occurrences of strong winds, storms, and hurricanes in the future.	- Inability to have people safely offshore - Inability to transport people and equipment, as this is done by helicopter and supply ships. - Weakened production capacities due to shortage of supplies, employees and possible damage to the equipment.	Reduced revenue and increased costs associated with asset repair and additional labour. Potential impact on production	BlueNord sees the greatest consequences in CPS and STEPS, but the negative effects may be more relevant for the supply chain at an earlier stage.	Medium and long term.	BlueNord is constantly working to strengthen our work on human rights and decent working conditions, by reviewing and revising our Corporate Social Responsibility Guidelines. This helps us establish governance documents, routines and instructions related to due diligence processes and our supply chain to ensure that we apply to the highest standards of professional and ethical standards in the conduct of our business affairs. In addition, TotalEnergies provides a letter every year regarding their compliance programme, and approach to human rights.

Chronic physical risk

Chronic physical risks refer to longer-term shifts in climate patterns, such as sustained higher temperatures that may cause sea level rise or chronic heat waves.

Identified risk	Description of risk	Potential impacts	Potential financial impacts	The climate scenario in which the risk is most relevant	Time horizon	Mitigation strategy
Rising sea levels	Sea levels may rise due to expanding ocean volumes from temperature increases and from melting glaciers and ice sheets.	High waves which hit the infrastructure on the platform causing damage.	Increased cost due to adaption of platforms in order to handle rising sea level.	Most relevant in CPS and STEPS.	Long term.	The platforms have already been reconstructed or assessed to meet the risk of sinking seabeds. This has prepared them more for extreme weather events and rising sea levels.

Transition risk – Policy and legal

Transitioning to a lower-carbon economy may entail extensive policy and legal changes to address mitigation and adaptation requirements related to climate change. We have identified the following policy actions and climate-related litigation claims as the most significant for BlueNord.

Identified risk	Description of risk	Potential impacts	Potential financial impacts	The climate scenario in which the risk is most relevant	Time horizon	Mitigation strategy
EU Taxonomy and its impact on BlueNord's access to capital	The EU taxonomy is central for capital allocation and recent changes with EU Omnibus I Directive will impact flow of capital.	More difficult and more expensive to raise support from a capital market perspective and debts perspective.	- Limited access to capital. - Increased cost of capital.	Most relevant in NZE.	Medium and long term.	Focus on having a close dialogue with investors. Transparency is crucial when it comes to climate risk. BlueNord focuses on being as transparent as possible towards investors and other stakeholders.

Environment continued

> Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) continued

Transition risk – Policy and legal continued

Identified risk	Description of risk	Potential impacts	Potential financial impacts	The climate scenario in which the risk is most relevant	Time horizon	Mitigation strategy
NZIA CO₂ storage injection capacity obligation	The EU's ambition to develop CO ₂ storage has been converted into an obligation for European oil and gas producers to develop CO ₂ injection capacity by 2030 with volumes pro-rata to their production level over the period 2020-2023.	Unable to develop the full CO₂ injection capacity obligation by 2030 due to reasons beyond the Company's control (e.g.: unsuitable geology, protracted permitting process).	Incur a penalty in case of non-compliance with the full CO₂ injection capacity obligation.	All scenarios.	Long term.	Progress exploration phase of the Ruby Project exploration licence onshore Denmark. Review CO ₂ storage licence opportunities as they arise. Monitor outcome of legal cases raised by obligated entities versus the EU Commission, notably regarding timeline.
Stricter environmental laws	Both the EU and Denmark may impose stricter regulatory compliance.	- Reduction in production if permitted discharge volumes are reduced. - Reduction in drilling activity. - EU Methane Regulation monitoring requirements and impact on operations and production. - Fields earlier cessation of production in case of earlier fossil fuel phase-out policies implementation.	- Loss of revenue linked to lower production. - Increased cost of the business and shortened life of assets.	Most relevant in NZE.	Medium to long term.	Emissions and discharge to the sea are regulated and actual discharge well within actual permits. DUC methane monitoring efforts were initiated before the EU Methane Regulation was published. Dialogue with authorities to demonstrate lower environmental footprint of operations versus country's import alternatives.
Increased carbon pricing and taxes	Carbon tax is an instrument for cost-effective cuts in GHG emissions. Other extraordinary taxes or measures affecting the operations of high-emission sectors could also be put in place.	Low emissions and being part of the energy transition will play a bigger part in the licence to operate.	Increased cost of the business and shortened life of assets, and increased likelihood of stranded assets.	Most relevant in NZE.	Short, medium and long term.	Ongoing management, analysis and effective strategies to understand the size of CO ₂ obligations and their cost.

Transition risk – Technology

Technological improvements or innovations that support the transition to a lower-carbon, energy-efficient economic system can have a significant impact on organisations.

Identified risk	Description of risk	Potential impacts	Potential financial impacts	The climate scenario in which the risk is most relevant	Time horizon	Mitigation strategy
Transition to lower emission technology	Gas has a role and opportunity in the transition. In the long term, the need for oil and gas will change/decrease. Technology also represents an opportunity in identifying, addressing, and reducing risks.	Changes in demand due to: - Declining cost on renewables. - Electrification of industries and transportation. - Advanced technology, which makes it possible to monitor and detect possible spills and reduce impact, and consequently, identify and reduce emissions.	- Decrease in revenue, due to reduced oil and gas demand - Technology for monitoring will provide more precise measures, ability to respond immediately and potentially reduce financial impact.	Most relevant in NZE.	Medium and long term.	Investing in projects in the CCS value chain, to support hard to abate emissions.

Environment continued

> Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) continued

Transition risk – Market

While the ways in which markets could be affected by climate change are varied and complex, one of the major ways is through shifts in supply and demand for certain commodities, products, and services as climate-related risks and opportunities are increasingly taken into account.

Identified risk	Description of risk	Potential impacts	Potential financial impacts	The climate scenario in which the risk is most relevant	Time horizon	Mitigation strategy
Changes in gas demand	The transition to a zero-emissions society is expected to decrease the demand for gas in the long run. The speed of transition is uncertain. The current geopolitical situation has increased the focus on energy security where gas plays a part, but also where the transition to renewables has increased in pace.	Declining demand based on new technology. For instance, electric vehicles, heat pumps, an increasingly circular economy and less use of plastic.	Decreased revenues.	Most relevant in NZE.	Medium and long term.	DUC gas production will decrease and stop no later than 2050 in line with Denmark's commitment to a complete phase out of oil and gas production by 2050.

Transition risk – Reputation

Climate change has been identified as a potential source of reputational risk tied to changing customer or community perceptions of an organisation's contribution to or detractor from the transition to a lower-carbon economy.

Identified risk	Description of risk	Potential impacts	Potential financial impacts	The climate scenario in which the risk is most relevant	Time horizon	Mitigation strategy
Reputation risk in the era of ESG	Fossil fuel is not a renewable energy source and leaves a large carbon footprint. Nonetheless, gas will continue to play a role in the energy mix for some time. Abandonment of infrastructure needs to be done in a safe and sustainable manner thus contributing to circularity of these materials.	- Oil and gas producers generally have a poor reputation in the field of ESG. BlueNord needs to demonstrate the required accountability and responsibility to maintain its social licence to operate. - Increased requirements for sustainable abandonment.	- Reduced revenue from decreased demand for goods/services. - Reduction in capital availability and higher cost of capital. - Increased cost related to abandonment/recycling.	Most relevant in NZE.	Medium and long term.	Presenting a balanced view of both our production activities and energy transition initiatives and projects, for example Carbon Cuts CO₂ storage project. BlueNord is working diligently to recycle materials. The Company is also assessing sustainable decommissioning strategies which leave infrastructure on the seabed based on value to seafloor.

Environment continued

> Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) continued

Resource efficiency

There is growing evidence that it is possible for organisations to reduce operating costs by improving efficiency across production and distribution processes, buildings, machinery/appliances, and transport/mobility.

Identified risk	Description of risk	Potential impacts	Potential financial impacts	The climate scenario in which the risk is most relevant	Time horizon	Mitigation strategy
Efforts to increase resource efficiency	More efficient operations can lower cost and reduce emissions intensity. Good for both business and the environment.	- Increased operational productivity leads to increased revenue and reduced unit costs. - Increased efficiency leads to lower GHG emissions intensity.	- Increased interest from investors. - Easier access to capital. - Increased revenue.	All scenarios.	Short, medium, and long term	Reducing emissions from our facilities in collaboration with the Operator. We work actively to reduce flaring and to improve production optimisation to reduce emissions and energy (fuel) use.

Energy sources

The trend toward decentralised clean energy sources, rapidly declining costs, improved storage capabilities, and subsequent global adoption of these technologies is significant. Organisations that shift their energy usage toward low-emission energy sources could potentially save on annual energy costs.

Identified risk	Description of risk	Potential impacts	Potential financial impacts	The climate scenario in which the risk is most relevant	Time horizon	Mitigation strategy
Use of alternative energy in operations	The world is switching to renewable energy and electrical operating solutions that reduce the emission of CO₂. BlueNord's platforms are gas-fired or fired by diesel generators. There is a potential to develop the approach to alternative energy sources.	Emissions reduction.	- Easier access to capital. - Reduction in CO₂-related costs.	Most relevant in NZE.	Medium and long term.	Dialogue with the Operator on alternative energy sources and potential electrification of facilities remains an opportunity if economic to do so.

Products and services

Organisations that innovate and develop new low-emission products and services may improve their competitive position and capitalise on shifting consumer and producer preferences.

Identified risk	Description of risk	Potential impacts	Potential financial impacts	The climate scenario in which the risk is most relevant	Time horizon	Mitigation strategy
New products	To reach the climate targets and reduce carbon emissions internationally, CCS technologies need to be deployed on a large scale and will be increasingly important.	CCS represents a benefit for the climate which does not involve the sacrifice of crucial industries with hard to abate emissions.	Increased interest from new investors and easier access to capital.	Most relevant in NZE.	Medium and long term.	Ruby Project CO ₂ storage development will be dependent on successful exploration phase. It could help Denmark and Europe achieve their climate target. CarbonCuts applied for a new exploration licence for a near-shore CO ₂ storage site in Denmark in 2025, demonstrating a continued commitment to the development of the CCS value chain.

Environment continued

> Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) continued

Markets

Organisations that proactively seek opportunities in new markets or types of assets may be able to diversify their activities and better position themselves for the transition to a lower-carbon economy.

In particular, opportunities exist for organisations to access new markets through collaborating with governments, development banks, small-scale local entrepreneurs, and community groups in developed and developing countries as they work to shift to a lower-carbon economy. BlueNord has addressed the following opportunity.

Identified risk	Description of risk	Potential impacts	Potential financial impacts	The climate scenario in which the risk is most relevant	Time horizon	Mitigation strategy
Financial markets evolution	ESG and climate risk is increasingly seen as an important risk in the financial markets.	Shift from the typical funding sources to more targeted structures.	- For those not addressing this – higher risk and costs. - Changed interest rate market.	Relevant in All scenarios.	Short, medium and long term.	Evaluate the opportunities that the energy transition can bring to retain existing financiers and access new debt and equity investors market.

Resilience

The concept of climate resilience involves organisations developing adaptive capacity to respond to climate change to better manage the associated risks and seize opportunities, including the ability to respond to transition risks and physical risks. Opportunities related to resilience may be especially relevant for organisations with long-lived fixed assets or extensive supply or distribution networks; those that depend critically on utility and infrastructure networks or natural resources in their value chain; and those that may require longer-term financing and investment.

Identified risk	Description of risk	Potential impacts	Potential financial impacts	The climate scenario in which the risk is most relevant	Time horizon	Mitigation strategy
Strictly regulated sector	The energy transition will result in stricter regulations.	Changes in regulations, and CO₂ taxes.	For those that are already in line with the regulations it can decrease the demand for mitigation and adjustment of strategy.	Most relevant in CPS and STEPS.	Short, medium, and long term.	BlueNord is already part of a strictly regulated sector that operates in harsh weather conditions. Many precautions and adaptations are therefore already in place and could be a competitive advantage.
Flexible future investments	Future market developments will greatly affect the return on investments in fossil fuels.	Increase in future profits by being dynamic and adjusting investment strategy.	Less risk of being locked in outdated solutions and demand scenarios; flexibility to diversify and increase profitability.	Most relevant in CPS and STEPS.	Short, medium, and long term.	BlueNord can choose to invest in more gas-weighted projects or CCS value chain projects depending on how the market is evolving. Currently, the market for gas remains attractive and continues to be a value fuel along with oil.

c. Scenario analysis

In line with the recommendations laid out by the TCFD, BlueNord conducted a qualitative scenario analysis in 2023 of all identified risks and opportunities as part of the climate risk assessment.

The Current Policies Scenario ('CPS')

CPS is being reintroduced after it was discontinued post-2020 amid turmoil in energy markets and rapid changes in the policy landscape during the Covid-19 pandemic. The scenario relies on measures that are formally written into existing legislation and regulation, and which does not consider any additional changes to policy, even where governments have announced an intention to enact them.

This scenario corresponds to a temperature increase of 2°C in 2050 compared to 1980, 2.9°C in 2100, and is set to keep rising from there.

In this scenario, oil demand is increasing steadily over time from 100.0 mmbpd in 2024 to 112.8 mmbpd in 2050. Natural gas demand follows the same path, increasing from 4,254 bcm per year in 2024 to 5,596 bcm per year in 2050.

Environment continued

> Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) continued

The Stated Policies scenario ('STEPS')

STEPS considers the application of a broader range of policies, including those that have been formally put forward but not yet adopted, as well as other official strategy documents that indicate the direction of travel. Barriers to the introduction of new technologies are lower than in the CPS, but the STEPS does not assume that aspirational targets are met.

This scenario corresponds to a temperature increase of 2 °C in 2060 compared to 1980, 2.5 °C in 2100, and is set to keep rising from there. The 2025 version of STEPS show an increase in warming compared to its previous iterations.

This scenario provides a more conservative benchmark for the future. Oil demand is set to peak in 2030 and decrease slowly to 96.9 mmbpd in 2050. Gas demand is forecasted to peak later in the 2030s and slowly reduce from there to 4,645 bcm per year in 2050.

The Net Zero Emissions by 2050 scenario ('NZE')

The Net Zero Emissions by 2050 Scenario (NZE) is a normative global energy pathway that translates the Paris Agreement objective of limiting global warming to 1.5 °C into a detailed transformation of the global energy system, achieving net zero energy-related carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions by 2050, while ensuring universal energy access and maintaining energy security. In this scenario warming peaks around 2050 at 1.65 °C compared to 1980 and declines after that to below 1.5 °C in 2100.

In this scenario, demand for oil falls rapidly by about 3 mmbpd per year between 2024 and 2050, with a stronger demand destruction in the late 2030s. Gas demand for natural gas follow the same trend as for the oil with an average demand destruction of 130 bcm per year from now to 2050 and with a stronger demand destruction in the 2030s.

Of note, the 2025 World Energy Outlook report does not include the Announced Pledges Scenario (APS) which models a future for the energy system in which key national energy and climate targets, such as countries' nationally determined contributions (NDCs), are achieved in full and on time. The scenario will be published again when a more complete picture of the countries' NDCs is made.

3. a., b., and c. Risk management

The identification, assessment and management of climate-related risks and opportunities is an integral part of BlueNord's multidisciplinary risk and opportunity management. The BlueNord Board and management conducts regular reviews of the Group's activities for identifying, assessing, and responding to climate-related risks and opportunities. The risk management process is reviewed on an annual basis.

2023 was the first year of implementation of the climate-risk management process recommended by the TCFD. A material risk and opportunity matrix system developed by Tavier AS was used as a foundation for this process. The identification and assessment processes were conducted through a workshop with key Executive Team members and relevant ESG representatives from different organisational levels and functions, providing a balanced picture of the risks and opportunities faced by BlueNord.

In the matrix, the impact (large, relatively large, relatively easy, easy) and likelihood (high/low) of each risk and opportunity are determined. Based on each risk's categorisation, BlueNord develops, reviews, and implements response plans to mitigate risks and maximise opportunities.

4. a., b., and c. Metrics and targets

BlueNord works to reduce its carbon footprint while contributing to energy security. While DUC electrification continues to be assessed, neither feasibility nor the timeline can be ascertained. With the North Sea Energy Island project on pause, an alternative renewable power source has to be identified.

In line with the DUC Operator's targets, our commitment is to reduce scope 1 and scope 2 emissions by 40 percent from DUC assets by 2030 compared to 2015 levels. BlueNord will also continue to invest in CarbonCuts, including the Ruby Project, and will review other strategic opportunities in the CCS value chain.

As a non-operator, BlueNord will work to protect the environment to the greatest possible extent, both in its own operations and through the Company's partnership in the DUC. The data reported on climate and nature have been supplied by the Operator, TotalEnergies, for the DUC. BlueNord will monitor and report on performance year-on-year as part of our sustainability strategy.

The following metrics are used to assess climate-related risks and opportunities: CO₂ emissions, methane (CH₄) emissions, fuel consumption, flaring, fugitive emissions,

nitrogen oxides (NO_x) and sulphur oxides (SO_x) emissions, GHG emissions, and GHG intensity related to DUC operations.

> Pollution prevention and marine environment

Emissions, chemical usage and discharge to the sea are regulated with permits issued by the regulatory body. These are reported to the authorities following third-party verification of the Operator's report.

The DUC portfolio consists of ten sites that are covered by OSPAR measures. The sites are located offshore in the Danish North Sea, some 200 km off the west coast of Denmark. CarbonCuts' Ruby Project licence is located near the town of Rødby on the island of Lolland in Denmark.

Air emissions

BlueNord recognises that air quality can affect public health and the environment. Traditional air pollutants in the oil and gas exploration and production industry can include ammonia, carbon monoxide, SO_x, NO_x, non-methane volatile organic compounds (NMVOCs),

and particulate matter. As part of our environmental management we work alongside the Operator to continuously monitor our non-GHG air emissions and put measures in place to reduce the impact of our activities.

Air emissions are monitored and independently verified prior to being reported via OSPAR on a yearly basis. The air emissions reported include CO₂, NO_x, SO₂, CH₄, and NMVOCs.

Please refer to page 30 for 2025 emission figures.

Water and marine resources

Formation water is produced along with the hydrocarbons and a portion is discharged into the sea following treatment. Sea water is injected into some of the DUC fields for pressure support and enhanced reservoir sweeping. Formation water is also reinjected in some fields.

Social

Safe and responsible operations

In this section:

Health, safety and environment (HSE)	43
Our people and values	44
Workers in our value chain	47
Affected communities	47
Community engagement	47

2025 has demonstrated a resilient and highly engaged workforce, strengthened by a culture of trust, inclusion, and strong team cohesion. We highly value the unique contributions of our team which as of end 2025 counted fifty-four employees.

We are:



Bold



Purposeful



Dependable

> Health, safety and environment (HSE)

This section pertains exclusively to our company's own workforce. While these metrics and initiatives focus on our direct employees, we also maintain oversight across operations where we act as a non-operating partner. Our commitment to HSE standards extends

to monitoring and influencing the safety practices of our partners to support the highest level of care and compliance throughout all collaborative efforts.

Our Group HSE vision of '**zero accidents, zero incidents, and zero impact on the environment and communities in which we operate**' underpins our commitment to:

- Safe and efficient operations
- Compliance with regulatory standards
- Aiming to reduce climate and environmental impacts to the lowest level feasible.

BlueNord is ultimately accountable for the contribution of all our people to HSE outcomes and continuous improvement in these areas.

By complying with applicable standards and regulations and continually improving our management system we maintain the key goal of zero fatalities and zero recordable work-related accidents.

As a partner in the DUC, we demonstrate our commitment to HSE by actively supporting the Operator's excellent HSE efforts and proactively participating in meetings and initiatives. In 2025 we continued constructive dialogue regarding HSE topics with the Operator, and have been represented in the Environmental, CCS and Sustainability Committees of Danish Offshore industry association.

We are committed to safe and efficient operations, to continually improving our performance, and to introducing and following the International Association of Oil & Gas Producers (IOGP) lifesaving rules.

CarbonCuts is in the exploration phase with the Ruby Project. As part of the work programme, environmental studies and assessments of current and planned activities have been completed. If CarbonCuts establishes a storage facility, it will use the most advanced monitoring technologies and geological analysis methods so that storage takes place safely and under controlled conditions. CarbonCuts works

proactively with authorities, experts and suppliers to meet all safety standards and that the activities do not pose a risk to people or the environment.

All employees are offered annual ergonomic assessments. Total sick leave in the BlueNord Group was reported to be 2.66 percent in 2025. No work-related accidents or injuries were reported in 2025.

Work-related accidents or injuries in 2025¹

0

Total sick leave¹

2.66%

¹ Excluding non-operational DUC interest.

Social continued

> Our people and values continued

The BlueNord values

Our values mirror who we are as a company and as individuals. They guide us towards our daily actions and shape the future we aspire to. They form the foundation of our thoughts, behaviours and interactions. These values influence our operations, leadership and decision-making processes.

To foster both individual and team growth, as well as high performance, our 2025 cultural journey concentrated on the key elements necessary for creating a positive, strong safety culture and developing a learning organisation.

Our initiatives focused on aligning our culture with our strategic priorities, leveraging process-driven performance to achieve our goals. This year, insights about psychological safety and trust-based team collaboration has been the foundation for enhanced team cohesion and performance.

Work-life balance

BlueNord advocates a hybrid working model, which is considered a core organisational asset, a good work-life balance and supporting our team at various life stages. We offer leave schemes for childcare and caregiving to close relatives, provide sick pay and have implemented gender-equal terms for the duration and payment of parental leave. Our organisation survey proves that our employees appreciate the flexible and supportive work environment and its impact on enhanced wellbeing and efficiency, without reducing the quality of teamwork, our creativity and performance.

BlueNord Employee Engagement Index

January 2023

80.3

January 2024

81.8

January 2025

75.6*

January 2026

81.9*

BlueNord DE&I Index

January 2023

79.1

January 2024

80.5

January 2025

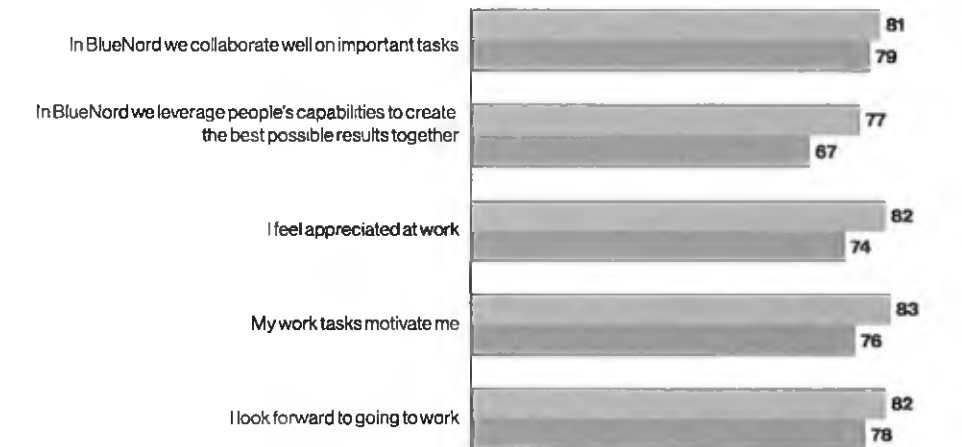
75.3*

January 2026

79.9*

* Includes CarbonCuts.

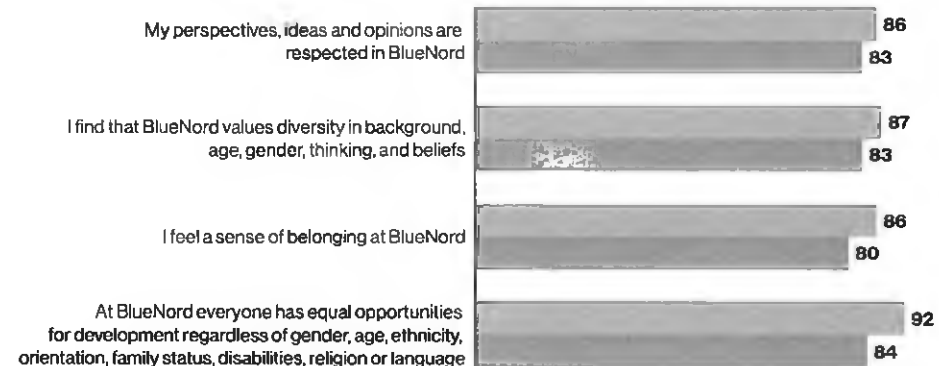
Extract from the Employee Engagement Index



Extract of responses from BlueNord's annual Employee Engagement and Working Environment survey included in the BlueNord Employee Engagement Index. Responses on a 7-point Likert scale converted into a 0-100 index scale.

■ 2025
■ 2024

Extract from the DE&I Index



Extract of responses from BlueNord's annual Employee Engagement and Working Environment survey included in the BlueNord DE&I Index. Responses on a 7-point Likert scale converted into a 0-100 index scale.

■ 2025
■ 2024

Social continued

> Our people and values continued

Diversity

BlueNord is an equal opportunity employer, committed to fostering diversity, equity and inclusion (DE&I) in the workplace, which we find positively impacts recruitment and retention and drives performance across the Company. Thus, we welcome and embrace a variety of skillsets and perspectives, and we value differences between people of different cultural backgrounds, ethnicity, age, gender, gender identification, gender expression, sexual orientation, functional ability, religion, and philosophies of life. These principles apply to all employment practices at BlueNord, including recruitment, hiring, compensation and benefits, promotion, training and development, and leave of absence.

According to the Norwegian Equality and Anti-Discrimination Act, organisations must proactively identify and address challenges related to workplace equality and diversity before any incidents or discrimination occur. The Act's general activity duty applies to BlueNord. Additionally, we are following the Act's prescribed working method for specific activity duty: Investigate, Analyse, Implement, and Evaluate results.

Normative psychometric assessment tools, including job profiles, are a mandatory part of our recruitment process. The job profile reduces the risk of gender, age, and job-level biases in our recruitment process. Gender-equalising terms for duration and payment of parental leave are implemented as part of BlueNord's leave policies.

As part of the performance management process involving annual performance dialogue, mid-term review and personal development planning, performance evaluations were assessed and calibrated jointly by leaders to avoid the risk and impact of biases and discrimination.

A set of questions to establish whether BlueNord is considered a safe, inclusive and healthy workplace with equal opportunities and zero tolerance for harassment, are included in our annual Employee Engagement and Working Environment survey. The survey demonstrates strong DE&I foundation and high psychological safety and belonging with an improvement from 75.3 to 79.9 this year. This reinforces equality as a cultural cornerstone and that our efforts to understand, recognise and embrace diversity and its impact on our multinational teams have paid off.

The survey shows that BlueNord has a healthy speak-up culture, which we consider a critical component of ethical and responsible organisational behaviour.

High psychological safety accelerates alignment and adoption of our strategy, safeguards sound decisions and help us avoiding blind-spots. Consistently strong collaboration and the deep sense of belonging across our offices and teams, create the trust and coordination required for us to execute on our strategic initiatives. Our targeted activities strengthen team cohesion which has improved cross-organisational delivery.

Change and uncertainty influence employees and this is very relevant when working in the energy sector with ongoing external factors that challenge the business direction and strategy. The rebound in engagement from 2025 to 2026 signals a culture capable of absorbing change and maintaining momentum. High engagement translates into discretionary effort – crucial for meeting our strategic milestones.

Channels and procedures are in place for reporting concerns about harassment of any kind, whether experienced by or witnessed by a staff member. The appropriate handling of any potential discrimination issue is detailed in the Company's Harassment Policy. This policy complements the grievance process and the existing whistleblowing procedure, along with its related integrity channel.



BlueNord is a great place to work."

Training and skills development

Learning is part of our Company's culture. Continuous improvement and sharing knowledge and ideas are vital for the business to thrive. Employees at all levels are encouraged to consider how they upgrade their knowledge and skills, and development activities are to be part of the ongoing dialogue between manager and employee. We find that inclusive development opportunities unlock capability growth, which we find critical for executing strategy in a resource-constrained setting.

Experience and on-the-job training are a primary source of learning. People can pursue new projects and activities they are passionate about and through that find development. This is backed by competence development and coaching, both individually and in teams, together with mentoring, job-shadowing and formal training courses and sessions. When people find they can grow, this not only enhances their personal growth but also drives innovation and productivity within BlueNord, they invest more energy in our strategic projects and activities, leading to overall success. Participation in seminars and conferences is also supported, to keep abreast of industry trends and developments, update professional expertise and to build and manage networks.

Social continued

> Our people and values continued

We also support those who wish to pursue new projects and activities they are passionate about, as an effective route for personal development. This enhances personal growth, and drives innovation and productivity within the business, leading to overall success. To ensure all employees adhere to governing documents and business conduct standards at BlueNord, our Code of Conduct and several other corporate governing documents are mandatory for all employees to read and understand as part of our onboarding process. Ongoing cyber security training campaigns safeguard our data and prevent financial losses.

All employees at BlueNord are required to attend an annual session on handling insider information, facilitated by our legal advisers. This is essential for protecting BlueNord as a listed company, especially since many of our permanent employees participate in our Long-Term Incentive (LTI) Programme and have the opportunity to become shareholders.

During 2025, BlueNord employed five interns while they complete their degree. Two have been working part-time in Operations, and one is working with the People & Capability team. Two interns joined CarbonCuts in 2025 working in Communications and Finance, respectively.

Remuneration

Remuneration for Executive Management and employees at BlueNord follows a clear and transparent compensation policy which aim to offer competitive salaries and equal pay to attract and retain individuals with the right capabilities to execute our business strategies and the Company's sustainable development. Internal, market and industry-specific benchmarking exercises are conducted on a frequent basis.

Base salary, which rewards daily performance, represents a significant component of an individual's total remuneration package. The base salary is determined by the role's accountabilities, impact on business performance and results, as well as the experience and expertise required. Employees are employed under local terms and conditions, with pensions and other benefits aligned with local market standards. Additionally, all permanent employees participate in variable pay incentive programmes applicable to their positions.

For further information on executive remuneration, please see the 2025 Executive Remuneration Report and our Executive Remuneration Guidelines at www.bluenord.com.

Gender pay gap

BlueNord is not subject to mandatory equal-pay reporting. However, in 2025 we completed an extended pay gap analysis in partnership with a recognised consultancy as part of our commitment to transparency and gender equality. Given our size and organisational structure, safeguarding anonymity remains essential. Our analysis incorporates relevant justification factors, including location, job family, education, experience, and performance. BlueNord's overall pay gap at the end of 2025 is 4.2 percent.

> Workers in our value chain

Beyond the DUC, our vendors are primarily located in the Nordic and North European regions. They offer consultancy, legal and financial services, which are considered to involve minor risk. However, when evaluating new investments or tendering for goods and services, we conduct due diligence and monitor both prospective and existing partners wherever applicable.

We also strive to uphold fundamental human rights principles in our operations. During tender processes and contract conclusions we verify that all parties

adhere to human rights, maintain sound working conditions and employment terms, and comply with our Code of Conduct. For more information see the Governance section of this report from page 54.

> Affected communities

After receiving the licence in mid-2024, CarbonCuts began planning exploration activities for the Ruby Project. These temporary activities use heavy equipment that may affect local communities, nature and infrastructure. To minimise impact, CarbonCuts avoids sensitive areas, adjusts schedules to protect wildlife, considers agricultural needs, reduces noise, and manages traffic.

The work also requires land access, affecting local landowners. Acknowledging these potential impacts, CarbonCuts is committed to conducting all activities with respect for affected communities.

> Community engagement

We are committed to conducting our business with integrity and in full compliance with applicable laws and regulations, while respecting local values and norms in all the communities where we operate.

Although BlueNord is not a large employer, our role as a partner in the DUC has a significant positive impact on local communities. The economic multiplier effect generated through our engagement with contractors and the purchase of services and equipment contributes to broader economic activity, supporting employment, local businesses, and community prosperity.

CarbonCuts is working closely with local and national stakeholders to advance the Ruby Project. In early 2025, the company completed a 3D seismic survey covering more than 200 km², which required consent from several hundred landowners, and successfully re-entered and assessed a 1953 exploration well. These activities were supported by clear information materials and dedicated stakeholder meetings.



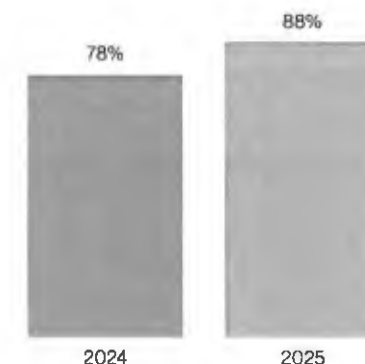
I often see people helping each other without being asked to do so."

CarbonCuts remains in ongoing dialogue with authorities, landowners and community representatives to align project activities and identify synergies that promote sustainable local development. This engagement is particularly important as plans progress to industrialise a large area near the proposed Ruby Project surface facilities following construction of the Femern Tunnel, which will link Denmark with Germany.

In late 2025, BlueNord introduced an employee-driven sponsorship programme designed to support sports and cultural initiatives in which our employees are personally involved and where our contribution delivers clear, local impact. The programme strengthens our community engagement efforts and promotes activities that benefit children and youth across the communities in which our people live.

As in previous years, our 2025 Christmas donation of USD 50,000 was directed to childhood cancer foundations in our locations.

Overall I am satisfied with my job



Governance continued

> Systems and processes

BlueNord believes that strong corporate governance is fundamental to accountability, achieving strategic objectives, and creating long-term value for stakeholders.

The Company upholds high standards of performance and professionalism, grounded in honesty, integrity, and fairness. These principles guide how we operate and how we engage with partners and contractors, supported by a strict zero tolerance approach to bribery and corruption. Read our Corporate Governance Policy at www.bluenord.com.

Our governance framework encompasses clear policies, effective systems and processes, and well-defined responsibilities across the organisation, ensuring accountability, regulatory compliance and integrity in all aspects of our operations.

Our approach to business conduct is also anchored in BlueNord's Business Management System, which encompasses the process descriptions, policies and procedures that govern both our onshore activities as operator of the Ruby Project licence and our offshore activities on the Danish continental shelf. The system includes the enabling and supporting functions for safe, efficient operations and full compliance with applicable regulatory requirements, including those set out in the Danish Regulatory Compliance Manual.

Developed in collaboration with DNV and established in accordance with ISO 10005 Quality Management – Guidelines for quality plans, our current process-based management system reflects recognised best practises in the oil and gas industry for consistency and recognisability for partners and authorities. The CEO is accountable for all work and activities in BlueNord, including the management system.

> Anti-bribery and corruption

BlueNord maintains a strict zero tolerance approach to bribery and corruption. Local management in each Group subsidiary is responsible for fostering a strong anti-corruption culture and that employees understand and adhere to the Company's expectations. Each subsidiary must take proactive steps to prevent unethical behaviour and to support employees in navigating situations where integrity may be challenged. This commitment is reinforced through Group-wide policies, and procedures, and includes regular training designed to strengthen awareness of anti-corruption requirements and promote sound decision-making. Employees are equipped with guidance on recognising risk indicators, managing conflicts of interest, and escalating concerns appropriately.

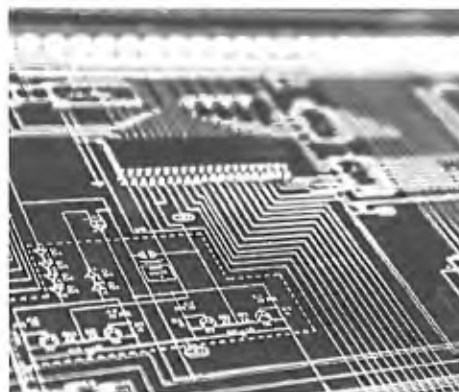
BlueNord sets clear expectations for third-party behaviour, requiring suppliers, contractors, and business partners to comply with standards consistent with our Anti-Corruption and Bribery Policy. Due diligence processes and ongoing monitoring support these expectations.

Concerns about suspected misconduct can be raised through several channels, including the Company's whistleblowing mechanism. Reports made in good faith are handled confidentially and without risk of retaliation.

Read our Anti-Corruption and Bribery Policy at www.bluenord.com.

> Cyber security

BlueNord recognises that the cyber security threats to the energy sector are high and becoming increasingly complex in today's geopolitical situation, as well as recognising the increased risk considering evolving technologies like artificial intelligence. Maintaining a strong focus on cyber security is a key priority in BlueNord's daily operations and is supported throughout the organisation, including support from Executive Management and our Board of Directors.



BlueNord maintains an in-house IT department and partners with leading providers on IT operations and cyber security, as well as partnering with leading providers of cloud-based SaaS applications. Cyber security remains top priority in these relationships on a day-to-day basis.

IT and cyber security-related risk management is incorporated in BlueNord's enterprise risk management processes and are continuously evaluated against current threats to our IT systems and our users.

Maintaining an IT infrastructure resilient to cyber security threats is a key priority to BlueNord to protect our systems, our data and our users. As well as securing systems on a technical level, educating our users also remains a key priority. BlueNord maintains a comprehensive set of policies and training programmes to educate our users in safe behaviour on our IT platforms.

> Whistleblowing, harassment and grievance

BlueNord's whistleblowing procedure applies to all officers, Directors and employees of the Company, whether temporary or permanent, full time or part

time, and irrespective of their geographical location. The procedure also applies to any individual or entity performing work for, or acting on behalf of, BlueNord. Concerns may be raised through the Company's designated reporting channels, and all reports submitted in good faith are treated confidentially and without risk of retaliation. See our procedure at www.bluenord.com/whistleblowing.

The procedure forms part of the mandatory onboarding requirements for all new employees. BlueNord encourages employees, hired-in consultants and external parties to report suspected breaches of applicable laws, regulations or internal policies through the available channels, including the Company's integrity channel. Reports made in good faith are handled promptly, and individuals raising concerns are assured that no adverse consequences will follow.

Employees and consultants are further encouraged to raise any other workplace concerns and to seek guidance where they are uncertain about the appropriate course of action. The Company's Harassment Policy provides protected channels for reporting conduct that does not meet the standards of behaviour expected from all employees.

Where appropriate, concerns may be escalated through the grievance process set out in the Business Management System. Any subsequent appeal process will be conducted in accordance with applicable local legislation.

The integrity channel, accessible via the corporate website and intranet, is administered by Advokathuset PricewaterhouseCoopers AS (PwC), an independent and secure reporting mechanism. Their annual report for 2025 confirms that no whistleblowing reports were received through the integrity channel.

03

Chair of the Board's Introduction	52
Leadership	53
Corporate Governance Report	55
Board Activities	60
Audit Committee Report	61
Remuneration Committee Report	62
Technical Committee Report	63
Nomination Committee Report	64
Directors' Report	65
Reporting of Payments to Governments	69

Governance Report

The BlueNord Board considers sound corporate governance to be fundamental to responsible leadership, long-term value creation, and the Company's ability to operate sustainably in a complex and evolving business environment."

Our approach

Confidence through strong audit and internal control oversight.

Read more about our Audit Committee on page 61

Financial stewardship

Turning financial strength into sustainable value creation.

Read more on page 14–15

Chair of the Board's Introduction

Strength is based on good corporate governance

The Board believes that good corporate governance is the foundation for the success and sustainability of our business. It is the basis of effective decision-making, and drives the efficient allocation of capital in the interest of shareholders, debt holders and other stakeholders, including employees, contractors and the state of Denmark.

Corporate governance also guides the operation of the Company at all levels, and its interactions, both internal and external. Developing and adhering to a successful corporate governance policy is, therefore, one of the ways in which the Board supports the Executive Team in their quest to meet their objectives.

The Company's commitment to good corporate governance is underpinned by its adoption of the Norwegian Code of Practice for Corporate Governance (the 'Corporate Governance Code') and its own Code of Conduct and values. Combined, these form the framework within which the Company's corporate governance is carried out, and all decisions are made. The Company is also subject to, and complies with, the requirements of Norway's securities legislation.

Central tenets of the Corporate Governance Code include, among other things, defining the Company's objectives and strategy, upholding the rights and equal treatment of shareholders, and effective shareholder communication. The composition and skills of the Board are critical for successful delivery.

To this end the Board meets (a minimum of) five times per year, with Board meetings based on a formal agenda.

The Board is supported by a committee structure composed of members of the Board, with the support of the Executive Team, where relevant, including in relation to technical matters. Committees report to the wider Board.

The Board considers itself to be independent, in keeping with the Corporate Governance Code. To ensure members of the Board can execute their duties effectively, including the provision of rigorous oversight, the Board ensures that it has an effective composition, with the skills and experience required. Skills include those relating to oil and gas, finance, listings, corporate activity, and operational excellence.

The Company provides regular updates to shareholders and other stakeholders. This includes, via stock exchange announcements, the provision of quarterly reports and updated presentations. Members of the Executive Team regularly present Company updates throughout the year. Shareholders are encouraged to exercise their rights and to voice their opinion by voting on important matters at the Company's Annual General Meeting (AGM), which is held online to facilitate the widest possible attendance.

The ethos of the Board is to be collegiate and to support the Executive Team in the delivery of the objectives they are set, progress towards which is reported internally on a monthly basis. Ultimately, the Board seeks to provide clarity of purpose, and to help drive the ongoing and future success of BlueNord.

Glen Ole Rødland
Chair of the Board

“

The Board recognises the importance of – and is committed to – upholding the highest standards of corporate governance.”

Average Board attendance

94.3%

94.4% (2024)

Committee meetings

14

11 (2024)

Leadership

Board of Directors



Glen Ole Rødland



Chair of the Board

Glen Ole Rødland is an experienced analyst and corporate finance professional with 13 years in a leading Scandinavian Investment Bank. Glen holds a master's degree in economics and finance from Norwegian School of Economics (NHH) and University of California (UCLA), as well as PhD studies in finance at NHH. He serves on various boards, including as Chair of the Board for several companies. With a background as an investment banker, he has also been an owner and director of several listed companies over the past 18 years. He has served as Chair of the Board of Directors of BlueNord since 14 May 2024.



Robert J. McGuire



Board member

Bob McGuire is the President and COO of the Business Services Group at GDI Integrated Facilities Services, where he previously sat on the Board of Directors. He has a 25-year global track record as an adviser, investor and business leader, has served on numerous boards and has extensive experience in the energy sector, having led the European energy businesses at both Goldman Sachs and J.P.Morgan. He has a BA from Boston College and an MBA from Harvard Business School. He was elected as member of the Board of Directors of BlueNord at an Extraordinary General Meeting held on 2 March 2020, and was re-elected at the AGM of 14 May 2024 for a period of two years.



Peter Coleman



Board member

Peter Coleman is a previous director of Taconic Capital Advisors UK LL. As a director at Taconic, Coleman focused on European credit, based in their London office. Prior to joining Taconic, Peter was a Managing Director on the European distressed debt team at SVP Global. Previously, he was an Investment Director in distressed debt at Sisu Capital and prior to this, he was a director in the corporate finance group and tax group at PwC. Peter earned a dual LLB and BCom from Victoria University in New Zealand in 1996. He has served as member of the Board of Directors of BlueNord since 19 May 2021, and was re-elected at the AGM of 22 May 2025 for a period of two years.



Kristin Færøvik



Board member

Kristin Færøvik holds a Master of Science (MSc) degree in Petroleum Engineering from the Norwegian University of Science and Technology (NTNU). She is a highly experienced energy executive, most recently serving as Managing Director of Lundin Energy Norway. Previously, she has held executive positions at Rosenberg WorleyParsons, Marathon Oil and BP Norway. Kristin began her career with BP Norway with initial positions in petroleum engineering and commercial advisory roles for Norwegian and international assets, before moving into executive management. She has served as a member of the Board of Directors of BlueNord since 16 September 2024.



João Saraiva e Silva



Board member

João Saraiva e Silva holds an economics degree from Nova SBE University in Lisbon and an executive degree from Stanford University. He is currently a partner at Pamplona Capital, a private equity-focused asset management firm operating across Europe and North America. He is also the non-executive chair of Pharos Energy Plc, which is listed on the London Stock Exchange. Prior to his directorship in the Company, he has served on the boards of several listed companies on Euronext Oslo Børs. He has served as a member of the Board of Directors of BlueNord since 16 September 2024.



Elisabeth Proust Van Heeswijk



Board member

Elisabeth Proust Van Heeswijk has over 40 years of executive-level, international experience in the oil and gas sector, primarily with Total. She started as a drilling engineer at ELF and rose to become Total's first female Vice President for Development Engineering and Managing Director for Total's largest affiliates in Indonesia, Nigeria, and the UK. She currently serves on the Subsea7 Board and has held several non-executive director roles. She holds a Master's in Engineering/Hydrodynamics from École Centrale de Nantes and graduated from the French Petroleum Institute in Paris. She has served as a member of the Board of Directors of BlueNord since 22 May 2025.



Jann Brown



Board member

Jann Brown is an experienced board director with a background in finance. She worked at KPMG and Deloitte for a decade before transitioning to executive roles in the energy sector. As a non-executive director, she has served companies in engineering, manufacturing, and investment management. Jann holds an MA in History, is a Chartered Accountant and Chartered Tax Adviser, and is a past President of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Scotland. She has served as a member of the Board of Directors of BlueNord since 22 May 2025.

Committee membership key

- Chair of the Board
- Remuneration Committee member
- Technical Committee member
- Audit Committee member

Leadership continued

Executive Team



Euan Shirlaw

Chief Executive Officer

Euan has served as the Chief Executive Officer of BlueNord since May 2022. He initially joined the Company as the Chief Financial Officer in 2019 and additionally held the role of Acting Managing Director from November 2021. He has a background of providing strategic advice to a wide range of oil and gas companies on acquisition, divestment and merger activity, as well as raising debt and equity capital. Prior to joining BlueNord, Euan was a senior member of the oil and gas advisory team at BMO Capital Markets, having also focused on the energy space while working with Credit Suisse, RBC Capital Markets and Rothschild in London. He has an MSc in Business and Accountancy from the University of Edinburgh.



Jacqueline Lindmark Boye

Chief Financial Officer

Jacqueline joined BlueNord in 2019 and was appointed Chief Financial Officer in October 2023, after being a member of the Executive Team since November 2022. She has over 20 years' experience in finance and audit within the energy industry in Australia, the UK and Denmark. Prior to joining BlueNord, Jacqueline has held various roles, including leadership with Shell, AGL Energy, EY, and PwC. She holds a Bachelor in Commerce and Bachelor in Arts from Monash University in Australia and is a member of the Chartered Accountants Australia and New Zealand.



Miriam Jager Lykke

Chief Operating Officer

Miriam joined BlueNord in 2019 and was appointed Chief Operating Officer from the Asset Manager role which she held from January 2022. She has nearly 30 years of experience in the upstream oil and gas industry, and prior to BlueNord she held senior technical and management positions within Shell and DONG Energy. Miriam has a MSc in Civil Engineering and a PhD in Rock Mechanics from the Technical University of Denmark (DTU).



Cathrine F. Torgersen

Chief Corporate Affairs Officer

Cathrine joined BlueNord in 2020 and holds the position of Chief Corporate Affairs Officer. She previously held the role of Senior Account Director at Hill+Knowlton, where she advised a wide range of oil and gas and shipping companies. During her seven years at Hill+Knowlton, she was a member of the management team and was also leading the Financial Communications practice. Prior to joining Hill+Knowlton, Cathrine worked with institutional high-yield sales at Pareto Securities Inc. in New York and Clarksons Platou Securities. She has a BSc in Business Administration and Finance from Bocconi University.

Corporate Governance Report

Corporate Governance Report

BlueNord ASA (the Company) is strongly committed to maintaining trust and enhancing value creation for shareholders and society over time. The Company acts in a responsible and prudent manner, with efficient decision-making, and clear communication between Executive Management, the Board of Directors and shareholders of the Company as represented by the AGM.

The Company's framework for corporate governance is intended to decrease business risk, maximise value and utilise the Company's resources in an efficient and sustainable manner, for the benefit of shareholders, employees and society at large. The Company seeks to comply with the Norwegian Code of Practice for Corporate Governance (the 'Corporate Governance Code'), which is available on the Norwegian Corporate Governance Board website, www.nues.no.

The principal purpose of the Corporate Governance Code is to ensure- (i) that listed companies implement corporate governance that clarifies the respective roles of shareholders, the Board of Directors and Executive Management more comprehensively than that which is required by legislation; and (ii) effective management and control over activities with the aim of securing the greatest possible value creation over time in the best interests of companies, shareholders, employees, and other parties concerned.

The Company will, due to the listing of its shares on Oslo Børs, be subject to reporting requirements for corporate governance under the Norwegian Accounting Act, section 3-3b, as well as the Oslo Børs Rule Book II section 4.4. The Board of Directors will include a report on the Company's corporate governance in each Annual Report, including an explanation of any deviations from the Corporate Governance Code. The corporate governance framework of the Company is subject to annual review by the Board of Directors.

According to the Company's own evaluation, the Company deviates from the Corporate Governance Code on the following points:

- **Item 4:** The Board of Directors of the Company has been, and is expected to be, provided with authorisations to acquire own shares and issue new shares. Not all such authorisations have separate and specific purposes for each authorisation, as the purposes of the authorisations shall be explained in the notices to the general meetings adopting the authorisations.
- **Item 14:** Due to the unpredictable nature of takeover situations the Company has decided not to implement detailed guidelines on takeover situations. In the event a takeover were to occur, the Board of Directors will consider the relevant recommendations in the Corporate Governance Code and whether the concrete situation entails that the recommendations in the Corporate Governance Code can be complied with or not.

Governance operating model – organisational design and committee structure



For further information on the committees' work, see their reports on pages 61 to 64.

Corporate Governance Report continued

1. Corporate governance implementation and reporting

The Board of BlueNord is responsible for compliance with corporate governance standards. BlueNord is a Norwegian public limited liability company (ASA), listed on the Oslo Stock Exchange and established under Norwegian law.

In accordance with the Norwegian Accounting Act, section 3-3b, BlueNord includes a description of principles for corporate governance as part of the Board of Directors' Report in the Annual Report. The Company will seek to comply with the Corporate Governance Code.

The Company's strategy is to continue its value creation, to replace and maximise recovery of proven reserves and resources, and to continue to explore new opportunities in and above the ground.

2. Business

The Company is a publicly-owned oil, gas and offshore industry company with a strategic focus on value creation through increased recovery, enabled by a competent organisation with a long-term view on reservoir management and the capability to invest in and leverage new technology and business areas including carbon capture, utilisation and storage.

On an annual basis the Board defines and evaluates the Company's objectives, strategies and risk profiles for the Company's business activities to ensure that the Company creates value for shareholders.

The Company integrates considerations related to its stakeholders, as well as social, environmental and sustainability considerations, into its value creation, and shall achieve its objectives in accordance with the Company's Code of Conduct.

The Company's business is defined in the following manner in the Company's Articles of Association, section 3: The object of the Company is direct and indirect ownership of and participation in companies and enterprises within exploration, production and sale related to oil and gas, and other activities related thereto.

3. Equity and dividends

3.1 Equity

As of 31 December 2025 the Company's consolidated equity was USD 753.7 million, which is equivalent to approximately 23 percent of total assets. The Company's equity level and financial strength shall be considered in light of its objectives, strategy and risk profile.

3.2 Distribution policy

The Board seeks to have a disciplined approach to capital allocation. This is maintained through the Company's distribution policy established in February 2024. The policy balances shareholder returns with long-term value creation. With Tyra operations starting to generate substantial free cash flow, the Company can prioritise shareholder returns in the near-term, make measured and strategic reinvestments, and maintain a conservative capital structure. BlueNord intends to pay distributions on a quarterly basis.

The AGM in May 2024 authorised the Board to approve the distribution of dividends based on the approved annual accounts for 2024 and based on the approved interim account per 30 November 2025, to facilitate quarterly dividend payments. The Company has paid a total of USD 341 million in cash dividends and USD 50 million in share buybacks during 2025.

3.3 Share capital and issuance of shares

At the AGM held on 22 May 2025 the Board of Directors was authorised to increase the Company's share capital by up to NOK 1,430,474 (this represents 2,649,863 shares at a nominal value of NOK 0.5398295) valid until the AGM in 2026, but in no event later than 30 June 2026.

Outstanding shares as of 21 April 2026 were 25,567,202, which is an decrease of 931,438 shares compared to year end 2024. During the year 1,001,782 shares were purchased back, and 70,344 shares were issued following award of performance and retention shares under the LTI programme. At the Extraordinary General Meeting held on 20 November 2025 the Board of Directors was authorised to reduce the share capital by deleting all of its own shares (931,438). The share capital was further reduced by NOK 1,018,328.872059 by reducing the nominal value from NOK 0.5398295 to NOK 0.50. The reduction amount is transferred to other deposited equity.

3.4 Purchase of own shares

The Board of Directors of the Company has been authorised to acquire and dispose of own shares with a total nominal amount up to NOK 4,291,424 (this represents 7,949,591 shares), valid until the AGM in 2026, and in any event no later than 30 June 2026. The authorisation can be used in relation to incentive schemes for employees and/or Directors of the Group, as consideration in connection with acquisition of businesses and/or for general corporate purposes.

As of 21 April 2026 the Company does not hold any of its own shares.

Corporate Governance Report *continued*

4. Equal treatment of shareholders and transactions with related parties

4.1 Class of shares

The Company has one class of shares. All shares carry equal rights in the Company and the Articles of Association do not provide for any restrictions, or rights of first refusal, on transfer of shares. Share transfers are not subject to approval by the Board of Directors.

4.2 Pre-emption rights to subscribe

According to the Norwegian Public Limited Liability Companies Act, section 10-4, the Company's shareholders have pre-emption rights in share offerings against cash contribution. Such pre-emption rights may, however, be set aside, either by the general meeting or by the Board of Directors if the general meeting has granted a Board authorisation which allows for this. Any resolution to set aside pre-emption rights will be justified by the common interests of the Company and the shareholders, and such justification will be publicly disclosed through a stock exchange notice from the Company.

4.3 Trading in own shares

The Board of Directors will aim to ensure that all transactions pursuant to any share buyback programme will be carried out either through the trading system at Oslo Børs or at prevailing prices at Oslo Børs and in accordance with the Market Abuse Regulation (MAR). In the event of such a programme, the Board of Directors will take the Company's and shareholders' interests into consideration and aim to maintain transparency and equal treatment of all shareholders. If there is limited liquidity in the Company's shares, the Company shall consider other ways to ensure equal treatment of all shareholders.

4.4 Transactions with close associates

The Board of Directors aims to ensure that any non-immaterial future transactions between the Company and shareholders, a shareholder's parent company, members of the Board of Directors, executive personnel or close associates of any such parties are entered into on arm's length terms. For any such transactions that do not require approval by a general meeting pursuant to the Norwegian Public Limited Liability Companies Act, the Board of Directors will, on a case-by-case basis, assess whether a fairness opinion from an independent third party should be obtained.

4.5 Guidelines for Directors and Executive Management

The Board of Directors has adopted rules of procedure for the Board of Directors which, *inter alia*, include guidelines for notification by members of the Board of Directors and Executive Management if they have any material direct or indirect interest in any transaction entered into by the Company.

5. Freely negotiable shares

The shares of the Company are freely transferable. There are no restrictions on transferability of shares pursuant to the Articles of Association.

6. General meetings

6.1 Notification

The notice for a general meeting, with reference to or attached support information on the resolutions to be considered at the general meeting, shall as a principal rule be sent to shareholders no later than 21 days prior to the date of the general meeting.

The Board of Directors will seek to ensure that the resolutions and supporting information are sufficiently detailed and comprehensive to allow shareholders to form a view on all matters to be considered at the meeting. The notice and support information, as well as a proxy voting form, will normally be made available no later than 21 days prior to the date of the general meeting on the Company's website, www.bluenord.com/general-meetings

6.2 Participation and execution

To the extent deemed appropriate or necessary by the Board of Directors, the Board of Directors will seek to arrange for the general meeting to vote separately on each candidate nominated for election to the Company's corporate bodies.

The Board of Directors and the Nomination Committee shall, as a general rule, be present at general meetings. The auditor will attend the ordinary general meeting and any extraordinary general meetings to the extent required by the agenda items or other relevant circumstances. The Board of Directors will seek to ensure that an independent Chair of the Board is appointed by the general meeting if considered necessary based on the agenda items or other relevant circumstances.

The Company will aim to prepare and facilitate the use of proxy forms which allow separate voting instructions to be given for each item on the agenda and to nominate a person who will be available to vote on behalf of shareholders as their proxy. The Board of Directors may decide that shareholders may submit their votes in writing, including by use of electronic communication, in a period prior to the general meeting. The Board of Directors should seek to facilitate such advance voting.

7. Nomination Committee

The Nomination Committee is provided for and governed by the Articles of Association, in addition to instructions for the Nomination Committee. For more information relating to the Nomination Committee, please see the Nomination Committee Report section of this report.

Corporate Governance Report *continued*

8. Board of Directors: composition and independence

Pursuant to the Articles of Association, section 5, the Company's Board of Directors shall consist of three to seven members, which are the shareholders' elected members in accordance with a decision by the AGM.

The composition of the Board of Directors should ensure that the Board can attend to the common interests of all shareholders and meet the Company's need for expertise, capacity and diversity. Attention should be paid to ensuring that the Board can function effectively as a collegiate body.

The composition of the Board of Directors should ensure that it can operate independently of any special interests. The majority of the shareholder-elected members of the Board should be independent of the Company's executive personnel and material business contacts. At least two of the members of the Board elected by shareholders should be independent of the Company's main shareholder(s), the executive personnel and material business contacts

The Board of Directors should not include executive personnel. If the Board does include executive personnel, the Company should provide an explanation for this and implement consequential adjustments to the organisation of the work of the Board, including the use of Board committees to help ensure more independent preparation of matters for discussion by the Board.

The Chair of the Board of Directors should be elected by the AGM.

The term of office for members of the Board of Directors should not be longer than two years at a time. The Board members can be elected for a shorter term by the AGM. The Annual Report should provide information to illustrate the expertise of the members of the Board of Directors and information on their record of attendance at Board meetings. In addition, the Annual Report should identify which members are considered to be independent.

9. The work of the Board of Directors

9.1 Rules of procedures for the Board of Directors

The Board of Directors is responsible for the overall management of the Company and shall supervise the Company's business and the Company's activities in general.

The Norwegian Public Limited Liability Companies Act regulates the duties and procedures of the Board of Directors. In addition, the Board of Directors has adopted supplementary rules of procedures, which provide further regulation on, inter alia, the duties of the Board of Directors and the Chief Executive Officer (CEO), the division of work between the Board of Directors and the CEO, the annual plan for the Board of Directors, notices of Board proceedings, administrative procedures, minutes, Board committees, transactions between the Company and the shareholders, and matters of confidentiality.

The Board shall produce an annual plan for its work, with a particular emphasis on objectives, strategy and implementation. The CEO shall at least once a month, by attendance or in writing, inform the Board of Directors about the Company's activities, position and profit trend.

The Board of Directors' consideration of material matters in which the Chair of the Board is, or has been, personally involved, shall be chaired by some other member of the Board. The Board of Directors shall evaluate its performance and expertise annually and make the evaluation available to the Nomination Committee.

9.2 Audit Committee

The Company's Audit Committee is governed by the Norwegian Public Limited Liability Companies Act and a separate instruction adopted by the Board of Directors. To read the latest Audit Committee Report, please see the relevant section of this report.

9.3 Remuneration Committee

The Company's Remuneration Committee is governed by an instruction adopted by the Board of Directors. To read the latest Remuneration Committee Report, please see the relevant section of this report.

9.4 Technical Committee

The Company's Technical Committee is governed by an instruction adopted by the Board of Directors. To read the latest Technical Committee Report, please see the relevant section of this report.

Corporate Governance Report *continued*

10. Risk management and internal control

Risk management and internal control are given high priority by the Board of Directors, which ensures that adequate systems for risk management and internal control are in place. For more information about how risks are managed, please see the risk section of this report.

11. Remuneration of the Board of Directors

The remuneration of the Board of Directors shall be decided by the AGM, and reflects the Board of Directors' responsibilities, expertise, time commitment, and the complexity of the Company's activities. For more detail on the Board's remuneration please refer to the Executive Remuneration Report 2025 at www.bluenord.com.

12. Remuneration of Executive Management

The Board of Directors has, in accordance with the Norwegian Public Limited Liability Companies Act, section 6-16a, prepared a policy for Executive Management remuneration. The policy includes the main principles applied in determining the salary and other remuneration of executives as further set out in the regulation on policies and reports on remuneration for Executive Management.

The Company shall annually prepare a report on remuneration to Executive Management in accordance with the Norwegian Public Limited Liability Companies Act, section 6-16b. For more detail, please refer to the guidelines on executive remuneration adopted by the AGM on 19 May 2022 at www.bluenord.com. These guidelines will be reviewed and submitted for approval at the AGM in May 2026, in line with the four year review requirement, as no significant amendments have been proposed since their adoption in 2022.

13. Information and communications

13.1 General

The Board of Directors has adopted a separate manual on disclosure of information, which sets forth the Company's disclosure obligations and procedures. The Board of Directors will seek to ensure that market participants receive correct, clear, relevant, and up-to-date information in a timely manner, taking into account the requirement for equal treatment of all participants in the securities market.

The Company will, each year, publish a financial calendar, providing an overview of the dates for major events such as its ordinary general meeting and publication of interim reports.

13.2 Information to shareholders

The Company shall have procedures for establishing discussions with shareholders to enable the Board to develop a balanced understanding of the circumstances and focus of shareholders. Such discussions shall be carried out in compliance with the provisions of applicable laws and regulations.

All information distributed to the Company's shareholders will be published on the Company's website at the same time as it is sent to shareholders, at the latest.

14. Takeovers

In the event that the Company becomes the subject of a takeover bid, the Board of Directors shall seek to ensure that the Company's shareholders are treated equally and that the Company's activities are not unnecessarily interrupted. The Board of Directors shall also ensure that the shareholders have sufficient information and time to assess the offer.

There are no defence mechanisms against takeover bids in the Company's Articles of Association, nor have other measures been implemented to specifically hinder the acquisition of shares in the Company. The Board of Directors has not established written guiding principles for how it will act in the event of a takeover bid, as such situations are normally characterised by concrete and one-off circumstances, which make guidelines challenging to prepare.

In the event a takeover were to occur, the Board of Directors will consider the relevant recommendations in the Corporate Governance Code and whether the concrete situation entails that the recommendations in the Corporate Governance Code can be complied with or not.

15. Auditor

The Board of Directors will require the Company's auditor to annually present to the Audit Committee a review of the Company's internal control procedures, including identified weaknesses and proposals for improvement, as well as the main features of the plan for the audit of the Company.

Furthermore, the Board of Directors will require the auditor to participate in meetings of the Board of Directors that deal with the annual accounts. At least one Board meeting with the auditor shall be held each year in which no member of Executive Management is present.

The Board of Directors' Audit Committee shall review and monitor the independence of the Company's auditor, including in particular the extent to which services other than auditing provided by the auditor or the audit firm represents a threat to the independence of the auditor.

The remuneration to the auditor for statutory audit will be approved by the ordinary general meeting. The Board of Directors should report to the general meeting on details of fees for audit work and any fees for other specific assignment.

Board Activities

The Board of Directors is responsible for the overall management of the Company, including setting strategic direction, overseeing financial performance, risk management and internal control systems. While the day-to-day management of the Company is delegated to the Chief Executive Officer and Executive Management, the Board retains ultimate decision-making authority.

Name	Board meeting attendance													
Glen Ole Rødland (Chair of the Board)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Robert J. McGuire	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Peter Coleman	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Kristin Færøvik	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
João Saraiva e Silva	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Elisabeth Proust Van Heeswijk					✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Jann Brown							✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Marianne Lie (prev. member)	✓	✓	✓	✓										
Tone Kristin Omsted (prev. member)	✓	✓	✓	✓										

During 2025, the Board held fourteen meetings, in addition to two meetings in early 2026 prior to the publication of the fourth quarter results and this Annual Report and Accounts. The Board also adopted written resolutions during the year, relating to strategic matters and capital structure, including the issuance of the BNOR17 bond and the full redemption of the BNOR15 bond.

Key areas addressed during Board meetings in 2025:

- Strategy and operations**
 The Board devoted significant attention to strategy and operations, with a particular focus on the restart and ramp up of the Tyra field. The Board received regular updates on production performance, operational challenges, HSE matters and regulatory engagement, and closely monitored operator performance and authority relations. Potential growth opportunities and strategic initiatives were also considered during the year.
- Financial management**
 Financial oversight included continuous monitoring of liquidity, capital structure and distribution capacity. The Board reviewed refinancing alternatives, approved bond transactions, and reviewed and approved quarterly financial reports, presentations and the annual budget. Dividend distributions were approved in line with the Company's distribution policy.
- Risk and governance**
 As part of its governance responsibilities, the Board conducted its annual review of principal risks, followed regulatory matters, evaluated Executive Management performance, approved incentive programmes, and reviewed the structure and effectiveness of Board committees. The Board received regular reports from its committees, including on financial reporting, regulatory matters and operational performance.

Audit Committee Report



BlueNord has established an Audit Committee with formally delegated duties and responsibilities within written terms of reference.

Role of the Audit Committee

- Support the Board's responsibilities relating to the integrity of financial reporting and the financial reporting process.
- Evaluate risk management of financial reporting and monitor systems for internal control.
- Review external auditors' independence and objectivity and review the effectiveness and quality of the annual audit plan.
- Develop and implement policy for any engagement of external auditors to supply non-audit services
- Incorporate review and oversight of internal control systems for non-financial information notably as it relates to sustainability reporting going forward.

Jann Brown
Audit Committee Chair

Audit Committee composition:

- Jann Brown (Chair)
- Peter Coleman

All members are independent of the Company's Executive Management and both committee members sit on the Board of Directors of BlueNord ASA.

Name	Committee meeting attendance			
Jann Brown (Chair)	✓	✓	✓	✓
Peter Coleman	✓	✓	✓	✓
Marianne Lie (former Chair)	✓			
Tone Omsted (former member)	✓			

Meeting summary

During 2025/26 the Audit Committee held five meetings.

Key areas of focus included:

- Financial performance, tax matters and compliance.
- Policy documentation and liquidity forecasts
- Major financial transactions, including RBL refinancing, BNOR15 redemption and BNOR17 hybrid bond issuance.
- Internal control systems and materiality assessments.
- CSRD reporting developments.
- Quarterly reviews of the enterprise risk matrix.
- Financial reporting risks and distributions.
- Areas of judgment and estimation in valuations and measurements included in the quarterly and annual reports.

The Committee regularly monitored impairment triggers and evaluated accounting and tax implications throughout the year.

Activities during the year

The Committee held five scheduled meetings during 2025. Two further meetings have been held in 2026 prior to the publication of Q4 2025 results and this Annual Report and Accounts. In addition to the members of the Committee listed on this page, meetings of the Committee were also attended by the Chief Financial Officer and the Head of Group Reporting. The Company's auditor works closely with the Audit Committee and attended all meetings during the year.

The Committee thoroughly reviews all interim and annual reports before they are reviewed by the Board of Directors and then published. Quarterly discussions address identified risks and their impact on financial reporting, along with management compliance updates.

The Audit Committee conducts quarterly reviews of tax and impairment trigger memorandums, along with monitoring new accounting effects and issues. Before year end closing the Committee evaluates key assumptions and accounting principles while addressing early warning signals and critical issues.

Throughout the year the Audit Committee collaborated with Executive Management and auditors to strengthen existing partnerships and enhance internal controls for material financial reporting processes.

In 2025, the Audit Committee held an extended meeting to review updates on CSRD reporting compliance, ESG reporting for RBL lenders, and the Company's sustainability reporting. The Head of Sustainability presented on GHG emissions, improvements in GHG emission intensity due to Tyra production, and discussed CO₂ future costs, free allowances, EU ETS pricing, and the new NZIA requirements.

Remuneration Committee Report



The Remuneration Committee is a preparatory and advisory committee which supports the Board in matters of Executive Management compensation according to the delegated duties and responsibilities within its written terms of reference.

Role of the Remuneration Committee

- Prepare an annual Executive Remuneration Report and, at least annually, review and recommend any amendments to the guidelines for executive remuneration, to be proposed by the Board for adoption by the AGM.
- Monitor, evaluate and approve the application of the guidelines for the remuneration provided to Executive Management.
- Request information and assistance from the Executive Management which is deemed relevant for the Remuneration Committee to carry out its tasks.
- Seek advice and recommendations from sources outside of the Company if relevant and subject to appropriate confidentiality.

Robert J. McGuire
Remuneration Committee Chair

Remuneration Committee composition:

Currently the Committee consists of the following Board members:

- Robert J. McGuire (Chair)
- João Saraiva e Silva

These members are independent of the Company's Executive Management, and both Committee members sit on the Board of Directors of BlueNord ASA (since March 2020 and September 2024, respectively).

Name	Committee meeting attendance		
Robert J. McGuire (Chair)	✓	✓	✓
João Saraiva e Silva	✓	✓	✓

2025 meeting summary

The Remuneration Committee convened for three scheduled meetings in 2025, with the CEO and Executive Vice President (EVP) People & Capability invited to attend where relevant.

The Company's guidelines on executive remuneration will be presented for AGM approval in 2026, following four years without material changes. As part of the 2025 policy review, external advisers assessed the competitiveness, retention impact, and market alignment of the Company's LTI programme. Any recommended and endorsed adjustments to the LTI programme or other remuneration elements are incorporated into the revised guidelines for AGM approval.

The audited Executive Remuneration Report, which was prepared in line with the Norwegian Public Limited Liability Companies Act, section 6-16b and best practice in remuneration disclosure, was endorsed.

The Committee reviewed and recommended annual salary increases for eligible executives in 2025.

The Committee reviewed and endorsed the 2025 KPIs for the Company's STI programme. In addition, it assessed and approved the programme's 2024 KPI results and corresponding outcomes, including the bonus payments to executives in accordance with the Company's Executive Remuneration Policy.

The Committee evaluated and endorsed the Executive Retention Share Programme applicable to two executives, scheduled to vest in September 2025. Furthermore, it reviewed the annual KPI performance of the 2022 LTI programme, which features annual vesting, and recommended the third and final award under this programme. The Committee likewise reviewed and approved the KPI results for the second accrual period of the 2023 LTI programme and the first accrual period of the 2024 LTI programme, both of which have a three-year cliff vesting structure. Grant allocations and KPIs for the 2025 LTI programme were also reviewed and endorsed, with the grant executed on 11 December 2025 following Board approval.

The Committee has completed a self-assessment of its mandate and work in 2025.

Executive Remuneration Report 2025

For more information about executive remuneration please see the full report at www.bluenord.com/reports-and-presentations.

Technical Committee Report



BlueNord has established a Technical Committee with formally delegated duties and responsibilities within written terms of reference.

Role of the Technical Committee

- Act as a preparatory and advisory body to the Board, overseeing operational and technical aspects of the Company's activities.
- Monitors, reviews, and validates operational and technical disclosures to ensure transparency, consistency, and compliance with applicable laws and regulations, including before quarterly and annual reporting.
- Evaluates and endorses the appointment and work of the independent reserves auditor, including reviewing reserve estimates and differences compared to the Operator.
- Reviews material operational issues, assesses operational and technical risks in new projects, and reports significant findings to the Board.
- Provides recommendations on investment decisions and operational agreements requiring Board approval, including those arising from joint operating agreements.
- Oversees HSE compliance, and ensures alignment with the Company's energy transition, sustainability efforts, and environmental aspects of M&A due diligence.

Kristin Færøvik
Technical Committee Chair

Technical Committee composition:

- Kristin Færøvik (Chair)
- Elisabeth Proust Van Heeswijk

All members are independent of the Company's Executive Management and both Committee members sit on the Board of Directors of BlueNord ASA.

Name	Committee meeting attendance					
Kristin Færøvik (Chair)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Elisabeth Proust Van Heeswijk	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Meeting summary

Throughout 2025, the Technical Committee maintained comprehensive oversight of the DUC asset base by systematically reviewing operational performance, safety trends, and emerging risks across all hubs. The Committee examined monthly safety results, and ensured that corrective actions, root cause analysis follow-up, and mitigation plans presented by the Operator were robust and aligned with long-term safety objectives. Production performance and operational efficiency received continuous scrutiny; the Committee evaluated hub-by-hub production against guidance, assessed the impact of planned and unplanned shortfalls, and reviewed operator analyses on efficiency declines at Dan, Gorm and Halfdan, reinforcing the need for focus on reliability. A major emphasis of the Committee's work was the Tyra restart and ramp-up, where members analysed commissioning progress, well-readiness, compressor reliability, process and control system performance, liquid-handling bottlenecks, and outcomes of the Tyra vulnerability study. The Committee further reviewed quarterly updates on reserves, including Sproule ERCE's 2024 year end evaluation particularly around project maturity, cut-off years, and technical forecast assumptions. In parallel, regular updates on development planning, rig strategy, regulatory pathways, and licence-extension considerations provided the Committee with a full-year strategic view of both near-term priorities and long-range field life implications.

Activities during the year

The Committee's activities during 2025 centred on structured technical governance, active challenge of Operator plans, and the continuous alignment of operational, subsurface and development priorities. Across the year, the Committee reviewed detailed safety trends, environmental performance assessments to ensure the right actions were initiated to improve performance. Production-related activities included assessment of operational efficiency variance, analysis of constraints such as compressor performance, liquid-handling, gas-lift valve integrity, and pigging effects, and review of Operator improvement plans. On Tyra, the Committee spent substantial time evaluating process and control-system reliability, chemical-related process instability, satellite-well constraints, and the scope and outcomes of the October rectification shutdown; members also provided directional guidance on upcoming 2026 technical shutdowns and reliability restoration programmes. Subsurface and reserves-focused activities included reviewing Sproule ERCE's reserves, production forecast methodologies, well-performance analyses, and depletion-related insights across hubs. The Committee also assessed key development options - including Tyra North, Halfdan North, Valdemar Bo South, rig tender strategy, and oil-export system decisions - and reviewed regulatory updates such as licence-extension pathways. Across these workstreams, the Committee acted as the central technical assurance body, challenging assumptions, guiding prioritisation, and ensuring decisions supported long-term portfolio resilience and value creation.

Nomination Committee Report



According to the Articles of Association, section 6, the Nomination Committee shall consist of three members. The term of office shall be two years unless the AGM determines that the term shall be shorter.

Nomination Committee prepares a motion for the AGM relating to:

- Election of members of the Board of Directors and the Chair of the Board of Directors.
- Election of members of the Nomination Committee and the Chair of the Committee.
- The remuneration of the Directors and the members of the Nomination Committee.
- Any amendments to the Nomination Committee's mandate and charter.

Richard Sjøqvist
Nomination Committee Chair

Nomination Committee composition:

- Richard Sjøqvist (Chair)
- Kristian Utkilen
- Annette Malm Justad

Name	Committee meeting attendance								
Richard Sjøqvist (Chair)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Kristian Utkilen	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Annette Malm Justad	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Role of the Nomination Committee

The Chair of the Nomination Committee is responsible for overseeing the Committee's work and convening its meetings; however, any member may request that a meeting be held.

The Nomination Committee conducts regular reviews of the Board's structure and composition, including the breadth of knowledge, skills, experience, and diversity represented. The Committee ensures that the Board's composition continues to reflect the Company's needs and gives due consideration to succession planning for Board members. It also maintains a formal and transparent process for the appointment of new Directors.

The Committee engages with shareholders, the Board of Directors, and the Company's Executive Management. All BlueNord shareholders may propose candidates. When evaluating proposed candidates, the Committee assesses their experience, competence and capacity.

The remuneration of Board members is reviewed on an annual basis.

The Committee's proposal to the AGM is made available at www.bluenord.com/general-meetings.

Activities during the period

In accordance with the Articles of Association, section 5, the Nomination Committee notes that the Board of Directors shall consist of three to seven shareholder elected members, each elected for a two-year term unless the general meeting resolves otherwise.

Directors' Report



“

The Tyra II field start-up will lead to a step change in BlueNord's future performance.”

Glen Ole Rødland
Chair of the Board

BlueNord ASA (BlueNord 'the Company') is a Norwegian company listed on the Oslo Børs (Oslo Stock Exchange). The Company was established in 2005 and has a strategic focus on value creation through increased recovery of hydrocarbons, enabled by a competent organisation with a long-term view on reservoir management and the capability to invest in and leverage new technology.

Following the acquisition of Shell's Danish upstream assets in 2019, BlueNord ASA holds a 36.8 percent non-operated interest in the DUC and is the second largest oil and gas producer in Denmark. The DUC is a joint venture between TotalEnergies (43.2 percent), BlueNord (36.8 percent) and Nordsøfonden (20.0 percent), and comprises four hubs (Halfdan, Tyra, Gorm, and Dan) and eleven producing fields. It is operated by TotalEnergies, which has extensive offshore experience in the region and worldwide.

Since the acquisition in 2019, BlueNord has built a meaningful presence in Denmark and established good relationships with its partners TotalEnergies and Nordsøfonden, as well as other stakeholders including the DEA.

Production assets and field developments

In 2025, the Company delivered a step change in operational and financial performance driven by the continued ramp-up of the Tyra hub and stable production from the Dan, Halfdan and Gorm hubs. Average production increased materially through the year as Tyra progressed towards steady-state operations, with the highest quarterly production of 42.4 mboepd achieved in the fourth quarter of 2025. The Company delivered a total production of 37.3 mboepd, of which 16.4 mboepd from Tyra hub and 20.9 mboepd from Dan, Halfdan and Gorm hubs.

While the ramp-up at Tyra took longer than initially expected, operational performance improved steadily during the year. Production growth was supported by strong reservoir performance, well optimisation activities and continued operational reliability across the base assets. Together, these factors underpinned a significant increase in cash flow generation and profitability in 2025.

The annual revision of reserves, performed by an independent organisation (Sproule ERCE) in accordance with SPE PRMS 2018 standards, resulted in total 2P reserves at year end 2025 of 172.4 mmboe.

Capital structure

The Company continued to actively manage and optimise its capital structure during 2025, supporting strong cash generation, shareholder distributions and long-term financial flexibility. A summary of the facilities in place and activities for the year ended 31 December 2025 is outlined below.

Reserve based lending facility

The BlueNord RBL facility is a senior secured, first lien RBL with a tenor of 5.5 years, and a total facility amount of USD 1.4 billion, comprising a cash tranche of up to USD 1.15 billion and a letter of credit tranche of up to USD 250.0 million.

At the end of 2025, USD 800.0 million was drawn under the RBL facility, with an additional USD 200.0 million letter of credit outstanding. Interest is charged on debt drawings based on the secured overnight financing rate (SOFR) and a margin of 4.0 percent per annum.

Subsequent to year end, on 25 February 2026, the Company successfully completed an extension of this facility, moving the final maturity from December 2029 to December 2031. Under the amended terms, the facility will commence amortisation from December 2028 and carries a margin of SOFR plus 400 basis points.

The extended facility also includes an accordion option of up to USD 400 million, which may be utilised to support potential future commercial opportunities. The extension enhances the Company's liquidity position, reduces refinancing risk and aligns the debt maturity profile with the expected cash flow and investment cycle of the Company's assets.

Hybrid capital (BNOR17)

In the third quarter of 2025, BlueNord issued USD 300 million of hybrid capital (BNOR17). The hybrid bond has no fixed maturity and carries cumulative preference dividends in accordance with the terms of the instrument. In accordance with IAS 32, the hybrid bond is classified as equity in the consolidated financial statements.

During 2025, cumulative preference dividends were accrued in line with the instrument's terms. The hybrid bond does not include any conversion features and has strengthened the Company's equity position and balance sheet resilience.

Directors' Report continued

Convertible bond (BNOR15) – fully redeemed

The USD 233.1 million convertible bond (BNOR15) issued in 2020 was fully redeemed and extinguished in 2025, following the exercise of the Company's call option. The bond was redeemed in cash, and all associated liabilities, including the embedded derivative, were derecognised during the year. As a result, the Company has no outstanding convertible bonds at year end 2025.

Senior unsecured note (BNOR16)

The Company's senior unsecured bond BNOR16 remained outstanding throughout 2025. BNOR16 has a principal amount of USD 300 million, a maturity of five years and carries a fixed coupon of 9.5 percent, payable semi-annually. The bond represents a key component of the Company's long-term funding structure and supports financial flexibility alongside the RBL facility.

Group financial results for 2025

The consolidated financial statements of BlueNord have been prepared in accordance with IFRS and interpretations from the IFRS interpretation committee (IFRIC), as endorsed by the EU.

See the Financial Review, on pages 14 to 15.

Risk mitigation

The Company actively seeks to reduce the risk it is exposed to regarding fluctuating commodity prices through the establishment of hedging arrangements.

Currently all the Company's commodity price hedging arrangements are executed solely in the market using a combination of swaps, collars and put options. At the time of this report, the Company had purchased the following:

Oil	Q1-26	Q2-26	Q3-26	Q4-26	Q1-27	Q2-27
Days	90	90	92	92	90	90
Volumes (bbl)	1,560,000	2,040,000	2,070,000	2,070,000	1,320,000	1,320,000
Price (USD/bbl)	75.3	82.3	77.0	75.4	73.5	73.4
Equiv. daily production (mbpd)	17.3	22.7	22.5	22.5	14.7	14.7

Oil	Q3-27	Q4-27	Q1-28	Q2-28	Q3-28	Q4-28
Days	92	92	91	90	92	92
Volumes (bbl)	1,230,000	1,230,000	1,050,000	1,050,000	510,000	510,000
Price (USD/bbl)	72.5	72.4	72.6	72.6	73.5	73.3
Equiv. daily production (mbpd)	13.4	13.4	11.5	11.7	5.5	5.5

Gas	Q1-26	Q2-26	Q3-26	Q4-26	Q1-27	Q2-27
Days	90	90	92	92	90	90
Volumes (MWh)	1,955,000	2,625,000	3,255,000	3,285,000	2,385,000	1,976,250
Price (EUR/MWh)	40.2	40.1	38.3	39.6	38.3	31.1
Equiv. daily production (mboepd)	12.7	17.1	20.7	20.9	15.5	12.9

Gas	Q3-27	Q4-27	Q1-28	Q2-28	Q3-28	Q4-28
Days	92	92	91	90	92	92
Volumes (MWh)	1,976,250	1,935,000	1,935,000	510,000	510,000	
Price (EUR/MWh)	31.0	31.6	31.4	26.3	26.2	
Equiv. daily (mboepd)	12.6	12.3	12.4	3.3	3.2	-

Hedged prices are stated against the 13 April 2026 forward curve. In addition, the Company has entered into European Union Allowance (EUA) forward contracts with scheduled deliveries between 2026 and 2029, partially locking in its future carbon compliance costs and reducing exposure to EU carbon market price volatility. See the section on financial risk management and financial risk factors on page 79 and note 2 in the consolidated financial statements.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The Company is required to give a description of the principal risks and uncertainties which it faces. These principal risks and uncertainties are included as part of the risk report and can be found on page 17.

Climate change-related risks

The climate change-related risks are described in more detail in the sustainability statements on page 24, and the financial impact of climate change on BlueNord's activities, are summarised in the TCFD section of the Sustainability Statements on page 34.

Going concern assumption

Pursuant to the Norwegian Accounting Act section 3-3a, the BlueNord Board confirms that the requirements of the going concern assumption are met and that the annual accounts have been prepared on that basis.

Our financial integrity, and our working capital and cash position, are considered satisfactory in relation to the planned activity level for the next 12 months.

Health, environment and safety

BlueNord prioritises the execution of company activities with adherence to principles of business integrity, as well as respect for individuals and the environment. In 2025, through its ownership stake in the DUC - operated by TotalEnergies - BlueNord participated in oil and gas production, which resulted in emissions to both sea and air.

Directors' Report continued

Additionally, BlueNord's wholly owned subsidiary, CarbonCuts A/S, engages in CO₂ storage via operatorship of the Ruby Project. Exploration and related follow-up activities may also generate environmental emissions.

BlueNord affirms that all business operations will be conducted in strict accordance with applicable national legislation in each country of operation. The Company is dedicated to responsible practices that safeguard people and the environment. Health, safety, environment, and quality, alongside safe business practices, constitute fundamental aspects of BlueNord's operations and overall performance. For further information, please refer to the Sustainability statements on page 24.

Personnel resources and working environment

At the end of 2025, the Group employed fifty-four staff (2024: forty four), equivalent to 49.66 FTEs (2024: 40.95), including four interns. The average employee age was 48 years, with an average tenure of 3.4 years, and women represented 41 percent of the workforce. The Group maintained a stable organisation with a 12-month retention rate of 84.8 percent and an attrition rate of 4 percent. Growth of 25 percent in 2025 was primarily driven by new hires at the BlueNord subsidiary CarbonCuts and their continued development activities in the Ruby Project.

There have been no changes to the BlueNord Group's Executive Team during 2025.

At the end of 2025, the Company's Board of Directors comprised seven members, all elected by shareholders. The Board had a gender composition of three women and four men, representing over 40 percent female representation. The Board did not include any employee representatives.

BlueNord is an equal opportunity employer, committed to fostering diversity and inclusion in the workplace. We welcome and embrace a variety of skillsets and perspectives, and we value differences between people of different cultural backgrounds, ethnicity, age, gender, gender identification, gender expression, sexual orientation, functional ability, religion, and philosophies of life. These principles apply to all employment practices at BlueNord, including recruitment, hiring, compensation and benefits, promotion, training and development, and leave of absence.

Management compensation is described in the Executive Remuneration Report. Sick leave in the Group was 2.66 percent in 2025.

For more information, see the Our people and values section of the Sustainability Statements on pages 43 to 47.

Research and development

BlueNord invests in research and development to support and further grow its E&P and energy transition activities.

Corporate governance

The Board aims to uphold high corporate governance standards and align with the Norwegian Code of Practice. BlueNord's approach emphasises equal treatment of shareholders, as seen in general assembly decisions.

For details on the Board's composition and yearly activities, refer to the Board Activities on pages 60 to 64 of this report's corporate governance section.

AGM

The AGM held on 22 May 2025, Jann Brown and Elisabeth Proust were elected to the board, and Peter Coleman was re-elected. All agenda items passed. An extraordinary meeting on 20 November approved the interim balance sheet, extraordinary dividend, and share capital reduction.

For more information about corporate governance and corporate social responsibility, see the relevant sections of this report. Also, see www.bluenord.com/corporate-governance and www.bluenord.com/csr.

Directors' and officers' liability insurance

The Company has acquired and maintains a Directors' and officers' insurance policy to cover the personal liability for financial losses that Directors and officers of the Company, and the Directors and officers of the Company's subsidiaries, may incur in their capacities as such. The policy is placed with a reputable international carrier on market terms.

Ownership

There are no restrictions on the transfer of shares in BlueNord ASA. The Company currently has approximately 8,700 shareholders and 30.89 percent of the shares are held by residents of Norway.

BlueNord ASA

In 2025, the parent company operated as a holding entity, with its principal expenses consisting of shareholder-related costs, consultancy fees, legal fees, and payroll. The annual net result was driven primarily by dividends received and interest income from Group companies, partially offset by expenses associated with the extinguishment of bond loans and bond loan interest expenses.

For more information about financial risk and market conditions, and a statement regarding going concern, please see the relevant sections above. These comments are also valid for the parent company.

Parent company financial results for 2025

In 2025, personnel expenses totalled USD 4.3 million, down from USD 8.4 million in 2024. The drop mainly stems from restructuring costs incurred in 2024 due to reorganisation and higher social security taxes triggered by Directors exercising share options. BlueNord's previous Share Option Programme ended in August 2024, and the Company now has no options outstanding.

Other operating expenses amounted to USD 11.9 million, up from USD 5.3 million in 2024. This growth was mainly due to service charges from Group companies, which were recorded as reduced revenue in the previous year. The net operating result for 2025 reflected a loss of USD 8.5 million, an improvement over the USD 10.3 million loss reported for 2024.

Directors' Report continued

Net financial items resulted in USD 784.6 million income in 2025, up from USD 38.9 million expense in 2024, mainly due to Group dividends received and interest income from Group companies, partially offset by expenses associated with the extinguishment of bond loans and bond loan interest expenses.

The Company's net result for the year amounted to a profit of USD 776.0 million (2024: loss USD 49.2 million).

Allocations

The result for the year for BlueNord ASA in 2025 was a profit of USD 776.0 million.

The Board proposes the following allocations:

- proposed dividend: USD 115 million;
- distributed dividend: USD 391 million;
- allocated to other equity: USD 270 million; and
- total appropriation: USD 776.0 million.

Outlook

BlueNord enters 2026 with a significantly strengthened operational and financial platform. The focus for the coming year will be on further enhancing operational stability at Tyra, completing remaining reliability upgrades and bringing the final wells on stream, supporting increasing and more stable production through the year.

The base assets are expected to continue delivering stable production with high operational efficiency. No infill drilling is planned for 2026, with capital expenditure focused on maintenance activities, reservoir management and selective value-accretive projects.

Price volatility has been considerable, prompting management to regularly evaluate the market in order to manage fluctuations in commodity prices. In 2025, the Company entered into fixed-price swap agreements covering additional volumes of oil and gas for the period from 2025 through 2028.

The Company monitors global as well as local political and economic conditions that may affect future results. The Company has not identified any negative impact on the Company's assets or income. See further detail on this issue and mitigations as outlined in the Principal Risks and Uncertainties section on page 17.

The Company expects Tyra to materially enhance overall production and cost efficiency, with lifting cost expected to remain at USD 13 /boe at full capacity. BlueNord is well positioned to continue delivering strong cash generation and meaningful shareholder returns, supported by disciplined capital allocation and a robust balance sheet.

BlueNord ASA has a total liquidity of USD 493 million at the end of 2025 with cash on balance sheet of USD 142.7 million and undrawn RBL facility capacity of USD 350.0 million, which reflects the extension of the RBL facility completed in February 2026. The Company has a solid basis for executing the strategy and the ambition to continue to deliver material shareholder returns and significant value creation.

Activity to progress value additive organic DUC investment projects also continues, and we will seek to sanction projects as they are sufficiently matured. BlueNord ASA believes economic investments in these projects will help to replace produced reserves and provide strong financial returns benefitting the Company's shareholders.

The Company expects the following production in 2026:

Guidance 2026	Unit	Base	Tyra	Total
Q1	mboepd	20.0-21.0	22.0-24.0	42.0-45.0
Q2	mboepd	18.0-20.0	21.0-26.0	39.0-46.0
Q3	mboepd	17.0-19.0	25.0-30.0	42.0-49.0
Q4	mboepd	18.0-20.0	24.0-29.0	42.0-49.0

The following sections of the BlueNord ASA Annual Report constitute part of the Directors' Report.

Annual Report chapter reference	Content	Page reference
Strategic Report	Financial Review	14-15
Strategic Report	Sustainability Statements	24-49
Strategic Report	Principal Risks and Uncertainties	17-23
Governance Report	Corporate Governance Report	55-59
Appendix 4	Norwegian Transparency Act Statement	153-154

Oslo

21 April 2026

Glen Ole Rødland
Chair of the Board

Robert J. McGuire
Board member

Peter Coleman
Board member

Kristin Færøvik
Board member

João Saraiva e Silva
Board member

Elisabeth Proust Van Heeswijk
Board member

Jann Brown
Board member

Euan Shirlaw
Chief Executive Officer

Reporting of Payments to Governments

This report is prepared in accordance with the Norwegian Accounting Act, section 3-3d, and the Securities Trading Act section 5-5a. It states that companies engaged in activities within the extractive industries shall annually prepare and publish a report containing information about their payments to governments at country and project level.

The Ministry of Finance has issued a regulation (F20.12.2013 nr. 1682) stipulating that the reporting obligation only applies to reporting entities above a certain size and to payments above certain threshold amounts. In addition, this regulation stipulates that the report shall include other information than payments to governments, and it provides more detailed rules applicable to definitions, publication and Group reporting.

The management of BlueNord ASA has applied judgement in the interpretation of the wording in the regulation with regard to the specific types of payments to be included in this report, and at what level they should be reported. Where payments are required to be reported on a project-by-project basis, they are reported on a field-by-field basis. Only gross amounts on operated licences are to be reported, as all payments within the licence performed by non-operators will normally be cash calls transferred to the Operator and are as such not payments to the government.

All activities of BlueNord ASA within the extractive industries are located on the Danish continental shelf and all are performed as non-operator. All the reported payments below are to the Danish government.

Income tax

Income tax is calculated and paid on a corporate level and is therefore reported for the whole Company rather than licence-by-licence.

In 2025 BlueNord has received USD 12.8 million in a tax refund related to the 25 percent chapter two hydrocarbon taxes pertaining to 2024 earnings. In addition the Company has paid USD 1.3 million pertaining to prior years as well as USD 32.3 million as a first instalment on account tax for income year 2025.

Other information required to be reported

In accordance with regulation F20.12.2013 nr. 1682 BlueNord ASA is also required to report on investments, operating income, production volumes, and purchases of goods and services. All reported information is relating to BlueNord ASA activities within the extractive industries on the Danish continental shelf.

- Total net investments amounted to USD 44.7 million, as specified in the cash flow analysis in the financial statements.
- Sales income (petroleum revenues) in 2025 amounted to USD 1,030.3 million, as specified in the financial statements.
- Total production in 2025 was 13.6 million barrels of oil equivalent.

For further information about purchases of goods and services please refer to the income statement and related notes.

04

Consolidated Statements	72
Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income	72
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position	73
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity	74
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows	75
Notes	76
Statutory Accounts	125
Income Statement	125
Balance Sheet	126
Cash Flow Statement	128
Notes	129
Independent Auditor's Report	141
Statement of Compliance	144
Alternative Dispute Resolution	145
Supplementary Oil and Gas Information (Unaudited)	147

Financial Statements

“

In 2025, BlueNord converted strong operational delivery into sustainable cash flow, supporting capital returns and long-term financial resilience.”

Total revenue

\$1,030m

2024: \$702m

EBITDA

\$530m

2024: \$354m

Total liquidity¹

\$493m

2024: \$521m

¹ Figure reflects the extended RBL facility that closed on 25 February 2026.

Contents for Consolidated Statements

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income	72
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position	73
Consolidated Statement of Change in Equity	74
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows	75
Note 1: Summary of material accounting policies	76
Note 2: Financial risk management	79
Note 3: Critical accounting estimates and judgements	82
Note 4: Climate risk management	84
Note 5: Income	87
Note 6: Production expenses	89
Note 7: Exploration and evaluation expenses	89
Note 8: Personnel expenses	90
Note 9: Other operating expenses	91
Note 10: Goodwill and intangible assets	92
Note 11: Property, plant and equipment	93
Note 12: Impairments	95
Note 13: Financial income and expenses	96
Note 14: Tax	98
Note 15: Earnings per share	103
Note 16: Trade receivables and other current assets	104
Note 17: Inventories	105
Note 18: Restricted bank deposits, cash and cash equivalents	105
Note 19: Financial instruments	106
Note 20: Share capital	112
Note 21: Post-employment benefits	114
Note 22: Asset retirement obligations	114
Note 23: Hybrid capital	116
Note 24: Borrowings	117
Note 25: Trade payables and other payables	122
Note 26: Guarantees	122
Note 27: Investment in jointly owned assets	123
Note 28: Contingencies and commitments	123
Note 29: Related party transactions	124
Note 30: Subsequent events	124

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income

USD million	Note	2025	2024
Revenue	5	1,030.3	702.3
Other income	5	9.0	–
Total income		1,039.3	702.3
Production expenses	6	(461.7)	(310.4)
Exploration and evaluation expenses	7	(14.9)	(5.9)
Personnel expenses	8	(16.1)	(19.7)
Other operating expenses	9	(16.9)	(12.4)
Total operating expenses		(509.6)	(348.4)
Operating result before depreciation, amortisation and impairment (EBITDA)		529.7	353.9
Depreciation/amortisation/impairment	11, 10	(249.3)	(135.4)
Net operating result (EBIT)		280.5	218.5
Financial income	13	74.7	26.0
Financial expenses	13	(267.3)	(256.7)
Net financial items		(192.6)	(230.6)
Result before tax (EBT)		87.8	(12.1)
Income tax benefit/(expense)	14	23.8	(58.7)
Net result for the year¹		111.6	(70.8)
Other comprehensive income:			
Items that are or may be subsequently reclassified to profit or loss:			
Realised cash flow hedge revenue	19	(40.0)	1.6
Realised cash flow hedge financial items	19	–	(20.2)
Related tax – realised cash flow hedge	14, 19	25.6	3.1
Changes in fair value cash flow hedges revenue	19	214.8	(100.4)
Changes in fair value cash flow hedges financial items	19	–	0.6
Related tax – changes in fair value cash flow hedge	14, 19	(137.5)	64.1
Currency translation adjustment		5.2	(3.0)
Total other comprehensive income/(loss) for the year		68.1	(54.2)
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year¹		179.8	(125.0)
Basic earnings/(loss) (USD per share)	15	3.6	(2.7)
Diluted earnings/(loss) (USD per share)	15	3.6	(2.7)

¹ Preference dividends on hybrid capital. An amount of USD 17 million has been allocated to hybrid capital holders for the year, representing cumulative preference dividends accrued in accordance with the instrument's terms. These dividends are cumulative but not discretionary and are not recognised as a liability under IAS 32. For earnings per share purposes, the current period's cumulative preference dividends have been deducted from profit attributable to ordinary shareholders in accordance with IAS 33.14(b). See note 15 Earnings per share for details.

Contents for Consolidated Statements

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income	72
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position	73
Consolidated Statement of Change in Equity	74
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows	75
Note 1: Summary of material accounting policies	76
Note 2: Financial risk management	79
Note 3: Critical accounting estimates and judgements	82
Note 4: Climate risk management	84
Note 5: Income	87
Note 6: Production expenses	89
Note 7: Exploration and evaluation expenses	89
Note 8: Personnel expenses	90
Note 9: Other operating expenses	91
Note 10: Goodwill and intangible assets	92
Note 11: Property, plant and equipment	93
Note 12: Impairments	95
Note 13: Financial income and expenses	96
Note 14: Tax	98
Note 15: Earnings per share	103
Note 16: Trade receivables and other current assets	104
Note 17: Inventories	105
Note 18: Restricted bank deposits, cash and cash equivalents	105
Note 19: Financial instruments	106
Note 20: Share capital	112
Note 21: Post-employment benefits	114
Note 22: Asset retirement obligations	114
Note 23: Hybrid capital	116
Note 24: Borrowings	117
Note 25: Trade payables and other payables	122
Note 26: Guarantees	122
Note 27: Investment in jointly owned assets	123
Note 28: Contingencies and commitments	123
Note 29: Related party transactions	124
Note 30: Subsequent events	124

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

As at 31 December

USD million	Note	2025	2024
Non-current assets			
Intangible assets	10	135.5	147.0
Deferred tax assets	14	166.4	159.8
Property, plant and equipment	11	2,550.9	2,573.0
Right of use asset		1.5	1.5
Restricted bank deposits	18, 19	69.7	61.5
Derivative instruments	19	31.4	4.8
Total non-current assets		2,955.4	2,947.5
Current assets			
Derivative instruments	19	81.0	9.5
Tax receivables	14	–	2.2
Trade receivables and other current assets	16, 19	107.3	39.0
Inventories	17	67.8	55.8
Restricted cash and bank deposits	18, 19	0.1	157.3
Cash and cash equivalents	18	142.7	250.6
Total current assets		398.9	514.3
Total assets		3,354.3	3,461.8
Equity			
Share capital	20	1.6	1.7
Other equity	23	766.3	693.9
Total equity		767.9	695.6
Non-current liabilities			
Asset retirement obligations	22	1,344.0	1,110.6
Bond loan	19, 24	305.5	303.5
Reserve-based lending facility	19, 24	763.5	834.3
Derivative instruments	19	0.1	23.0
Other non-current liabilities		1.7	1.1
Total non-current liabilities		2,414.7	2,272.7
Current liabilities			
Convertible bond loan	19, 24	–	233.1
Asset retirement obligations	22	5.3	11.4
Tax payable	14	71.8	0.1
Derivative instruments	19	1.9	149.5
Trade payables and other current liabilities	25, 19	92.7	99.4
Total current liabilities		171.7	493.5
Total liabilities		2,586.4	2,766.1
Total equity and liabilities		3,354.3	3,461.8

Oslo

21 April 2026

Glen Ole Rødland
Chair of the Board

Robert J. McGuire
Board member

Peter Coleman
Board member

Kristin Færevik
Board member

João Saraiva e Silva
Board member

Elisabeth Proust Van Heeswijk
Board member

Jann Brown
Board member

Euan Shirlaw
Chief Executive Officer

Contents for Consolidated Statements

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income	72
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position	73
Consolidated Statement of Change in Equity	74
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows	75
Note 1: Summary of material accounting policies	76
Note 2: Financial risk management	79
Note 3: Critical accounting estimates and judgements	82
Note 4: Climate risk management	84
Note 5: Income	87
Note 6: Production expenses	89
Note 7: Exploration and evaluation expenses	89
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Note 13: Financial income and expenses	96
Note 14: Tax	98
Note 15: Earnings per share	103
Note 16: Trade receivables and other current assets	104
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Note 23: Hybrid capital	116
Note 24: Borrowings	117
Note 25: Trade payables and other payables	122
Note 26: Guarantees	122
Note 27: Investment in jointly owned assets	123
Note 28: Contingencies and commitments	123
Note 29: Related party transactions	124
Note 30: Subsequent events	124

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

All figures in USD million	Share capital	Share premium fund	Treasury share reserve	Hybrid capital	Currency translation fund	Cash flow hedge reserve	Other equity	Total equity
At 01.01.2024	1.7	782.9	(0.1)	–	2.0	24.9	2.2	813.6
Net result for the period							(70.8)	(70.8)
Other comprehensive income								
Realised cash flow hedge revenue	–	–	–	–	–	1.6	–	1.6
Realised cash flow hedge financial items	–	–	–	–	–	(20.2)	–	(20.2)
Related tax – realised cash flow hedge	–	–	–	–	–	3.1	–	3.1
Changes in fair value cash flow hedge revenue	–	–	–	–	–	(100.4)	–	(100.4)
Changes in fair value cash flow hedge financial items	–	–	–	–	–	0.6	–	0.6
Related tax – changes in fair value cash flow hedge	–	–	–	–	–	64.1	–	64.1
Currency translation adjustments	–	–	–	–	(3.0)	–	–	(3.0)
Total other comprehensive income	–	–	–	–	(3.0)	(51.2)	–	(54.2)
Issue of shares	0.0	4.2	–	–	–	–	–	4.2
Sale of shares	–	–	0.1	–	–	–	1.4	1.5
Share-based incentive programme	–	–	–	–	–	–	1.3	1.3
Total transactions with owners for the period	0.0	4.2	0.1	–	–	–	2.7	7.0
At 31.12.2024	1.7	787.2	–	–	(1.0)	(26.3)	(65.9)	695.6
At 01.01.2025	1.7	787.2	–	–	(1.0)	(26.3)	(65.9)	695.6
Net result for the period ¹				17.0			94.6	111.6
Other comprehensive income								
Realised cash flow hedge revenue	–	–	–	–	–	(40.0)	–	(40.0)
Related tax – realised cash flow hedge	–	–	–	–	–	25.6	–	25.6
Changes in fair value cash flow hedge revenue	–	–	–	–	–	214.8	–	214.8
Related tax – changes in fair value cash flow hedge	–	–	–	–	–	(137.5)	–	(137.5)
Currency translation adjustments	–	–	–	–	5.2	–	–	5.2
Total other comprehensive income	–	–	–	–	5.2	62.9	–	68.1
Hybrid bond issue	–	–	–	285.8	–	–	–	285.8
Dividend paid	–	(341.0)	–	–	–	–	–	(341.0)
Share buyback	–	–	(0.1)	–	–	–	(50.2)	(50.3)
Cancellation of treasury shares	(0.0)	–	0.0	–	–	–	–	–
Reduction of nominal value	(0.1)	–	–	–	–	–	0.1	–
Share-based incentive programme	–	–	0.0	–	–	–	(2.0)	(2.0)
Total transactions with owners for the period	(0.2)	(341.0)	–	285.8	–	–	(52.2)	(107.5)
At 31.12.2025	1.6	446.2	–	302.8	4.2	36.6	(23.4)	767.9

1 Preference dividends on hybrid capital: An amount of USD 17 million has been allocated to hybrid capital holders for the year, representing cumulative preference dividends accrued in accordance with the instrument's terms. These dividends are cumulative but not discretionary and are not recognised as a liability under IAS 32. For earnings per share purposes, the current period's cumulative preference dividends have been deducted from profit attributable to ordinary shareholders in accordance with IAS 33.14(b). See note 15 Earnings per share for details.

Contents for Consolidated Statements

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income	72
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position	73
Consolidated Statement of Change in Equity	74
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows	75
Note 1: Summary of material accounting policies	76
Note 2: Financial risk management	79
Note 3: Critical accounting estimates and judgements	82
Note 4: Climate risk management	84
Note 5: Income	87
Note 6: Production expenses	89
Note 7: Exploration and evaluation expenses	89
Note 8: Personnel expenses	90
Note 9: Other operating expenses	91
Note 10: Goodwill and intangible assets	92
Note 11: Property, plant and equipment	93
Note 12: Impairments	95
Note 13: Financial income and expenses	96
Note 14: Tax	98
Note 15: Earnings per share	103
Note 16: Trade receivables and other current assets	104
Note 17: Inventories	105
Note 18: Restricted bank deposits, cash and cash equivalents	105
Note 19: Financial instruments	106
Note 20: Share capital	112
Note 21: Post-employment benefits	114
Note 22: Asset retirement obligations	114
Note 23: Hybrid capital	116
Note 24: Borrowings	117
Note 25: Trade payables and other payables	122
Note 26: Guarantees	122
Note 27: Investment in jointly owned assets	123
Note 28: Contingencies and commitments	123
Note 29: Related party transactions	124
Note 30: Subsequent events	124

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

For the year ended 31 December

USD million	Note	2025	2024
Cash flows from operating activities			
Net result for the year		111.6	(70.8)
Adjustments for:			
Income tax (benefit)/expense	14	(23.8)	58.7
Net financial items	13	192.6	230.6
Depreciation/impairment	11, 10	249.3	135.4
Share-based payments expenses		1.0	1.6
Interest received ¹	13	8.3	7.1
Other financial items paid		(3.0)	(1.8)
Changes in:			
Trade receivable	16	(52.5)	31.8
Trade payables	25	(13.9)	(34.4)
Inventories and spare parts	17	(12.1)	(1.1)
Prepayments	16	(9.7)	15.4
Over/(under)-lift	16, 25	(12.4)	8.9
Other current balance sheet items ²		1.8	1.9
Cash flow from operating activities before tax		437.3	383.3
Tax paid		(20.8)	(74.8)
Net cash flow from operating activities		416.5	308.5
Cash flows from investing activities			
Acquisition of subsidiary, net of cash acquired		-	1.5
Investment in oil and gas assets	11	(42.5)	(236.3)
Investment in other assets	11	(2.2)	-
Payments for decommissioning of oil and gas fields	22	(4.5)	(15.5)
Changes in restricted cash accounts		158.4	-
Net cash flow from/(used in) investing activities		109.3	(250.3)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Net proceeds from hybrid capital issue		286.7	-
Dividend paid	23	(341.0)	-
Share buyback		(50.3)	-
Sale of shares	24	-	1.5
Issue of shares	24	-	4.2
Drawdown long-term liability	24	20.0	330.0
Repayment long-term liability	24	(431.4)	(192.5)
Interests and fees external loan	24	(117.0)	(117.0)
Lease payments		(0.6)	(0.6)
Net cash flow from/(used in) financing activities		(633.6)	25.6
Net change in cash and cash equivalents		(107.8)	83.8
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		250.6	166.7
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year		142.7	250.6

¹ Excluding interest received from cash call security account as these interests are added to the cash call security account, hence not available cash.

² Mainly currency adjustments on balance sheet items

Contents for Consolidated Statements

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income	72
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position	73
Consolidated Statement of Change in Equity	74
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows	75
Note 1: Summary of material accounting policies	76
Note 2: Financial risk management	79
Note 3: Critical accounting estimates and judgements	82
Note 4: Climate risk management	84
Note 5: Income	87
Note 6: Production expenses	89
Note 7: Exploration and evaluation expenses	89
Note 8: Personnel expenses	90
Note 9: Other operating expenses	91
Note 10: Goodwill and intangible assets	92
Note 11: Property, plant and equipment	93
Note 12: Impairments	95
Note 13: Financial income and expenses	96
Note 14: Tax	98
Note 15: Earnings per share	103
Note 16: Trade receivables and other current assets	104
Note 17: Inventories	105
Note 18: Restricted bank deposits, cash and cash equivalents	105
Note 19: Financial instruments	106
Note 20: Share capital	112
Note 21: Post-employment benefits	114
Note 22: Asset retirement obligations	114
Note 23: Hybrid capital	116
Note 24: Borrowings	117
Note 25: Trade payables and other payables	122
Note 26: Guarantees	122
Note 27: Investment in jointly owned assets	123
Note 28: Contingencies and commitments	123
Note 29: Related party transactions	124
Note 30: Subsequent events	124

Notes

> 1 Summary of material accounting policies

BlueNord ASA ('BlueNord', 'the Company' or 'the Group') is a public limited liability company registered in Norway, with headquarters in Oslo (Nedre Vollgate 3, 0158 Oslo). The Company has subsidiaries in Norway, Denmark, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom. The Company is listed on the Oslo Stock Exchange.

The consolidated financial statements for 2025 were approved by the Board of Directors on 21 April 2026 and will be presented for approval at the AGM on 19 May 2026.

The material accounting policies applied in the preparation of these consolidated financial statements are set out below. Other material accounting policies are disclosed in the relevant notes to the consolidated financial statements. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated. The Group also provides the disclosure requirements as specified under the Norwegian Accounting Law (Regnskapsloven).

1.1 Basis of preparation

The consolidated financial statements of BlueNord ASA have been prepared in accordance with the IFRS^{*} Accounting Standards, as endorsed by the EU. The Group also provides information required in accordance with the Norwegian Accounting Act and associated Norwegian Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (NGAAP).

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with IFRS^{*} Accounting Standards requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Group's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the consolidated financial statements are disclosed in note 3 Critical accounting estimates and judgements.

The subtotals and totals in some of the tables may not equal the sum of the amounts shown due to rounding.

1.1.1 Changes in material accounting policies

The Group's accounting policies are consistent with those applied in the prior year. There were no amendments to standards or material changes in accounting policies in 2025.

IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements

IFRS 18 will replace IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements and applies for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027, provided it is approved by the EU. The new standard introduces the following key new requirements:

Classify all income and expenses into five categories in the profit or loss section of the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, namely the operating, investing, financing, discontinued operations, and income tax categories. It is also required to present a newly defined operating profit subtotal. Net result will not change. Management-defined performance measures (MPMs) are disclosed in a single note in the financial statements. Enhanced guidance is provided on how to group information in the financial statements. In addition, it is required to use the operating profit subtotal as the starting point for the consolidated statement of cash flows when presenting cash flows from operating activities under the indirect method. The Group has not assessed the impact of the new standard, particularly with respect to the structure of the profit or loss section of the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, the consolidated statement of cash flows and the additional disclosures required for MPMs.

1.2 Consolidation

Subsidiaries

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries as of 31 December 2025. Subsidiaries are all entities over which the Group has control. Control is achieved where the Group has the power over the subsidiary, has rights, or is exposed to variable returns from the subsidiary and has the ability to use its power to affect its returns. All subsidiaries are 100 percent owned by the Group and there are no non-controlling interests.

Contents for Consolidated Statements

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income	72
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position	73
Consolidated Statement of Change in Equity	74
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows	75
Note 1: Summary of material accounting policies	76
Note 2: Financial risk management	79
Note 3: Critical accounting estimates and judgements	82
Note 4: Climate risk management	84
Note 5: Income	87
Note 6: Production expenses	89
Note 7: Exploration and evaluation expenses	89
Note 8: Personnel expenses	90
Note 9: Other operating expenses	91
Note 10: Goodwill and intangible assets	92
Note 11: Property, plant and equipment	93
Note 12: Impairments	95
Note 13: Financial income and expenses	96
Note 14: Tax	98
Note 15: Earnings per share	103
Note 16: Trade receivables and other current assets	104
Note 17: Inventories	105
Note 18: Restricted bank deposits, cash and cash equivalents	105
Note 19: Financial instruments	106
Note 20: Share capital	112
Note 21: Post-employment benefits	114
Note 22: Asset retirement obligations	114
Note 23: Hybrid capital	116
Note 24: Borrowings	117
Note 25: Trade payables and other payables	122
Note 26: Guarantees	122
Note 27: Investment in jointly owned assets	123
Note 28: Contingencies and commitments	123
Note 29: Related party transactions	124
Note 30: Subsequent events	124

Notes continued

> 1 Summary of material accounting policies continued

The Group had the following subsidiaries on 31 December 2025:

Name	Country of incorporation and place of business	Nature of business	Ordinary shares directly held by parent (%)	Ordinary shares held by the Group (%)
BlueNord Denmark A/S	Denmark	Intermediate holding company		100%
BlueNord Energy Denmark A/S	Denmark	Exploration and production activity		100%
BlueNord Gas Denmark A/S	Denmark	Exploration and production activity		100%
CarbonCuts A/S	Denmark	Carbon capture and storage		100%
BlueNord Energy 8/06 Denmark B.V	Netherlands	Exploration and production activity		100%
BlueNord Pipeline Denmark Aps	Denmark	Infrastructure oil and gas		100%
BlueNord Energy UK Ltd	Great Britain	Exploration activity		100%
BlueNord UK Ltd	Great Britain	Exploration activity	100%	100%
Altinex AS	Norway	Intermediate holding company	100%	100%
BlueNord AS	Norway	Dormant company	100%	100%

Contents for Consolidated Statements

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income	72
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position	73
Consolidated Statement of Change in Equity	74
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows	75
Note 1: Summary of material accounting policies	76
Note 2: Financial risk management	79
Note 3: Critical accounting estimates and judgements	82
Note 4: Climate risk management	84
Note 5: Income	87
Note 6: Production expenses	89
Note 7: Exploration and evaluation expenses	89
Note 8: Personnel expenses	90
Note 9: Other operating expenses	91
Note 10: Goodwill and intangible assets	92
Note 11: Property, plant and equipment	93
Note 12: Impairments	95
Note 13: Financial income and expenses	96
Note 14: Tax	98
Note 15: Earnings per share	103
Note 16: Trade receivables and other current assets	104
Note 17: Inventories	105
Note 18: Restricted bank deposits, cash and cash equivalents	105
Note 19: Financial instruments	106
Note 20: Share capital	112
Note 21: Post-employment benefits	114
Note 22: Asset retirement obligations	114
Note 23: Hybrid capital	116
Note 24: Borrowings	117
Note 25: Trade payables and other payables	122
Note 26: Guarantees	122
Note 27: Investment in jointly owned assets	123
Note 28: Contingencies and commitments	123
Note 29: Related party transactions	124
Note 30: Subsequent events	124

Notes continued

> 1 Summary of material accounting policies continued

Joint arrangements

BlueNord has interests in licences on the Danish continental shelf. A joint arrangement is defined as an arrangement over which two or more parties have joint control. Joint control is the contractually agreed sharing of control which exists only when decisions about the relevant activities (being those that significantly affect the returns of the arrangement) require unanimous consent of the parties sharing control.

Under IFRS 11 Joint Arrangements, a joint operation is a 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. BlueNord recognises investments in joint operations (oil and gas production licences) by reporting its share of related revenues, expenses, assets, liabilities, and cash flows under the respective items in the Company's financial statements.

1.3 Segment reporting

The whole Group is considered a single operating segment.

1.4 Foreign currency translation

a) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of each of the Group's entities are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates ('the functional currency'). The consolidated financial statements are presented in US dollars (USD), which is the Group's presentation currency and the parent company's and main operating companies' functional currency.

b) Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions or valuation where items are remeasured. Foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised in the income statement as other financial income or other financial expenses.

c) Group companies

All currency translation adjustments are recognised in other comprehensive income (OCI).

1.5 Consolidated statement of cash flows

The consolidated statement of cash flows is prepared according to the indirect method. See note 18 Restricted bank deposits, cash and cash equivalents for the definition of 'Cash and cash equivalents'.

Payments for decommissioning of oil and gas fields are included in investing activities, see note 22 Asset retirement obligations.

Contents for Consolidated Statements

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income	72
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position	73
Consolidated Statement of Change in Equity	74
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows	75
Note 1: Summary of material accounting policies	76
Note 2: Financial risk management	79
Note 3: Critical accounting estimates and judgements	82
Note 4: Climate risk management	84
Note 5: Income	87
Note 6: Production expenses	89
Note 7: Exploration and evaluation expenses	89
Note 8: Personnel expenses	90
Note 9: Other operating expenses	91
Note 10: Goodwill and intangible assets	92
Note 11: Property, plant and equipment	93
Note 12: Impairments	95
Note 13: Financial income and expenses	96
Note 14: Tax	98
Note 15: Earnings per share	103
Note 16: Trade receivables and other current assets	104
Note 17: Inventories	105
Note 18: Restricted bank deposits, cash and cash equivalents	105
Note 19: Financial instruments	106
Note 20: Share capital	112
Note 21: Post-employment benefits	114
Note 22: Asset retirement obligations	114
Note 23: Hybrid capital	116
Note 24: Borrowings	117
Note 25: Trade payables and other payables	122
Note 26: Guarantees	122
Note 27: Investment in jointly owned assets	123
Note 28: Contingencies and commitments	123
Note 29: Related party transactions	124
Note 30: Subsequent events	124

Notes continued

> 2 Financial risk management

2.1 Financial risk factors

The Group's activities expose it to financial risks: market risk (including foreign currency risk, price risk, interest rate risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The Group uses reserve-based lending facilities and bond loans to finance its operations in connection with the day-to-day business. Financial instruments, such as bank deposits, trade receivables and payables, and other current liabilities that arise directly from its operations, are utilised.

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in the market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: foreign currency risk, price risk and interest rate risk. Financial instruments affected by market risk include loans and borrowings, deposits, trade receivables, trade payables, accrued liabilities, and derivative financial instruments.

(a) Foreign currency risk

The Group is composed of businesses with various functional currencies including USD, EUR, GBP, and DKK. The Group is exposed to foreign exchange risk for series of payments in other currencies than the functional currency, mainly related to the ratio between NOK and USD, DKK and USD, EUR and USD, and GBP and USD. The Group's statement of financial position includes significant assets and liabilities, which are recorded in other currencies than the Group's presentation currency. As such, the Group's equity is sensitive to changes in foreign exchange rates. See note 16 Trade receivable and other current assets, note 18 Restricted bank deposits, cash and cash equivalents, note 19 Financial instruments, note 22 Asset retirement obligations, note 24 Borrowings, note 25 Trade payables and other payables, and note 28 Contingencies and commitments. A 10 percent decrease in the closing rate of NOK, EUR and DKK compared to USD would have the following impact on financial assets, financial liabilities and equity:

USD million	NOK	DKK	EUR
Financial assets	0	44	7
Financial liabilities	(0)	5	(2)
Effect net result/equity	1	39	9

The Company considers the currency risk relating to the different financial instruments as low, as the main financial items held in a currency other than the functional currency of the respective components is offset by positions in other components of the Group. With regards to trade receivables and payables, the Company deems the risk to be immaterial.

Contents for Consolidated Statements

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income	72
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position	73
Consolidated Statement of Change in Equity	74
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows	75
Note 1: Summary of material accounting policies	76
Note 2: Financial risk management	79
Note 3: Critical accounting estimates and judgements	82
Note 4: Climate risk management	84
Note 5: Income	87
Note 6: Production expenses	89
Note 7: Exploration and evaluation expenses	89
Note 8: Personnel expenses	90
Note 9: Other operating expenses	91
Note 10: Goodwill and intangible assets	92
Note 11: Property, plant and equipment	93
Note 12: Impairments	95
Note 13: Financial income and expenses	96
Note 14: Tax	98
Note 15: Earnings per share	103
Note 16: Trade receivables and other current assets	104
Note 17: Inventories	105
Note 18: Restricted bank deposits, cash and cash equivalents	105
Note 19: Financial instruments	106
Note 20: Share capital	112
Note 21: Post-employment benefits	114
Note 22: Asset retirement obligations	114
Note 23: Hybrid capital	116
Note 24: Borrowings	117
Note 25: Trade payables and other payables	122
Note 26: Guarantees	122
Note 27: Investment in jointly owned assets	123
Note 28: Contingencies and commitments	123
Note 29: Related party transactions	124
Note 30: Subsequent events	124

Notes continued

> 2 Financial risk management continued

(b) Price risk

BlueNord produces and sells hydrocarbons in Denmark and is as a result exposed to changes in commodity prices. The Group has a material commodity price hedging programme in place that mitigates the risk of near-term price movements. As of 31 December 2025, BlueNord had commodity derivatives measured at fair value. A change in the value directly affects the Company's OCI or profit and loss depending on commodity derivatives classification, with the total impact reflected in equity, and hence the Group is exposed to the fair value development of these financial instruments. Assuming an increase in the commodity price on 31 December 2025 of 10 percent and assuming this change will have full effect on the whole curve, the effect on the value of commodity derivatives would have the following impact:

USD million	Equity	OCI	Net result
Net book value at 31.12.2025	38	37	1
Commodity price +10%	(30)	(29)	(1)
Commodity price -10%	30	29	1

The effect on equity shown in the table would be equal to the change in value of the commodity derivatives after tax. The change in value of hedging contracts over time will be offset by the realised value of the contract when the hedge instrument matures, therefore the underlying value to BlueNord's business operations is not impacted by changes in the derivative value at any point in time

(c) Interest rate risk

The Group has loans with fixed and floating interest rates. Loans with fixed interest rate expose the Group to risk (premium/discount) associated with changes in the market interest rate. At year end, the Group has a total of USD 1.1 billion (2024: USD 1.4 billion) in interest-bearing debt (carrying amount), the principal amount was USD 1.1 billion. The Group's RBL facility has a floating interest rate of SOFR plus a margin of 4.0 percent per annum, while the Group's bond debt (BNOR16) has a fixed interest rate exposure. The RBL facility is linked to the SOFR rate as set at the time of the amendment and restatement. A variance of +1 percent in the SOFR rate would result in an average of USD 8.0 million of interest charges to BlueNord per annum. The Company continuously evaluates its interest rate exposure and the potential need for hedging as part of its ongoing financial risk management. For further information about the Group's interest-bearing debt, see note 24 Borrowings

All bank deposits (USD 212.5 million) are at floating interest rates. See note 18 Restricted cash, bank deposits, cash and cash equivalents for further information about bank deposits. The Group considers the risk exposure to changes in market interest to be at an acceptable level

Liquidity risk

The Group has certain financial commitments arising from its operations and other agreements entered into which are expected to be met by liquid assets, proceeds from external financing and cash flow from operations. The Group monitors its liquidity situation continuously to ensure it will be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. As of 31 December 2025, there are no principal repayments expected within the next 12 months.

Credit risk

The Group's most significant credit risk arises principally from recognised receivables related to the Group's operation. The credit risk arising from the production of oil, gas and natural gas liquids (NGL's) is considered limited, as sales are to major energy companies with considerable financial resources. The counterparties in derivatives are large international banks and insurance companies whose credit risk is considered low.

Contents for Consolidated Statements

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income	72
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position	73
Consolidated Statement of Change in Equity	74
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows	75
Note 1: Summary of material accounting policies	76
Note 2: Financial risk management	79
Note 3: Critical accounting estimates and judgements	82
Note 4: Climate risk management	84
Note 5: Income	87
Note 6: Production expenses	89
Note 7: Exploration and evaluation expenses	89
Note 8: Personnel expenses	90
Note 9: Other operating expenses	91
Note 10: Goodwill and intangible assets	92
Note 11: Property, plant and equipment	93
Note 12: Impairments	95
Note 13: Financial income and expenses	96
Note 14: Tax	98
Note 15: Earnings per share	103
Note 16: Trade receivables and other current assets	104
Note 17: Inventories	105
Note 18: Restricted bank deposits, cash and cash equivalents	105
Note 19: Financial instruments	106
Note 20: Share capital	112
Note 21: Post-employment benefits	114
Note 22: Asset retirement obligations	114
Note 23: Hybrid capital	116
Note 24: Borrowings	117
Note 25: Trade payables and other payables	122
Note 26: Guarantees	122
Note 27: Investment in jointly owned assets	123
Note 28: Contingencies and commitments	123
Note 29: Related party transactions	124
Note 30: Subsequent events	124

Notes continued

> 2 Financial risk management continued

2.2 Management of capital

The Group's objectives when managing capital is to safeguard the Group's ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide return for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders and to maintain an acceptable capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

The Group monitors the debt with the basis of cash flows, equity ratio and the gearing ratio. Both BNOR16 and the RBL facility contains covenants on minimum liquidity and net leverage. The agreement also includes special covenants which, among others, restrict the Company from incurring additional secured debt, set minimum and maximum hedging requirements and allow the Company to declare dividends or other distributions only when it remains in full compliance with the RBL facility. Under BNOR16, this is subject to an incurrence test and for any dividends made after 1 January 2027, this is limited to 50 percent of the Group's net profit after tax for the previous year. See further information regarding borrowings and covenants in note 24 Borrowings.

2.3 Fair value estimation

The Group has certain financial instruments carried at fair value. The different fair value hierarchy levels have been defined as follows:

Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets and liabilities

The fair value of financial instruments traded in active markets is based on quoted market prices at the statement of financial position date. A market is regarded as active if quoted prices are readily and regularly available from an exchange, dealer, broker, industry group, pricing service, or regulatory agency, and those prices represent actual and regularly occurring market transactions on an arm's length basis. The quoted market price used for financial assets held by the Group is the current bid price.

Level 2: Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the assets or liability, either directly or indirectly

The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market (for example, over-the-counter derivatives) is determined by using valuation techniques. These valuation techniques maximise the use of observable market data where it is available and rely as little as possible on entity specific estimates. If all significant inputs required to fair value an instrument are observable, the instrument is included in Level 2. If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in Level 3. Specified valuation techniques used to value financial instruments include:

- quoted market prices or dealer quotes for similar instruments;
- the fair value of interest rate swaps is calculated as the present value of the estimated future cash flows based on observable yield curves; and
- the fair value of forward foreign exchange contracts is determined using forward exchange rates at the statement of financial position date, with the resulting value discounted back to present value.

Level 3: Inputs for other assets or liabilities that are not based on observable market data

See note 19 Financial instruments for fair value hierarchy and further information.

Contents for Consolidated Statements

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income	72
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position	73
Consolidated Statement of Change in Equity	74
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows	75
Note 1: Summary of material accounting policies	76
Note 2: Financial risk management	79
Note 3: Critical accounting estimates and judgements	82
Note 4: Climate risk management	84
Note 5: Income	87
Note 6: Production expenses	89
Note 7: Exploration and evaluation expenses	89
Note 8: Personnel expenses	90
Note 9: Other operating expenses	91
Note 10: Goodwill and intangible assets	92
Note 11: Property, plant and equipment	93
Note 12: Impairments	95
Note 13: Financial income and expenses	96
Note 14: Tax	98
Note 15: Earnings per share	103
Note 16: Trade receivables and other current assets	104
Note 17: Inventories	105
Note 18: Restricted bank deposits, cash and cash equivalents	105
Note 19: Financial instruments	106
Note 20: Share capital	112
Note 21: Post-employment benefits	114
Note 22: Asset retirement obligations	114
Note 23: Hybrid capital	116
Note 24: Borrowings	117
Note 25: Trade payables and other payables	122
Note 26: Guarantees	122
Note 27: Investment in jointly owned assets	123
Note 28: Contingencies and commitments	123
Note 29: Related party transactions	124
Note 30: Subsequent events	124

Notes continued

> 3 Critical accounting estimates and judgements

3.1 Critical judgements in applying the entity's accounting policies

a) Accounting for and derecognition of convertible bond loan

In June 2025, the Group extinguished the convertible bond BNOR15, resulting in the derecognition of both the bond liability and the associated embedded derivative.

Management exercised judgement in assessing the classification and measurement of the instrument, concluding that the conversion feature did not meet the 'fixed-for-fixed' criterion and therefore did not qualify as an equity component. The embedded derivative was accounted for as a single compound embedded derivative and measured at fair value through profit and loss until derecognition. The extinguishment resulted in a loss recognised in profit and loss. For further details see note 24 Borrowings and note 13 Financial income and expenses.

b) Classification and measurement of hybrid capital

In July 2025, the Company issued BNOR17, a USD 300 million subordinated callable hybrid bond with legal maturity in 2085. Management has exercised significant judgement in determining the accounting classification and measurement of the instrument in accordance with IAS 32 Financial Instruments: Presentation and IFRS 9 Financial Instruments.

Due to the absence of a contractual obligation for the Company to repay principal prior to maturity, together with the Company's unconditional right to defer coupon (interest) payments indefinitely, the hybrid bond loan has been classified as a compound financial instrument.

The liability component represents the present value of the principal repayment at maturity in 2085. Consequently, substantially all of the proceeds from the issuance have been recognised as equity. Transaction costs have been allocated in full to the equity component based on materiality assessment.

Coupon (interest) payments, when made, are recognised as a deduction from equity, similar to dividends to shareholders. The unwinding of the discount on the liability component is recognised as interest expense.

Management considers this judgement to be critical, as alternative assessments of the instrument's contractual terms, particularly with respect to the substance of the maturity profile, the deferral features and step-up mechanism, could have resulted in a materially different classification and measurement of the instrument. A judgement that the effective interest rate for subsequent measurement should be based on a shorter estimated life than the contractual life (60 years), would result in an amortisation of the liability part over a shorter life with a resulting higher interest expense. Such a shorter estimated life could be based on a hypothetical evaluation that the step-up mechanism of coupon (interest) payments after 4.5 years makes it highly probable that the prepayment option(s) will be utilised. The unilateral right to defer coupon (interest) payments indefinitely is affected by the judgement that the bondholders right to require repayment only in case of liquidation and if it is "otherwise dissolved" should be ignored in the classification.

The Company has not separately accounted for the embedded prepayment option as it is closely related to the host liability, and therefore not required to be separated from the host contract.

3.2 Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are addressed below.

Contents for Consolidated Statements

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income	72
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position	73
Consolidated Statement of Change in Equity	74
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows	75
Note 1: Summary of material accounting policies	76
Note 2: Financial risk management	79
Note 3: Critical accounting estimates and judgements	82
Note 4: Climate risk management	84
Note 5: Income	87
Note 6: Production expenses	89
Note 7: Exploration and evaluation expenses	89
Note 8: Personnel expenses	90
Note 9: Other operating expenses	91
Note 10: Goodwill and intangible assets	92
Note 11: Property, plant and equipment	93
Note 12: Impairments	95
Note 13: Financial income and expenses	96
Note 14: Tax	98
Note 15: Earnings per share	103
Note 16: Trade receivables and other current assets	104
Note 17: Inventories	105
Note 18: Restricted bank deposits, cash and cash equivalents	105
Note 19: Financial instruments	106
Note 20: Share capital	112
Note 21: Post-employment benefits	114
Note 22: Asset retirement obligations	114
Note 23: Hybrid capital	116
Note 24: Borrowings	117
Note 25: Trade payables and other payables	122
Note 26: Guarantees	122
Note 27: Investment in jointly owned assets	123
Note 28: Contingencies and commitments	123
Note 29: Related party transactions	124
Note 30: Subsequent events	124

Notes continued

> 3 Critical accounting estimates and judgements continued

a) Income tax

All figures reported in the statement of comprehensive income and the statement of financial position are based on the Group's tax calculations. Tax calculations are based on management's best assessment and interpretation of tax rules in place guided by industry tax practitioners. If it is expected that a sustainable tax position may be challenged by the tax authorities due to uncertainty in law interpretation, a provision is made to account for such uncertainty. Tax authorities can be of a different opinion than the Company. At each period end the Company provide for expected clawback, if any. See also note 14 Tax.

b) Proven and probable oil and gas reserves and depreciation

Proven and probable reserves, along with production volumes and future capex, are used to calculate the depreciation of oil and gas fields using the unit-of-production method. See note 11 Property, plant and equipment for depreciation charges.

Oil and gas reserves are estimated by the Company's experts in accordance with industry standards. These estimates are based on BlueNord's assessment of internal information and data received from the Operator. Proven and probable oil and gas reserves include remaining volumes expected to be recovered based on reasonable assumptions about future technical, economic, fiscal, and financial conditions as of the date the estimates are prepared.

Key inputs comprise estimated commodity prices and CO₂ costs. Market price assumptions are applied to these estimates, with oil prices projected to remain flat in real terms at USD 65/bbl, while gas prices are forecasted at EUR 30/MWh for 2026 and 2027, then stabilising at EUR 28/MWh. Both oil and gas prices are adjusted for the inflation by 2 percent per annum beginning in 2027.

CO₂ costs encompass both the Danish Government carbon duty, as defined by L. 182/2024 with proposed levels through 2030 and a subsequent annual inflation rate of 2 percent, as well as the EU ETS market price determined by Bloomberg's forward curve for 2026-2027, and fixed at EUR 80/metric tons (t) from 2028 onward, also inflated by 2 percent annually.

	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031
Brent price, real terms (\$/bbl)	65.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	65.0
Gas price, real terms (EUR/MWh)	30.0	30.0	28.0	28.0	28.0	28.0
EU ETS price, nominal (EUR/t)	73.3	74.5	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0
Danish carbon duty, nominal (DKK/t)	155.0	233.0	316.0	390.0	465.0	474.0
USD:DKK	6.35	6.35	6.35	6.35	6.35	6.35
EUR:DKK	7.46	7.46	7.46	7.46	7.46	7.46
USD:EUR	0.85	0.85	0.85	0.85	0.85	0.85

Changes in commodity prices, CO₂ costs and other cost estimates can alter reserve estimates and, consequently, the economic cut-off, which may impact the timing of decommissioning and removal activities. Reserve estimates can also change due to updated production and reservoir information. Future changes to proven and probable oil and gas reserves can significantly affect depreciation, the life of the field, impairment of licence-related assets, and operating results.

An independent assessment of reserves is also performed by an external party. The difference between the 2P reserves reported by Sproule ERCE, as disclosed in the Supplementary Oil and Gas Information, and the reserves used for financial reporting purposes primarily relates to projects classified as justified for development. For financial reporting purposes, only approved development projects are included. The reserves estimates as at 31 December 2025 form the basis for depreciation in 2026.

Contents for Consolidated Statements

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income	72
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position	73
Consolidated Statement of Change in Equity	74
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows	75
Note 1: Summary of material accounting policies	76
Note 2: Financial risk management	79
Note 3: Critical accounting estimates and judgements	82
Note 4: Climate risk management	84
Note 5: Income	87
Note 6: Production expenses	89
Note 7: Exploration and evaluation expenses	89
Note 8: Personnel expenses	90
Note 9: Other operating expenses	91
Note 10: Goodwill and intangible assets	92
Note 11: Property, plant and equipment	93
Note 12: Impairments	95
Note 13: Financial income and expenses	96
Note 14: Tax	98
Note 15: Earnings per share	103
Note 16: Trade receivables and other current assets	104
Note 17: Inventories	105
Note 18: Restricted bank deposits, cash and cash equivalents	105
Note 19: Financial instruments	106
Note 20: Share capital	112
Note 21: Post-employment benefits	114
Note 22: Asset retirement obligations	114
Note 23: Hybrid capital	116
Note 24: Borrowings	117
Note 25: Trade payables and other payables	122
Note 26: Guarantees	122
Note 27: Investment in jointly owned assets	123
Note 28: Contingencies and commitments	123
Note 29: Related party transactions	124
Note 30: Subsequent events	124

Notes continued

> 3 Critical accounting estimates and judgements continued

c) Asset retirement obligation

The production of oil and gas is subject to statutory requirements for decommissioning and removal obligations once production ceases. Provisions for these future decommissioning and removal expenditures must be recognised when the statutory requirement arises. These costs are often incurred in the future, and there is significant uncertainty regarding the scale and complexity of the decommissioning and removal process. Additionally, these activities require approval from the DUC joint venture partners and the DEA.

Estimated future costs are based on current costs adjusted for inflation, known decommissioning and removal technology, and the anticipated decommissioning and removal date. These costs are discounted to their present value using a risk-free rate. Changes in one or more of these factors could result in adjustments to the decommissioning and removal liabilities. See note 22 Asset retirement obligations for further details and sensitivities, and for information on the Group's assumptions see note 3.2 (b).

d) Impairment of fixed assets

The Group has at 31 December 2025 not identified any impairment indicators. Impairment indicators include internal and external factors such as change in commodity prices, production/cost estimates against actual performance, and climate-related risks impact on costs, among others.

The company has one CGU, as such, market cap is an accepted way of assessing headroom. If that was to change for any reason the Group should have to estimate the recoverable amount based on estimated future cash flows, it would have to make significant judgements which could lead to significant estimation uncertainty. Estimation of future cash flows require long-term assumptions concerning a number of often volatile economic factors, including future oil and gas prices, CO₂ taxes, production, commercially depletable reserves, levels of capex and operational costs, currency exchange rates, and discount rates. Information on the Group's assumptions are included in note 3.2 (b).

CarbonCuts acquired land for USD 2 million during 2025. The Group has identified no impairment indicators for this asset on 31 December 2025, and no impairment test has been performed. The carrying amount is considered immaterial to the Group.

See also note 12 Impairments for impairment reviews and note 11 Property, plant and equipment for impairment.

> 4 Climate risk management

4.1 Climate risk factors

As an oil and gas company, BlueNord acknowledge the growing significance of climate-related risks on BlueNord's operations within the DUC. The regulatory landscape in which the DUC operates is evolving, with increased emphasis on reducing GHG emissions. Denmark is committed to achieving carbon neutrality by 2050 (phasing out of oil and gas), aligning with the EU's Green Deal and international climate agreements. BlueNord's licence in the DUC sole concession will expire in 2042.

The Company recognises that climate-related risks and the global transition towards a low-carbon economy presents both challenges and opportunities that could impact our financial performance, asset valuation and future strategy. As part of the risk management framework, the Company assesses climate risks under two categories:

- Transition risk – risk arising from the shift to a lower-carbon economy, which includes regulatory changes, market shifts and evolving stakeholder expectations.
- Physical risk – risk arising from climate change impacts which could affect BlueNord's production and infrastructure and value chain.

The Company integrates climate scenario analysis into its financial planning using frameworks such as the TCFD.

Contents for Consolidated Statements

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income	72
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position	73
Consolidated Statement of Change in Equity	74
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows	75
Note 1: Summary of material accounting policies	76
Note 2: Financial risk management	79
Note 3: Critical accounting estimates and judgements	82
Note 4: Climate risk management	84
Note 5: Income	87
Note 6: Production expenses	89
Note 7: Exploration and evaluation expenses	89
Note 8: Personnel expenses	90
Note 9: Other operating expenses	91
Note 10: Goodwill and intangible assets	92
Note 11: Property, plant and equipment	93
Note 12: Impairments	95
Note 13: Financial income and expenses	96
Note 14: Tax	98
Note 15: Earnings per share	103
Note 16: Trade receivables and other current assets	104
Note 17: Inventories	105
Note 18: Restricted bank deposits, cash and cash equivalents	105
Note 19: Financial instruments	106
Note 20: Share capital	112
Note 21: Post-employment benefits	114
Note 22: Asset retirement obligations	114
Note 23: Hybrid capital	116
Note 24: Borrowings	117
Note 25: Trade payables and other payables	122
Note 26: Guarantees	122
Note 27: Investment in jointly owned assets	123
Note 28: Contingencies and commitments	123
Note 29: Related party transactions	124
Note 30: Subsequent events	124

Notes continued

> 4 Climate risk management continued

Transition risk

Policy and regulatory changes

Denmark has one of the most ambitious climate policies in Europe. BlueNord's oil and gas operations are subject to the EU ETS. The EU ETS is based on a 'cap and trade' principle whereby the cap (expressed in emissions allowances) refers to the limit set on the maximum amount of GHG emissions that can be emitted. As a non-operator and a joint venture partner within the DUC, BlueNord relies on the Operator (TotalEnergies) to manage EU ETS allowances for the emissions relating to BlueNord's share of the DUC operations. In 2025, BlueNord exercised its right to self-manage the purchase of its net allowances. These allowances are transferred to the Operator, who retains responsibility for surrendering them every September of the following year for emissions reported in the current year.

As part of the Green Tax Reform agreed in 2022, Denmark has also introduced a carbon tax (phased in from 2025 to 2030) on GHG emissions from activities covered by the EU ETS Directive. This CO₂ tax is calculated based on the number of emission allowances surrendered each year. The introduction of this CO₂ tax on offshore oil and gas production in addition to the costs incurred under the EU ETS scheme will significantly increase compliance costs which directly affects operational expenses and therefore impact profitability.

Additionally, the Danish Climate Act and the NSA may impose stricter regulatory compliance. Stricter environmental laws, such as limitations on offshore drilling, methane emissions regulations, and potential fossil fuel phase-out policies may impact the Company's asset valuation and future investment plans. This may also influence borrowing terms.

The reduction in companies reporting under CSRD following Omnibus I will increase the proportion of firms outside mandatory sustainability disclosure. For non-reporting entities, including BlueNord, the lack of standardised CSRD and EU Taxonomy information may create information gaps, leading financial institutions to rely on proxies, benchmarks or cautious assumptions in risk assessments. This may influence access to sustainable finance, which requires validated taxonomy data, and may also affect broader financing by adding uncertainty to credit evaluation and pricing. At system level, decreased availability of sustainability data may reduce comparability and transparency across financial markets.

In 2024, the NZIA was adopted by the European Parliament and Council, establishing a framework of measures for strengthening Europe's net zero technology ecosystem. Article 23 of the Act establishes a contribution in CO₂ injection capacity in a storage site located in an EU member state country for oil and gas producers in proportion to their production level over the period 1 January 2020 to 31 December 2023. In May 2025, CO₂ injection capacity contribution obligation was specified by the EU Commission. BlueNord was listed as an obligated entity with a contribution obligation of 1.340 Mt per annum from 2030 and for a duration of five years. BlueNord, via its wholly-owned subsidiary CarbonCuts, is currently undergoing an exploration programme in the onshore Danish Ruby Project CCS licence following exploration licence award in 2024. The development of the Ruby Project CO₂ store could form part of the NZIA conformance plan for BlueNord. Until the project is declared feasible and commercially viable, the project's costs are expensed to the income statement and minimal asset value is attributed to the project. BlueNord will continue to monitor the development of the requirements under NZIA regulation, including but not limited to contribution obligation derogation, supply/demand imbalances declaration and penalty regime definition. BlueNord submitted in June 2025 in accordance with Article 23(4) of Regulation (EU) 2024/1735 its first plan to the EU Commission specifying how the Company intends to meet its contribution obligation to the EU CO₂ injection capacity objective by 2030.

Market demand shifts and transition to lower-emissions technology

The accelerating transition to renewable energy sources may reduce long-term demand for oil and gas, affecting our revenue forecasts and asset valuations. Denmark and the EU are shifting towards renewable energy sources, such as offshore wind, solar and biofuels while reducing reliance on fossil fuels. This trend could reduce long-term demand for oil and gas production from the Danish North Sea, which could affect reserves and resources estimation.

The rapid advancement of carbon capture, utilisation and storage, green hydrogen, and offshore wind projects could accelerate the transition away from fossil fuels. Denmark's Energy Island initiative and investments in Power-to-X technology further reinforce this trend.

Stakeholder expectations and reputational risks

Investors, lenders and regulators are increasingly integrating ESG factors into financing decisions. Additionally, climate litigation risks are growing, particularly regarding environmental responsibilities under Danish and EU law.

Contents for Consolidated Statements

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income	72
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position	73
Consolidated Statement of Change in Equity	74
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows	75
Note 1: Summary of material accounting policies	76
Note 2: Financial risk management	79
Note 3: Critical accounting estimates and judgements	82
Note 4: Climate risk management	84
Note 5: Income	87
Note 6: Production expenses	89
Note 7: Exploration and evaluation expenses	89
Note 8: Personnel expenses	90
Note 9: Other operating expenses	91
Note 10: Goodwill and intangible assets	92
Note 11: Property, plant and equipment	93
Note 12: Impairments	95
Note 13: Financial income and expenses	96
Note 14: Tax	98
Note 15: Earnings per share	103
Note 16: Trade receivables and other current assets	104
Note 17: Inventories	105
Note 18: Restricted bank deposits, cash and cash equivalents	105
Note 19: Financial instruments	106
Note 20: Share capital	112
Note 21: Post-employment benefits	114
Note 22: Asset retirement obligations	114
Note 23: Hybrid capital	116
Note 24: Borrowings	117
Note 25: Trade payables and other payables	122
Note 26: Guarantees	122
Note 27: Investment in jointly owned assets	123
Note 28: Contingencies and commitments	123
Note 29: Related party transactions	124
Note 30: Subsequent events	124

Notes continued

> 4 Climate risk management continued

Mitigation actions

- Proactive engagement with the Government and regulatory bodies ensuring compliance with new climate requirements.
- Continuous assessment on emission reduction initiatives and other potential renewable projects within the DUC partnership.
- Perform internal sensitivity analysis and scenario testing, taking into account climate risk factors, at a Company and project level.
- Include climate risk considerations within investment decisions and working closely within the DUC partnership to align the DUC operations with evolving policies.
- Diversifying the Company's portfolio by investing in CCS projects through its wholly-owned subsidiary CarbonCuts.
- Strengthening ESG disclosures to maintain investor confidence and access to sustainable financing.

Physical risk

Acute physical risk

Denmark's sometimes unfavourable weather conditions could disrupt onshore and offshore operations, impact infrastructure integrity, and cause supply chain logistics and production downtime. Longer-term shifts in climate patterns like changing frequency of chronic heat waves or cold waves, sea level rise, and increased water stress could impact operations in Denmark and in the value chain.

Mitigating actions

- Active engagement and monitoring of HSE related topics within the DUC operations.
- Integrating sustainability consideration within project planning.

Financial impact and reporting considerations

These climate-related risks may have financial implications across the Company's asset valuation, operational costs and other financial obligations. The Company integrates climate risk into its financial reporting and performs climate risk assessments on the below financial reporting elements

- Production expenses on environmental liabilities (note 6 Production expenses): Carbon costs are accounted for under production expenses. Changes in carbon regulations are continuously monitored to ensure for compliance. In 2025, the Company exercised its option to self-purchase carbon allowances and entered into forward contracts covering a portion of its 2025-2027 emissions obligations. The Operator continues to manage the surrendering of allowances on behalf of BlueNord as part of the DUC joint venture partnership.
- Impairments (note 12 Impairments): Climate factors are among the triggers considered during impairment testing. This includes consideration of the carbon price volatility and impact from potential introduction of new carbon regulations that could lead to higher incurred operational expenses.
- Financial income and expense (note 13 Financial income and expenses): Following the 2026 refinancing, the link to ESG performance affecting debt pricing was removed from the Company's RBL facility terms. Other climate-related risks are integrated into interest rate sensitivity analysis for the Company's debt obligations such as a potential increase in financing costs for oil and gas financing as the industry shifts towards stricter green targets. While this does not apply in the short-term due to the fixed rates on existing debt, it offers insights into potential increased interest exposure over the longer term.
- Asset retirement obligations (note 22 Asset retirement obligations): Climate factors may influence costs estimates and regulatory developments affecting decommissioning obligations. The impact on provisioning has been disclosed related to the impact of a five-year acceleration of cessation of production of the fields within the DUC hubs, due to low economics driven by higher climate-related costs.
- Reserves estimates (note 3 Critical accounting estimates and the Supplementary Oil and Gas Information section): Denmark's commitment to achieving carbon neutrality by 2050 may have an impact on reserves estimates, driven by earlier cessation of production. For context, the DUC licence expires in 2042, and Denmark has committed to stopping oil and gas production by 2050 under the NSA. This suggests a reduced risk of early production shutdown when seen in the light of the various possible scenarios for oil and gas demand in the future as the energy transition takes place and offers greater flexibility to adjust to evolving market conditions or shifts in global energy demand. Given this, further climate risk sensitivity analysis is not considered necessary by the Company in this case. As stated earlier in note 3.2 (b), changes in commodity prices, CO₂ costs and other cost estimates can also alter reserve estimates and, consequently, the economic cut-off, which may impact the timing of decommissioning and removal activities, and as such future changes to proven and probable oil and gas reserves can significantly affect depreciation, the life of the field, impairment of licence-related assets, and operating results.

Contents for Consolidated Statements

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income	72
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position	73
Consolidated Statement of Change in Equity	74
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows	75
Note 1: Summary of material accounting policies	76
Note 2: Financial risk management	79
Note 3: Critical accounting estimates and judgements	82
Note 4: Climate risk management	84
Note 5: Income	87
Note 6: Production expenses	89
Note 7: Exploration and evaluation expenses	89
Note 8: Personnel expenses	90
Note 9: Other operating expenses	91
Note 10: Goodwill and intangible assets	92
Note 11: Property, plant and equipment	93
Note 12: Impairments	95
Note 13: Financial income and expenses	96
Note 14: Tax	98
Note 15: Earnings per share	103
Note 16: Trade receivables and other current assets	104
Note 17: Inventories	105
Note 18: Restricted bank deposits, cash and cash equivalents	105
Note 19: Financial instruments	106
Note 20: Share capital	112
Note 21: Post-employment benefits	114
Note 22: Asset retirement obligations	114
Note 23: Hybrid capital	116
Note 24: Borrowings	117
Note 25: Trade payables and other payables	122
Note 26: Guarantees	122
Note 27: Investment in jointly owned assets	123
Note 28: Contingencies and commitments	123
Note 29: Related party transactions	124
Note 30: Subsequent events	124

Notes continued

> 5 Income

Accounting policy – Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised when the customer obtains control of the hydrocarbons, which is ordinarily at the point of delivery (lifting and sales) when title passes (sales method).

USD million	2025	2024
Sale of oil	552.6	507.3
Sale of gas and NGL	462.6	191.4
Tariff income	15.1	3.6
Total revenue	1,030.3	702.3
Other income	9.0	–
Total income	1,039.3	702.3
Production of oil (mmbbl)	8.0	6.6
Over/(under)-lift (mmbbl)	(0.5)	0.2
Sales of oil (mmbbl)	7.6	6.8
Production of gas (mmboe)	5.6	2.6
Purchase of gas (mmboe)	0.8	0.0
Sales of gas (mmboe)	6.3	2.6
Effective oil price USD/bbl	72.8	74.4
Effective gas price USD/boe	73.0	74.2
Effective gas price EUR/MWh	37.8	40.4

In 2025, sales of oil amounted to USD 552.6 million and sales of gas amounted to USD 462.6 million. Realised prices were USD 72.8/bbl and USD 73.0/boe lifted respectively during the year, adjusted for settlement of price hedges in place with financial institutions.

During 2025, BlueNord recognised the settlement of price hedges that were put in place with financial institutions in the market as revenue, when these price hedges match the physical sale of oil and gas. Price hedges in excess of actual liftings are treated as financial income or expenses based on the required accounting treatment for these instruments during the period. For the year 2025 price hedges did not exceed the physical sale of oil and gas.

Contents for Consolidated Statements

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income	72
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position	73
Consolidated Statement of Change in Equity	74
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows	75
Note 1: Summary of material accounting policies	76
Note 2: Financial risk management	79
Note 3: Critical accounting estimates and judgements	82
Note 4: Climate risk management	84
Note 5: Income	87
Note 6: Production expenses	89
Note 7: Exploration and evaluation expenses	89
Note 8: Personnel expenses	90
Note 9: Other operating expenses	91
Note 10: Goodwill and intangible assets	92
Note 11: Property, plant and equipment	93
Note 12: Impairments	95
Note 13: Financial income and expenses	96
Note 14: Tax	98
Note 15: Earnings per share	103
Note 16: Trade receivables and other current assets	104
Note 17: Inventories	105
Note 18: Restricted bank deposits, cash and cash equivalents	105
Note 19: Financial instruments	106
Note 20: Share capital	112
Note 21: Post-employment benefits	114
Note 22: Asset retirement obligations	114
Note 23: Hybrid capital	116
Note 24: Borrowings	117
Note 25: Trade payables and other payables	122
Note 26: Guarantees	122
Note 27: Investment in jointly owned assets	123
Note 28: Contingencies and commitments	123
Note 29: Related party transactions	124
Note 30: Subsequent events	124

Notes continued

5 Income continued

Revenue per customer	2025	2024
Shell Trading International	41.6%	69.4%
Ørsted Salg & Service AS	34.8%	18.6%
BP Oil International	9.9%	9.1%
Shell Energy Europe Limited	7.0%	3.4%
Natixis	1.3%	0.0%
Macquarie Bank Europe	0.9%	2.4%
Deutsche Bank	0.9%	0.3%
Other ¹	0.9%	0.0%
Goldman Sachs International	0.8%	0.0%
DNB Bank ASA	0.6%	0.0%
Wells Fargo Bank	0.6%	0.0%
ING Bank N.V.	0.5%	(3.4%)
ICBC Standard Bank Plc	0.1%	0.0%
Crossbridge Energy A/S	0.0%	0.0%
Danske Olieberedskapslagre – FDO	0.0%	0.0%
SEB Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken AB	0.0%	0.0%
BNP Paribas	0.0%	0.2%
Total revenue	100.0%	100.0%

1 Tariff income from TotalEnergies EP Danmark A/S.

Contents for Consolidated Statements

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income	72
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position	73
Consolidated Statement of Change in Equity	74
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows	75
Note 1: Summary of material accounting policies	76
Note 2: Financial risk management	79
Note 3: Critical accounting estimates and judgements	82
Note 4: Climate risk management	84
Note 5: Income	87
Note 6: Production expenses	89
Note 7: Exploration and evaluation expenses	89
Note 8: Personnel expenses	90
Note 9: Other operating expenses	91
Note 10: Goodwill and intangible assets	92
Note 11: Property, plant and equipment	93
Note 12: Impairments	95
Note 13: Financial income and expenses	96
Note 14: Tax	98
Note 15: Earnings per share	103
Note 16: Trade receivables and other current assets	104
Note 17: Inventories	105
Note 18: Restricted bank deposits, cash and cash equivalents	105
Note 19: Financial instruments	106
Note 20: Share capital	112
Note 21: Post-employment benefits	114
Note 22: Asset retirement obligations	114
Note 23: Hybrid capital	116
Note 24: Borrowings	117
Note 25: Trade payables and other payables	122
Note 26: Guarantees	122
Note 27: Investment in jointly owned assets	123
Note 28: Contingencies and commitments	123
Note 29: Related party transactions	124
Note 30: Subsequent events	124

Notes continued

> 6 Production expenses

Accounting policy – Production expenses

Production expenses are expenses that are directly attached to production of hydrocarbons, e.g. expenses for operating and maintaining production facilities and installations. Expenses mainly consist of man-hours, insurance, processing costs, environmental fees and transport costs.

USD million	2025	2024
Direct field opex	(260.9)	(200.4)
Tariff and transportation expenses	(85.2)	(46.3)
Environmental costs ¹	(17.9)	(12.6)
Production general and administrative	(6.2)	(14.7)
Field operating cost	(370.2)	(274.1)
Total produced volumes (mmboe)	13.6	9.1
Field operating cost (USD/boe)	(27.2)	(30.0)
Adjustments for:		
Gas purchases and fees	(75.0)	–
Penalties	(19.1)	–
Concept studies	0.2	(1.2)
Change in inventory position	8.7	(1.3)
Change in (over)/under-lift of oil and NGL	12.4	(8.9)
Insurance and other	(22.3)	(22.6)
Stock scrap	3.7	(2.4)
Production expenses	(461.7)	(310.4)

1 Includes cost for CO₂ allowances under the EU ETS scheme. See also note 4 Climate risk management.

Production expenses for the year directly attributable to the lifting and transportation to market of BlueNord's oil and gas production is in total USD 370.2 million, which equates to USD 27.2/boe produced during 2025 (2024: USD 30.0/boe produced). The increase in field operating cost is mainly due to increased production from Tyra which is also being reflected in the cost per boe.

> 7 Exploration and evaluation expenses

USD million	2025	2024
Acquisition of seismic data, drilling, analysis and general geological and geophysical costs	(14.9)	(5.8)
Other exploration and evaluation expenses	–	(0.1)
Total exploration and evaluation expenses	(14.9)	(5.9)

Contents for Consolidated Statements

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income	72
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position	73
Consolidated Statement of Change in Equity	74
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows	75
Note 1: Summary of material accounting policies	76
Note 2: Financial risk management	79
Note 3: Critical accounting estimates and judgements	82
Note 4: Climate risk management	84
Note 5: Income	87
Note 6: Production expenses	89
Note 7: Exploration and evaluation expenses	89
Note 8: Personnel expenses	90
Note 9: Other operating expenses	91
Note 10: Goodwill and intangible assets	92
Note 11: Property, plant and equipment	93
Note 12: Impairments	95
Note 13: Financial income and expenses	96
Note 14: Tax	98
Note 15: Earnings per share	103
Note 16: Trade receivables and other current assets	104
Note 17: Inventories	105
Note 18: Restricted bank deposits, cash and cash equivalents	105
Note 19: Financial instruments	106
Note 20: Share capital	112
Note 21: Post-employment benefits	114
Note 22: Asset retirement obligations	114
Note 23: Hybrid capital	116
Note 24: Borrowings	117
Note 25: Trade payables and other payables	122
Note 26: Guarantees	122
Note 27: Investment in jointly owned assets	123
Note 28: Contingencies and commitments	123
Note 29: Related party transactions	124
Note 30: Subsequent events	124

Notes continued

> 8 Personnel expenses

Accounting policy – Pensions

The Group only has defined contribution plans as of 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024. The contributions are recognised as employee benefit expense for the periods they relate to.

Accounting policy – Share-based payments

The Group operates a number of equity-settled, share-based compensation plans, under which the entity receives services from employees as consideration for equity instruments (options and shares) of the Group. The fair value of the employee services received in exchange for the grant of the options is recognised as an expense with a corresponding amount recognised to equity. The total amount to be expensed is determined by reference to the fair value of the options or shares granted.

Fair value:

- including any market performance conditions; and
- excludes the impact of any service and non-market performance vesting conditions (for example, profitability, sales growth targets and remaining an employee of the entity over a specified time period).

Non-market performance and service conditions are included in assumptions about the number of options and shares that are expected to vest. The total expense is recognised over the vesting period (which is the period over which all of the specified vesting conditions are to be satisfied). At the end of each reporting period, the Group revises its estimates of the number of options and shares that are expected to vest based on the non-market vesting conditions. It recognises the impact of the revision to original estimates, if any, in the income statement, with a corresponding adjustment to equity. When the options are exercised, the Company issues new shares. The proceeds received net of any directly attributable transaction costs are credited to share capital (nominal value) and share premium. The social security contributions payable in connection with the grant of the share options and shares are considered an integral part of the grant itself, and the charge will be treated as a cash-settled transaction.

USD million	Note	2025	2024
Salaries		(12.4)	(13.0)
Social security tax		(1.3)	(4.0)
Pension costs	21	(0.8)	(0.7)
Costs relating to share-based payments		(1.0)	(1.6)
Other personnel expenses		(0.7)	(0.4)
Total personnel expenses		(16.1)	(19.7)
Average FTEs		47.9	40.2
Average number of employees		52.7	43.3

Contents for Consolidated Statements

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income	72
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position	73
Consolidated Statement of Change in Equity	74
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows	75
Note 1: Summary of material accounting policies	76
Note 2: Financial risk management	79
Note 3: Critical accounting estimates and judgements	82
Note 4: Climate risk management	84
Note 5: Income	87
Note 6: Production expenses	89
Note 7: Exploration and evaluation expenses	89
Note 8: Personnel expenses	90
Note 9: Other operating expenses	91
Note 10: Goodwill and intangible assets	92
Note 11: Property, plant and equipment	93
Note 12: Impairments	95
Note 13: Financial income and expenses	96
Note 14: Tax	98
Note 15: Earnings per share	103
Note 16: Trade receivables and other current assets	104
Note 17: Inventories	105
Note 18: Restricted bank deposits, cash and cash equivalents	105
Note 19: Financial instruments	106
Note 20: Share capital	112
Note 21: Post-employment benefits	114
Note 22: Asset retirement obligations	114
Note 23: Hybrid capital	116
Note 24: Borrowings	117
Note 25: Trade payables and other payables	122
Note 26: Guarantees	122
Note 27: Investment in jointly owned assets	123
Note 28: Contingencies and commitments	123
Note 29: Related party transactions	124
Note 30: Subsequent events	124

Notes continued

> 8 Personnel expenses continued

Long-term Incentive Programme

In 2022, an annual LTI Programme was implemented with effect from 1 January 2022, replacing the Share Option Programme as BlueNord's LTI programme for Executive Management and employees. The programme applies to all permanent employees. For more details on the LTI see the Executive Remuneration Report for 2025.

Key management personnel compensation

Key management personnel compensation comprises the following:

USD thousand	2025	2024
Short-term employee benefits	3,893	3,992
Post-employment benefits	140	122
Share-based payments	232	830
Total remuneration to key management	4,265	4,945

Please see the Executive Remuneration Report 2025 for compensation to key management and Board of Directors in the period 2021-2025.

> 9 Other operating expenses

USD million	2025	2024
Consultant fees	(11.6)	(8.4)
Other operating expenses	(5.3)	(4.0)
Total other operating expenses	(16.9)	(12.4)

USD thousand, excl VAT	2025	2024
Auditor's fees	(810.3)	(590.4)
Other service	(67.0)	(93.1)
Total audit fees	(877.3)	(683.6)

Contents for Consolidated Statements

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income	72
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position	73
Consolidated Statement of Change in Equity	74
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows	75
Note 1: Summary of material accounting policies	76
Note 2: Financial risk management	79
Note 3: Critical accounting estimates and judgements	82
Note 4: Climate risk management	84
Note 5: Income	87
Note 6: Production expenses	89
Note 7: Exploration and evaluation expenses	89
Note 8: Personnel expenses	90
Note 9: Other operating expenses	91
Note 10: Goodwill and intangible assets	92
Note 11: Property, plant and equipment	93
Note 12: Impairments	95
Note 13: Financial income and expenses	96
Note 14: Tax	98
Note 15: Earnings per share	103
Note 16: Trade receivables and other current assets	104
Note 17: Inventories	105
Note 18: Restricted bank deposits, cash and cash equivalents	105
Note 19: Financial instruments	106
Note 20: Share capital	112
Note 21: Post-employment benefits	114
Note 22: Asset retirement obligations	114
Note 23: Hybrid capital	116
Note 24: Borrowings	117
Note 25: Trade payables and other payables	122
Note 26: Guarantees	122
Note 27: Investment in jointly owned assets	123
Note 28: Contingencies and commitments	123
Note 29: Related party transactions	124
Note 30: Subsequent events	124

Notes continued

> 10 Goodwill and intangible assets

Accounting policy – Intangible assets

Licence rights

Licence rights acquired in a business combination are measured on initial recognition at cost. Following initial recognition, licence rights are depreciated using the unit of production (UoP) method based on proven and probable reserves.

Goodwill and intangible assets at 31 December 2025

USD million	Capitalised exploration expenditures	Licence	Goodwill	Total
Book value at 31.12.2024	1.9	143.0	2.1	147.0
Acquisition costs at 31.12.2024	1.9	186.0	2.1	190.0
Currency translation adjustment	–	–	0.1	0.1
Acquisition costs at 31.12.2025	1.9	186.0	2.2	190.1
Accumulated depreciation, amortisation and write-down at 31.12.2024	–	(43.0)	–	(43.0)
Depreciation/write-down/amortisation	–	(9.5)	(2.2)	(11.7)
Accumulated depreciation, amortisation and write-downs at 31.12.2025	–	(52.5)	(2.2)	(54.7)
Book value at 31.12.2025	1.9	133.5	–	135.5

Goodwill and intangible assets at 31 December 2024

USD million	Capitalised exploration expenditures	Licence	Goodwill	Total
Book value at 31.12.2023	1.9	149.7	–	151.6
Acquisition costs at 31.12.2023	1.9	186.0	–	187.9
Additions	–	–	2.2	2.2
Reclassified to operating expenses	–	–	(0.1)	(0.1)
Acquisition costs at 31.12.2024	1.9	186.0	2.1	190.0
Accumulated depreciation and write-downs at 31.12.2023	–	(36.3)	–	(36.3)
Depreciation/amortisation	–	(6.7)	–	(6.7)
Accumulated depreciation and write-downs at 31.12.2024	–	(43.0)	–	(43.0)
Book value at 31.12.2024	1.9	143.0	2.1	147.0

Contents for Consolidated Statements

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income	72
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position	73
Consolidated Statement of Change in Equity	74
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows	75
Note 1: Summary of material accounting policies	76
Note 2: Financial risk management	79
Note 3: Critical accounting estimates and judgements	82
Note 4: Climate risk management	84
Note 5: Income	87
Note 6: Production expenses	89
Note 7: Exploration and evaluation expenses	89
Note 8: Personnel expenses	90
Note 9: Other operating expenses	91
Note 10: Goodwill and intangible assets	92
Note 11: Property, plant and equipment	93
Note 12: Impairments	95
Note 13: Financial income and expenses	96
Note 14: Tax	98
Note 15: Earnings per share	103
Note 16: Trade receivables and other current assets	104
Note 17: Inventories	105
Note 18: Restricted bank deposits, cash and cash equivalents	105
Note 19: Financial instruments	106
Note 20: Share capital	112
Note 21: Post-employment benefits	114
Note 22: Asset retirement obligations	114
Note 23: Hybrid capital	116
Note 24: Borrowings	117
Note 25: Trade payables and other payables	122
Note 26: Guarantees	122
Note 27: Investment in jointly owned assets	123
Note 28: Contingencies and commitments	123
Note 29: Related party transactions	124
Note 30: Subsequent events	124

Notes continued

> 11 Property, plant and equipment

Accounting policy – Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment include assets under construction, production facilities, pipelines, machinery, and equipment. Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

For property, plant and equipment where asset retirement obligations for decommissioning and dismantling are recognised as a liability, this value is added to acquisition cost for the respective assets.

Direct and indirect expenditures related to assets under construction are capitalised. The development phase commences when the licence partners have decided field evaluation.

Production facilities are depreciated in accordance with the UoP method based on proven and probable reserves (the ratio between annual production quantity and the reserves). If realisation of probable reserves demands further future investments, these are added to the basis of depreciation.

Acquired assets used for extraction and production of petroleum deposits, are depreciated using the UoP method based on proven and probable reserves.

Onshore assets are depreciated over the estimated useful life, according to the straight-line method, which is three to five years. Pipelines are depreciated to the expiry of the licence, according to the straight-line method.

Depreciation methods, useful lives, residual values, and reserves are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted if appropriate.

Property, plant and equipment at 31 December 2025

USD million	Assets under construction	Production facilities	Other assets	Total
Book value at 31.12.2024	52.6	2,519.1	1.3	2,573.0
Acquisition costs at 31.12.2024	52.6	3,135.0	3.1	3,190.7
Reclassification from assets under construction to production facilities ¹	(29.8)	29.8	–	–
Additions	25.5	17.0	2.2	44.7
Revaluation of abandonment assets	–	170.1	–	170.1
Disposals	–	–	(0.0)	(0.0)
Currency translation adjustment	–	0.2	0.2	0.4
Acquisition costs at 31.12.2025	48.3	3,352.1	5.5	3,405.9
Depreciation and write-downs at 31.12.2024	–	(615.9)	(1.9)	(617.7)
Depreciation	–	(220.8)	(0.2)	(221.0)
Depreciation of capitalised borrowing cost	–	(16.3)	–	(16.3)
Reversed write-down	–	0.2	–	0.2
Disposals	–	–	0.0	0.0
Currency translation adjustment	–	(0.1)	(0.0)	(0.1)
Depreciation and write-downs at 31.12.2025	–	(852.8)	(2.1)	(854.9)
Book value at 31.12.2025	48.3	2,499.2	3.4	2,550.9

Contents for Consolidated Statements

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income	72
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position	73
Consolidated Statement of Change in Equity	74
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows	75
Note 1: Summary of material accounting policies	76
Note 2: Financial risk management	79
Note 3: Critical accounting estimates and judgements	82
Note 4: Climate risk management	84
Note 5: Income	87
Note 6: Production expenses	89
Note 7: Exploration and evaluation expenses	89
Note 8: Personnel expenses	90
Note 9: Other operating expenses	91
Note 10: Goodwill and intangible assets	92
Note 11: Property, plant and equipment	93
Note 12: Impairments	95
Note 13: Financial income and expenses	96
Note 14: Tax	98
Note 15: Earnings per share	103
Note 16: Trade receivables and other current assets	104
Note 17: Inventories	105
Note 18: Restricted bank deposits, cash and cash equivalents	105
Note 19: Financial instruments	106
Note 20: Share capital	112
Note 21: Post-employment benefits	114
Note 22: Asset retirement obligations	114
Note 23: Hybrid capital	116
Note 24: Borrowings	117
Note 25: Trade payables and other payables	122
Note 26: Guarantees	122
Note 27: Investment in jointly owned assets	123
Note 28: Contingencies and commitments	123
Note 29: Related party transactions	124
Note 30: Subsequent events	124

Notes continued

> 11 Property, plant and equipment continued

Property, plant and equipment at 31 December 2024

USD million	Assets under construction	Production facilities	Other assets	Total
Book value at 31.12.2023	1,422.8	1,003.7	1.4	2,427.9
Acquisition costs at 31.12.2023	1,422.8	1,491.5	3.1	2,917.4
Reclassification from assets under construction to production facilities ¹	(1,401.5)	1,401.5	–	–
Additions	31.3	185.5	0.1	216.9
Acquisition of subsidiary	–	–	0.0	0.0
Sale of assets	–	19.4	(0.0)	19.4
Revaluation abandonment asset	–	37.1	–	37.1
Disposal	–	–	(0.0)	(0.0)
Currency translation adjustment	–	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.2)
Acquisition costs at 31.12.2024	52.6	3,135.0	3.1	3,190.7
Accumulated depreciation and write-downs at 31.12.2023	–	(487.9)	(1.7)	(489.5)
Depreciation	–	(127.0)	(0.2)	(127.2)
Depreciation of capitalised borrowing cost	–	(1.1)	–	(1.1)
Sale of asset, reversal depreciation	–	–	0.0	0.0
Acquisition of subsidiary	–	–	(0.0)	(0.0)
Disposals	–	–	0.0	0.0
Currency translation adjustment	–	0.0	0.0	0.1
Accumulated depreciation and write-downs at 31.12.2024	–	(615.9)	(1.9)	(617.7)
Book value at 31.12.2024	52.6	2,519.1	1.3	2,573.0

1 Mainly related to Tyra.

Contents for Consolidated Statements

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income	72
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position	73
Consolidated Statement of Change in Equity	74
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows	75
Note 1: Summary of material accounting policies	76
Note 2: Financial risk management	79
Note 3: Critical accounting estimates and judgements	82
Note 4: Climate risk management	84
Note 5: Income	87
Note 6: Production expenses	89
Note 7: Exploration and evaluation expenses	89
Note 8: Personnel expenses	90
Note 9: Other operating expenses	91
Note 10: Goodwill and intangible assets	92
Note 11: Property, plant and equipment	93
Note 12: Impairments	95
Note 13: Financial income and expenses	96
Note 14: Tax	98
Note 15: Earnings per share	103
Note 16: Trade receivables and other current assets	104
Note 17: Inventories	105
Note 18: Restricted bank deposits, cash and cash equivalents	105
Note 19: Financial instruments	106
Note 20: Share capital	112
Note 21: Post-employment benefits	114
Note 22: Asset retirement obligations	114
Note 23: Hybrid capital	116
Note 24: Borrowings	117
Note 25: Trade payables and other payables	122
Note 26: Guarantees	122
Note 27: Investment in jointly owned assets	123
Note 28: Contingencies and commitments	123
Note 29: Related party transactions	124
Note 30: Subsequent events	124

Notes continued

➤ 12 Impairments

Accounting policy – Impairment of non-financial assets

The Group has determined that the smallest identifiable assets or groups of assets that generate cash inflows independently from other assets or groups are the DUC assets as a whole and the CarbonCuts business unit. Therefore, the Group has concluded that it has two CGUs.

If there is any indication that the CGU may be impaired, recoverable amount shall be estimated for the CGU, and compared to its carrying amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of the fair value less costs of disposal and the value in use.

In estimating value in use, 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 CGU. The discount rate is derived from a weighted average cost of capital for a market participant. For the purpose of impairment testing the lifetime of the field is normally determined to be the time when the operating cash flows from the field become negative.

If there is any indication that the DUC CGU may be impaired, the Group has relied on its market capitalisation to arrive at an estimate of the headroom of the DUC CGU.

As the Company's shares are listed on the Oslo Stock Exchange, the market capitalisation is regarded as a good approximation of the fair value of the Group's equity (DUC CGU). The Group's judgement is that it can make a reliable estimate of the fair value of its equity and thereby the CGUs, based on its market capitalisation. Adjusted for any estimated differences between the carrying amounts and fair value of assets and liabilities not included in the CGUs, the difference between its market capitalisation and carrying amount of equity is a reliable estimate of the difference between the estimated fair value and the carrying amount of the CGUs ('headroom'). Adjusted for cost of disposal, if this gives a positive headroom, it is not necessary to estimate value in use, should an impairment test be required. If not positive a value in use calculation will be calculated and compared to the carrying value of the CGU.

On the CarbonCuts CGU, the Group has acquired land for USD 2 million during 2025. The Group has identified no impairment indicators for this asset on 31 December 2025, and no impairment test has been performed. The carrying amount is considered immaterial to the Group.

Accounting policy – Impairment of financial assets

The Group applies a simplified approach in calculating expected credit losses (ECLs) for trade receivables and contract assets. Therefore, the Group does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognises a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date.

Contents for Consolidated Statements

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income	72
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position	73
Consolidated Statement of Change in Equity	74
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows	75
Note 1: Summary of material accounting policies	76
Note 2: Financial risk management	79
Note 3: Critical accounting estimates and judgements	82
Note 4: Climate risk management	84
Note 5: Income	87
Note 6: Production expenses	89
Note 7: Exploration and evaluation expenses	89
Note 8: Personnel expenses	90
Note 9: Other operating expenses	91
Note 10: Goodwill and intangible assets	92
Note 11: Property, plant and equipment	93
Note 12: Impairments	95
Note 13: Financial income and expenses	96
Note 14: Tax	98
Note 15: Earnings per share	103
Note 16: Trade receivables and other current assets	104
Note 17: Inventories	105
Note 18: Restricted bank deposits, cash and cash equivalents	105
Note 19: Financial instruments	106
Note 20: Share capital	112
Note 21: Post-employment benefits	114
Note 22: Asset retirement obligations	114
Note 23: Hybrid capital	116
Note 24: Borrowings	117
Note 25: Trade payables and other payables	122
Note 26: Guarantees	122
Note 27: Investment in jointly owned assets	123
Note 28: Contingencies and commitments	123
Note 29: Related party transactions	124
Note 30: Subsequent events	124

Notes continued

> 12 Impairments continued

Impairment reviews

See note 3.2 (d) for the accounting estimates/assumptions related to impairment of non-financial assets.

The Group has determined that it has two CGUs: one for the DUC assets and one for CarbonCuts.

The Group believes that the market capitalisation is primarily attributable to the DUC assets. No impairment triggers were identified in 2025, and therefore, no impairment tests were required to be done on the DUC CGU.

Should the market capitalisation materially decrease below the carrying amount of equity, this could indicate potential impairment trigger of the DUC CGU. If not positive a value in use calculation will be calculated and compared to the carrying value of the CGU to determine if there is an impairment of the DUC CGU.

Although no impairment test was required due to the absence of triggers, the Group is reassured by the market capitalisation, which continues to show significant headroom as of 31 December, 2025 and 2024. The market capitalisation was USD 1,131.3 million and USD 1,532.5 million on 31 December, 2025 and 2024, respectively, based on the exchange rates for the US dollar and Norwegian kroner at those times. The carrying amount of equity was USD 753.7 million and USD 695.6 million on 31 December, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

> 13 Financial income and expenses

Financial income

USD million	2025	2024
Total interest income	9.7	15.8
Change in fair value of embedded derivatives ¹	39.6	–
Change in fair value of financial instruments	8.6	–
Change in fair value of foreign exchange contracts	–	0.7
Foreign exchange gains	16.7	9.5
Other financial income	0.0	–
Total other financial income	65.0	10.2

¹ Fair value adjustment of embedded derivatives and extinguishment of BNOR15 convertible bonds: In 2025, the Company extinguished the BNOR15 convertible bond, including derecognition of the associated embedded derivative. The bond was fully redeemed on 1 August 2025. An extinguishment expense was recognised in connection with the extinguishment of the bond. The combined effect of the fair value adjustment of the embedded derivative and the extinguishment expense resulted in a net expense of USD 11.7 million recognised in the income statement for the year.

Contents for Consolidated Statements

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income	72
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position	73
Consolidated Statement of Change in Equity	74
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows	75
Note 1: Summary of material accounting policies	76
Note 2: Financial risk management	79
Note 3: Critical accounting estimates and judgements	82
Note 4: Climate risk management	84
Note 5: Income	87
Note 6: Production expenses	89
Note 7: Exploration and evaluation expenses	89
Note 8: Personnel expenses	90
Note 9: Other operating expenses	91
Note 10: Goodwill and intangible assets	92
Note 11: Property, plant and equipment	93
Note 12: Impairments	95
Note 13: Financial income and expenses	96
Note 14: Tax	98
Note 15: Earnings per share	103
Note 16: Trade receivables and other current assets	104
Note 17: Inventories	105
Note 18: Restricted bank deposits, cash and cash equivalents	105
Note 19: Financial instruments	106
Note 20: Share capital	112
Note 21: Post-employment benefits	114
Note 22: Asset retirement obligations	114
Note 23: Hybrid capital	116
Note 24: Borrowings	117
Note 25: Trade payables and other payables	122
Note 26: Guarantees	122
Note 27: Investment in jointly owned assets	123
Note 28: Contingencies and commitments	123
Note 29: Related party transactions	124
Note 30: Subsequent events	124

Notes continued

> 13 Financial income and expenses continued

Financial expenses

USD million	2025	2024
Interest expenses from current liabilities	(16.1)	(0.5)
Interest expense from bond loans	(48.0)	(56.2)
Interest expense from bank debt ²	(92.2)	(76.8)
Total interest expenses	(156.3)	(133.5)
Change in fair value of embedded derivatives	–	(32.1)
Change in fair value of interest swap reserve-based facility, ineffective part	–	(0.1)
Change in fair value of amortised cost reserve-based facility ³	–	(5.6)
Utilisation of derivatives, ineffective part	–	(0.7)
Accretion expense related to asset retirement obligations	(53.0)	(54.3)
Extinguishment of bond loans ¹	(37.9)	(22.3)
Foreign exchange losses	(17.5)	(5.5)
Other financial expenses	(2.6)	(2.6)
Total other financial expenses	(111.0)	(123.2)
Net financial items	(192.6)	(230.6)

1 Fair value adjustment of embedded derivatives and extinguishment of BNOR15 convertible bonds: In 2025, the Company extinguished the BNOR15 convertible bond, including derecognition of the associated embedded derivative. The bond was fully redeemed on 1 August 2025. An extinguishment expense was recognised in connection with the extinguishment of the bond. The combined effect of the fair value adjustment of the embedded derivative and the extinguishment expense resulted in a net expense of USD 11.7 million recognised in the income statement for the year.

2 2024 net of effective part of realised interest swap, related to the RBL facility

3 Change in net present value due to amendment and restatement of the RBL facility.

Climate-related risk

A sensitivity analysis has been conducted considering the impact of climate-related risks on debt financing margins. The margin on existing debt balances is fixed, so this risk relates to the potential impact of an increase in margins upon refinancing in the future. The Company has estimated the impact of a 1 percentage point sensitivity increase (as a proxy of a potential shift in margins) in credit spreads on outstanding debt balances as of 31 December 2025. This analysis indicates that such an increase would result in additional interest expense of approximately USD 70 million.

Contents for Consolidated Statements

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income	72
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position	73
Consolidated Statement of Change in Equity	74
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows	75
Note 1: Summary of material accounting policies	76
Note 2: Financial risk management	79
Note 3: Critical accounting estimates and judgements	82
Note 4: Climate risk management	84
Note 5: Income	87
Note 6: Production expenses	89
Note 7: Exploration and evaluation expenses	89
Note 8: Personnel expenses	90
Note 9: Other operating expenses	91
Note 10: Goodwill and intangible assets	92
Note 11: Property, plant and equipment	93
Note 12: Impairments	95
Note 13: Financial income and expenses	96
Note 14: Tax	98
Note 15: Earnings per share	103
Note 16: Trade receivables and other current assets	104
Note 17: Inventories	105
Note 18: Restricted bank deposits, cash and cash equivalents	105
Note 19: Financial instruments	106
Note 20: Share capital	112
Note 21: Post-employment benefits	114
Note 22: Asset retirement obligations	114
Note 23: Hybrid capital	116
Note 24: Borrowings	117
Note 25: Trade payables and other payables	122
Note 26: Guarantees	122
Note 27: Investment in jointly owned assets	123
Note 28: Contingencies and commitments	123
Note 29: Related party transactions	124
Note 30: Subsequent events	124

Notes continued

> 14 Tax

Accounting policy – Current and deferred income tax

The tax expense for the period comprises current tax, tax impact from refund of exploration expenses and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the income statement, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in OCI or directly in equity. In this case, the tax is also recognised in OCI or directly in equity, respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date in the countries where the Company and its subsidiaries operate and generate taxable income.

Producers of oil and gas on the Danish continental shelf are subject to the hydrocarbon tax regime governed by the Danish Hydrocarbon Tax Act (kulbrinteskatteloven) under which, income derived from the sale of oil and gas is taxed at an elevated 64 percent. Any income deriving from other activities than first-time sales of hydrocarbons is taxed at the ordinary corporate income rate of currently 22 percent. The 64 percent effective tax rate is derived from the sum of a special corporate tax of 25 percent applicable to upstream oil and gas activities (Chapter 2) and a special hydrocarbon tax of 52 percent levied on profits from the exploration and extraction of oil and gas (Chapter 3A), in which the 25 percent tax is deductible in the hydrocarbon tax calculation. When calculating the 52 percent tax, the Company is allowed to deduct an uplift (i.e. increased depreciation basis for tax purposes) of 30 percent of the investments in property, plant and equipment over a period of six years. Through an agreement from 2017, licence holders on the Danish continental shelf have had the possibility of applying temporary new rules whereby the Company will have the possibility of increased uplift by 9 percent and accelerated depreciation during the period from 2017 to 2025. At the same time, an additional tax was introduced which will materialise from 2022 through 2037 if the oil price for the year (indexed from 2017) exceeds USD 75.0. The accumulated additional tax in the years 2022 through 2037 cannot exceed the benefit received in previous years related to the increased uplift and accelerated depreciation. The additional tax is accounted for in the year the oil price exceeds the thresholds.

Tax expense

Income tax in profit/loss (Danish corporate income tax and hydrocarbon tax) USD million	2025	2024
Current tax	(84.6)	(5.4)
Current tax, prior year	(10.9)	68.1
Current tax	(95.4)	62.7
Deferred tax	62.4	(53.2)
Deferred tax, prior year	56.9	(68.1)
Deferred tax	119.2	(121.4)
Tax (expense)/income	23.8	(58.7)

Contents for Consolidated Statements

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income	72
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position	73
Consolidated Statement of Change in Equity	74
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows	75
Note 1: Summary of material accounting policies	76
Note 2: Financial risk management	79
Note 3: Critical accounting estimates and judgements	82
Note 4: Climate risk management	84
Note 5: Income	87
Note 6: Production expenses	89
Note 7: Exploration and evaluation expenses	89
Note 8: Personnel expenses	90
Note 9: Other operating expenses	91
Note 10: Goodwill and intangible assets	92
Note 11: Property, plant and equipment	93
Note 12: Impairments	95
Note 13: Financial income and expenses	96
Note 14: Tax	98
Note 15: Earnings per share	103
Note 16: Trade receivables and other current assets	104
Note 17: Inventories	105
Note 18: Restricted bank deposits, cash and cash equivalents	105
Note 19: Financial instruments	106
Note 20: Share capital	112
Note 21: Post-employment benefits	114
Note 22: Asset retirement obligations	114
Note 23: Hybrid capital	116
Note 24: Borrowings	117
Note 25: Trade payables and other payables	122
Note 26: Guarantees	122
Note 27: Investment in jointly owned assets	123
Note 28: Contingencies and commitments	123
Note 29: Related party transactions	124
Note 30: Subsequent events	124

Notes continued

> 14 Tax continued

Income tax in profit/loss is solely derived from the Group's activities on the Danish continental shelf, of which the major part is subject to the elevated 64 percent hydrocarbon tax.

Tax (expense)/income related to OCI USD million	2025	2024
Cash flow hedges	(111.9)	67.2
Tax (expense)/income related to OCI	(111.9)	67.2

Income tax on OCI is related to the derivatives designated in cash flow hedges. To the extent derivatives are associated with the sale of oil and gas, result from cash flow hedges is subject to 64 percent hydrocarbon tax.

Reconciliation of nominal to actual tax rate USD million	Hydrocarbon tax 64%		Corporate tax 22%		Total
	2025		2025		
Result before tax	90.1		(2.3)		87.8
Expected tax on profit before tax	57.7	64%	(0.5)	22%	57.2
Tax effect of:					
Prior year adjustment	(46.2)	(51%)	0.2	(9%)	(46.0)
Adjustment of ABEX tax asset	10.6	12%	–	0%	10.6
Currency changes to tax losses carried forward in DKK ¹	(56.7)	(63%)	–	0%	(56.7)
Investment uplift on capex projects ²	(35.1)	(39%)	–	0%	(35.1)
Permanent differences ³	10.0	11%	(8.2)	359%	1.8
Interest limitation	34.9	39%	–	0%	34.9
No recognition of tax assets in Norway and UK	–	0%	9.6	(419%)	9.6
Tax income in profit/loss	(24.9)	(28%)	1.1	(47%)	(23.8)

1 Impact of changes in USD/DKK exchange rate on loss carried forward as the tax losses are carried forward in DKK.

2 The tax cost in the hydrocarbon tax regime is positively impacted by the 39 percent investment uplift on the Tyra redevelopment project.

3 Mainly related to fair value adjustment of embedded derivatives

Contents for Consolidated Statements

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income	72
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position	73
Consolidated Statement of Change in Equity	74
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows	75
Note 1: Summary of material accounting policies	76
Note 2: Financial risk management	79
Note 3: Critical accounting estimates and judgements	82
Note 4: Climate risk management	84
Note 5: Income	87
Note 6: Production expenses	89
Note 7: Exploration and evaluation expenses	89
Note 8: Personnel expenses	90
Note 9: Other operating expenses	91
Note 10: Goodwill and intangible assets	92
Note 11: Property, plant and equipment	93
Note 12: Impairments	95
Note 13: Financial income and expenses	96
Note 14: Tax	98
Note 15: Earnings per share	103
Note 16: Trade receivables and other current assets	104
Note 17: Inventories	105
Note 18: Restricted bank deposits, cash and cash equivalents	105
Note 19: Financial instruments	106
Note 20: Share capital	112
Note 21: Post-employment benefits	114
Note 22: Asset retirement obligations	114
Note 23: Hybrid capital	116
Note 24: Borrowings	117
Note 25: Trade payables and other payables	122
Note 26: Guarantees	122
Note 27: Investment in jointly owned assets	123
Note 28: Contingencies and commitments	123
Note 29: Related party transactions	124
Note 30: Subsequent events	124

Notes continued

> 14 Tax continued

Reconciliation of nominal to actual tax rate,
USD million

	Hydrocarbon tax 64%		Corporate tax 22%		Total
	2024		2024		
Result before tax	67.6		(79.6)		(12.1)
Expected tax on profit before tax	43.2	64%	(17.5)	22%	25.7
Tax effect of:					
Prior year adjustment	0.5	1%	(0.4)	1%	0.1
Currency changes to tax losses carried forward in DKK ¹	53.0	78%	–	0%	53.0
Investment uplift on capex projects ²	(51.3)	(76%)	–	0%	(51.3)
Permanent differences ³	–	0%	7.1	(9%)	7.1
Interest limitation	11.5	11%	–	0%	11.5
No recognition of tax assets in Norway and UK	–	0%	12.7	(16%)	12.7
Tax expense in profit/loss	56.9	84%	1.8	(2%)	58.7

1 Impact of changes in USD/DKK exchange rate on loss carried forward as the tax losses are carried forward in DKK.

2 The tax cost in the hydrocarbon tax regime is positively impacted by the 39 percent investment uplift on the Tyra redevelopment project.

3 Related to the portion of interest cost not deductible under the Danish interest limitation rules.

	Hydrocarbon tax 64%		Corporate tax 22%		Total
USD million	2025		2025		
OCI before tax	174.8		5.2		180.0
Expected tax on OCI before tax	(111.9)	64%	(1.1)	22%	(113.0)
Tax effect of:					
Non-taxable currency translation adjustment	–		1.1		1.1
Tax in OCI	(111.9)	64%	–	22%	(111.9)

	Hydrocarbon tax 64%		Corporate tax 22%		Total
USD million	2024		2024		
OCI before tax	(98.1)		(23.4)		(121.5)
Expected tax on OCI before tax	62.8	64%	5.2	22%	67.9
Tax effect of:					
Non-taxable currency translation adjustment	–		(0.7)		(0.7)
Tax in OCI	62.8	64%	4.5	22%	67.2

Current income tax receivables/(payables)
USD million

	2025	2024
Corporate tax 22% (Denmark)	0.2	(0.8)
Hydrocarbon tax (Denmark)	(50.9)	11.5
Hydrocarbon tax for prior years (Denmark)	(21.1)	(8.6)
Tax (payables)/receivables	(71.8)	2.2

Contents for Consolidated Statements

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income	72
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position	73
Consolidated Statement of Change in Equity	74
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows	75
Note 1: Summary of material accounting policies	76
Note 2: Financial risk management	79
Note 3: Critical accounting estimates and judgements	82
Note 4: Climate risk management	84
Note 5: Income	87
Note 6: Production expenses	89
Note 7: Exploration and evaluation expenses	89
Note 8: Personnel expenses	90
Note 9: Other operating expenses	91
Note 10: Goodwill and intangible assets	92
Note 11: Property, plant and equipment	93
Note 12: Impairments	95
Note 13: Financial income and expenses	96
Note 14: Tax	98
Note 15: Earnings per share	103
Note 16: Trade receivables and other current assets	104
Note 17: Inventories	105
Note 18: Restricted bank deposits, cash and cash equivalents	105
Note 19: Financial instruments	106
Note 20: Share capital	112
Note 21: Post-employment benefits	114
Note 22: Asset retirement obligations	114
Note 23: Hybrid capital	116
Note 24: Borrowings	117
Note 25: Trade payables and other payables	122
Note 26: Guarantees	122
Note 27: Investment in jointly owned assets	123
Note 28: Contingencies and commitments	123
Note 29: Related party transactions	124
Note 30: Subsequent events	124

Notes continued

> 14 Tax continued

Current income taxes for current and prior periods are measured at the amount that is expected to be paid to or be refunded from the tax authorities, as at the balance sheet date. Due to the complexity in the legislative framework and the limited amount of guidance from relevant case law, the measurement of taxable profits within the oil and gas industry is associated with some degree of uncertainty. Uncertain tax liabilities are recognised with the probable value if their probability is more likely than not. Tax payables of USD 71.8 million, which includes USD 50.8 million payable for 2025, USD 12.2 million payable for prior years and USD 9.0 million in provision for uncertain tax positions.

During 2025 and year to date 2026, a Danish subsidiary in the group was involved in a tax case raised by the Danish Tax Authorities (Skattestyrelsen) regarding the transfer price of assets between group entities in the financial year 2019. A proposal from the Company was provided to the tax authorities in March 2026 that they agree with, and as a result, the matters raised in the tax case are satisfactorily concluded and the audit is confirmed closed. The process to reassess all tax years since 2019 remains ongoing. As this is a conclusion on the tax case that was ongoing as at the year end, it is considered a subsequent event that requires adjustment in the financial statements. Therefore, the Company has reflected the estimated effect in the financial statements on deferred tax, taxes payable and tax and financial expense line items. The estimated impact remains subject to final adjustments that are expected to be concluded in the coming months during 2026.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is measured at the amount that is expected to result in taxes due to temporary differences and the value of tax losses.

The recognised deferred tax asset is allocated to the following balance sheet items, all pertaining to the Group's activities on the Danish continental shelf:

Deferred tax and deferred tax asset USD million	31.12.2024	Effect recognised in profit/loss	Effect recognised in OCI	31.12.2025
Property, plant and equipment	1,061.2	(69.1)	–	992.0
Intangible assets, licences	14.7	4.3	–	18.9
Inventories and receivables	32.5	(8.8)	–	23.7
Asset retirement obligation	(671.1)	(134.0)	–	(805.1)
Other assets and liabilities	(5.6)	(1.3)	–	(6.9)
Tax loss carryforward, Chapter 2 tax (25%)	(31.3)	31.1	–	(0.2)
Tax loss carryforward, Chapter 3a tax (52%)	(560.2)	59.3	111.9	(389.0)
Deferred tax asset, net	(159.8)	(118.5)	111.9	(166.4)

Deferred tax and deferred tax asset USD million	31.12.2023	Effect recognised in profit/loss	Effect recognised in OCI	31.12.2024
Property, plant and equipment	812.9	248.3	–	1,061.2
Intangible assets, licences	29.4	(14.8)	–	14.7
Inventories and receivables	33.8	(1.3)	–	32.5
Asset retirement obligation	(623.9)	(47.1)	–	(671.1)
Other assets and liabilities	(2.9)	(2.7)	–	(5.6)
Tax loss carryforward, Chapter 2 tax (25%)	(0.1)	(31.2)	–	(31.3)
Tax loss carryforward, Chapter 3a tax (52%)	(467.7)	(29.8)	(62.8)	(560.2)
Deferred tax asset, net	(218.5)	121.4	(62.8)	(159.8)

Contents for Consolidated Statements

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income	72
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position	73
Consolidated Statement of Change in Equity	74
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows	75
Note 1: Summary of material accounting policies	76
Note 2: Financial risk management	79
Note 3: Critical accounting estimates and judgements	82
Note 4: Climate risk management	84
Note 5: Income	87
Note 6: Production expenses	89
Note 7: Exploration and evaluation expenses	89
Note 8: Personnel expenses	90
Note 9: Other operating expenses	91
Note 10: Goodwill and intangible assets	92
Note 11: Property, plant and equipment	93
Note 12: Impairments	95
Note 13: Financial income and expenses	96
Note 14: Tax	98
Note 15: Earnings per share	103
Note 16: Trade receivables and other current assets	104
Note 17: Inventories	105
Note 18: Restricted bank deposits, cash and cash equivalents	105
Note 19: Financial instruments	106
Note 20: Share capital	112
Note 21: Post-employment benefits	114
Note 22: Asset retirement obligations	114
Note 23: Hybrid capital	116
Note 24: Borrowings	117
Note 25: Trade payables and other payables	122
Note 26: Guarantees	122
Note 27: Investment in jointly owned assets	123
Note 28: Contingencies and commitments	123
Note 29: Related party transactions	124
Note 30: Subsequent events	124

Notes continued

> 14 Tax continued

Tax loss carryforwards

Tax losses are recognised in accordance with the expected utilisation hereof in subsequent income years based on the current business outlook and economic projections.

Due to the limited taxable activity in the UK and Norway, corporate tax losses in these jurisdictions are not capitalised.

Tax losses in Denmark and the UK under the hydrocarbon tax regime may be carried forward indefinitely and the utilisation is not subject to an annual cap. Losses are carried forward in Danish kroner and British pound.

Tax losses carried forward, Denmark DKK million	2025	2024
Corporate tax (22%)	-	-
Chapter 2 Hydrocarbon tax (25%)	-	890.7
Chapter 3a Hydrocarbon tax (52%)	4,336.3	7,488.1
Tax losses carried forward, Norway USD million / GBP million (as stated)	2025	2024
Corporate tax Norway (22%)	1,348.5	1,208.3
Tax losses carried forward, UK. In million GBP/USD USD million / GBP million (as stated)	2025	2024 ¹
Trade losses, UK (hydrocarbons 330(2)), USD	77.9	78.0
Trade losses, UK (hydrocarbon), USD	100.8	100.1
Pre-trading revenue expenditure, UK (hydrocarbon), GBP	1.4	1.3
Pre-trading capital expenditure, UK (hydrocarbon), GBP	40.2	40.2

¹ Due to the timing of tax returns the numbers for 2024 and 2025 are not updated. Numbers represent 2023, expected to increase slightly by 2025.

Contents for Consolidated Statements

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income	72
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position	73
Consolidated Statement of Change in Equity	74
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows	75
Note 1: Summary of material accounting policies	76
Note 2: Financial risk management	79
Note 3: Critical accounting estimates and judgements	82
Note 4: Climate risk management	84
Note 5: Income	87
Note 6: Production expenses	89
Note 7: Exploration and evaluation expenses	89
Note 8: Personnel expenses	90
Note 9: Other operating expenses	91
Note 10: Goodwill and intangible assets	92
Note 11: Property, plant and equipment	93
Note 12: Impairments	95
Note 13: Financial income and expenses	96
Note 14: Tax	98
Note 15: Earnings per share	103
Note 16: Trade receivables and other current assets	104
Note 17: Inventories	105
Note 18: Restricted bank deposits, cash and cash equivalents	105
Note 19: Financial instruments	106
Note 20: Share capital	112
Note 21: Post-employment benefits	114
Note 22: Asset retirement obligations	114
Note 23: Hybrid capital	116
Note 24: Borrowings	117
Note 25: Trade payables and other payables	122
Note 26: Guarantees	122
Note 27: Investment in jointly owned assets	123
Note 28: Contingencies and commitments	123
Note 29: Related party transactions	124
Note 30: Subsequent events	124

Notes continued

> 15 Earnings per share

Earnings per share are calculated by dividing the profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the parent company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue during the year.

USD million	2025	2024
Net result for the year	111.6	(70.8)
Preference dividends on hybrid capital	(17.0)	–
Profit/(loss) attributable to ordinary shareholders of the parent	94.6	(70.8)
Adjustment for amortisation convertible bond loans	–	31.3
Adjustment for fair value embedded derivatives	–	32.1
Profit/(loss) attributable to ordinary shareholders of the parent - diluted basis	94.6	(7.3)
Number of shares outstanding at the beginning of the year	26,498,640	26,105,328
Share buyback	(1,001,782)	–
Treasury shares awarded	70,344	–
Issue of new share	–	292,791
Sale of treasury shares	–	100,521
Number of shares outstanding at the end of the year	25,567,202	26,498,640
Weighted average number of shares (basic)	26,096,159	26,318,827
Adjustment for convertible bond loan ¹	–	4,803,885
Weighted average number of shares (diluted)	26,096,159	31,122,712
Basic earnings per share (in USD)	3.6	(2.7)
Diluted earnings per share (in USD)	3.6	(2.7)

1 The BNOR15 convertible bond loan remained outstanding as of 31 December 2024. The number of shares for potential conversion was calculated by dividing the principal amount at year end 2024 (USD 247.1 million) by the less favourable of the strike price (USD 51.4 per share) and the conversion price. The conversion price was defined as 99 percent of the volume-weighted average price for the last 20 trading days (NOK 606.5 per share), translated into USD by using the closing exchange rate at year end 2024 (NOK 11.35/USD). The convertible bond loan was terminated in 2025 and is therefore only relevant for the 2024 financial year.

Contents for Consolidated Statements

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income	72
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position	73
Consolidated Statement of Change in Equity	74
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows	75
Note 1: Summary of material accounting policies	76
Note 2: Financial risk management	79
Note 3: Critical accounting estimates and judgements	82
Note 4: Climate risk management	84
Note 5: Income	87
Note 6: Production expenses	89
Note 7: Exploration and evaluation expenses	89
Note 8: Personnel expenses	90
Note 9: Other operating expenses	91
Note 10: Goodwill and intangible assets	92
Note 11: Property, plant and equipment	93
Note 12: Impairments	95
Note 13: Financial income and expenses	96
Note 14: Tax	98
Note 15: Earnings per share	103
Note 16: Trade receivables and other current assets	104
Note 17: Inventories	105
Note 18: Restricted bank deposits, cash and cash equivalents	105
Note 19: Financial instruments	106
Note 20: Share capital	112
Note 21: Post-employment benefits	114
Note 22: Asset retirement obligations	114
Note 23: Hybrid capital	116
Note 24: Borrowings	117
Note 25: Trade payables and other payables	122
Note 26: Guarantees	122
Note 27: Investment in jointly owned assets	123
Note 28: Contingencies and commitments	123
Note 29: Related party transactions	124
Note 30: Subsequent events	124

Notes continued

> 16 Trade receivables and other current assets

Accounting policy – Over/under-lifting of hydrocarbons

Over/under-lifting occurs when the Group has lifted and sold more or fewer hydrocarbons from a producing field than what the Group is entitled to at the time of lifting. When over-lifting occurs, the Group has recognised more revenue than it is entitled to and for which it has been charged production costs from the Operator, and consequently the Group recognises an additional expense related to the over-lift. For under-lifting, the Group has been charged production costs from the Operator related to production of hydrocarbons that it has not sold, and consequently the Group defers some costs. Over-lifting of hydrocarbons is presented as other current liabilities, under-lifting of hydrocarbons is presented as other current assets. The value of over/under-lifting is measured at production cost including depreciation. Over-lifting and under-lifting of hydrocarbons are presented at gross. Over/under-lift positions are expected to be settled within 12 months from the reporting date.

USD million	2025	2024
Current assets		
Trade receivables	60.9	27.9
Under-lift of oil and NGL	6.1	–
Prepayments	19.1	9.5
Other receivables	21.2	1.6
Total trade receivables and other current receivables	107.3	39.0

Aging analysis of trade receivables as at 31 December 2025

USD million	Total	Not past due	Past due				
			> 30 days	30-60 days	61-90 days	91-120 days	> 120 days
Trade receivables	60.9	60.9	–	–	–	–	–
Total	60.9	60.9	–	–	–	–	–

Aging analysis of trade receivables as at 31 December 2024

USD million	Total	Not past due	Past due				
			> 30 days	30-60 days	61-90 days	91-120 days	> 120 days
Trade receivables	27.9	27.9	–	–	–	–	–
Total	27.9	27.9	–	–	–	–	–

Contents for Consolidated Statements

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income	72
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position	73
Consolidated Statement of Change in Equity	74
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows	75
Note 1: Summary of material accounting policies	76
Note 2: Financial risk management	79
Note 3: Critical accounting estimates and judgements	82
Note 4: Climate risk management	84
Note 5: Income	87
Note 6: Production expenses	89
Note 7: Exploration and evaluation expenses	89
Note 8: Personnel expenses	90
Note 9: Other operating expenses	91
Note 10: Goodwill and intangible assets	92
Note 11: Property, plant and equipment	93
Note 12: Impairments	95
Note 13: Financial income and expenses	96
Note 14: Tax	98
Note 15: Earnings per share	103
Note 16: Trade receivables and other current assets	104
Note 17: Inventories	105
Note 18: Restricted bank deposits, cash and cash equivalents	105
Note 19: Financial instruments	106
Note 20: Share capital	112
Note 21: Post-employment benefits	114
Note 22: Asset retirement obligations	114
Note 23: Hybrid capital	116
Note 24: Borrowings	117
Note 25: Trade payables and other payables	122
Note 26: Guarantees	122
Note 27: Investment in jointly owned assets	123
Note 28: Contingencies and commitments	123
Note 29: Related party transactions	124
Note 30: Subsequent events	124

Notes continued

> 17 Inventories

USD million	2025	2024
Product inventory, oil	22.3	13.7
Other stock (spares and consumables) ¹	45.5	42.1
Total inventories	67.8	55.8

1 As of 31 December 2025 there is no provision for obsolete stock.

> 18 Restricted bank deposits, cash and cash equivalents

Accounting policy – Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash, bank deposits and short-term liquid placements, that immediately and with insignificant risk of changes in value can be converted to known cash amounts and with a remaining maturity less than three months from the date of acquisition.

USD million	2025	2024
Non-current assets		
Restricted bank deposits pledged as security for abandonment obligation related to Nini/Cecilie	69.7	61.5
Total non-current restricted bank deposits	69.7	61.5
Current assets		
Unrestricted cash and cash equivalents	142.7	250.6
Restricted bank deposits pledged as security for cash call obligations towards TotalEnergies ¹	–	157.2
Restricted bank deposits ²	0.1	0.1
Total current cash and cash equivalents	142.8	407.9
Total bank deposits	212.5	469.4

1 BlueNord made a USD 140 million bank deposit into a security account to secure future requests for anticipated payments related to capital and operating expenditures in accordance with the security agreement with TotalEnergies EP Danmark A/S as Operator of the DUC. As of the first quarter of 2025, the cash call security agreement has been revised. The process involved the release of the cash call security account and the issuance of a USD 100 million letter of credit.

2 Tax withholding account.

Contents for Consolidated Statements

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income	72
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position	73
Consolidated Statement of Change in Equity	74
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows	75
Note 1: Summary of material accounting policies	76
Note 2: Financial risk management	79
Note 3: Critical accounting estimates and judgements	82
Note 4: Climate risk management	84
Note 5: Income	87
Note 6: Production expenses	89
Note 7: Exploration and evaluation expenses	89
Note 8: Personnel expenses	90
Note 9: Other operating expenses	91
Note 10: Goodwill and intangible assets	92
Note 11: Property, plant and equipment	93
Note 12: Impairments	95
Note 13: Financial income and expenses	96
Note 14: Tax	98
Note 15: Earnings per share	103
Note 16: Trade receivables and other current assets	104
Note 17: Inventories	105
Note 18: Restricted bank deposits, cash and cash equivalents	105
Note 19: Financial instruments	106
Note 20: Share capital	112
Note 21: Post-employment benefits	114
Note 22: Asset retirement obligations	114
Note 23: Hybrid capital	116
Note 24: Borrowings	117
Note 25: Trade payables and other payables	122
Note 26: Guarantees	122
Note 27: Investment in jointly owned assets	123
Note 28: Contingencies and commitments	123
Note 29: Related party transactions	124
Note 30: Subsequent events	124

Notes continued

> 19 Financial instruments

Accounting policy – Financial instruments

The Group has financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss and at amortised cost. See analysis below for overview of the categories.

The Group has designated derivatives as cash flow hedging instruments with the change in fair value temporarily to other comprehensive income.

The convertible bond loan has been determined to contain embedded derivatives, which is accounted for separately as a derivative at fair value through profit or loss, while the loan element is measured at amortised cost (note 3.1).

Financial liabilities, including any associated embedded derivatives, are derecognised when the contractual obligations are extinguished, cancelled or expire. Where a convertible bond is repurchased or otherwise settled prior to maturity, both the host debt instrument and any related embedded derivatives are derecognised. Any difference between the carrying amounts of the financial liability (including the embedded derivative) and the consideration paid is recognised in profit or loss at the date of derecognition. During 2025, the Company entered into a repurchase agreement resulting in the extinguishment and derecognition of the Company's convertible bond loan (BNOR15), including the associated embedded derivative.

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. In this case, the fee is deferred until the drawdown occurs. To the extent there is no evidence that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down, the fee is capitalised as a prepayment for liquidity services and amortised over the period of the facility to which it relates. For hybrid (combined) instruments that include a non-derivative host contract that is not accounted for at fair value through profit or loss and an embedded derivative that is accounted for at fair value through profit or loss, such as the convertible bond, the Company has elected an accounting policy that all of the transaction costs are allocated to and deducted from the carrying amount of the non-derivative host contract on initial recognition.

Accounting policy – Financial instruments and hedging activities

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured at their fair value. The method of recognising the resulting gain or loss depends on whether the derivative is designated as a hedging instrument, and if so, the nature of the item being hedged.

The Group uses derivative financial instruments, such as forward commodity contracts and options, to reduce the exposure to commodity price volatility on future sale of oil and gas. The Group has elected to apply cash flow hedge accounting designating these derivatives. These derivative financial instruments are subsequently remeasured at fair value and the effective portion of the gain or loss on the hedging instrument is recognised in OCI, while any ineffective portion is recognised immediately in profit or loss (financial income or financial expenses). The cash flow hedge reserve is adjusted to the lower of the cumulative gain or loss on the hedging instrument and the cumulative change in fair value of the hedged item. The amount accumulated in OCI is reclassified to profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment in the same periods during which the hedged cash flows affect profit or loss. If cash flow hedge accounting is discontinued, the amount that has been accumulated in OCI must remain in accumulated OCI if the hedged future cash flows are still expected to occur. Otherwise, the amount will be immediately reclassified to profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment. Derivatives are carried as financial assets when the fair value is positive and as financial liabilities when the fair value is negative.

19.1 Fair value hierarchy

The table below analyses financial instruments carried at fair value, by valuation method.

The different levels have been defined as follows:

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

Contents for Consolidated Statements

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income	72
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position	73
Consolidated Statement of Change in Equity	74
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows	75
Note 1: Summary of material accounting policies	76
Note 2: Financial risk management	79
Note 3: Critical accounting estimates and judgements	82
Note 4: Climate risk management	84
Note 5: Income	87
Note 6: Production expenses	89
Note 7: Exploration and evaluation expenses	89
Note 8: Personnel expenses	90
Note 9: Other operating expenses	91
Note 10: Goodwill and intangible assets	92
Note 11: Property, plant and equipment	93
Note 12: Impairments	95
Note 13: Financial income and expenses	96
Note 14: Tax	98
Note 15: Earnings per share	103
Note 16: Trade receivables and other current assets	104
Note 17: Inventories	105
Note 18: Restricted bank deposits, cash and cash equivalents	105
Note 19: Financial instruments	106
Note 20: Share capital	112
Note 21: Post-employment benefits	114
Note 22: Asset retirement obligations	114
Note 23: Hybrid capital	116
Note 24: Borrowings	117
Note 25: Trade payables and other payables	122
Note 26: Guarantees	122
Note 27: Investment in jointly owned assets	123
Note 28: Contingencies and commitments	123
Note 29: Related party transactions	124
Note 30: Subsequent events	124

Notes continued

> 19 Financial instruments continued

As at 31 December 2025

USD million	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets				
Financial Assets at fair value through profit or loss				
– Derivative instruments price hedge	–	3.8	–	3.8
– Derivative instruments EUA	–	4.8	–	4.8
Hedging instruments at fair value				
– Derivative instruments price hedge	–	103.7	–	103.7
Total assets	–	112.3	–	112.3
Liabilities				
Hedging instruments at fair value				
– Derivative instruments price hedge	–	2.0	–	2.0
Total liabilities	–	2.0	–	2.0

As at 31 December 2024

USD million	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets				
Hedging instruments at fair value				
– Derivative instruments price hedge	–	14.2	–	14.2
Total assets	–	14.2	–	14.2
Liabilities				
Financial Liabilities at fair value through profit or loss				
– Embedded derivatives convertible bond BNOR15	–	–	85.1	85.1
Hedging instruments at fair value				
– Derivative instruments price hedge	–	87.4	–	87.4
Total liabilities	–	87.4	85.1	172.5

Contents for Consolidated Statements

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income	72
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position	73
Consolidated Statement of Change in Equity	74
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows	75
Note 1: Summary of material accounting policies	76
Note 2: Financial risk management	79
Note 3: Critical accounting estimates and judgements	82
Note 4: Climate risk management	84
Note 5: Income	87
Note 6: Production expenses	89
Note 7: Exploration and evaluation expenses	89
Note 8: Personnel expenses	90
Note 9: Other operating expenses	91
Note 10: Goodwill and intangible assets	92
Note 11: Property, plant and equipment	93
Note 12: Impairments	95
Note 13: Financial income and expenses	96
Note 14: Tax	98
Note 15: Earnings per share	103
Note 16: Trade receivables and other current assets	104
Note 17: Inventories	105
Note 18: Restricted bank deposits, cash and cash equivalents	105
Note 19: Financial instruments	106
Note 20: Share capital	112
Note 21: Post-employment benefits	114
Note 22: Asset retirement obligations	114
Note 23: Hybrid capital	116
Note 24: Borrowings	117
Note 25: Trade payables and other payables	122
Note 26: Guarantees	122
Note 27: Investment in jointly owned assets	123
Note 28: Contingencies and commitments	123
Note 29: Related party transactions	124
Note 30: Subsequent events	124

Notes continued

> 19 Financial instruments continued

19.2 Financial instruments by category As at 31 December 2025

USD million	Financial assets at amortised cost	Assets at fair value through profit or loss	Hedging instruments at fair value	Total
Assets				
Derivative instruments EUA	–	4.8	–	4.8
Derivative instruments price hedge	–	3.8	103.7	107.5
Trade receivables and other current assets	107.3	–	–	107.3
Restricted bank deposits	69.8	–	–	69.8
Cash and cash equivalents	142.7	–	–	142.7
Total	319.8	8.6	103.7	432.1

USD million	Financial liabilities at amortised cost	Liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	Hedging instruments at fair value	Total
Liabilities				
Derivative instruments price hedge	–	–	2.0	2.0
Subordinated hybrid bond loan	1.0	–	–	1.0
Senior unsecured bond loan	305.5	–	–	305.5
Reserve-based lending facility	763.5	–	–	763.5
Trade payables and other current liabilities	92.7	–	–	92.7
Total	1,162.6	–	2.0	1,164.6

As at 31 December 2024

USD million	Financial assets at amortised cost	Assets at fair value through profit or loss	Hedging instruments at fair value	Total
Assets				
Derivative instruments price hedge	–	–	14.2	14.2
Trade receivables and other current assets	39.0	–	–	39.0
Restricted bank deposits	218.8	–	–	218.8
Cash and cash equivalents	250.6	–	–	250.6
Total	508.4	–	14.2	522.6

Contents for Consolidated Statements

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income	72
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position	73
Consolidated Statement of Change in Equity	74
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows	75
Note 1: Summary of material accounting policies	76
Note 2: Financial risk management	79
Note 3: Critical accounting estimates and judgements	82
Note 4: Climate risk management	84
Note 5: Income	87
Note 6: Production expenses	89
Note 7: Exploration and evaluation expenses	89
Note 8: Personnel expenses	90
Note 9: Other operating expenses	91
Note 10: Goodwill and intangible assets	92
Note 11: Property, plant and equipment	93
Note 12: Impairments	95
Note 13: Financial income and expenses	96
Note 14: Tax	98
Note 15: Earnings per share	103
Note 16: Trade receivables and other current assets	104
Note 17: Inventories	105
Note 18: Restricted bank deposits, cash and cash equivalents	105
Note 19: Financial instruments	106
Note 20: Share capital	112
Note 21: Post-employment benefits	114
Note 22: Asset retirement obligations	114
Note 23: Hybrid capital	116
Note 24: Borrowings	117
Note 25: Trade payables and other payables	122
Note 26: Guarantees	122
Note 27: Investment in jointly owned assets	123
Note 28: Contingencies and commitments	123
Note 29: Related party transactions	124
Note 30: Subsequent events	124

Notes continued

> 19 Financial instruments continued

USD million	Financial liabilities at amortised cost	Liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	Hedging instruments at fair value	Total
Liabilities				
Derivative instruments price hedge	–	–	87.4	87.4
Embedded derivatives convertible bond BNOR15	–	85.1	–	85.1
Convertible bond loans	233.1	–	–	233.1
Senior unsecured bond loan	303.5	–	–	303.5
Reserve-based lending facility	834.3	–	–	834.3
Trade payables and other current liabilities	99.4	–	–	99.4
Total	1,470.4	85.1	87.4	1,642.9

The tables below show the payment structure for the Company's financial commitments, based on undiscounted contractual payments:

USD million	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Non-derivative financial liabilities:					
BNOR17	–	–	–	300.0	300.0
BNOR16	28.5	28.5	357.0	–	414.0
Reserve-based lending facility	77.1	217.0	732.2	–	1,026.3
Trade creditors and other liabilities	92.7	–	–	–	92.7
Derivative financial liabilities:					
Derivatives	1.9	0.1	–	–	2.0
Total as at 31.12.2025	200.2	245.6	1,089.2	300.0	1,835.0

USD million	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Non-derivative financial liabilities:					
BNOR15 ¹	–	–	–	–	–
BNOR16	28.5	28.5	385.5	–	442.5
Reserve-based lending facility	83.8	86.2	1,036.3	–	1,206.3
Trade creditors and other liabilities	99.4	–	–	–	99.4
Derivative financial liabilities:					
Derivatives	64.4	22.0	1.0	–	87.4
Total as at 31.12.2024	276.1	136.7	1,422.9	–	1,835.6

¹ Any redemption and repurchase of bonds are acted by BlueNord as Issuer. The bondholders will have the right of a mandatory redemption but only in a case of a change of control event (which will be notified by BlueNord). In the table it is assumed that it will be no cash payments on BNOR15 and the related embedded derivative.

Contents for Consolidated Statements

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income	72
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position	73
Consolidated Statement of Change in Equity	74
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows	75
Note 1: Summary of material accounting policies	76
Note 2: Financial risk management	79
Note 3: Critical accounting estimates and judgements	82
Note 4: Climate risk management	84
Note 5: Income	87
Note 6: Production expenses	89
Note 7: Exploration and evaluation expenses	89
Note 8: Personnel expenses	90
Note 9: Other operating expenses	91
Note 10: Goodwill and intangible assets	92
Note 11: Property, plant and equipment	93
Note 12: Impairments	95
Note 13: Financial income and expenses	96
Note 14: Tax	98
Note 15: Earnings per share	103
Note 16: Trade receivables and other current assets	104
Note 17: Inventories	105
Note 18: Restricted bank deposits, cash and cash equivalents	105
Note 19: Financial instruments	106
Note 20: Share capital	112
Note 21: Post-employment benefits	114
Note 22: Asset retirement obligations	114
Note 23: Hybrid capital	116
Note 24: Borrowings	117
Note 25: Trade payables and other payables	122
Note 26: Guarantees	122
Note 27: Investment in jointly owned assets	123
Note 28: Contingencies and commitments	123
Note 29: Related party transactions	124
Note 30: Subsequent events	124

Notes continued

> 19 Financial instruments continued

19.3 Financial instruments – fair values

Set out below is a comparison of the carrying amounts and fair value of financial instruments on 31 December 2025:

USD million	Total amount outstanding ¹	Carrying amount	Fair value
Financial assets			
Derivative instruments EUA		4.8	4.8
Derivative instruments price hedge		107.5	107.5
Trade receivables and other current assets		107.3	107.3
Restricted bank deposits		69.8	69.8
Cash and cash equivalents		142.7	142.7
Total		432.1	432.1
Financial liabilities			
Derivative instruments price hedge		2.0	2.0
Subordinated hybrid bond loan ²		1.0	1.0
Senior unsecured bond loan	300.0	305.5	300.0
Reserve-based lending facility	800.0	763.5	800.0
Trade payables and other current liabilities		92.7	92.7
Total	1,100.0	1,164.6	1,195.7

1 Total amount outstanding on the bonds and under the RBL facility.

2 BNOR17 is classified as a compound financial instrument with equity and debt components, please see note 23 Hybrid capital for more information.

At the end of June 2025, the Company entered into a repurchase agreement with BNOR15 bondholders, irrevocably committing to repurchase BNOR15. Consequently, the convertible bond was extinguished, the embedded derivative derecognised, and full redemption completed in August 2025. For more information see note 24 Borrowings.

The RBL facility is measured at amortised cost. Transaction costs are deducted from the amount initially recognised and are expensed over the period during which the debt is outstanding under the effective interest method. The capital outstanding is USD 800 million as at 31 December 2025.

19.4 Hedging

The Group actively seeks to reduce the market-related risks it is exposed to including, (i) commodity prices, (ii) market-linked floating interest rates and (iii) foreign exchange rates.

The Company has a rolling hedge requirement under its newly refinanced RBL facility based on a minimum level of production corresponding to the RBL facility's production forecast. The requirement is for the following volumes and time periods: (i) Oil: Year 1 at 50 percent and Year 2 at 40 percent; and (ii) Gas: Season 1 at 50 percent, Season 2 at 50 percent, Season 3 at 40 percent and Season 4 at 20 percent (seasons being the ensuing six-month seasons, with a season being October to March or April to September). Currently all the Company's commodity price hedging arrangements are a mixture of forward contracts and options.

Contents for Consolidated Statements

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income	72
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position	73
Consolidated Statement of Change in Equity	74
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows	75
Note 1: Summary of material accounting policies	76
Note 2: Financial risk management	79
Note 3: Critical accounting estimates and judgements	82
Note 4: Climate risk management	84
Note 5: Income	87
Note 6: Production expenses	89
Note 7: Exploration and evaluation expenses	89
Note 8: Personnel expenses	90
Note 9: Other operating expenses	91
Note 10: Goodwill and intangible assets	92
Note 11: Property, plant and equipment	93
Note 12: Impairments	95
Note 13: Financial income and expenses	96
Note 14: Tax	98
Note 15: Earnings per share	103
Note 16: Trade receivables and other current assets	104
Note 17: Inventories	105
Note 18: Restricted bank deposits, cash and cash equivalents	105
Note 19: Financial instruments	106
Note 20: Share capital	112
Note 21: Post-employment benefits	114
Note 22: Asset retirement obligations	114
Note 23: Hybrid capital	116
Note 24: Borrowings	117
Note 25: Trade payables and other payables	122
Note 26: Guarantees	122
Note 27: Investment in jointly owned assets	123
Note 28: Contingencies and commitments	123
Note 29: Related party transactions	124
Note 30: Subsequent events	124

Notes continued

> 19 Financial instruments continued

No foreign exchange and interest hedges were in place at the year end 2025. The Company will continue to assess the need for these hedging considerations as part of its ongoing financial risk management strategy. As part of the Company's compliance obligations under the EU ETS, the Company is required to purchase EUAs to cover its carbon emissions. In line with its risk management policy, the Company has also entered into EUA-related derivative instruments, to hedge a portion of its expected future EUA purchase requirements.

Hedge accounting is applied to the Company's hedging arrangements when eligibility criteria are met. To the extent more than 100 percent of the market-related risk is hedged, the portion above 100 percent is considered ineffective, and the value adjustment is treated as a financial item in the income statement. In 2025, all of the Company's arrangements in relation to commodity prices were effective. Time value related to commodity hedging arrangements is considered insignificant and generally the valuation of the instruments does not take into consideration the time value.

	Maturity						
As at 31.12.2025	Less than 1 month	1 to 3 months	3 to 6 months	6 to 9 months	9 to 12 months	More than 12 months	Total
Commodity forward sales contracts oil:							
Notional quantity (mmbbl)	–	525.0	525.0	225.0	225.0	420.0	1,920.0
Notional amount (USD million)	–	39.1	39.1	16.0	16.0	26.2	136.4
Average hedged sales price (USD/bbl)	–	74.5	74.5	71.1	71.1	62.5	71.1
Commodity forward sales contracts gas:							
Notional quantity (mMWh)	–	1,065.0	915.0	915.0	585.0	2,445.0	5,925.0
Notional amount (EUR million)	–	38.7	28.9	28.9	20.1	74.2	190.8
Average hedged sales price (EUR/MWh)	–	36.4	31.8	31.8	34.4	30.3	32.2
Commodity zero cost collar contracts oil:							
Notional quantity (mmbbl)	–	615.0	615.0	825.0	825.0	2,430.0	5,310.0
Average hedged price – floor (USD/bbl)	–	65.1	65.1	64.5	64.5	77.7	70.7
Average hedged price – ceiling (USD/bbl)	–	76.2	76.2	74.6	74.6	90.5	82.3
Commodity zero cost collar contracts gas:							
Notional quantity (mMWh)	–	840.0	690.0	690.0	825.0	1,245.0	4,290.0
Average hedged price – floor (EUR/MWh)	–	40.3	33.0	33.0	31.6	30.0	33.3
Average hedged price – ceiling (EUR/MWh)	–	56.1	45.0	45.0	45.6	42.1	46.4

Contents for Consolidated Statements

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income	72
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position	73
Consolidated Statement of Change in Equity	74
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows	75
Note 1: Summary of material accounting policies	76
Note 2: Financial risk management	79
Note 3: Critical accounting estimates and judgements	82
Note 4: Climate risk management	84
Note 5: Income	87
Note 6: Production expenses	89
Note 7: Exploration and evaluation expenses	89
Note 8: Personnel expenses	90
Note 9: Other operating expenses	91
Note 10: Goodwill and intangible assets	92
Note 11: Property, plant and equipment	93
Note 12: Impairments	95
Note 13: Financial income and expenses	96
Note 14: Tax	98
Note 15: Earnings per share	103
Note 16: Trade receivables and other current assets	104
Note 17: Inventories	105
Note 18: Restricted bank deposits, cash and cash equivalents	105
Note 19: Financial instruments	106
Note 20: Share capital	112
Note 21: Post-employment benefits	114
Note 22: Asset retirement obligations	114
Note 23: Hybrid capital	116
Note 24: Borrowings	117
Note 25: Trade payables and other payables	122
Note 26: Guarantees	122
Note 27: Investment in jointly owned assets	123
Note 28: Contingencies and commitments	123
Note 29: Related party transactions	124
Note 30: Subsequent events	124

Notes continued

> 20 Share capital

There is only one single class of shares in the Company and all shares have equal rights. All shares are fully paid.

Changes in number of shares and share capital:

	No. of shares (number)	Share capital (USD million)
Number of shares and share capital at 01.01.2024	26,205,849	1.7
Issue of shares	292,791	0.0
Number of shares and share capital at 31.12.2024	26,498,640	1.7
Cancellation of own shares	(931,438)	(0.0)
Reduction of nominal value	-	(0.1)
Number of shares and share capital at 31.12.2025	25,567,202	1.6

	No. of shares (number)	Treasury share reserve (USD million)
Number of treasury shares and treasury share reserve as of 01.01.2024	(100,521)	(0.1)
Sale of treasury shares	100,521	0.1
Number of treasury shares and treasury share reserve at 31.12.2024	-	-
Share buyback	(1,001,782)	(0.1)
Treasury shares awarded	70,344	0.0
Cancellation of own shares	931,438	0.0
Number of treasury shares and treasury share reserve at 31.12.2025	-	-

Changes in 2025

As part of the dividend distribution in July 2025, the Company completed a USD 50 million share buyback. The buyback was carried out through a reverse book-building process, with the application period closing on 16 July 2025. Following the offer, BlueNord ASA resolved to repurchase 1,001,782 shares at NOK 505 per share. Settlement was completed on 30 July 2025, after which the Company held 1,001,782 treasury shares.

In August and September 2025, the Company awarded 70,344 of its own shares in relation to the third award of the performance shares and a one-off retention share grant under the LTI programme.

On 20 November 2025, the Company held an Extraordinary General Meeting and reduced its share capital by NOK 501,817,709,821 from NOK 14,304,747,581,888 to NOK 13,801,929,872,059. At the time of the reduction, the Company held 931,438 own shares, each with a nominal value of NOK 0.5398295. The reduction amount was used to cancel all these shares.

Contents for Consolidated Statements

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income	72
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position	73
Consolidated Statement of Change in Equity	74
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows	75
Note 1: Summary of material accounting policies	76
Note 2: Financial risk management	79
Note 3: Critical accounting estimates and judgements	82
Note 4: Climate risk management	84
Note 5: Income	87
Note 6: Production expenses	89
Note 7: Exploration and evaluation expenses	89
Note 8: Personnel expenses	90
Note 9: Other operating expenses	91
Note 10: Goodwill and intangible assets	92
Note 11: Property, plant and equipment	93
Note 12: Impairments	95
Note 13: Financial income and expenses	96
Note 14: Tax	98
Note 15: Earnings per share	103
Note 16: Trade receivables and other current assets	104
Note 17: Inventories	105
Note 18: Restricted bank deposits, cash and cash equivalents	105
Note 19: Financial instruments	106
Note 20: Share capital	112
Note 21: Post-employment benefits	114
Note 22: Asset retirement obligations	114
Note 23: Hybrid capital	116
Note 24: Borrowings	117
Note 25: Trade payables and other payables	122
Note 26: Guarantees	122
Note 27: Investment in jointly owned assets	123
Note 28: Contingencies and commitments	123
Note 29: Related party transactions	124
Note 30: Subsequent events	124

Notes continued

> 20 Share capital continued

The share capital was further reduced by NOK 1,018,328,872,059, from NOK 13,801,929,872,059 to NOK 12,783,601, through a reduction of the nominal value per share from NOK 0.5398295 to NOK 0.50. The reduction amount was transferred to a fund and recognised as other paid-in equity.

Changes in 2024

During 2024 the Company issued 292,791 shares in relation to the exercise of share options held by former members of the Board and the second award of the LTI programme.

The Company sold 100,521 of its own shares in relation to the exercise of share options held by former members of the Board.

Overview of shareholders at 10 April 2026:

Shareholder*	Shareholding	Ownership share	Voting share
The Bank of New York Mellon SA/NV	4,365,500	17.1%	17.1%
Goldman Sachs International	2,290,758	9.0%	9.0%
State Street Bank and Trust Comp	1,783,575	7.0%	7.0%
Sober AS	1,168,944	4.6%	4.6%
JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., London	1,000,971	3.9%	3.9%
J.P. Morgan SE	981,897	3.8%	3.8%
Citibank, N.A.	784,364	3.1%	3.1%
The Northern Trust Comp, London Br	734,932	2.9%	2.9%
Caceis Bank	679,738	2.7%	2.7%
The Bank of New York Mellon	655,739	2.6%	2.6%
Euroclear Bank S.A./N.V.	510,208	2.0%	2.0%
UBS Switzerland AG	424,914	1.7%	1.7%
Clearstream Banking S.A.	363,006	1.4%	1.4%
UBS AG	342,744	1.3%	1.3%
Nordnet Bank AB	338,325	1.3%	1.3%
Alto Holding AS	320,000	1.3%	1.3%
HSBC Bank Plc	307,246	1.2%	1.2%
Finsnes Invest AS	301,234	1.2%	1.2%
Hanasand	292,412	1.1%	1.1%
Sbakkejord AS	266,190	1.0%	1.0%
Total	17,912,697	70.1%	70.1%
Other owners (ownership <1.0%)	7,654,505	29.9%	29.9%
Total number of shares at 10 April 2026	25,567,202	100.0%	100.0%

* Nominee holder

Contents for Consolidated Statements

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income	72
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position	73
Consolidated Statement of Change in Equity	74
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows	75
Note 1: Summary of material accounting policies	76
Note 2: Financial risk management	79
Note 3: Critical accounting estimates and judgements	82
Note 4: Climate risk management	84
Note 5: Income	87
Note 6: Production expenses	89
Note 7: Exploration and evaluation expenses	89
Note 8: Personnel expenses	90
Note 9: Other operating expenses	91
Note 10: Goodwill and intangible assets	92
Note 11: Property, plant and equipment	93
Note 12: Impairments	95
Note 13: Financial income and expenses	96
Note 14: Tax	98
Note 15: Earnings per share	103
Note 16: Trade receivables and other current assets	104
Note 17: Inventories	105
Note 18: Restricted bank deposits, cash and cash equivalents	105
Note 19: Financial instruments	106
Note 20: Share capital	112
Note 21: Post-employment benefits	114
Note 22: Asset retirement obligations	114
Note 23: Hybrid capital	116
Note 24: Borrowings	117
Note 25: Trade payables and other payables	122
Note 26: Guarantees	122
Note 27: Investment in jointly owned assets	123
Note 28: Contingencies and commitments	123
Note 29: Related party transactions	124
Note 30: Subsequent events	124

Notes continued

> 21 Post-employment benefits

Defined contribution plan

The Group has defined contribution plans for its employees. Pension costs related to the Company's defined contribution plan amounts to USD 764.7 thousand for 2025. For 2024, the corresponding costs were USD 684.4 thousand

Norwegian companies are obliged to provide an occupational pension in accordance with the Norwegian Mandatory Occupational Pension Act. All Norwegian companies meet the Norwegian requirements for mandatory occupational pension ('obligatorisk tjenestepensjon'). Correspondingly, the affiliates in Denmark and the UK comply with local legislation requirements for mandatory occupational pension schemes.

> 22 Asset retirement obligations

Accounting policy – Asset retirement obligations

Provisions reflect the estimated cost of decommissioning and removal of wells and production facilities used for the production of hydrocarbons. Asset retirement obligations are measured at present value of the anticipated future cost (estimated based on current day costs inflated). The liability is calculated on the basis of current removal requirements and is discounted to present value using a risk-free rate. Liabilities are recognised when they arise and are adjusted continually in accordance with changes in requirements, price levels, etc. When a decommissioning liability is recognised or the estimate changes, a corresponding amount is recorded to increase or decrease the related asset and is depreciated in line with the asset. Increase in the provision as a result of the time value of money is recognised in the income statement as a financial expense. If abandonment cost through agreements with partners have been limited to a given amount, this then forms the basis for the recognised liability. Payments for decommissioning of oil and gas fields are included in investing activities in the cash flow statement, as the Group's judgement is that the nature of this expenditure is payment for an item of property, plant and equipment.

USD million	2025	2024
Balance at 01.01.	1,122.1	1,049.0
Provisions and change of estimates made during the year	178.3	34.5
Accretion expense	53.0	54.2
Incurred cost removal	(4.5)	(15.5)
Currency translation adjustment	0.3	(0.1)
Total provision for asset retirement obligations at 31.12.	1,349.3	1,122.1
Breakdown of short-term and long-term asset retirement obligations		
Short-term	5.3	11.4
Long-term	1,344.0	1,110.6
Total provision for asset retirement obligations at 31.12.	1,349.3	1,122.1

See note 3.2 (c) for the accounting estimates/assumptions related to asset retirement obligations.

Contents for Consolidated Statements

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income	72
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position	73
Consolidated Statement of Change in Equity	74
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows	75
Note 1: Summary of material accounting policies	76
Note 2: Financial risk management	79
Note 3: Critical accounting estimates and judgements	82
Note 4: Climate risk management	84
Note 5: Income	87
Note 6: Production expenses	89
Note 7: Exploration and evaluation expenses	89
Note 8: Personnel expenses	90
Note 9: Other operating expenses	91
Note 10: Goodwill and intangible assets	92
Note 11: Property, plant and equipment	93
Note 12: Impairments	95
Note 13: Financial income and expenses	96
Note 14: Tax	98
Note 15: Earnings per share	103
Note 16: Trade receivables and other current assets	104
Note 17: Inventories	105
Note 18: Restricted bank deposits, cash and cash equivalents	105
Note 19: Financial instruments	106
Note 20: Share capital	112
Note 21: Post-employment benefits	114
Note 22: Asset retirement obligations	114
Note 23: Hybrid capital	116
Note 24: Borrowings	117
Note 25: Trade payables and other payables	122
Note 26: Guarantees	122
Note 27: Investment in jointly owned assets	123
Note 28: Contingencies and commitments	123
Note 29: Related party transactions	124
Note 30: Subsequent events	124

Notes continued

> 22 Asset retirement obligations continued

BlueNord has a legal and contractual obligation under the DUC joint venture partnership to decommission its oil and gas assets at the end of their useful life. The lifetime estimates are based on executing a concept for abandonment in accordance with the Petroleum Activities Act and international regulations and guidelines. The timing estimates of the abandonment provision is calculated based on the assessment of when the remaining oil and gas reserves reach their economic cut-off. The abandonment cost is estimated by the Operator and forms the basis for the asset retirement obligation calculation. The obligations are measured at net present value, assuming an inflation rate of 2.0 percent (2024: 2.0 percent) and a nominal pre-tax risk-free discount rate of 4.2 percent (2024: 5.0 percent). No credit margin is included in the discount rate for 2025 (2024: 2.1 percent).

Most of the removal activities are expected to be executed many years into the future. This makes the ultimate asset retirement costs and timing highly uncertain. Costs and timing can be affected by changes in regulations, technology, estimated reserves, economic cut-off date, etc. The provision at the reporting date represents management's best estimate of the present value of the future asset retirement costs required. To note, the timing and costs have not yet been agreed within the partnership and may deviate from the licence partners' estimates.

The change in estimate during the year includes an increase of USD 124.1 million due to the change in discount rate. Further, the asset retirement estimate from the Operator includes both US dollar and Danish kroner costs and as a result there is an increase of USD 42.9 million due to the strengthening of DKK to USD. IFRS requires the exchange rate to be as at the end of the period and discount rate to be a risk-free rate. To date, BlueNord is not required to post any security in respect of its abandonment obligations.

As part of the overall restructuring in 2015, an agreement was reached that entails that the partners took over BlueNord's share of the Nini/Cecilie licences, however BlueNord remains liable for the asset retirement obligation towards the licence partners. The liability related to Nini/Cecilie is capped at the escrow amount, which is currently USD 69.7 million/DKK 442.9 million.

The balance as at 31 December 2025 is USD 1,275.2 million for the DUC, USD 69.7 million for Nini/Cecilie, USD 1.6 million for Lulita (non-DUC share) and USD 2.8 million for the Tyra F-3 pipeline.

Expected timing of asset retirement obligation

USD million	Undiscounted	Discounted
2026-2029	46.2	42.3
2030-2034	510.5	379.6
2035-2039	63.7	43.1
2040+ ¹	1,649.4	810.1
At 31.12.2025 ²	2,269.8	1,275.2

1 The DUC licence expires in 2042.

2 Asset retirement obligation for the DUC.

Contents for Consolidated Statements

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income	72
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position	73
Consolidated Statement of Change in Equity	74
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows	75
Note 1: Summary of material accounting policies	76
Note 2: Financial risk management	79
Note 3: Critical accounting estimates and judgements	82
Note 4: Climate risk management	84
Note 5: Income	87
Note 6: Production expenses	89
Note 7: Exploration and evaluation expenses	89
Note 8: Personnel expenses	90
Note 9: Other operating expenses	91
Note 10: Goodwill and intangible assets	92
Note 11: Property, plant and equipment	93
Note 12: Impairments	95
Note 13: Financial income and expenses	96
Note 14: Tax	98
Note 15: Earnings per share	103
Note 16: Trade receivables and other current assets	104
Note 17: Inventories	105
Note 18: Restricted bank deposits, cash and cash equivalents	105
Note 19: Financial instruments	106
Note 20: Share capital	112
Note 21: Post-employment benefits	114
Note 22: Asset retirement obligations	114
Note 23: Hybrid capital	116
Note 24: Borrowings	117
Note 25: Trade payables and other payables	122
Note 26: Guarantees	122
Note 27: Investment in jointly owned assets	123
Note 28: Contingencies and commitments	123
Note 29: Related party transactions	124
Note 30: Subsequent events	124

Notes continued

> 22 Asset retirement obligations continued

Sensitivity analysis

The table below shows how the asset retirement obligation for the DUC would be affected by changes in the various assumptions, provided that the remaining assumptions are constant. This includes sensitivities accounting for climate risk-related factors which can impact cost estimates, increase discount rate and/or accelerate the timing of abandonment due to tighter regulatory standards.

Sensitivity USD million	Asset retirement obligation	Change in provision
Abandonment cost estimate	1,275.2	
Abandonment cost estimate increase +40%	1,785.2	40.0%
Abandonment cost estimate increase +10%	1,402.7	10.0%
Abandonment cost estimate decrease -10%	1,147.6	(10.0%)
Abandonment cost estimate decrease -30%	892.6	(30.0%)
Discount rate +1.0%	1,122.4	(12.0%)
Discount rate -1.0%	1,454.1	14.0%
Inflation rate +1.0%	1,449.2	14.0%
Inflation rate -1.0%	1,123.6	(12.0%)
Cessation of production (by hubs) accelerated by 5 years	1,395.2	9.0%

> 23 Hybrid capital

In July 2025 the Company successfully issued a new USD 300 million subordinated callable hybrid bond with maturity in July 2085. The hybrid bond carries a fixed interest rate of 12.0 percent per annum, payable semi-annually. The BNOR17 will have the first call at 100 percent of its nominal value and a coupon step-up of 5 percentage points after 4.5 years, resulting in a new fixed interest rate of 17 percent. BlueNord has the right to defer coupon payments indefinitely, even after principal repayment, but must pay any deferred coupons before declaring ordinary dividends.

Due to the long maturity and the right to defer coupon payments, the hybrid bond is classified as a compound financial instrument, with the equity component representing nearly the entire value. The liability component is calculated as the present value of the maturity payment in 2085, and because the debt component is immaterial, fees are allocated entirely to equity. Coupon payments, when made, will be recognised as a deduction from equity, similar to ordinary dividends, with the related income tax effect recognised as a reduction of income tax expense in profit or loss. The unwind of the discounting effect of the liability component will be expensed as interest (accretion).

This instrument allowed BlueNord to refinance the convertible bond, while preserving our financial flexibility and removing the equity dilution associated with BNOR15's mandatory conversion.

Contents for Consolidated Statements

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income	72
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position	73
Consolidated Statement of Change in Equity	74
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows	75
Note 1: Summary of material accounting policies	76
Note 2: Financial risk management	79
Note 3: Critical accounting estimates and judgements	82
Note 4: Climate risk management	84
Note 5: Income	87
Note 6: Production expenses	89
Note 7: Exploration and evaluation expenses	89
Note 8: Personnel expenses	90
Note 9: Other operating expenses	91
Note 10: Goodwill and intangible assets	92
Note 11: Property, plant and equipment	93
Note 12: Impairments	95
Note 13: Financial income and expenses	96
Note 14: Tax	98
Note 15: Earnings per share	103
Note 16: Trade receivables and other current assets	104
Note 17: Inventories	105
Note 18: Restricted bank deposits, cash and cash equivalents	105
Note 19: Financial instruments	106
Note 20: Share capital	112
Note 21: Post-employment benefits	114
Note 22: Asset retirement obligations	114
Note 23: Hybrid capital	116
Note 24: Borrowings	117
Note 25: Trade payables and other payables	122
Note 26: Guarantees	122
Note 27: Investment in jointly owned assets	123
Note 28: Contingencies and commitments	123
Note 29: Related party transactions	124
Note 30: Subsequent events	124

Notes continued

> 23 Hybrid capital continued

Maturity	2085
Type	Subordinated
Financial classification	Equity (99.7%)
Notional amount	USD 300 million
Issued	10.07.2025
Maturing	10.07.2085
Quoting in	Oslo
First redemption at par	10.01.2030
Coupon	12% fixed rate
Coupon step-up from 10.01.2030	17% fixed rate
Deferral of interest payment	Optional

USD million	Equity	Debt	Total
Book value at 31.12.2024	–	–	–
Profit allocated to hybrid owners	17.0	–	17.0
Addition	299.1	0.9	300.0
Fees	(13.3)	–	(13.3)
Accretion	–	0.0	0.0
Book value at 31.12.2024	302.8	1.0	303.8

> 24 Borrowings

Accounting policy – Borrowing costs

The Group capitalise borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the construction of qualifying assets. The Group identifies qualifying assets as those that necessarily take 12 months or more to construct and get ready for its intended use. For the periods presented, the Tyra redevelopment project was the only qualifying asset. No borrowing costs were capitalised in 2025, as Tyra II started production on 21 March, 2024 hence the qualifying assets were ready for its intended use in early 2024.

The Group calculates an annual weighted average interest rate based on general borrowings and multiplies with the average carrying amount of assets under construction.

The amount of borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation each year is limited to the actual interest expense before capitalisation less interest income and gains on extinguishment of bond loans.

Other borrowing costs are included as financial expenses in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income in the period in which they are incurred.

Contents for Consolidated Statements

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income	72
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position	73
Consolidated Statement of Change in Equity	74
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows	75
Note 1: Summary of material accounting policies	76
Note 2: Financial risk management	79
Note 3: Critical accounting estimates and judgements	82
Note 4: Climate risk management	84
Note 5: Income	87
Note 6: Production expenses	89
Note 7: Exploration and evaluation expenses	89
Note 8: Personnel expenses	90
Note 9: Other operating expenses	91
Note 10: Goodwill and intangible assets	92
Note 11: Property, plant and equipment	93
Note 12: Impairments	95
Note 13: Financial income and expenses	96
Note 14: Tax	98
Note 15: Earnings per share	103
Note 16: Trade receivables and other current assets	104
Note 17: Inventories	105
Note 18: Restricted bank deposits, cash and cash equivalents	105
Note 19: Financial instruments	106
Note 20: Share capital	112
Note 21: Post-employment benefits	114
Note 22: Asset retirement obligations	114
Note 23: Hybrid capital	116
Note 24: Borrowings	117
Note 25: Trade payables and other payables	122
Note 26: Guarantees	122
Note 27: Investment in jointly owned assets	123
Note 28: Contingencies and commitments	123
Note 29: Related party transactions	124
Note 30: Subsequent events	124

Notes continued

> 24 Borrowings continued

24.1 Summary of borrowings

USD million	31.12.2025		31.12.2024	
	Principal amount	Book value	Principal amount	Book value
BNOR16 senior unsecured bond ¹	300.0	305.5	300.0	303.5
Total non-current bonds	300.0	305.5	300.0	303.5
Reserve-based lending facility ²	800.0	763.5	880.0	834.3
Total non-current debt	800.0	763.5	880.0	834.3
BNOR15 convertible bond ³	–	–	247.1	233.1
Total current debt	–	–	247.1	233.1
Total borrowings	1,100.0	1,068.9	1,427.1	1,370.9

Note: Book values reported on the basis of amortised cost for BNOR16 (BNOR14 called upon in June 2024), the RBL facility and the convertible bond loan element of BNOR13 and BNOR15.

- The Company issued a senior unsecured bond of USD 300 million on 2 July 2024, with a maturity in July 2029. The bond carries a fixed interest rate of 9.5 percent per annum, payable semi-annually. The BNOR16 bond has been used to redeem the BNOR14 bond and for other general corporate purposes.
- The Company has an RBL facility with a total commitment of USD 1.4 billion. The facility comprises USD 1.15 billion for loan drawdown and USD 250 million for letter of credit issuance. Interest is accrued on the drawn amount with an interest rate comprising the aggregate of SOFR plus 4.0 percent per annum margin. As at 31 December 2025, outstanding loan drawdowns amounted to USD 800 million and outstanding letters of credit amounted to USD 200 million. In February 2026, the facility's maturity was extended from December 2029 to December 2031. Amortisation will begin in December 2028, and an accordion option up to USD 400 million was added. The interest margin remains unchanged.
- The Company issued a convertible bond loan of USD 207.6 million in December 2022, with a five-year tenor and a conversion to equity or cash settlement after three years (31 December 2025). BNOR15 is made up of a transfer from BNOR13 of USD 151.4 million plus additional compensation bonds of USD 56.2 million. The bondholders were granted a right to convert the bond into new shares in the Company by way of set-off against the claim on the Company. The bond carried an interest rate of 8 percent per annum on a payment-in-kind basis, with an alternative option for the Company to pay cash interest at 6 percent per annum, payable semi-annually. Conversion price of USD 51.4307 per share. In June 2025, the Company entered into a repurchase agreement with the BNOR15 bondholders where the Company irrevocably undertook to repurchase BNOR15. The convertible bond was extinguished, along with the associated embedded derivative. The bond was fully redeemed on 1 August 2025.

Contents for Consolidated Statements

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income	72
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position	73
Consolidated Statement of Change in Equity	74
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows	75
Note 1: Summary of material accounting policies	76
Note 2: Financial risk management	79
Note 3: Critical accounting estimates and judgements	82
Note 4: Climate risk management	84
Note 5: Income	87
Note 6: Production expenses	89
Note 7: Exploration and evaluation expenses	89
Note 8: Personnel expenses	90
Note 9: Other operating expenses	91
Note 10: Goodwill and intangible assets	92
Note 11: Property, plant and equipment	93
Note 12: Impairments	95
Note 13: Financial income and expenses	96
Note 14: Tax	98
Note 15: Earnings per share	103
Note 16: Trade receivables and other current assets	104
Note 17: Inventories	105
Note 18: Restricted bank deposits, cash and cash equivalents	105
Note 19: Financial instruments	106
Note 20: Share capital	112
Note 21: Post-employment benefits	114
Note 22: Asset retirement obligations	114
Note 23: Hybrid capital	116
Note 24: Borrowings	117
Note 25: Trade payables and other payables	122
Note 26: Guarantees	122
Note 27: Investment in jointly owned assets	123
Note 28: Contingencies and commitments	123
Note 29: Related party transactions	124
Note 30: Subsequent events	124

Notes continued

> 24 Borrowings continued

Movements in interest-bearing liabilities USD million	31.12.2024	Cash flows		Non-cash changes			31.12.2025
		Receipts/ payments	Interest and financing cost	Conversion to shares	Derecognition embedded derivative	Amortisation	
BNOR16 senior unsecured bond	303.5	–	(28.5)	–	–	30.5	305.5
Reserve-based lending facility	834.3	(80.0)	(85.9)	–	–	95.0	763.5
Total movement in non-current interest-bearing liabilities	1,137.9	(80.0)	(114.4)	–	–	125.5	1,068.9
BNOR15 convertible bond	233.1	(331.4)	(2.6)	37.9	45.5	17.5	–
Total movement in current interest-bearing liabilities	233.1	(331.4)	(2.6)	37.9	45.5	17.5	–
Total movement in interest-bearing liabilities	1,370.9	(411.4)	(117.0)	37.9	45.5	143.0	1,068.9

Movements in interest-bearing liabilities USD million	31.12.2023	Cash flows		Non-cash changes			31.12.2024
		Receipts/ payments	Interest and financing cost	Conversion to shares	Move between long term and short term	Amortisation	
BNOR15 convertible bond	201.7	–	–	–	(233.1)	31.3	–
BNOR16 senior unsecured bond	–	300.0	(11.5)	–	–	15.1	303.5
BNOR14 senior unsecured bond	169.1	(175.0)	(25.4)	22.3	–	9.0	–
Reserve-based lending facility ¹	695.8	30.0	(96.8)	–	125.0	80.4	834.3
Total movement in non-current interest-bearing liabilities	1,066.6	155.0	(133.7)	22.3	(108.1)	135.8	1,137.9
Reserve-based lending facility	125.0	–	–	–	(125.0)	–	–
BNOR15 convertible bond	–	–	–	–	233.1	–	233.1
Total movement in current interest-bearing liabilities	125.0	–	–	–	108.1	–	233.1
Total movement in interest-bearing liabilities	1,191.6	155.0	(133.7)	22.3	–	135.8	1,370.9

1 In 2024 the cash outflow from interest and financing cost of USD 96.8 million and the change in amortisation of USD 80.4 million on the RBL facility is net of realised gain on interest swap of USD 21.3.

Contents for Consolidated Statements

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income	72
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position	73
Consolidated Statement of Change in Equity	74
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows	75
Note 1: Summary of material accounting policies	76
Note 2: Financial risk management	79
Note 3: Critical accounting estimates and judgements	82
Note 4: Climate risk management	84
Note 5: Income	87
Note 6: Production expenses	89
Note 7: Exploration and evaluation expenses	89
Note 8: Personnel expenses	90
Note 9: Other operating expenses	91
Note 10: Goodwill and intangible assets	92
Note 11: Property, plant and equipment	93
Note 12: Impairments	95
Note 13: Financial income and expenses	96
Note 14: Tax	98
Note 15: Earnings per share	103
Note 16: Trade receivables and other current assets	104
Note 17: Inventories	105
Note 18: Restricted bank deposits, cash and cash equivalents	105
Note 19: Financial instruments	106
Note 20: Share capital	112
Note 21: Post-employment benefits	114
Note 22: Asset retirement obligations	114
Note 23: Hybrid capital	116
Note 24: Borrowings	117
Note 25: Trade payables and other payables	122
Note 26: Guarantees	122
Note 27: Investment in jointly owned assets	123
Note 28: Contingencies and commitments	123
Note 29: Related party transactions	124
Note 30: Subsequent events	124

Notes continued

> 24 Borrowings continued

24.2 Details on borrowing

Details on borrowings outstanding on 31 December 2025

Reserve-based lending facility

In June 2024, BlueNord amended and extended its existing senior secured RBL facility to commit to a five-and-a-half-year senior RBL facility of USD 1.4 billion. The facility is a RBL facility secured against certain cash flows generated by the Group. The amount available under the facility is recalculated every six months based upon the calculated cash flow generated by certain producing fields and fields under development at an oil price and economic assumptions agreed with the banking syndicate providing the facility. In February 2026, the Company further amended the facility, extending the contractual maturity from December 2029 to December 2031 and deferring the commencement of amortisation to December 2028. The amendment did not change the committed amount of the facility or the applicable interest margin. The amended facility also includes an accordion option, subject to lender approval. The facility is secured by a pledge over the shares of certain Group companies, a pledge over the Company's working interest in its share of the DUC licence, and security over insurances, hedging contracts, project accounts, intercompany loans, and material contracts. The pledged assets on 31 December 2025 amounted to USD 1,824.7 million and represented the carrying value of the pledge of the Group companies whose shares are pledged as described in section 5 below.

Pledge value: carrying value of shares held in Altinex AS, BlueNord Denmark A/S, BlueNord Energy Denmark A/S, and BlueNord Gas Denmark A/S by BlueNord ASA.

BNOR15

In December 2022, BlueNord launched an exchange offer for the BNOR13 bondholders in exchange for a new subordinated convertible bond of USD 208 million, with revised terms and a later and more flexible conversion date in 2025. The majority of the BNOR13 convertible was transferred into the BNOR15 convertible. The Company issued a total of 207,641,201 new BNOR15 bonds, each with a nominal value of USD 1. The BNOR13 bond has been fully repaid in January 2025. The BNOR15 bond terms mirror the amendments of the previous BNOR13 bond except that inter alia a tap issue mechanism has been included. Interest is at 8 percent per annum on a payment-in-kind basis, with an alternative option to pay cash interest at 6 percent per annum, payable semi-annually. Conversion price of USD 51.4307 per share. In June 2025, the Company entered into a repurchase agreement with the BNOR15 bondholders where the Company irrevocably undertook to repurchase BNOR15. The convertible bond was extinguished, along with the associated embedded derivative. The bond was fully redeemed on 1 August 2025.

BNOR16

In July 2024, BlueNord successfully completed the issue of a USD 300 million unsecured bond. The proceeds have been used to redeem the previous BNOR14 bond and also utilised for general corporate purposes. The bond carries an interest rate of 9.5 percent per annum, payable semi-annually, with a five-year tenor.

24.3 Covenants

Covenants relating to interest-bearing debt

Reserve-based lending facility

The RBL facility constitutes senior debt of the Company and is secured on a first priority basis against certain of the Company's subsidiaries and their assets. The RBL facility agreement contains a financial covenant that the ratio of net debt to EBITDAX (earnings before interest, tax, depreciation, amortisation, and exploration) shall be less than 3.0:1.0. Each test is carried out on the audited full year financial statements of BlueNord ASA. BlueNord must also demonstrate minimum liquidity on a look-forward basis of USD 50 million. This requirement applied through the completion of the Tyra redevelopment project and the subsequent 12-month period and remains satisfied at 31 December 2025. The agreement also includes special covenants which, among other, restrict the Company from taking on additional secured debt, provide parameters for minimum and maximum hedging requirements and restrict declaration of dividends or other distributions. BlueNord has been in compliance with all covenants requirements during 2024 and 2025 and at 31 December 2025.

Contents for Consolidated Statements

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income	72
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position	73
Consolidated Statement of Change in Equity	74
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows	75
Note 1: Summary of material accounting policies	76
Note 2: Financial risk management	79
Note 3: Critical accounting estimates and judgements	82
Note 4: Climate risk management	84
Note 5: Income	87
Note 6: Production expenses	89
Note 7: Exploration and evaluation expenses	89
Note 8: Personnel expenses	90
Note 9: Other operating expenses	91
Note 10: Goodwill and intangible assets	92
Note 11: Property, plant and equipment	93
Note 12: Impairments	95
Note 13: Financial income and expenses	96
Note 14: Tax	98
Note 15: Earnings per share	103
Note 16: Trade receivables and other current assets	104
Note 17: Inventories	105
Note 18: Restricted bank deposits, cash and cash equivalents	105
Note 19: Financial instruments	106
Note 20: Share capital	112
Note 21: Post-employment benefits	114
Note 22: Asset retirement obligations	114
Note 23: Hybrid capital	116
Note 24: Borrowings	117
Note 25: Trade payables and other payables	122
Note 26: Guarantees	122
Note 27: Investment in jointly owned assets	123
Note 28: Contingencies and commitments	123
Note 29: Related party transactions	124
Note 30: Subsequent events	124

Notes continued

> 24 Borrowings continued

BNOR16

The USD 300 million unsecured bond contains a financial covenant that the ratio of net debt to EBITDAX (earnings before interest, tax, depreciation, amortisation, and exploration) shall be less than 3.0:1.0. There is also a minimum liquidity covenant requirement of USD 50 million unrestricted cash, bank deposits and cash equivalents. BlueNord is in compliance with the covenants at the end of 2025.

24.4 Payment structure

Payment structure (USD million) at 31 December 2025

Year	BNOR16	Reserve-based lending facility	Total
2025	–	–	–
2026	–	–	–
2027	–	143.0	143.0
2028	–	328.5	328.5
2029	300.0	328.5	628.5
Total	300.0	800.0	1,100.0

Interest payments (USD million) at 31 December 2025

Year	BNOR16 ¹	Reserve-based lending facility ²	Total
Interest rate	9.5%	SOFR	
2026	28.5	77.1	105.6
2027	28.5	74.0	102.5
2028	28.5	51.8	80.3
2029	28.5	23.3	51.8
Total	114.0	226.3	340.3

1 BNOR16 carries an interest rate of 9.50 percent per annum, payable semi-annually.

2 RBL facility interest payments include drawn, undrawn and letter of credit utilisation fees. There are no active interest rate hedges to date.

See note 19.2 for payment structure that includes all financial liabilities.

24.5 Assets pledged as security for interest-bearing debt

Net book value in the separate financial statements of assets pledged as securities

The Group has pledged the following assets for the RBL facility:

USD million	2025	2024
BlueNord ASA shares in Altinex AS	399.2	398.5
Altinex AS shares in BlueNord Energy 8/06 Denmark B.V and other companies	614.7	614.7
Loans from parent company to subsidiaries	810.9	348.6
Total net book value	1,824.7	1,361.8

Contents for Consolidated Statements

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income	72
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position	73
Consolidated Statement of Change in Equity	74
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows	75
Note 1: Summary of material accounting policies	76
Note 2: Financial risk management	79
Note 3: Critical accounting estimates and judgements	82
Note 4: Climate risk management	84
Note 5: Income	87
Note 6: Production expenses	89
Note 7: Exploration and evaluation expenses	89
Note 8: Personnel expenses	90
Note 9: Other operating expenses	91
Note 10: Goodwill and intangible assets	92
Note 11: Property, plant and equipment	93
Note 12: Impairments	95
Note 13: Financial income and expenses	96
Note 14: Tax	98
Note 15: Earnings per share	103
Note 16: Trade receivables and other current assets	104
Note 17: Inventories	105
Note 18: Restricted bank deposits, cash and cash equivalents	105
Note 19: Financial instruments	106
Note 20: Share capital	112
Note 21: Post-employment benefits	114
Note 22: Asset retirement obligations	114
Note 23: Hybrid capital	116
Note 24: Borrowings	117
Note 25: Trade payables and other payables	122
Note 26: Guarantees	122
Note 27: Investment in jointly owned assets	123
Note 28: Contingencies and commitments	123
Note 29: Related party transactions	124
Note 30: Subsequent events	124

Notes continued

> 25 Trade payables and other payables

USD million	2025	2024
Trade payable	14.8	4.4
Liabilities to the Operator	19.9	31.1
Over-lift of oil and NGL	–	6.3
Accrued interest	0.5	3.4
Salary accruals	3.1	2.3
Public duties payable	18.7	33.7
Other current liabilities	35.7	18.2
Total trade payables and other current liabilities	92.7	99.4

Trade and other payables held in currency

USD million	2025	2024
USD	33.7	51.7
DKK	38.5	29.8
EUR	17.4	16.0
NOK	1.6	1.2
GBP	1.5	0.7
Total	92.7	99.4

> 26 Guarantees

Overview of issued guarantees at 31 December 2025

The parent company of the Group, BlueNord ASA, has issued a parent company guarantee to the Danish Ministry of Climate, Energy and Utilities on behalf of its subsidiaries BlueNord Energy Denmark A/S, BlueNord Gas Denmark A/S and CarbonCuts A/S.

The Company has provided a parent company guarantee to the Danish Ministry of Climate, Energy and Utilities related to the Group's activities on the Danish continental shelf, including BlueNord's participation in the Tyra West Pipeline and the Lulita licence. The Company has also provided a parent company guarantee towards the lenders in relation to the Company's USD 1.4 billion RBL facility and customary obligations/guarantees under joint operating agreements. BlueNord has also provided a parent company guarantee to Shell Energy Europe Limited in relation to its subsidiary BlueNord Energy Denmark A/S's obligations under a gas offtake and transportation agreement capped at EUR 30 mill.

Furthermore, the Company has provided a parent company guarantee to Total EP Danmark A/S for its obligations under the joint operating agreement together with a guarantee from Shell. BlueNord has provided standby letters of credit of USD 200 million, issued under the letter of credit tranche of the USD 1.4 billion RBL facility for the benefit of Shell and Total E&P in connection with these guarantees.

In relation to BlueNord's historic operations in the UK North Sea, the Company has issued a parent company guarantee on behalf of its subsidiaries BlueNord UK Ltd and BlueNord Energy UK Ltd.

Contents for Consolidated Statements

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income	72
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position	73
Consolidated Statement of Change in Equity	74
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows	75
Note 1: Summary of material accounting policies	76
Note 2: Financial risk management	79
Note 3: Critical accounting estimates and judgements	82
Note 4: Climate risk management	84
Note 5: Income	87
Note 6: Production expenses	89
Note 7: Exploration and evaluation expenses	89
Note 8: Personnel expenses	90
Note 9: Other operating expenses	91
Note 10: Goodwill and intangible assets	92
Note 11: Property, plant and equipment	93
Note 12: Impairments	95
Note 13: Financial income and expenses	96
Note 14: Tax	98
Note 15: Earnings per share	103
Note 16: Trade receivables and other current assets	104
Note 17: Inventories	105
Note 18: Restricted bank deposits, cash and cash equivalents	105
Note 19: Financial instruments	106
Note 20: Share capital	112
Note 21: Post-employment benefits	114
Note 22: Asset retirement obligations	114
Note 23: Hybrid capital	116
Note 24: Borrowings	117
Note 25: Trade payables and other payables	122
Note 26: Guarantees	122
Note 27: Investment in jointly owned assets	123
Note 28: Contingencies and commitments	123
Note 29: Related party transactions	124
Note 30: Subsequent events	124

Notes continued

> 26 Guarantees continued

On 31 December 2012, BlueNord issued a parent company guarantee on behalf of its subsidiary Noreco Norway AS. BlueNord guarantees that, if any amounts become payable by Noreco Norway AS to the Norwegian Secretary of State under the terms of the licences and the company does not repay those amounts on first demand, BlueNord shall pay to the Norwegian Secretary of State on demand an amount equal to all such amounts. Noreco Norway AS was liquidated in 2018, however as per 31 December 2025, the guarantee has not been withdrawn.

> 27 Investments in jointly owned assets

Investments in jointly own assets are included in the accounts by recognising the Group's share of the assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses related to the joint operation.

The Group holds the following licence equities on 31 December 2025:

Licence	Field	Country	Ownership share
DUC	DUC	Denmark	36.8 %
1/90	Lulita Part	Denmark	20.0 %
7/86	Lulita Part	Denmark	20.0 %
8/06B		Denmark	36.8 %

> 28 Contingencies and commitments

Financial commitments

As a partner in DUC, the Company has commitment to fund its proportional share of the budget and work programmes of the DUC. In December each year, the operating budget (which includes operating expenditures, capital expenditure related to production, exploration and abandonment) for the following year is agreed amongst the DUC partners. For the coming four years, the average operating budget for BlueNord is expected to be around USD 300 million per year. Capital and abandonment expenditure for individual projects are approved separately.

BlueNord presently has no capital commitments.

The DUC is obliged to use the specially constructed oil trunk line, pumps and terminal facilities and to contribute to the construction and financing costs thereof as a result of an agreement entered into with the Danish government. This obligation is approximately USD 25 million per year (2024: USD 21 million) BlueNord share.

Contingent liabilities

In relation to the Nini and Cecilie fields, BlueNord was in 2015 prevented from making payments for its share of production costs and was consequently in breach of the licence agreements. In accordance with the JOAs, the Nini and Cecilie licences were forfeited and the licences were taken over by the partners, whereas the debt remained with BlueNord, but the liability is in any and all circumstances limited to a maximum amount equal to the restricted cash account of USD 69.7 million (DKK 442.9 million), adjusted for interest. The total provision made for the asset retirement obligations reflects this.

The Company has received a claim regarding the level of Ørsted pipeline tariffs charged since 2013. As the relevant authority (Forsyningstilsynet) is currently reassessing their view, BlueNord believes that there is no basis for this claim prior to a new ruling setting the appropriate level of these tariffs. Given the outcome of this and any consequent liability is not yet known, the Company has not recognised a provision for this claim.

During the normal course of its business, the Company may be involved in disputes, including tax disputes. The Company has not made accruals for possible liabilities related to litigation and claims based on management's best judgement.

Contents for Consolidated Statements

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income	72
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position	73
Consolidated Statement of Change in Equity	74
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows	75
Note 1: Summary of material accounting policies	76
Note 2: Financial risk management	79
Note 3: Critical accounting estimates and judgements	82
Note 4: Climate risk management	84
Note 5: Income	87
Note 6: Production expenses	89
Note 7: Exploration and evaluation expenses	89
Note 8: Personnel expenses	90
Note 9: Other operating expenses	91
Note 10: Goodwill and intangible assets	92
Note 11: Property, plant and equipment	93
Note 12: Impairments	95
Note 13: Financial income and expenses	96
Note 14: Tax	98
Note 15: Earnings per share	103
Note 16: Trade receivables and other current assets	104
Note 17: Inventories	105
Note 18: Restricted bank deposits, cash and cash equivalents	105
Note 19: Financial instruments	106
Note 20: Share capital	112
Note 21: Post-employment benefits	114
Note 22: Asset retirement obligations	114
Note 23: Hybrid capital	116
Note 24: Borrowings	117
Note 25: Trade payables and other payables	122
Note 26: Guarantees	122
Note 27: Investment in jointly owned assets	123
Note 28: Contingencies and commitments	123
Note 29: Related party transactions	124
Note 30: Subsequent events	124

Notes continued

BlueNord has unlimited liability for damage in relation to its participation in the DUC and Project Ruby. The Company has insured its pro rata liability in line with standard market practice.

Apart from the issues discussed above, the Group is not involved in claims from public authorities, legal claims or arbitrations that could have a significant negative impact on the Company's financial position or results.

> 29 Related party transactions

Other than fees to directors of the Board the Group did not have any transactions with related parties during 2025.

> 30 Subsequent events

During 2025 and year to date 2026, a Danish subsidiary in the group was involved in a tax case raised by the Danish Tax Authorities (Skattestyrelsen) regarding the transfer price of assets between group entities in the financial year 2019. A proposal from the Company was provided to the tax authorities in March 2026 that they agree with, and as a result, the matters raised in the tax case are satisfactorily concluded and the audit is confirmed closed. The process to reassess all tax years since 2019 remains ongoing. As this is a conclusion on the tax case that was ongoing as at the year end, it is considered a subsequent event that requires adjustment in the financial statements. Therefore, the Company has reflected the estimated effect in the financial statements on deferred tax, taxes payable and tax and financial expense line items. The estimated impact remains subject to final adjustments that are expected to be concluded in the coming months during 2026.

There are no other events with significant accounting impacts that have occurred between the end of the reporting period and the date of this report.

Contents for Statutory Accounts

Income Statement	125
Balance Sheet	126
Cash Flow Statement	128
Note 1: Accounting principles	129
Note 2: Revenue	130
Note 3: Investments in subsidiaries	131
Note 4: Restricted bank deposits	131
Note 5: Hybrid capital	131
Note 6: Borrowings	132
Note 7: Guarantees	134
Note 8: Shareholders equity	135
Note 9: Share capital and shareholder information	135
Note 10: Payroll expenses and remuneration	138
Note 11: Write-down of financial assets	138
Note 12: Tax	138
Note 13: Other operating expenses and audit fees	139
Note 14: Related party transitions	140

Income Statement for BlueNord ASA (Parent company) for the year ended 31 December

USD million	Note	2025	2024
Total revenues	2, 13	7.7	3.4
Personnel expenses	9, 13	(4.3)	(8.4)
Other operating expenses	12, 13	(11.9)	(5.3)
Total operating expenses		(16.2)	(13.7)
Operating result before depreciation, amortisation and impairment (EBITDA)		(8.5)	(10.2)
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment		(0.0)	(0.0)
Net operating result (EBIT)		(8.5)	(10.3)
Dividend received		840.0	–
Interests received from Group companies		44.2	36.3
Interest income		2.7	3.4
Foreign exchange gains		4.3	0.3
Total financial income		891.3	40.0
Extinguishment of bond loans	5	(75.5)	(22.3)
Amortised cost from bond loans		(40.9)	(44.5)
Decrease/(increase) in foreign exchange losses		13.3	(10.9)
Impairment of financial assets	10	(3.4)	(1.3)
Total financial expenses		(106.7)	(79.0)
Net financial items		784.6	(38.9)
Result before tax (EBT)		776.0	(49.2)
Tax	11	–	–
Net result for the year		776.0	(49.2)
Appropriation:			
Dividend proposed		115.0	–
Dividend distributed		391.0	–
Retained earnings		270.0	(49.2)
Total appropriation		776.0	(49.2)

Contents for Statutory Accounts

Income Statement	125
Balance Sheet	126
Cash Flow Statement	128
Note 1: Accounting principles	129
Note 2: Revenue	130
Note 3: Investments in subsidiaries	131
Note 4: Restricted bank deposits	131
Note 5: Hybrid capital	131
Note 6: Borrowings	132
Note 7: Guarantees	134
Note 8: Shareholders equity	135
Note 9: Share capital and shareholder information	135
Note 10: Payroll expenses and remuneration	138
Note 11: Write-down of financial assets	138
Note 12: Tax	138
Note 13: Other operating expenses and audit fees	139
Note 14: Related party transactions	140

Balance Sheet for BlueNord ASA (Parent company) for the year ended 31 December

USD million	Note	2025	2024
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Financial non-current assets			
Investment in subsidiaries	3	399.2	398.5
Loans to Group companies	10	810.9	348.6
Restricted bank deposits	4	69.7	61.5
Machinery and equipment		0.1	0.1
Total non-current assets		1,279.8	808.7
Current assets			
Other current receivables		1.7	1.8
Total current receivables		1.7	1.8
Financial current assets			
Restricted bank deposits		0.1	0.1
Cash and cash equivalents		45.2	89.8
Total financial current assets		45.3	89.9
Total current assets		47.0	91.7
Total assets		1,326.7	900.4

Contents for Statutory Accounts

Income Statement	125
Balance Sheet	126
Cash Flow Statement	128
Note 1: Accounting principles	129
Note 2: Revenue	130
Note 3: Investments in subsidiaries	131
Note 4: Restricted bank deposits	131
Note 5: Hybrid capital	131
Note 6: Borrowings	132
Note 7: Guarantees	134
Note 8: Shareholders equity	135
Note 9: Share capital and shareholder information	135
Note 10: Payroll expenses and remuneration	138
Note 11: Write-down of financial assets	138
Note 12: Tax	138
Note 13: Other operating expenses and audit fees	139
Note 14: Related party transitions	140

Balance Sheet for BlueNord ASA continued (Parent company) for the year ended 31 December

USD million	Note	2025	2024
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
<i>Paid-in equity</i>			
Share capital		1.6	1.7
Share premium fund		446.2	787.2
Hybrid capital	4	285.8	–
Treasury share reserve		–	–
Total paid-in equity		733.5	788.9
<i>Retained earnings</i>			
Other equity		284.0	(442.0)
Total retained earnings		284.0	(442.0)
Total equity	7	1,017.5	346.9
Non-current liabilities			
Bond loan	5	305.5	303.5
Other non-current liabilities		1.0	0.0
Total non-current liabilities		306.4	303.5
Current liabilities			
Convertible bond loans	5	–	248.0
Trade payables		1.6	0.8
Other current liabilities		1.2	1.1
Total current liabilities		2.8	249.9
Total liabilities		309.2	553.4
Total equity and liabilities		1,326.7	900.4

Oslo
21 April 2026

Glen Ole Rødland
Chair of the Board

Robert J. McGuire
Board member

Elisabeth Proust
Van Heeswijk
Board member

Peter Coleman
Board member

Kristin Færøvik
Board member

Euan Shirlaw
Chief Executive Officer

João Saraiva e Silva
Board member

Contents for Statutory Accounts

Income Statement	125
Balance Sheet	126
Cash Flow Statement	128
Note 1: Accounting principles	129
Note 2: Revenue	130
Note 3: Investments in subsidiaries	131
Note 4: Restricted bank deposits	131
Note 5: Hybrid capital	131
Note 6: Borrowings	132
Note 7: Guarantees	134
Note 8: Shareholders equity	135
Note 9: Share capital and shareholder information	135
Note 10: Payroll expenses and remuneration	138
Note 11: Write-down of financial assets	138
Note 12: Tax	138
Note 13: Other operating expenses and audit fees	139
Note 14: Related party transitions	140

Cash Flow Statement for BlueNord ASA (Parent company) for the year ended 31 December

USD million	Note	2025	2024
Net result for the period		776.0	(49.2)
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation/impairment	10	0.0	0.0
Share-based payments expenses		0.3	(0.1)
Net financial cost		(784.6)	38.9
Interest received		2.4	2.3
Other financial items paid		(0.0)	(0.0)
Changes in:			
Other receivables		0.9	(1.0)
Trade payables		0.9	(15.7)
Prepayments		(0.8)	(0.5)
Other current balance sheet items		1.6	(0.0)
Net cash flow used in operations		(3.2)	(25.3)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Loans to Group companies		426.6	21.8
Investment in furniture, equipment and machinery		(0.0)	(0.1)
Net cash flow from investing activities		426.6	21.7
Cash flows from financing activities			
Drawdown long-term liability	5	–	300.0
Repayment long-term liability	5	(331.4)	(192.5)
Interest and financing costs		(31.4)	(20.2)
Sale of shares	7	–	1.5
Issue of shares	7	–	4.2
Net proceeds from hybrid capital issue	4	285.8	–
Dividend paid		(341.0)	–
Share buyback		(50.0)	–
Net cash flow from/(used in) financing activities		(468.0)	93.0
Net change in cash and cash equivalents		(44.6)	89.4
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period		89.8	0.3
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year		45.2	89.8

Contents for Statutory Accounts

Income Statement	125
Balance Sheet	126
Cash Flow Statement	128
Note 1: Accounting principles	129
Note 2: Revenue	130
Note 3: Investments in subsidiaries	131
Note 4: Restricted bank deposits	131
Note 5: Hybrid capital	131
Note 6: Borrowings	132
Note 7: Guarantees	134
Note 8: Shareholders equity	135
Note 9: Share capital and shareholder information	135
Note 10: Payroll expenses and remuneration	138
Note 11: Write-down of financial assets	138
Note 12: Tax	138
Note 13: Other operating expenses and audit fees	139
Note 14: Related party transitions	140

Notes

> 1 Accounting principles

BlueNord ASA is a public limited liability company registered in Norway, with headquarters in Oslo (Nedre Vollgate 3, 0158 Oslo).

The annual accounts for BlueNord ASA ('BlueNord' or, the 'Company') have been prepared in compliance with the Norwegian Accounting Act and NGAAP as of 31 December 2025.

The Company is listed on the Oslo Stock Exchange under the ticker 'BNOR'. The financial statements for 2025 were approved by the Board of Directors on 21 April 2026 and will be presented for approval at the AGM on 19 May 2026.

Going concern

The Board of Directors confirm that the financial statements have been prepared under the presumption of going concern, and that this is the basis for the preparation of these financial statements. The financial solidity and the Company's working capital and cash position are considered satisfactory in regards of the planned activity level for the next 12 months.

Basis of preparation

The financial statements are prepared on the historical cost basis. The subtotals and totals in some of the tables may not equal the sum of the amounts shown due to rounding.

The accounting principles are based on NGAAP as developed through the Norwegian Accounting Act and applicable Norwegian Accounting Standards issued by the Norwegian Accounting Standards Board.

Use of estimates

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with the Norwegian Accounting Act requires the use of estimates. The application of the Company's accounting principles also requires management to apply judgement. Areas, which to a great extent contain such judgements, a high degree of complexity, or in which assumptions and estimates are significant for the financial statements, are described in the notes.

Classification of balance sheet items

Assets intended for long-term ownership or use have been classified as fixed assets. Receivables are classified as current assets if they are to be repaid within one year after the transaction date. Similar criteria apply to liabilities. The first year's instalment on non-current liabilities and non-current receivables are classified as current liabilities and assets. For interest-bearing debt where the Company is required to comply with financial covenants, the loans are classified as current liabilities if, as of the balance sheet date, the Company does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least 12 months due to covenant breaches that give the creditor the right to demand repayment. If a waiver is agreed with the creditor prior to approval of the financial statements, the classification follows the original payment schedule.

Contents for Statutory Accounts

Income Statement	125
Balance Sheet	126
Cash Flow Statement	128
Note 1: Accounting principles	129
Note 2: Revenue	130
Note 3: Investments in subsidiaries	131
Note 4: Restricted bank deposits	131
Note 5: Hybrid capital	131
Note 6: Borrowings	132
Note 7: Guarantees	134
Note 8: Shareholders equity	135
Note 9: Share capital and shareholder information	135
Note 10: Payroll expenses and remuneration	138
Note 11: Write-down of financial assets	138
Note 12: Tax	138
Note 13: Other operating expenses and audit fees	139
Note 14: Related party transactions	140

Notes continued

>1 Accounting principles continued

Asset impairments

Impairment tests are carried out if there is indication that the carrying amount of an asset exceeds the estimated recoverable amount. The test is performed on the lowest level of non-current assets at which independent cash flows can be identified. If the carrying amount is higher than both the fair value less cost to sell and recoverable amount (net present value of future use/ownership), the asset is written down to the highest of fair value less cost of disposal and the recoverable amount. Previous impairment charges are reversed in later periods if the conditions causing the write-down are no longer present.

Foreign currencies

The functional currency and the presentation currency of the Company is US dollars (USD).

Assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are valued at the exchange rate on the balance sheet date. Exchange gains and losses relating to sales and purchases in foreign currencies are recognised as other financial income and other financial expenses.

Other liabilities

Liabilities, with the exception of certain liability provisions, are recognised in the balance sheet at nominal amount.

Provisions and contingent liabilities

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, and the amount can be reliably estimated. Contingent liabilities are not recognised in the balance sheet but are disclosed in the notes where an outflow of resources is possible but not probable, or where the amount cannot be reliably estimated.

Cash flow statement

The cash flow statement has been prepared according to the indirect method. Cash and cash equivalents include cash, bank deposits, and other current investments which immediately and with minimal exchange risk can be converted into known cash amounts, with due date less than three months from purchase date.

Other material accounting policies are disclosed in the relevant notes to the financial statements.

>2 Revenue

Accounting policy – Revenue recognition

Income from sale of services is recognised at fair value of the consideration, net after deduction of VAT. Services is recognised in proportion to the work performed.

USD million	2025	2024
Management fee subsidiaries	7.7	3.4
Total revenue	7.7	3.4

Contents for Statutory Accounts

Income Statement	125
Balance Sheet	126
Cash Flow Statement	128
Note 1: Accounting principles	129
Note 2: Revenue	130
Note 3: Investments in subsidiaries	131
Note 4: Restricted bank deposits	131
Note 5: Hybrid capital	131
Note 6: Borrowings	132
Note 7: Guarantees	134
Note 8: Shareholders equity	135
Note 9: Share capital and shareholder information	135
Note 10: Payroll expenses and remuneration	138
Note 11: Write-down of financial assets	138
Note 12: Tax	138
Note 13: Other operating expenses and audit fees	139
Note 14: Related party transitions	140

Notes continued

> 3 Investments in subsidiaries

Accounting policy – Investments in subsidiaries

For investments in subsidiaries, the cost method is applied. The cost price is increased when funds are added through capital increases or when Group contributions are made to subsidiaries. Dividends received are initially taken as income. Dividends exceeding the portion of retained profit after the acquisition are reflected as a reduction to book value.

Dividend/Group contribution from subsidiaries are reflected in the same year as the subsidiary makes a provision for the amount.

Subsidiaries USD million	Location	Ownership/ voting right	Equity at 31.12.2025	Net result	Book value
Altinex AS	Oslo	100%	128.7	178.2	399.2
BlueNord UK Ltd	Great Britain	100%	(2.2)	(0.4)	–
BlueNord AS	Oslo	100%	0.0	(0.0)	–
Book value at 31.12.25					399.2

The impairment test at 31 December 2025 justifies the overall value of Altinex AS and its subsidiaries.

> 4 Restricted bank deposits

USD million	2025	2024
Restricted bank deposits pledged as security for abandonment obligation related to Nini/Cecilie ¹	69.7	61.5
Other restricted bank deposits ²	0.1	0.1
Total restricted bank deposits	69.8	61.6

¹ In connection to the asset retirement obligation of USD 69.7 million (DKK 442.9 million) in the Group company BlueNord Energy Denmark A/S.

² Tax withholding account.

> 5 Hybrid capital

In July 2025 the Company successfully issued a new USD 300 million subordinated callable hybrid bond with maturity in July 2085. The hybrid bond carries a fixed interest rate of 12.0 percent per annum, payable semi-annually. The BNOR17 will have the first call at 100 percent of its nominal value and a coupon step-up of 5 percentage points after 4.5 years, resulting in a new fixed interest rate of 17 percent. BlueNord has the right to defer coupon payments indefinitely, even after principal repayment, but must pay any deferred coupons before declaring ordinary dividends.

Contents for Statutory Accounts

Income Statement	125
Balance Sheet	126
Cash Flow Statement	128
Note 1: Accounting principles	129
Note 2: Revenue	130
Note 3: Investments in subsidiaries	131
Note 4: Restricted bank deposits	131
Note 5: Hybrid capital	131
Note 6: Borrowings	132
Note 7: Guarantees	134
Note 8: Shareholders equity	135
Note 9: Share capital and shareholder information	135
Note 10: Payroll expenses and remuneration	138
Note 11: Write-down of financial assets	138
Note 12: Tax	138
Note 13: Other operating expenses and audit fees	139
Note 14: Related party transitions	140

Notes continued

> 5 Hybrid capital continued

Due to the long maturity and the right to defer coupon payments, the hybrid bond is classified as a compound financial instrument, with the equity component representing nearly the entire value. The liability component is calculated as the present value of the maturity payment in 2085, and because the debt component is immaterial, fees are allocated entirely to equity. Coupon payments, when made, will be recognised as a deduction from equity, similar to ordinary dividends, with the related income tax effect recognised as a reduction of income tax expense in profit or loss. The unwind of the discounting effect of the liability component will be expensed as interest (accretion).

This instrument allowed BlueNord to refinance the convertible bond, while preserving our financial flexibility and removing the equity dilution associated with BNOR15's mandatory conversion.

Maturity	2085
Type	Subordinated
Financial classification	Equity (99.7%)
Notional amount	USD 300 million
Issued	10.07.2025
Maturing	10.07.2085
Quoting in	Oslo
First redemption at par	10.01.2030
Coupon	12% fixed rate
Coupon step-up from 10.01.2030	17% fixed rate
Deferral of interest payment	Optional

USD million	Equity	Debt	Total
Book value at 31.12.2024	–	–	–
Profit allocated to hybrid owners	17.0	–	17.0
Addition	299.1	0.9	300.0
Fees	(13.3)	–	(13.3)
Accretion	–	0.0	0.0
Book value at 31.12.2025	302.8	1.0	303.8

> 6 Borrowings

Accounting policy – Interest-bearing bond loans, convertible bond loans and other debt to financial institutions

Interest-bearing bond loans, convertible bond loans and borrowings are initially recognised at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred, and the conversion option is not separated. Subsequently, loans and borrowings are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Gains and losses arising on the repurchase, settlement or cancellation of liabilities are recognised either in interest income and other financial items or in interest and other finance expenses within net financial items. Financial liabilities are presented as current if the liabilities are due to be settled within 12 months after the balance sheet date, or if they are held for the purpose of being traded.

Contents for Statutory Accounts

Income Statement	125
Balance Sheet	126
Cash Flow Statement	128
Note 1: Accounting principles	129
Note 2: Revenue	130
Note 3: Investments in subsidiaries	131
Note 4: Restricted bank deposits	131
Note 5: Hybrid capital	131
Note 6: Borrowings	132
Note 7: Guarantees	134
Note 8: Shareholders' equity	135
Note 9: Share capital and shareholder information	135
Note 10: Payroll expenses and remuneration	138
Note 11: Write-down of financial assets	138
Note 12: Tax	138
Note 13: Other operating expenses and audit fees	139
Note 14: Related party transactions	140

Notes continued

> 7 Guarantees continued

Furthermore, the Company has provided a parent company guarantee to Total EP Danmark A/S for its obligations under the joint operating agreement together with a guarantee from Shell. BlueNord has provided standby letters of credit of USD 200 million, issued under the letter of credit tranche of the USD 1.4 billion RBL facility for the benefit of Shell and Total E&P in connection with these guarantees.

In relation to BlueNord's historic operations in the UK North Sea, the Company has issued a parent company guarantee on behalf of its subsidiaries BlueNord UK Ltd and BlueNord Energy UK Ltd.

On 31 December 2012, BlueNord issued a parent company guarantee on behalf of its then subsidiary Noreco Norway AS. BlueNord guarantees that, if any amounts become payable by Noreco Norway AS to the Norwegian Secretary of State under the terms of the licences and the company does not repay those amounts on first demand, BlueNord shall pay to the Norwegian Secretary of State on demand an amount equal to all such amounts. Noreco Norway AS was liquidated in 2018, however as per 31 December 2025, the guarantee has not been withdrawn.

> 8 Shareholders' equity

Changes in equity USD million	Share capital	Share premium	Treasury reserve	Hybrid capital	Other equity	Total
Equity at 31 December 2024	1.7	787.2	–	–	(442.0)	346.9
Net result for the period	–	–	–	17.0	759.0	776.0
Hybrid bond issue	–	–	–	285.8	–	285.8
Dividend paid	–	(341.0)	–	–	–	(341.0)
Share buyback	–	–	(0.1)	–	(50.2)	(50.3)
Cancellation of treasury shares	(0.0)	–	0.0	–	–	–
Reduction of nominal value	(0.1)	–	–	–	0.1	–
Share-based incentive programme	–	–	0.0	–	0.0	0.0
Equity at 31 December 2025	1.6	446.2	–	302.8	267.0	1,017.5

> 9 Share capital and shareholder information

	2025	2024
Ordinary shares	25,567,202	26,498,640
Treasury shares	–	–
Total shares	25,567,202	26,498,640
Par value in NOK	0.5	0.5

There is only one single class of shares in the Company and all shares have equal rights.

Contents for Statutory Accounts

Income Statement	125
Balance Sheet	126
Cash Flow Statement	128
Note 1: Accounting principles	129
Note 2: Revenue	130
Note 3: Investments in subsidiaries	131
Note 4: Restricted bank deposits	131
Note 5: Hybrid capital	131
Note 6: Borrowings	132
Note 7: Guarantees	134
Note 8: Shareholders equity	135
Note 9: Share capital and shareholder information	135
Note 10: Payroll expenses and remuneration	138
Note 11: Write-down of financial assets	138
Note 12: Tax	138
Note 13: Other operating expenses and audit fees	139
Note 14: Related party transactions	140

Notes continued

> 9 Share capital and shareholder information continued

Changes in number of shares and share capital:

	No. of shares (number)	Share capital (USD million)
Number of shares and share capital at 01.01.2024	26,205,849	1.7
Issue of shares	292,791	0.0
Share capital at 31.12.2024	26,498,640	1.7
Cancellation of own shares	(931,438)	(0.0)
Reduction of nominal value	–	(0.1)
Share capital at 31.12.2025	25,567,202	1.6

	No. of shares (number)	Treasury share reserves (USD million)
Treasury shares as of 01.01.2024	(100,521)	(0.1)
Sale of treasury shares	100,521	0.1
Treasury shares at 31.12.2024	–	–
Share buyback	(1,001,782)	(0.1)
Treasury shares awarded	70,344	0.0
Cancellation of own shares	931,438	0.0
Treasury shares at 31.12.2025	–	–

¹ In USD million.

Changes in 2025

As part of the dividend distribution in July 2025, the Company completed a USD 50 million share buyback. The buyback was carried out through a reverse book-building process, with the application period closing on 16 July 2025. Following the offer, BlueNord ASA resolved to repurchase 1,001,782 shares at NOK 505 per share. Settlement was completed on 30 July 2025, after which the Company held 1,001,782 treasury shares.

In August and September 2025, the Company awarded 70,344 of its own shares in relation to the third award of the performance shares and a one-off retention share grant under the LTI programme.

On 20 November 2025, the Company held an Extraordinary General Meeting and reduced its share capital by NOK 501,817,709,821 from NOK 14,304,747,581,888 to NOK 13,801,929,872,059. At the time of the reduction, the Company held 931,438 own shares, each with a nominal value of NOK 0.5398295. The reduction amount was used to cancel all these shares.

The share capital was further reduced by NOK 1,018,328,872,059, from NOK 13,801,929,872,059 to NOK 12,783,601, through a reduction of the nominal value per share from NOK 0.5398295 to NOK 0.50. The reduction amount was transferred to a fund and recognised as other paid-in equity.

Contents for Statutory Accounts

Income Statement	125
Balance Sheet	126
Cash Flow Statement	128
Note 1: Accounting principles	129
Note 2: Revenue	130
Note 3: Investments in subsidiaries	131
Note 4: Restricted bank deposits	131
Note 5: Hybrid capital	131
Note 6: Borrowings	132
Note 7: Guarantees	134
Note 8: Shareholders equity	135
Note 9: Share capital and shareholder information	135
Note 10: Payroll expenses and remuneration	138
Note 11: Write-down of financial assets	138
Note 12: Tax	138
Note 13: Other operating expenses and audit fees	139
Note 14: Related party transitions	140

Notes continued

➤ 9 Share capital and shareholder information continued

Overview of shareholders at 10 April 2026:

Shareholder*	Shareholding	Ownership share	Voting share
The Bank of New York Mellon SA/NV	4,365,500	17.1 %	17.1 %
Goldman Sachs International	2,290,758	9.0 %	9.0 %
State Street Bank and Trust Comp	1,783,575	7.0 %	7.0 %
Sober AS	1,168,944	4.6 %	4.6 %
JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., London	1,000,971	3.9 %	3.9 %
J.P. Morgan SE	981,897	3.8 %	3.8 %
Citibank, N.A.	784,364	3.1 %	3.1 %
The Northern Trust Comp, London Br	734,932	2.9 %	2.9 %
Caceis Bank	679,738	2.7 %	2.7 %
The Bank of New York Mellon	655,739	2.6 %	2.6 %
Euroclear Bank S.A./N.V.	510,208	2.0 %	2.0 %
UBS Switzerland AG	424,914	1.7 %	1.7 %
Clearstream Banking S.A.	363,006	1.4 %	1.4 %
UBS AG	342,744	1.3 %	1.3 %
Nordnet Bank AB	338,325	1.3 %	1.3 %
Alto Holding AS	320,000	1.3 %	1.3 %
HSBC Bank Plc	307,246	1.2 %	1.2 %
Finsnes Invest AS	301,234	1.2 %	1.2 %
Hanasand	292,412	1.1 %	1.1 %
Sbakkejord AS	266,190	1.0 %	1.0 %
Total	17,912,697	70.1 %	70.1 %
Other owners (ownership <1.0%)	7,654,505	29.9 %	29.9 %
Total number of shares at 10 April 2026	25,567,202	100.0 %	100.0 %

* Nominee holder.

Contents for Statutory Accounts

Income Statement	125
Balance Sheet	126
Cash Flow Statement	128
Note 1: Accounting principles	129
Note 2: Revenue	130
Note 3: Investments in subsidiaries	131
Note 4: Restricted bank deposits	131
Note 5: Hybrid capital	131
Note 6: Borrowings	132
Note 7: Guarantees	134
Note 8: Shareholders equity	135
Note 9: Share capital and shareholder information	135
Note 10: Payroll expenses and remuneration	138
Note 11: Write-down of financial assets	138
Note 12: Tax	138
Note 13: Other operating expenses and audit fees	139
Note 14: Related party transactions	140

Notes continued

> 10 Payroll expenses and remuneration

USD million	2025	2024
Salaries (incl. Directors' fees)	(2.9)	(4.7)
Social security tax	(0.5)	(3.4)
Pension costs ¹	(0.1)	(0.2)
Costs relating to share-based payments	(0.3)	0.1
Other personnel expenses	(0.4)	(0.2)
Total personnel expenses	(4.3)	(8.4)
Average number of employees	7.1	7.8

1 Norwegian companies are obliged to provide an occupational pension in accordance with the Norwegian Mandatory Occupational Pension Act. BlueNord ASA meets the Norwegian requirements for mandatory occupational pension ('obligatorisk tjenestepensjon').

Salaries decreased in 2025 compared to 2024, mainly due to restructuring costs incurred in the prior year. The reduction in social security tax also reflects the previous year's restructuring costs as well as the exercise of Directors' share options in that year. Salaries and social security tax for 2025 includes dividend cash compensation related to the LTI programme and the one-off award of retention shares. The Company's previous Share Option Programme expired in August 2024, and BlueNord no longer has any outstanding options. Share-based payments expenses for 2024 were further affected by adjustments resulting from employee departures.

For further information on remuneration to key management personnel and Board of Directors, please see note 8 in the consolidated financial statements.

> 11 Write-down of financial assets

USD million	2025	2024
Net impairment loans to subsidiaries	(3.4)	(1.3)
Net impairment of financial assets	(3.4)	(1.3)

Write-down of loans to subsidiaries in 2025 and in 2024 consists of impairment of loans in BlueNord Energy UK Ltd and BlueNord UK Ltd. The intercompany loans to the UK investment are impaired to zero.

> 12 Tax

Accounting policy – Taxes

The tax in the income statement includes payable taxes for the period, refundable tax and changes in deferred tax. Deferred tax is calculated at relevant tax rates on the basis of the temporary differences which exist between accounting and tax values, and any carry forward losses for tax purposes at the year end. Tax enhancing or tax reducing temporary differences, which are reversed or may be reversed in the same period, have been offset. Deferred tax and tax benefits which may be shown in the balance sheet are presented net. Net deferred tax assets are not recognised due to uncertainty about future taxable profits.

Tax reduction on Group contributions given and tax on Group contribution received, recorded as a reduction of cost price or taken directly to equity, are recorded directly against tax in the balance sheet (offset against payable taxes if the Group contribution has affected payable taxes, and offset against deferred taxes if the Group contribution has affected deferred taxes).

Deferred tax is reflected at nominal value.

Contents for Statutory Accounts

Income Statement	125
Balance Sheet	126
Cash Flow Statement	128
Note 1: Accounting principles	129
Note 2: Revenue	130
Note 3: Investments in subsidiaries	131
Note 4: Restricted bank deposits	131
Note 5: Hybrid capital	131
Note 6: Borrowings	132
Note 7: Guarantees	134
Note 8: Shareholders equity	135
Note 9: Share capital and shareholder information	135
Note 10: Payroll expenses and remuneration	138
Note 11: Write-down of financial assets	138
Note 12: Tax	138
Note 13: Other operating expenses and audit fees	139
Note 14: Related party transactions	140

Notes continued

> 12 Tax continued

Reconciliation of nominal to actual tax rate:

USD million	2025	2024
Result before tax	776.0	(49.2)
Corporation income tax of income/(loss) before tax (22%)	170.7	(10.8)
Calculated tax expense	170.7	(10.8)
Permanent differences	(165.9)	4.7
Changes in deferred tax assets – not recognised	(4.8)	6.1
Income tax expense	-	-

Deferred tax liability and deferred tax assets:

USD million	2025	2024
Net operating loss deductible	246.9	142.8
Interest limitation carried forward	44.8	44.8
Fixed assets	0.1	0.0
Current assets	3.2	(64.9)
Liabilities	(29.0)	21.0
Tax base for deferred tax asset	266.0	143.8
Net deferred tax asset (22%)	(58.5)	(31.6)
Unrecognised deferred tax asset	58.5	31.6

> 13 Other operating expenses and audit fees

USD million	2025	2024
Lease expenses	(0.2)	(0.2)
IT expenses	(1.5)	(1.5)
Travel expenses	(0.2)	(0.2)
General and administrative costs	(0.1)	(0.2)
Consultant fees	(3.6)	(2.7)
Other cost from subsidiaries	(5.8)	-
Other operating expenses	(0.6)	(0.6)
Total other operating expenses	(11.9)	(5.3)

Expensed audit fee:

USD thousand, excl. VAT	2025	2024
Auditor's fees	(293.5)	(312.5)
Other services	(67.0)	(86.7)
Total audit fees	(360.5)	(399.2)

Contents for Statutory Accounts

Income Statement	125
Balance Sheet	126
Cash Flow Statement	128
Note 1: Accounting principles	129
Note 2: Revenue	130
Note 3: Investments in subsidiaries	131
Note 4: Restricted bank deposits	131
Note 5: Hybrid capital	131
Note 6: Borrowings	132
Note 7: Guarantees	134
Note 8: Shareholders equity	135
Note 9: Share capital and shareholder information	135
Note 10: Payroll expenses and remuneration	138
Note 11: Write-down of financial assets	138
Note 12: Tax	138
Note 13: Other operating expenses and audit fees	139
Note 14: Related party transactions	140

Notes continued

> 14 Related party transactions

Transactions with related parties
USD million

	2025	2024
a) Allocation of cost to Group companies, Management fee	7.7	3.4
b) Allocation of cost from Group companies, Management fee	(5.8)	–
c) Allocation of cost to Group companies, IT expenses	1.4	0.8
d) Purchases of services	–	–
e) Sale of assets	–	–

Interest income and interest expenses to Group companies are presented separately in the income statement.

Services are charged between Group companies at an hourly rate which corresponds to similar rates between independent parties. Allocation of IT and management fees to Group companies amounts to an income of USD 9.1 million and management fees from Group companies amounts to an expense of USD 5.8 million for 2025.

Balances with Group companies

Carrying value of balances with Group companies are stated on the face of the balance sheet and are all related to 100 percent controlled subsidiaries.

BlueNord did not have any other transactions with any other related parties during 2025. Please see the Executive Remuneration Report 2025 for Directors' fees paid to Board members and remuneration to Executive Management.

Independent Auditors' Report

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

To the General Meeting of BlueNord ASA

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of BlueNord ASA, which comprise:

- the financial statements of the parent company BlueNord ASA (the Company), which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 December 2025, the income statement and cash flow statement for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies, and
- the consolidated financial statements of BlueNord ASA and its subsidiaries (the Group), which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2025, the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in equity and consolidated 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,
- the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2025, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the Norwegian Accounting Act and accounting standards and practices generally accepted in Norway, and
- the consolidated financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Group as at 31 December 2025, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as adopted by the EU.

Our opinion is consistent with our additional report to the Audit Committee.

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 and the Group 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) as applicable to audits of financial statements of public interest entities, 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.

To the best of our knowledge and belief, no prohibited non-audit services referred to in the Audit Regulation (537/2014) Article 5.1 have been provided.

We have been the auditor of BlueNord ASA for 18 years from the election by the general meeting of the shareholders on 25 April 2008 for the accounting year 2008.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Assets retirement obligations

Refer to note 3.2 Critical accounting estimates (section d) and assumptions and note 22 Assets retirement obligations.

The key audit matter	How the matter was addressed in our audit
As at 31 December 2025, the Group has non-current asset retirement obligations of USD 1,344.0 million and current asset retirement obligations of USD 5.3 million.	Our audit procedures in this area included: - Assessed management's process to determine the present value of the estimated future decommissioning and removal expenditures required by local conditions and requirements. - We critically assessed and challenged the link between the economic cut-off date for fields for consistency to the reserves estimate, for which a third-party assessment has been obtained. - We assessed and challenged managements expected future costs estimates by comparing these to reports from the operator company and evaluating the historical accuracy of the cost estimates. - Assessed, with assistance from our valuation specialists, the discount and inflation rate applied with reference to industry practice along with market and Company data. - We assessed the mathematical and methodological integrity of management's valuation model.
The determination of the asset retirement obligations ("ARO") involves judgement related to the estimation of future costs, the discount rate applied, the economic cut-off date for fields and the related timing of the expected costs.	
Significant auditor judgment is required when evaluating the asset retirement obligations and to determine whether there is sufficient evidence available to support the estimates and judgments made.	We also evaluated the adequacy and appropriateness of the disclosures in the financial statements.

Independent Auditors' Report *continued*

Initial recognition of hybrid bond

Refer to Note 3 Critical accounting estimates and judgements, Note 19 Financial Instruments and Note 23 Hybrid capital.

The key audit matter	How the matter was addressed in our audit
The Group issued a USD 300 million subordinated hybrid bond (BNOR17) in 2025. Accounting for the hybrid bond is considered to be a risk area due to the complex contractual terms, including a long legal maturity, multiple issuer redemption options and coupon step-up features. Furthermore, the applicable accounting guidance requires significant judgement in the classification and measurement of the instrument. The key accounting assessments and judgement applied by management relate to: - Determining whether the hybrid bond should be classified as a financial liability, equity instrument or a compound financial instrument; - Assessing whether the issuer call options, including ordinary calls at par and contingent calls prior to the first call date, are embedded derivatives closely related to the host liability, and therefore whether or not they are required to be separated from the host contract; - Determining the effective interest rate of the host liability and the appropriate measurement of the instrument at amortised cost.	Our audit procedures in this area included: - Inspected the hybrid bond agreement and related documents to understand the key contractual terms, including maturity, coupon structure and issuer redemption rights; - Discussed the contractual terms with management and assessed management's classification of the instrument in accordance with IAS 32 and IFRS 9, including the identification and assessment of embedded derivative features; - Evaluated management's assessment of whether issuer call options and other contingent features are closely related to the host liability; - Assessed management's determination of the effective interest rate and the measurement of the bond at amortised cost, including consideration of coupon step-up features and assumptions regarding early redemption; - Assessed the adequacy and appropriateness of the related disclosures in the financial statements.

Other Information

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

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

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

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

Our opinion on the Board of Directors' report applies correspondingly to the statement on Corporate Governance, and to the report on payments to governments.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements of the Company that give a true and fair view in accordance with the Norwegian Accounting Act and accounting standards and practices generally accepted in Norway, and for the preparation of the consolidated financial statements of the Group that give a true and fair view in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as adopted by the EU. Management is responsible 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 and the Group's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern. The financial statements of the Company use the going concern basis of accounting insofar as it is not likely that the enterprise will cease operations. The consolidated financial statements of the Group use the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Group or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Independent Auditors' Report continued

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 skepticism 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 and the Group'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 and the Group'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 and the Group 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.
- obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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.

We also provide the Audit Committee with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with the Board of Directors, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

Report on Compliance with Requirement on European Single Electronic Format (ESEF) Opinion

As part of the audit of the financial statements of BlueNord ASA, we have performed an assurance engagement to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements included in the annual report, with the file (5967007LIEEXZ XGE3C16-2025-12-31-1-en), have been prepared, in all material respects, in compliance with the requirements of the Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/815 on the European Single Electronic Format (ESEF Regulation) and regulation pursuant to Section 5-5 of the Norwegian Securities Trading Act, which includes requirements related to the preparation of the annual report in XHTML format, and iXBRL tagging of the consolidated financial statements.

In our opinion, the financial statements, included in the annual report, have been prepared, in all material respects, in compliance with the ESEF regulation.

Management's Responsibilities

Management is responsible for the preparation of the annual report in compliance with the ESEF regulation. This responsibility comprises an adequate process and such internal control as management determines is necessary.

Independent Auditors' Report *continued***Auditor's Responsibilities**

Our responsibility, based on audit evidence obtained, is to express an opinion on whether, in all material respects, the financial statements included in the annual report have been prepared in compliance with ESEF. We conduct our work in compliance with the International Standard for Assurance Engagements (ISAE) 3000 – 'Assurance engagements other than audits or reviews of historical financial information'. The standard requires us to plan and perform procedures to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements included in the annual report have been prepared in compliance with the ESEF Regulation.

As part of our work, we have performed procedures to obtain an understanding of the Company's processes for preparing the financial statements in compliance with the ESEF Regulation. We examine whether the financial statements are presented in XHTML-format. We evaluate the completeness and accuracy of the iXBRL tagging of the consolidated financial statements and assess management's use of judgement. Our procedures include reconciliation of the iXBRL tagged data with the audited financial statements in human-readable format. We believe that the evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Oslo, 21 April 2026

KPMG AS

Roland Fredriksen

State Authorised Public Accountant

(This document is signed electronically)

Statement of Compliance**Board and management confirmation**

Today, the Board of Directors and the Chief Executive Officer reviewed and approved the Board of Directors' Report and the BlueNord ASA consolidated and separate annual financial statements as of 31 December 2025.

To the best of our knowledge, we confirm that:

- the BlueNord ASA consolidated annual financial statements for 2025 have been prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as adopted by the EU, and additional Norwegian disclosure requirements in the Norwegian Accounting Act;
- the financial statements for BlueNord ASA have been prepared in accordance with the Norwegian Accounting Act and Norwegian Accounting Standards;
- that the Board of Directors' Report for the Group and the parent company is in accordance with the requirements in the Norwegian Accounting Act and Norwegian Accounting Standard no. 16;
- that the information presented in the financial statements gives a true and fair view of the Company's and the Group's assets, liabilities, financial position, and results for the period viewed in their entirety; and
- that the Board of Directors' Report gives a true and fair view of the development, performance, financial position, and principle risks and uncertainties of the Company and the Group.

Oslo

21 April 2026

Glen Ole Rødland
Chair of the Board

Robert J. McGuire
Board member

Peter Coleman
Board member

Kristin Færøvik
Board member

João Saraiva e Silva
Board member

Elisabeth Proust Van Heeswijk
Board member

Jann Brown
Board member

Euan Shirlaw
Chief Executive Officer

Alternative Performance Measures

BlueNord chooses to disclose Alternative Performance Measures as part of its financial reporting as a supplement to the financial statements prepared in accordance with IFRS. This information is provided as a useful supplemental information to investors, security analysts and other stakeholders to provide an enhanced insight into the financial development of BlueNord's business operations and to improve comparability between periods.

EBITDA is earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation, depletion, amortisation, and impairments. EBITDA assists in comparing performance on a consistent basis without regard to depreciation and amortisation, which can vary significantly depending on accounting methods or non-operating factors, and provides a more complete and comprehensive analysis of our operating performance relative to other companies.

Adjusted EBITDA is EBITDA modified to exclude non-recurring events and transactions not directly related to the operational results for the period. This includes, but is not limited to, restructuring costs, fair value adjustments related to the Share-Options programme, and non-payment insurance costs associated with the DUC acquisition.

USD million	2025	2024
EBITDA	529.7	353.9
Extraordinary gas penalties ¹	26.9	7.9
Non-payment insurance	6.1	6.0
Share-Option Programme ²	1.4	2.5
Restructuring cost ³	1.6	1.8
Adjusted EBITDA	565.8	372.0

1 Upsream and downstream gas penalties related to the Tyra start-up.

2 2025 – dividend cash compensation and social security taxes related to retention shares 2024 – social security taxes related to the Share-Option Programme being exercised

3 Restructuring cost related to reorganisation.

Cash flow from operating activities before tax is defined as net cash flow from operating activities excluding tax payments.

USD million	2025	2024
Cash flow from operating activities before tax	437.3	383.3
Tax (paid)/received	(20.8)	(74.8)
Net cash flow from operating activities	416.5	308.5

Alternative Performance Measures *continued*

Interest-bearing debt is defined as the book value of the current and non-current interest-bearing debt.

USD million	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
Convertible bond loans	–	(233.1)
Senior unsecured bond loan	(305.5)	(303.5)
Reserve-based lending facility	(763.5)	(834.3)
Interest-bearing debt	(1,068.9)	(1,370.9)

Net interest-bearing debt is defined by BlueNord as cash and cash equivalents reduced by current and non-current interest-bearing debt. The RBL facility and bond loans are included in the calculation with the total amount outstanding and not the amortised cost including transaction cost. **Net interest-bearing debt as per debt covenant** is defined by BlueNord as net interest-bearing debt adjusted for convertible bond loans and letters of credit issued.

USD million	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
Cash and cash equivalents	142.7	250.6
Convertible bond loans	–	(247.1)
Senior unsecured bond loan	(300.0)	(300.0)
Reserve-based lending facility	(800.0)	(880.0)
Net interest-bearing debt	(957.3)	(1,176.5)
Adjustment for convertible bond loans	–	247.1
Include issued letters of credit	(200.0)	(100.0)
Net interest-bearing debt as per debt covenant	(1,157.3)	(1,029.4)

Supplementary Oil and Gas Information (Unaudited)

In March 2026, the Group reported its Annual Statement of Reserves and Resources Year End 2025, which provides a comprehensive overview of BlueNord's hydrocarbon reserves and contingent resources as of 31 December 2025. This report is reported separately from the Annual Report 2025.

As in previous years the reserves evaluator Sproule ERCE has carried out an independent evaluation of the hydrocarbon reserves and certain contingent resources held by BlueNord Energy Denmark A/S in the sole concession area, offshore Denmark. Sproule ERCE has carried out this work in accordance with the June 2018 SPE PRMS as the standard for classification and reporting.

In line with the Annual Statement of Reserves and Resources, the reported reserves include remaining volumes expected to be recovered based on reasonable assumptions about future technical, economic, fiscal, and financial conditions based on year end 2025 data.

The calculations of recoverable volumes are associated with significant uncertainties. The 2P estimate represents a best estimate of reserves. The reported contingent resources (near-term 2C) are potentially recoverable volumes from known accumulations for which development plans are being matured or further evaluation is under way with a view to development in the near term. This does not include the full portfolio of BlueNord's 2C resources.

> Total 2P reserves and near-term 2C resources as of 31 December 2025

Field	Hub	Status	Liquids (mmbbl)	Gas (mmboe)	Oil equivalent (mmboe)	Interest (%)	BlueNord's share of oil equivalent (mmboe)
Dan	Dan	On Production	49.4	5.6	55.0	36.8 %	20.2
Kraka	Dan	On Production	7.9	0.2	8.1	36.8 %	3.0
Gorm	Gorm	On Production	9.7	0.4	10.1	36.8 %	3.7
Skjold	Gorm	On Production	14.8	0.7	15.5	36.8 %	5.7
Rolf	Gorm	On Production	1.2	0.0	1.2	36.8 %	0.5
Halfdan (incl. Halfdan North East)	Halfdan	On Production	61.2	30.7	91.9	36.8 %	33.8
Tyra	Tyra	On Production	30.0	78.7	108.7	36.8 %	40.0
Valdemar	Tyra	On Production	34.3	17.6	51.9	36.8 %	19.1
Roar	Tyra	On Production	6.0	13.0	19.0	36.8 %	7.0
Harald (incl. HEMJ)	Tyra	On Production	9.5	28.6	38.1	36.8 %	14.0
Lulita	Tyra	On Production	1.8	1.1	2.9	28.4 %	0.8
Halfdan Infill (Ekofisk)	Halfdan	Justified for Development	5.4	4.8	10.1	36.8 %	3.7
Tyra SE Extension	Tyra	Justified for Development	11.7	0.4	12.2	36.8 %	4.5
Valdemar UC Infill	Tyra	Justified for Development	3.1	3.1	6.1	36.8 %	2.3
Tyra North (Ph 1)	Tyra	Justified for Development	17.1	21.2	38.3	36.8 %	14.1
Total 2P reserves			263.1	206.1	469.3		172.4
Halfdan Tor NE Infill			1.4	1.0	2.4	36.8 %	0.9
Tyra SE Tor Infill			2.9	0.6	3.5	36.8 %	1.3
Tyra North (Ph 2)			3.4	10.5	14.0	36.8 %	5.1
Valdemar Bo South			18.5	10.0	28.5	36.8 %	10.5
Svend Re-development			11.4	1.7	13.1	36.8 %	4.8
Total 2C resources			37.7	23.7	61.4		22.6
Total 2P reserves and near-term 2C resources			300.8	229.8	530.6		195.0

05

Appendix 1. UN Sustainable Development Goals	150
Appendix 2. Environment – Climate	151
Appendix 3. Environment – Nature	152
Appendix 4. BlueNord Transparency Act Report	153
Information about BlueNord	155

Appendices



Appendix 1. UN Sustainable Development Goals

UN Sustainable Development Goals

The UN SDGs provide a global framework for addressing environmental and social challenges. BlueNord considers the SDGs to be a valuable reference point for our sustainability reporting, and for identifying areas where the Company can contribute further through our activities and partnerships. Examples of relevant initiatives are presented here.

Sustainability impact area		SDGs	2025 focus
People	BlueNord promotes the welfare and rights of employees, communities and other stakeholders.	   	• Ensure safe operations along with the DUC Operator. • Respect human and labour rights. • Deliver continuous professional development for our employees.
Climate	BlueNord identifies and invests in initiatives that reduce emissions and ensure secure access to locally produced energy.	   	• Reduce GHG emissions with the DUC Operator. • Improve energy efficiency of the DUC operations • Invest in carbon storage to contribute to Denmark's CCS goals and net-zero target.
Environment	BlueNord identifies and invests in initiatives that reduce environmental impact and promote sustainability.	 	• Support the DUC's ambition to locally recycle obsolete infrastructure. • Reduce the DUC operations' atmospheric emissions by 40 percent in 2030 compared to 2015. • Minimise chemicals and hydrocarbons from produced water discharged to the sea in strict adherence with discharge permits and environmental regulations.
Responsible and ethical business	BlueNord's Board of Directors and Executive Management are expected to demonstrate integrity, honesty and accountability in their decision-making.	  	• Promote Board diversity and independence. • Maintain transparency in market communication and disclosures. • Comply with local legislations, reporting requirements, and standards.
Partnerships	BlueNord collaborates with DUC partners, governmental bodies, civil society, businesses, academia, and non-governmental organisations to address challenges.	 	• Engage with local communities • Engage with DUC partners and the Operator to encourage adoption of best practice and advocate for alignment with Danish and EU regulations.

Appendix 2. Environment – Climate

> Performance status 2025: Atmospheric emissions

Topic	Description
CO₂ emissions	Main CO ₂ source is the fuel gas for production including flaring and other fuels contribution.
Fuel consumption	Fuel is consumed primarily by single cycle gas turbines powering generators, gas compressors and pumps. Diesel generators are used when power cannot be generated with fuel gas. This is typically the case on drilling rigs, during production shutdown, or on platforms without processing capacities and without power supply from adjacent platforms.
Flaring	Flaring of natural gas occurs on all hubs when required to allow safe operation during production upsets and non-routine operation
Venting	Venting of gas from production facilities is done to ensure safe operation. Venting is primarily relevant for systems operating at atmospheric pressure, but it also occurs during facilities maintenance.

Topic	Description
NOx and SOx emissions	The operation of gas turbine drives and diesel engines offshore causes emissions of nitrogen oxides and sulphur oxides
CH₄	CH ₄ and non-methane volatile organic compounds (NMVOC) come directly from our gas. They can originate from unburned parts of our fuel gas or flare gas (they do not burn at 100 percent efficiency) or from process vents or tiny leaks that are below threshold limits of our safety detection systems.
NMVOC	CH ₄ and NMVOC come directly from our gas. They can originate from unburned parts of our fuel gas or flare gas (they do not burn at 100 percent efficiency) or from process vents or minor leaks that are below threshold limits of our safety detection systems.
GHG emissions	Greenhouse gases that are released to the atmosphere as a result of operations. GHGs are gases that trap heat in the atmosphere and are responsible for global warming. The following gases are considered GHGs: carbon dioxide (CO ₂), methane (CH ₄), nitrous oxide (N ₂ O), perfluorocarbons (PFCs), sulphur hexafluoride (SF ₆), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs), and nitrogen trifluoride (NF ₃).
GHG intensity	GHG intensity corresponds to total GHG emissions in CO ₂ equivalent over total production expressed in barrel of oil equivalent.
ETS reporting perimeter	DUC offshore fixed installations are subject to the EU Emissions Trading System. The emissions included in the system are currently limited to CO ₂ , which is emitted as a result of fuel combustion (gas and diesel) and flaring

Appendix 3. Environment – Nature

> Performance status 2025: Discharge to sea

Topic	Description
Discharge to sea	Water is produced from the fields together with hydrocarbons. For the fields Dan and Halfdan the produced water is discharged to the sea after separation and cleaning. In the fields Gorm and Skjold, part of the produced formation water is reinjected. The water produced is partly formation water and partly injected sea water. In 2025, 25.3 percent of the produced water was reinjected. Oil is discharged to sea as part of the produced water and the efficiency of oil/water separation is a key factor for the oil in water concentration. The increase in oil discharge to the sea from 2024 to 2025 is linked to higher produced water discharge and higher oil concentration in water. The level of discharge was within the legal limit.
Spills	Spills from closed systems and from handling of various liquids are reported in accordance with environmental regulation. In 2025, seventeen oil and diesel spills and twenty chemical spills were reported, compared with fourteen oil and diesel spills and twenty-three chemical spills in 2024. Ongoing efforts are made to minimise the number and level of spills that occur.

Topic	Description
Chemical usage	Chemicals are used for various purposes in the oil and gas industry. They are used to drill, complete, stimulate, and operate wells. Some of the chemicals help protect the production equipment and pipelines from corrosion, scaling, souring, and so on. Each chemical is categorised with a colour according to OSPAR, representing how harmful the chemicals are to the environment.
Chemical discharge	Some chemicals will be discharged to sea with the discharged produced water after separation or unintentionally through spills. The discharge of chemicals is highly regulated through discharge permits, and operators must follow regulations and best practice to minimise the environmental impact.

Appendix 4. BlueNord | Transparency Act Report

Account of the due diligence assessment

BlueNord ASA (BlueNord) is committed to respecting fundamental human and labour rights, both in operations and in relations with business partners. At BlueNord we comply with all applicable laws and regulations, including the Norwegian Transparency Act, which entered into force on 1 July 2022. The Act's intention is to promote companies' respect for fundamental human rights and decent working conditions.

We recognise that our activities can cause, contribute, or be linked to negative human rights and other social impacts. BlueNord operates in a low-risk environment regarding human rights abuse, as all our operations are in Denmark. Furthermore, most of our vendors are based in Denmark or other low-risk countries. However, we are aware of potential human and labour rights risks that may occur in our operations or further up or down our supply chain.

In cases where BlueNord operations might have caused or contributed to adverse human rights impact, we will provide or cooperate in providing appropriate remediation to affected stakeholders.

Organisation

BlueNord is a material independent E&P company with a 'see to it' duty, meaning an obligation to ensure that the Operator carries out its work in accordance with the regulatory requirements while reducing risks and environmental impact to a minimum.

Executive Management is responsible for overall risk management with the Chief Corporate Affairs Officer responsible for the work carried out regarding the Transparency Act. This work is included in BlueNord's ESG activities. In 2020 an ESG Committee was established to support BlueNord's commitment to ESG and to evolve its contribution in the energy transition. In 2024 the ESG Committee was incorporated into the Audit Committee.

Guidelines and routines

BlueNord has developed guidelines to prevent violations of human rights, indecent working conditions, damage to the environment, and involvement with corruption. The relevant guidelines are described in the Corporate Social Responsibility Guidelines, including the Code of Conduct, as well as the HSE Policy, approved by the Board of Directors.

In October 2022 BlueNord conducted an overall due diligence assessment in accordance with the requirements of the Transparency Act, based on a methodology including ISO Standard 31000 for managing risks. The due diligence is an ongoing risk management process to identify, assess, prevent, and mitigate human rights risks across our entire value chain. This process applies to BlueNord's operation, including subsidiaries, where BlueNord has operational control, associated activities within the value chain, and relevant stakeholders, such as employees, suppliers and subcontractors. The Company is committed to performing an annual review of our due diligence assessments on these topics, to monitor and manage actual and potential adverse impacts on human rights and working conditions

Findings as of 2025

BlueNord has performed an overall strategic risk assessment, including risks associated with its Operator. BlueNord only holds interest in the DUC, which is operated by TotalEnergies.

In the risk assessment BlueNord focused on the following five categories and related activities in our business value chain: exploration, appraisal, development, production, and abandonment. Business partners who provide BlueNord with goods and services that are not a direct part of the value chain were also part of the assessment. These non-negligible expenditures are related to acquisition of seismic data, IT and digitalisation services, office services, such as cleaning and canteen services, and professional services, such as insurance, accounting, legal and other commercial or technical advisers, and hire of in-house technical specialists.

No negative consequences were discovered during the recent due diligence assessment, given that BlueNord has limited activity in the various categories and operates within robust sector regulations. When prioritising risks while identifying uncertainties, BlueNord highlighted yard activities, input factors used in construction, and dismantling and managing steel and waste disposal when brought to shore, as the most severe risks that may occur.

Measures

Measures have been identified to manage the severe risks that may occur. BlueNord approves all contractors proposed by the Operator with a contract value above DKK 100 million. If the contractor is based outside the EEA or the UK, the Operator shall demonstrate the contractor adheres to human rights and working conditions prior to such approval. In addition, BlueNord shall visit the relevant yards when applicable. For the time being, BlueNord is not involved in any activities highlighted during the due diligence assessment. In the case of new activities or projects within one of these categories there will be a need to assess risks of human rights and decent working conditions.

Results

BlueNord is constantly working to strengthen our work on human rights and decent working conditions. We aim to review and revise our Corporate Social Responsibility Guidelines in accordance with OECD guidelines and clarify our expectations to business partners. Furthermore, these measures will help us to establish governance documents, routines and instructions related to due diligence processes and our supply chain, to ensure that we apply the highest standards of professional and ethical conduct to our business affairs. In addition, in 2025 TotalEnergies provided a letter of comfort related to their compliance programme.

The Operator did not enter any major contracts (above DKK 100 million) with contractors outside the EEA or UK in 2025.

Appendix 4. BlueNord | Transparency Act Report *continued*

Requirement	Page reference
A general description of the enterprise's structure and area of operations.	2 – 3
Guidelines and procedures for handling actual and potential adverse impacts on fundamental human rights and decent working conditions.	43 – 47
Information regarding actual adverse impacts and significant risks of adverse impacts that the enterprise has identified through its due diligence.	16 – 23
Information regarding measures the enterprise has implemented or plans to implement to cease actual adverse impacts or mitigate significant risks of adverse impacts, and the results or expected results of these measures.	16 – 23

Oslo
21 April 2026

Glen Ole Rødland
Chair of the Board

Robert J. McGuire
Board member

Peter Coleman
Board member

Kristin Færøvik
Board member

João Saraiva e Silva
Board member

Jann Brown
Board member

Elisabeth Proust Van Heeswijk
Board member

Information about BlueNord

ESEF information:

Name of reporting entity or other means of identification
Explanation of change in name of reporting entity or other means of identification from end of preceding reporting period
Domicile of entity
Legal form of entity
Country of incorporation
Address of entity's registered office
Principal place of business
Description of nature of entity's operations and principal activities
Name of parent entity
Name of ultimate parent of group

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Oslo
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BlueNord ASA

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Financial calendar 2025

22 May
14 May
10 July
29 October

Annual General Meeting
Q1 2025 Report
Q2 2025 Report
Q3 2025 Report

Board of Directors

Glen Ole Rødland
Robert J. McGuire
Peter Coleman
Kristin Færøvik
João Saraiva e Silva
Jann Brown
Elisabeth Proust Van Heeswijk

Chair of the Board

Management

Euan Shirlaw
Jacqueline Lindmark Boye
Miriam Jager Lykke
Cathrine F. Torgersen

Chief Executive Officer
Chief Financial Officer
Chief Operating Officer
Chief Corporate Affairs Officer

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Annual Reports

Annual Reports for BlueNord are available on www.bluenord.com

Quarterly publications

Quarterly Reports and supplementary information for investors and analysts are available on www.bluenord.com. The publications can be ordered by e-mailing investorrelations@bluenord.com.

News releases

In order to receive news releases from BlueNord, please register on www.bluenord.com or e-mail investorrelations@bluenord.com.

BlueNord ASA

Organisation number: NO 987 989 297 MVA
LEI Code: 5967007LIEEXZXGE3C16
Photographs provided courtesy of TotalEnergies, Helena Lopes, Marc Roussel, and Tom Jersø.





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REPORT ON THE MERGER FROM THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF BLUENORD ASA

RAPPORT OM FUSJON

FRA STYRET

I

BLUENORD ASA

1. FUSJONEN

1.1 Innledning

I forbindelse med forslag om fusjon av BlueNord ASA (**BlueNord**) og Vår Energi 1 AS (**Vår MergeCo**) hvor Vår MergeCo ved fusjonen skal overta samtlige eiendeler, rettigheter og forpliktelser i BlueNord mot utstedelse av vederlagsaksjer i Vår Energi ASA (**Vår**) og kontantvederlag som nærmere regulert i fusjonsplan datert 20. juli 2026 (**Fusjonsplanen**), har styret i BlueNord utarbeidet denne rapporten i henhold til allmennaksjeloven § 13-9 (**asal.**).

BlueNord, Vår og Vår MergeCo er i det følgende i fellesskap omtalt som **Selskapene**.

1.2 Formål med fusjonen og dens betydning for BlueNord

Selskapenes styre har inngått Fusjonsplanen som regulerer den planlagte fusjonen der BlueNord fusjoneres inn i Vår MergeCo, som er et heleid datterselskap av Vår.

Vår og BlueNord er norske allmennaksjeselskap notert på Euronext Oslo Børs.

Begrunnelsen for den foreslåtte fusjonen er å kombinere virksomhetene til Vår og BlueNord, å etablere Vår som den største uavhengige produsenten av olje og gass i Europa. Transaksjonen tilfører høykvalitets eiendeler med lang

UNOFFICIAL OFFICE TRANSLATION – IN CASE OF DISCREPANCIES, THE NORWEGIAN VERSION SHALL PREVAIL:

MERGER REPORT

FROM THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

IN

BLUENORD ASA

1. THE MERGER

1.1 Introduction

In connection with a proposed merger of BlueNord ASA (**BlueNord**) with Vår Energi 1 AS (**Vår MergeCo**), where Vår MergeCo through the merger take over all assets, rights and obligations of BlueNord against the issuance of consideration shares in Vår Energi ASA (**Vår**) and cash consideration as regulated in a merger plan dated 20 July 2026 (the **Merger Plan**), the board of directors of BlueNord has prepared this report in accordance with the Norwegian Public Limited Liability Companies Act section 13-9 (the **Companies Act**).

BlueNord, Vår and Vår MergeCo are in the following collectively referred to as the **Companies**.

1.2 Reason for the merger and its implications for BlueNord

The Companies' boards of directors have entered into the Merger Plan to regulate the proposed merger where BlueNord is to be merged into Vår MergeCo, a wholly owned subsidiary of Vår.

Vår and BlueNord are Norwegian public limited companies listed on Euronext Oslo Børs.

The rationale for the proposed merger is to combine the businesses of Vår and BlueNord, making Vår the largest independent producer of oil and gas in Europe. The transaction adds high-quality, long-life assets on the

løpetid på den danske kontinentalsokkelen med stabil langvarig produksjon og begrenset behov for nærtid investeringer, som supporterer kontantstrømmer og forsterker Vårs langsiktige utbyttekapasitet. Sammenslåingen øker skala, porteføljediversifisering and tilgang til sentralt europeisk gassinfrastruktur, som forsterker Vårs posisjon som pålitelig og sikker leverandør av energi til Europa.

Ved gjennomføring av fusjonen vil eiendelene, rettighetene og forpliktelsene til BlueNord i sin helhet bli overført til Vår MergeCo, mens aksjeeierne i BlueNord vil motta vederlag i form av kontantvederlag fra Vår og nye aksjer i Vår. BlueNord vil bli oppløst ved gjennomføring av fusjonen.

Vår viderefører sin notering på Euronext Oslo Børs etter fusjonen, og Fusjonsaksjene (som definert nedenfor) som utstedes av Vår i forbindelse med fusjonen, vil være tatt opp til handel på Euronext Oslo Børs.

Fusjonen skal tre i kraft utenfor åpningstiden for handel på Euronext Oslo Børs.

1.3 Lovregulering mv.

Fusjonen gjennomføres etter bestemmelsene i asal. kapittel 13 som en såkalt trekantfusjon etter fordringsmodellen, jf. den særskilte bestemmelsen i asal. § 13-2 andre ledd.

Fusjonen gjennomføres regnskapsmessig som en transaksjon i tråd med regnskapslovens regler.

Fusjonen gjennomføres med skattemessig kontinuitet etter reglene i skatteloven kapittel 11.

Fusjonen skal ikke anses som en skattemessig realisasjon for norske aksjeeiere. For utenlandske aksjeeiere reguleres den skattemessige behandlingen av de respektive lands skatteregler. I enkelte jurisdiksjoner kan det være at fusjonen anses som en skattemessig transaksjon. Alle aksjeeiere oppfordres til å konsultere med skatteeksperter i sine respektive jurisdiksjoner.

Danish Continental Shelf with stable long-term production and limited near-term investments, supporting resilient cash generation and strengthening Vår's long-term dividend capacity. The combination increases scale, portfolio diversification and access to key European gas infrastructure, reinforcing Vår's position as a reliable and secure supplier of energy to Europe.

Upon completion of the merger, the assets, rights and obligations of BlueNord will in their entirety be transferred to Vår MergeCo, while the shareholders of BlueNord will receive consideration in the form of cash from Vår and newly issued ordinary (Class A) shares in Vår. BlueNord will be dissolved upon completion of the merger.

Vår will continue to be listed on Euronext Oslo Børs after the merger, and the Merger Shares (as defined below) issued by Vår in connection with the merger will be admitted to trading on Euronext Oslo Børs.

The merger shall enter into force outside the trade hours of Euronext Oslo Børs.

1.3 Legal regulations etc.

The merger shall be carried out in accordance with the Companies Act chapter 13 and as a triangular merger applying the receivable model, cf. the Companies Act section 13-2 second paragraph.

The merger is carried out as a transaction for accounting purposes in accordance with the rules set out in the Norwegian Accounting Act.

The merger is implemented with full tax continuity pursuant to Chapter 11 of the Tax Act.

The merger shall not be regarded as a tax realization for Norwegian shareholders. For foreign shareholders, the tax treatment is regulated by their respective countries' tax legislation. In certain jurisdictions the merger may be regarded as tax transaction. All shareholders are encouraged to consult tax advisors in their respective jurisdictions.

1.4 Praktisk gjennomføring av fusjonen

Fusjonsplanen skal meldes og kunngjøres i Foretaksregisteret og gjøres tilgjengelig sammen med øvrige saksdokumenter for aksjeeierne på henholdsvis BlueNords og Vårs hjemmesider senest en måned før generalforsamlingene skal behandle Fusjonsplanen.

Fusjonen og Fusjonsplanen skal så behandles og godkjennes av generalforsamlingene i BlueNord og Vår MergeCo. I tillegg må styret i Vår vedta den nødvendige kapitalforhøyelse for å utstede Fusjonsaksjene (som definert under). Fusjonen vil bli behandlet på ekstraordinære generalforsamlinger i henholdsvis BlueNord og Vår MergeCo på samme dag, forventet å finne sted på eller omkring 24. august 2026. For at fusjonen skal godkjennes, må den vedtas med minst to tredeler av de avgitte stemmer på generalforsamlingene.

Etter at Fusjonsplanen er godkjent, vil fusjonsbeslutningene bli meldt til Foretaksregisteret av begge de fusjonerende selskaper.

Foretaksregisteret vil deretter kunngjøre fusjonsbeslutningene som varsel til selskapenes kreditorer om at innsigelse mot fusjonen må meldes til de respektive selskapene innen seks uker fra kunngjøringen i Brønnøysundregistrenes elektroniske kunngjøringspublikasjon. I denne seks ukers kreditorvarselperioden vil kreditorene til de fusjonerende selskapene kunne fremme innsigelser mot fusjonen.

Etter utløpet av seksukers-fristen vil gjennomføringen av fusjonen bli meldt til Foretaksregisteret når de øvrige betingelsene for gjennomføring av fusjonen er oppfylt eller frafalt.

På tidspunktet for registreringen av gjennomføringen av fusjonen i Foretaksregisteret vil BlueNord oppløses og Vår vil utstede Fusjonsaksjene samt betale Kontantvederlaget (begge som definert nedenfor) til aksjeeierne i BlueNord. I tillegg skal Vår kompensere BlueNord-aksjeeierne for

1.4 Practical handling of the merger

The Merger Plan shall be submitted to and published by the Norwegian Register of Business Enterprises. Additionally, it shall be made available, along with other case documents, for the shareholders on BlueNord's and Vår's respective website no later than one month prior to the general meetings' consideration of the Merger Plan.

The merger and the Merger Plan will thereafter be considered and approved by the general meetings of BlueNord and Vår MergeCo. In addition, the board of directors of Vår must resolve the required share capital increase in order to issue the Merger Shares (as defined below). The merger shall be handled in extraordinary general meetings of BlueNord and Vår MergeCo, respectively, on the same day, expected to be held on or about 24 August 2026. The merger must be approved with at least two thirds of the votes cast at the general meetings.

After the Merger Plan is approved by the general meetings, the merger resolutions will be submitted to the Norwegian Register of Business Enterprises by both merging companies.

The Norwegian Register of Business Enterprises shall thereafter announce the merger resolutions as notification the companies' creditors that any objections to the merger must be served to the respective companies within six weeks from the announcement in the Norwegian Register of Business Enterprises' electronic announcement platform. During the six weeks' creditor notice period, the creditors of the merging companies may raise objections to the merger.

Following the end of the creditors' notification period and when the other conditions for completion of the merger are fulfilled or waived, the completion of the merger will be submitted to the Register of Business Enterprises.

At the time of registration of completion of the merger in the Norwegian Register of Business Enterprises, BlueNord will be dissolved and Vår will issue the Merger Shares and pay the Cash Consideration (both as defined below) to the shareholders of BlueNord. In addition, Vår shall

utbytte som nærmere beskrevet i punkt 2 nedenfor.

1.5 Betingelser for gjennomføring av fusjonen

Gjennomføring av fusjonen er betinget av en rekke vilkår, inkludert at BlueNords aksjeeiere godkjenner fusjonen i en ekstraordinær generalforsamling, ingen innsigelser fra kreditorer, samtykke fra visse lisenspartnere og kontraktsparter, at ingen forkjøpsrett utøves for visse av BlueNords lisensandeler, mottak av relevante regulatoriske og offentlige godkjenninger (eller, hvor relevant, utløp av lovbestemte venteperioder), samt overholdelse av vilkår og andre forpliktelser og garantiene til de fusjonerende partene. Vilkårene for gjennomføring av Fusjonen er beskrevet i detalj i Fusjonsplanen, og det vises til Fusjonsplanen for ytterligere informasjon.

2. FASTSETTELSE AV FUSJONSVEDERLAGET

Som fusjonsvederlag skal aksjeeierne i BlueNord motta, for hver aksje de eier i BlueNord på ikrafttredelsesdatoen for Fusjonen:

- a) 9,7153 nye ordinære A-aksjer i Vår (totalt 248 392 422 A-aksjer) (**Fusjonsaksjene**); og
- b) et kontantvederlag på NOK 76,83 (totalt NOK 1 964 328 129,66), betalt av Vår (**Kontantvederlaget**).

Fusjonsvederlaget er fremforhandlet av Selskapenes styrer i samråd med Selskapenes respektive finansielle rådgivere, dvs. mellom uavhengige parter, og er således fastsatt på markedsmessige vilkår. Det har ikke vært særlige vanskeligheter ved fastsettelsen av fusjonsvederlaget.

Vår vil utstede Fusjonsaksjene gjennom en økning av aksjekapitalen som spesifisert i Fusjonsplanen. Fusjonsaksjene anses å være tegnet ved at generalforsamlingen i BlueNord godkjenner Fusjonsplanen, jf. asal. § 13-3 (3).

compensate the shareholders in Biachi for dividends as set out in item 2 below.

1.5 Conditions for completion of the merger

Completion of the merger is subject to multiple conditions, including approval of the merger by BlueNord's shareholders at an extraordinary general meeting, no creditor objections, consents from certain license partners and contractors, no pre-emption right being exercised in relation to certain BlueNord license interests, receipt of relevant regulatory and governmental approvals (or, where relevant, expiry of statutory waiting periods) as well as compliance with covenants and warranties of the merging parties. The conditions to closing of the Merger are described in detail in the Merger Plan and reference is made to the Merger Plan for further information.

2. DETERMINATION OF THE MERGER CONSIDERATION

As merger consideration, the shareholders of BlueNord shall receive, for each share held in BlueNord as at the effective date of the merger:

- a) 9.7153 newly issued ordinary (Class A) shares in Vår (in total 248,392,422 A shares) (the **Merger Shares**); and
- a) a cash payment of NOK 76.83 (in total NOK 1,964,328,129.66), to be paid by Vår (the **Cash Consideration**).

The merger consideration is determined through negotiations between the Companies' board of directors with the advice from the Companies' respective financial advisors, i.e. between unrelated parties, and is thereby in accordance with market terms. There have not been any particular difficulties in connection with the determination of the merger consideration.

Vår will issue the Merger Shares through an increase of its share capital as specified in the Merger Plan. The Merger Shares are deemed to have been subscribed for by way of

Ved gjennomføring av fusjonen skal innskuddet for Fusjonsaksjene gjøres opp ved at Vår MergeCo utsteder en fordring til Vår i henhold til asal. § 13-2 (2) annet punktum (**Fusjonsfordringen**). Da fusjonen gjennomføres regnskapsmessig som en transaksjon, fastsettes Fusjonsfordringens pålydende verdi til virkelig verdi av eiendelene, rettighetene og forpliktelsene i BlueNord, tilsvarende NOK 12 657 621 896,10. Fordringen skal stå tilbake for Vår MergeCos øvrige kreditorer.

Brøkdelsaksjer vil ikke bli tildelt. Antallet Fusjonsaksjer som tildeles hver aksjeeier vil rundes ned til nærmeste hele tall. Overskytende utstedte Fusjonsaksjer, som følge av avrunding ikke vil bli tildelt, vil bli utstedt til og solgt og hvor salgsinntektene betales til Vår.

Fusjonsaksjene skal gi aksjeeierrettigheter i Vår, inkludert rett til utbytte, fra tidspunktet for den selskapsrettslige ikrafttredelse av fusjonen, som videre regulert i Fusjonsplanen.

BlueNord skal ikke vedta eller utdele ytterligere utbytte før ikrafttredelsesdatoen for fusjonen.

Aksjeeierne i BlueNord skal kompenseres for ethvert utbytte besluttet av Vår etter datoen for den ekstraordinære generalforsamlingen i BlueNord som vedtar fusjonen, og hvor ex-datoen er før datoen for gjennomføring av fusjonen. Det samlede beløpet av Kontantvederlag og utbyttekompensasjonen kan ikke overstige NOK-verdien av 20 % av pålydende verdi for Fusjonsfordringen.

Vår har i forbindelse med fusjonen vedtatt endret utbyttepolitikk.

Det vises for øvrig til vedlagte sakkyndige redegjørelser for fusjonsplanen utarbeidet av Ernst & Young AS i anledning fusjonen.

the general meeting of BlueNord approving the Merger Plan, cf. section 13-3 (3) of the Companies Act.

Upon completion of the merger, the subscription amount for the Merger Shares shall be settled by Vår MergeCo issuing a receivable to Vår, pursuant to section 13-2 (2) second sentence of the Companies Act (the **Merger Receivable**). As the merger is carried out as a transaction for accounting purposes, the par value of the Merger Receivable is determined at the fair value of the assets, rights and obligations in BlueNord, corresponding to NOK 12,657,621,896.10. The receivable shall be subordinated to Vår MergeCo's other creditors.

Fractions of Merger Shares will not be allotted. The number of Merger Shares allotted to each shareholder shall be rounded down to the nearest whole number. Excess Merger Shares issued, which as a result of rounding will not be allotted, will be issued to and sold with the sales proceeds paid to Vår.

The Merger Shares shall give shareholder rights in Vår, including the right to dividends, from the time the merger is effective from a corporate perspective, as further regulated in the Merger Plan.

BlueNord may not declare and distribute any further dividends prior to the effective date of the merger.

Shareholders in BlueNord shall be compensated in cash by Vår for any dividend resolved by Vår after the date of the extraordinary general meeting of BlueNord approving the merger and for which the ex-date occurs is prior to the effective date of the merger. The aggregate amount of the Cash Consideration and dividend compensation may not exceed the NOK value of 20% of the par value of the Merger Receivable.

Vår has in connection with the merger approved an amended dividend policy.

Further reference is made to the enclosed expert statements prepared by Ernst & Young AS in connection with the merger.

3. FORHOLDET TIL DE ANSATTE

BlueNord-konsernet har 57 ansatte, hvorav 8 er ansatt i BlueNord og 49 i andre selskaper i BlueNord-konsernet. Vår MergeCo har ingen ansatte.

BlueNord har informert om og drøftet fusjonen med de tillitsvalgte for arbeidstakerne i henhold til arbeidsmiljøloven § 16-5, jf. allmennaksjeloven § 13-11 (1).

For de som er ansatt direkte i BlueNord, innebærer fusjonen en virksomhetsoverdragelse med henblikk på reglene i arbeidsmiljøloven kapittel 16. Overføringen til Vår MergeCo av BlueNords rettigheter og forpliktelser som følger av arbeidsavtale eller arbeidsforhold, skjer i henhold til arbeidsmiljøloven § 16-2. For øvrig gjennomføres fusjonen i henhold til reglene i arbeidsmiljøloven kapittel 16. Senest 14 dager før fusjonens gjennomføring skal hver enkelt ansatt som berøres av fusjonen, motta informasjon om fusjonen i henhold til arbeidsmiljøloven § 16-6.

For ansatte i andre selskaper i BlueNord-konsernet vil det i forbindelse med fusjonsprosessen ikke bli endringer i hvilket selskap de nåværende ansatte er ansatt i. Slike ansatte vil kun erfare en endring i eierskapet av arbeidsgiverselskapene i BlueNord-konsernet. Bestemmelsene i arbeidsmiljøloven kapittel 16 kommer således ikke til anvendelse. BlueNord har likevel til hensikt å avholde informasjons-/konsultasjonsmøte(r) med de respektive tillitsvalgte i BlueNord-konsernet.

4. SKATTEMESSIGE KONSEKVENSER

Fusjonen vil gjennomføres med skattemessig kontinuitet for norske skatteformål i samsvar med bestemmelsene i skatteloven kapittel 11. Dette gjelder både de involverte selskapene og aksjeeierne, for norske skatteformål. Fusjonen vil gjennomføres med skattemessig virkning fra og med fusjonens selskapsrettslige ikrafttredelsestidspunkt. Det legges til grunn at Kontantvederlaget som ytes til aksjeeierne i BlueNord i forbindelse med fusjonen, ikke overstiger 20 % av det totale vederlag som ytes.

3. EMPLOYEES

The BlueNord group has 57 employees, whereof 8 are employees in BlueNord and 49 in other BlueNord group entities. Vår MergeCo does not have any employees.

BlueNord has informed about and discussed the merger with the employee representatives in accordance with section 16-5 of the Norwegian Working Environment Act, cf. section 13-11 (1) of the Companies Act.

For those employed directly in the BlueNord entity, the merger implies a transfer of business with respect to the provisions in chapter 16 of the Working Environment Act. The transfer to Vår MergeCo of BlueNord's rights and obligations pursuant to employment agreements and employments, will be implemented pursuant to section 16-2 of the Working Environment Act. Otherwise, the merger will be implemented pursuant to chapter 16 of the Working Environment Act. No later than 14 days prior to the completion of the merger, each employee, affected by the merger, shall receive information on the merger pursuant to section 16-6 of the Working Environment Act.

For employees in other BlueNord group entities, there will in connection with the merger process not be a change of employer entity. Such employees will only experience a change of ownership of the employing entities in the BlueNord group. As such, the provisions in the Norwegian Working Environment Act chapter 16 are not applicable. BlueNord, however intends to hold information/consultation meeting(s) with the respective employee representatives in the BlueNord group.

4. TAX CONSEQUENCES

The merger will be completed with tax continuity for Norwegian tax purposes in accordance with chapter 11 in the Norwegian Tax Act. This applies both to the companies involved and the shareholders, for Norwegian tax purposes. The merger will be completed with tax effect as from the effective date of the merger from a corporate law perspective. It is assumed that the Cash Consideration to be distributed to the shareholders of BlueNord will not exceed 20% of the total consideration

At fusjonen gjennomføres med skattemessig kontinuitet, innebærer at alle skatteposisjoner i BlueNord knyttet til eiendeler, rettigheter og forpliktelser som overføres til Vår MergeCo ved fusjonen, overføres uendret og uten at det utløses skatt i BlueNord eller gir oppskrivningsrett for Vår MergeCo for norske skatteformål.

Kontantvederlaget er ikke omfattet av det generelle skattefritaket som gjelder for fusjoner som gjennomføres til kontinuitet. Kontantvederlag beskattes etter de alminnelige reglene i skattelovgivningen for norske skatteformål.

Skattlegging av kontantvederlag ved fusjon kan, alt etter forholdene, skje som utbytte eller aksjegevinst eller som skattefri tilbakebetaling av innbetalt kapital. Siden det i dette tilfellet ikke finner sted noen endringer i eierforholdet mellom aksjeeierne (utover minimale justeringer som følge av brøkdelsaksjer), bør Kontantvederlaget klassifiseres som utbytte for norske skatteformål.

Utbytte til norske selskapsaksjonærer skattlegges i henhold til fritaksmetoden med en skatt på 0,66 %, mens utbytte til norske personlige aksjeeiere skattlegges i henhold til aksjonærmodellen med en skatt på 37,84 % på den delen som overstiger skjermingsfradraget.

Utbytte til utenlandske aksjeeiere er i utgangspunktet gjenstand for norsk kildeskatt med 25 %, men kildeskatten kan være redusert eller bortfalt i henhold til fritaksmetoden for selskaper hjemmehørende i EU/EØS eller skatteavtale. Utenlandske aksjeeiere oppfordres til å konsultere sine egne skatterådgivere for en nærmere vurderingen av den skattemessige behandlingen av fusjonen og Kontantvederlaget.

that is paid.

The merger being completed with tax continuity implies that all tax positions in BlueNord related to assets, rights and obligations transferred to Vår MergeCo in connection with the merger, are transferred unchanged, and without triggering any tax in BlueNord or write-up rights for Vår MergeCo for Norwegian tax purposes.

The Cash Consideration is not covered by the general tax exemption that applies to mergers completed with continuity. Cash consideration is taxed in accordance with the ordinary tax rules for Norwegian tax purposes.

Taxation of cash consideration in a merger may, depending on the circumstances, be treated as dividends, capital gains or tax-free repayment of paid-in capital. Since no changes are made to the ownership percentages between the shareholders in this case (besides minimal adjustments due to fractional shares), the Cash Consideration should be classified as dividends for Norwegian tax purposes.

Dividends to Norwegian corporate shareholders are taxed pursuant to the tax exemption method at a rate of 0.66%, while dividends to Norwegian individual shareholders are taxed pursuant to the shareholder model at a rate of 37.84% on the amount exceeding the deductible risk-free return.

Dividends to shareholders being non-tax resident in Norway are as a starting point subject to Norwegian withholding tax by a rate of 25%, but the withholding tax may be reduced or dropped pursuant to the tax exemption method for companies resident in the EU/EEA area or applicable tax treaty. Foreign shareholders are encouraged to consult their own tax advisors for a more detailed assessment of the tax treatment of the merger and the Cash Consideration.

[signaturside følger/signature page follows]

EXPERT STATEMENT COMMISSIONED BY BLUENORD ASA WITH RESPECT TO THE
MERGER PLAN



**Shape the future
with confidence**

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To the Shareholders' Meeting of BlueNord ASA

REPORT ON THE MERGER PLAN (THE COMPENSATION) IN BLUENORD ASA

As independent experts and on instructions from the Board of Directors of BlueNord ASA, we report on the merger plan dated 20 July 2026 between acquirer company Vår Energi 1 AS and target company BlueNord ASA in accordance with the Norwegian Public Limited Liability Companies Act section 13-10 (1) and (2) and 2-6 (2). Vår Energi 1 AS take over all assets and assumed liabilities in BlueNord ASA against a compensation in shares in Vår Energi ASA. Each shareholders in BlueNord ASA receive as compensation 9.7153 (Class A) shares in Vår Energi ASA and a cash consideration of NOK 76.83.

The rationale for the proposed merger is to combine the businesses of Vår Energi ASA and BlueNord ASA, making Vår Energi ASA the largest independent producer of oil and gas in Europe. The transaction adds high-quality, long-life assets on the Danish Continental Shelf with stable long-term production and limited near-term investments, supporting resilient cash generation and strengthening Vår Energi ASA' long-term dividend capacity. The combination increases scale, portfolio diversification and access to key European gas infrastructure, reinforcing Vitus' position as a reliable and secure supplier of energy to Europe.

The Board of Directors' responsibility

The board in each company is responsible for the information and the valuations on which the compensation is based.

The independent experts' responsibility

Our responsibility is to prepare a report on the merger plan and give an opinion on the compensation.

The remaining report is divided into two parts. The first part accounts for the procedures for determining the compensation to the shareholders in the target company. The second part is our opinion on the compensation. The third part is our opinion on the compensation.

Part 1: Report on the determination of the compensation

The exchange ratio has been determined based on negotiations between the Boards of Directors of BlueNord ASA and Vår Energi ASA, which is considered unrelated parties. Both companies have been advised by their respective financial advisers, which have assessed the exchange ratio to be fair/reasonable. The primary valuation method applied is the discounted cashflow method which is supported by public companies analysis on similar companies operating in the North Sea and transaction analysis on recent comparable transactions.

Based on the closing price of Vår Energi ASA on the Oslo Stock Exchange on 17 July 2026 and the negotiated exchange ratio, the consideration represents a value of NOK 495.07 per share in BlueNord ASA. The parties have agreed to use a share price of NOK 44.40 per (Class A) share in Vår Energi ASA (NOK 43.05 adjusted for dividend). Fractional shares will not be issued. For each shareholder, the number of shares allocated will be rounded down to the nearest whole share.

As merger consideration, the shareholders of BlueNord ASA will receive 9.7153 (Class A) shares in Vår Energi ASA and cash consideration of NOK 76.83 for each share they hold in BlueNord ASA. This means that the shareholders of BlueNord ASA will hold an aggregate ownership interest of approximately 9.05 % in Vår Energi ASA. In addition, the shareholders of BlueNord ASA will receive a total cash payment of NOK 1 964 328 129.66 as part of the settlement.



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Furthermore, the cash consideration shall be increased by an amount equal to the NOK equivalent of any dividend resolved by Vår Energi ASA after the dividend to be announced on 21 July 2026 and for which the ex-date occurs prior to the Effective Date (as defined in the Merger Plan). The aggregate amount of the cash Consideration and dividend compensation may not exceed the NOK value of 20% of the par value of the Merger Receivable (as defined in the Merger Plan).

No particular difficulties have arisen in determining the consideration to be paid to the shareholders of BlueNord ASA.

Part 2: The independent expert's report

We conducted our review and issue our statement in accordance with the Norwegian standard SA 3802-1 "The auditor's statements and reports pursuant to Norwegian company legislation". The standard requires that we plan and perform our review to obtain reasonable assurance for the fact that the compensation to the shareholders in BlueNord ASA is reasonable and fairly justified. We have also assessed the valuation methods applied and the assumptions constituting the basis for the valuation.

We believe that the evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the justification for the consideration to the shareholders in BlueNord of 9.7153 (Class A) shares in Vår Energi ASA and a cash consideration of NOK 76.83, for each share in BlueNord ASA is reasonable and fair based on the valuation as at 20 July 2026 of the companies as described above.

Oslo, 21 July 2026
Ernst & Young AS

Jon-Michael Grefsrød
State Authorised Public Accountant
(This document is signed electronically)

This is a translation of the original official Norwegian document and is provided for information purposes only.

CURRENT ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION OF VÅR ENERGI ASA

ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION : / VEDTEKTER

VÅR ENERGI ASA

org. no. 919 160 675

(amended/endret 07.05.2024)

Article 1 - Company name The company's name is Vår Energi ASA. The company is a public limited liability company.	§1 - Selskapsnavn Selskapets navn er Vår Energi ASA. Selskapet er et allmennaksjeselskap.
Article 2 - Registered office The registered office of the company is in the municipality of Sandnes.	§2 - Forretningskommune Selskapets forretningskontor er i Sandnes kommune.
Article 3 - Business The business of the company is exploration for and production and sale of oil and gas and other business in connection therewith. The business of the Company may be operated through participation in other companies.	§3 – Selskapsformål Selskapets virksomhet er leting etter og utvinning av olje og gass, samt annen virksomhet som står i forbindelse med dette. Selskapets virksomhet kan forestås gjennom deltakelse i andre virksomheter.
Article 4 - Share capital The total share capital of the company is NOK 399,425,000 divided into 2,496,406,246 ordinary shares and 4 Class B shares. Each share has a nominal value of NOK 0.16. The ordinary shares represent NOK 399,424,999.36 of the total share capital, while the Class B shares represent NOK 0.64 of the total share capital. Save as set out in article 6 with respect to board appointments, all shares rank pari passu and have equal rights in all respect, including with respect to voting rights and dividends and other distributions. The holder of Class B shares can in the period between 21 and 31 December each year starting in 2024, request the exchange of, and exchange, any or all of its Class B shares into ordinary shares, cf. section 4-1 (2) of the Norwegian	§4 – Aksjekapital Selskapets aksjekapital er NOK 399 425 000 fordelt på 2 496 406 246 ordinære aksjer og 4 B-aksjer. Hver aksje har pålydende verdi NOK 0,16. De ordinære aksjene utgjør NOK 399 424 999,36 av den samlede aksjekapitalen, og B-aksjene utgjør NOK 0,64 av den samlede aksjekapitalen. Med unntak av det som er angitt i § 6 med hensyn til styrevalg, er alle aksjer rangert pari passu og har like rettigheter i alle henseender, inkludert med hensyn til stemmerett og utbytte og andre utdelinger. Innehaveren av B-aksjer kan i perioden mellom 21. og 31. desember hvert år, fra og med 2024, be om omdanning av, og omdanne, noen eller alle sine B-aksjer til ordinære aksjer, jf. allmennaksjeloven § 4-1 (2), ved å melde fra til selskapet. Slik omdanning vil skje og være effektiv fra og med

¹ These articles of association have been prepared both in Norwegian and in English. In case of discrepancies between the two, the Norwegian version shall prevail.

Public Limited Liability Companies Act, by notifying the company. Such exchange to occur upon and with effect from the company's receipt of the exchange request in writing. The exchange ratio shall be 1:1.

Article 5 – VPS

The shares of the company shall be registered in the central securities depository Euronext VPS.

Article 6 - Board of Directors

The company's board shall have 8 members elected by the shareholders at a general meeting, in addition to any employee representatives.

a) 4 members to the board (and any alternates for such, if any) will be elected by the general meeting with a simple majority among the votes cast for Class B shares, such number to be reduced to (i) 3 members if the holder of the Class B shares together with its Affiliates hold less than 52% of all issued shares of the company, (ii) 2 members if the holder of the Class B shares together with its Affiliates hold less than 39% of all issued shares of the company, (iii) 1 member if the holder of the Class B shares together with its Affiliates hold less than 26% of all issued shares of the company, and (iv) zero members if the holder of the Class B shares together with its Affiliates hold less than 13% of all issued shares of the company, in which case the Class B shareholder will be entitled to vote on all directors pursuant to 6 (b) below.

b) All other members to the board not elected by the Class B shares (and any alternates for such, if any), will be elected by the general meeting with a simple majority among the votes cast by holders of ordinary shares who do not hold Class B shares or any such holders' Affiliate, for as long as the holder of Class B shares are entitled to elect at least one board member pursuant to 6(a) above.

No less than 2 members elected pursuant to (b) above shall be independent of the company's

det tidspunkt selskapet mottar slik skriftlig omdanningsanmodning. Bytteforholdet skal være 1:1.

§ 5 - VPS

Selskapets aksjer skal være registrert i Euronext VPS.

§ 6 – Styre

Selskapets styre skal ha 8 medlemmer valgt av aksjonærene på generalforsamling, i tillegg til eventuelle ansatterepresentanter.

a) 4 medlemmer til styret (samt eventuelle varamedlemmer til slike) velges av generalforsamlingen med alminnelig flertall blant de avgitte stemmene for B-aksjer, men slik at dette antallet reduseres til (i) 3 medlemmer dersom innehaver av B-aksjene sammen med dets tilknyttede selskaper eier mindre enn 52 % av alle utstedte aksjer i selskapet, (ii) 2 medlemmer dersom innehaver av B-aksjene sammen med dets tilknyttede selskaper eier mindre enn 39 % av alle utstedte aksjer i selskapet, (iii) 1 medlem dersom innehaver av B-aksjene sammen med dets tilknyttede selskaper eier mindre enn 26 % av alle utstedte aksjer i selskapet, og (iv) null medlemmer dersom innehaver av klasse B-aksjene sammen med dets tilknyttede selskaper eier mindre enn 13 % av alle utstedte aksjer i selskapet, i hvilket fall B-aksjonæren vil ha rett til å stemme på alle styremedlemmer i henhold til 6 (b) nedenfor.

b) Alle andre medlemmer av styret som ikke er valgt av B-aksjene (og eventuelle varamedlemmer til slike), velges av generalforsamlingen med alminnelig flertall blant stemmene avgitt av innehavere av ordinære aksjer som ikke eier B-aksjer eller slike innehaveres tilknyttede selskaper, så lenge innehaveren av B-aksjer har rett til å velge minst ett styremedlem i henhold til 6(a) ovenfor.

Ikke færre enn 2 medlemmer valgt i henhold til (b) ovenfor skal være uavhengige av selskapets

main shareholder(s), as recommended by the Norwegian Code of Practice for Corporate Governance of October 2021.

The chair shall be appointed by the board among the independent directors elected pursuant to (b) above, and shall have a casting vote.

For the purposes of these articles of association, an Affiliate shall mean, with respect to any shareholder, any other entity that directly, or indirectly through one or more intermediaries, controls or is controlled by or is under common control with such shareholder. For the purposes of this definition, decisive influence as set out in Section 1-3 of the Norwegian Public Limited Companies Act shall constitute control.

Styrets medlemmer velges etter generalforsamlingens nærmere beslutning for en periode på inntil to år.

Article 7 - Signatory rights

The authority to sign on behalf of the company is held by the chair of the board and the chief executive officer separately or by two board members or one board member and the chief executive officer jointly. The board may grant power of procuration.

Article 8 - Transferability

The company's ordinary shares are freely transferable. The company's Class B shares are not transferable.

Article 9 - General Meetings

9.1 - Majority requirements

A resolution of the general meeting requires the support of at least two-thirds of the votes cast and of the share capital represented at the general meeting, of which at least 1% of the votes cast in support must be constituted by votes cast and share capital held by one or more shareholders other than the holder of Class B shares or its Affiliates.

The above shall not apply (a) where a further qualified majority requirements follows from

hovedaksjonær(er), som anbefalt av Norsk anbefaling for eierstyring og selskapsledelse av oktober 2021.

Styrets leder skal utnevnes av styret blant de uavhengige styremedlemmene valgt i henhold til (b) ovenfor. Ved stemmelikhet har styreleder dobbeltstemme.

Med "tilknyttet selskap" menes i disse vedtektene, med hensyn til enhver aksjonær, enhver annen enhet som direkte, eller indirekte gjennom en eller flere mellommenn, kontrollerer eller er kontrollert av eller er under felles kontroll med en slik aksjonær. I denne definisjon skal bestemmende innflytelse som nevnt i allmennaksjeloven § 1-3 utgjøre kontroll.

Board members are elected for a period of up to two years as determined by the general meeting.

§ 7 – Signatur

Selskapets firma tegnes av styrets leder og daglig leder hver for seg eller av to styremedlemmer eller ett styremedlem og daglig leder i fellesskap. Styret kan tildele prokura.

§ 8 – Omsettelighet

Selskapets ordinære aksjer er fritt omsettelige. Selskapets B-aksjer er uomsettelige.

§ 9 – Generalforsamling

9.1 – Flertallskrav

Et vedtak i generalforsamlingen krever støtte fra minst (i) to tredjedeler av de avgitte stemmer og av aksjekapitalen representert på generalforsamlingen, hvorav minst 1 % av de avgitte stemmene for må utgjøres av avgitte stemmer og aksjekapital som eies av en eller flere andre aksjonærer enn innehaveren av B-aksjer eller dets tilknyttede selskaper.

Ovennevnte gjelder ikke (a) hvor lovfestet ytterligere krav til kvalifisert flertall, jf.

statutory law, cf. sections 5-19 and 5-20 of the Norwegian Public Limited Liability Companies Act and (b) for board appointments as set out in article 6 above.

9.2 - Annual general meetings

At the annual general meeting, the following matters shall be considered: (i) adoption of the annual accounts and the annual report, including distribution of dividends, (ii) determination of remuneration to the board and election committee and approval of remuneration to the auditor, (iii) election of board members and auditor, and (iv) any other matter which pursuant to law or the articles of association pertain to the general meeting.

9.3 - Documents for the general meeting

When documents which pertain to matters to be considered at general meetings of the company (whether ordinary or extraordinary) have been made available to the shareholders at the company's website, the board may decide that the documents shall not be sent to the shareholders. This also applies to documents which pursuant to law shall be included in or appended to notices for general meetings. A shareholder may demand to be sent documents which pertain to matters to be considered at the general meeting. The company may not require any form of compensation for sending the documents to the shareholders.

9.4 - Advance and electronic voting

The board may allow for shareholders to cast written votes in advance on matters that are to be considered at general meetings of the company. Such votes may also be cast by use of electronic communication. The possibility to vote in advance is conditional upon a satisfactory method for authenticating each user being available. The board decides whether such a method is available in advance of each general meeting. The board may determine further guidelines for voting in advance. The notice for the general meeting shall state whether it is permitted to vote in advance and the guidelines, if any, that apply to such voting.

9.5 – Location, notice of attendance and record date

allmennaksjeloven §§ 5-19 og 5-20, og (b) for styrevalg som angitt i artikkel 6 ovenfor.

9.2 – Ordinær generalforsamling

På den ordinære generalforsamlingen skal følgende saker behandles: (i) vedtak av årsregnskap og årsberetning, herunder utdeling av utbytte, (ii) fastsettelse av godtgjørelse til styret valgkomite og godkjenning av godtgjørelse til revisor, (iii) valg av styremedlemmer og revisor, og (iv) enhver annen sak som i henhold til lov eller vedtekter gjelder generalforsamlingen.

9.3 - Dokumenter til generalforsamlingen

Når dokumenter som gjelder saker som skal behandles på generalforsamlinger i selskapet (enten ordinære eller ekstraordinære) er gjort tilgjengelig for aksjonærene på selskapets hjemmeside, kan styret bestemme at dokumentene ikke skal sendes aksjonærene. Dette gjelder også dokumenter som i medhold av lov skal inntas i eller vedlegges innkalling til generalforsamling. En aksjeeier kan kreve å få tilsendt dokumenter som gjelder saker som skal behandles på generalforsamlingen. Selskapet kan ikke kreve noen form for kompensasjon for å sende dokumentene til aksjonærene.

9.4 – Forhånds- og elektronisk stemmegivning

Styret kan gi aksjonærer adgang til å avgi skriftlig forhåndsstemme i saker som skal behandles på generalforsamlinger i selskapet. Slike stemmer kan også avgis ved bruk av elektronisk kommunikasjon. Muligheten til å forhåndsstemme er betinget av at en tilfredsstillende metode for autentisering av hver bruker er tilgjengelig. Styret avgjør om en slik metode foreligger i forkant av hver generalforsamling. Styret kan fastsette nærmere retningslinjer for forhåndsstemmegivning. I innkallingen til generalforsamlingen skal det fremgå om det er tillatt å forhåndsstemme og hvilke retningslinjer som eventuelt gjelder for slik stemmegivning.

9.5 – Sted, melding om oppmøte og registreringsdato

Shareholders who want to attend the general meeting must notify the company in advance. The company may in the notice of a general meeting give a deadline for the announcement of attendance, which cannot expire earlier than two calendar days prior to the general meeting.

Physical general meetings of the company may be held in places other than in the municipality of Sandnes if the board considers it appropriate.

Article 10 - Election Committee

The Company shall have an election committee consisting of minimum two members, including a chair, elected by the general meeting. The purpose and mandate of the election committee is to present proposals to the general meeting regarding (i) candidates to be elected as members of the board other than the members of the board to be elected by the Class B shares, (ii) candidates to be elected as members of the election committee, and (iii) remuneration of the members of the board and the election committee. The general meeting may in its discretion resolve whether to approve, reject or amend (in whole or in part) any proposal made by the election committee.

The members of the election committee are elected for a period of two years. The members may be removed or replaced at any time by a resolution of the general meeting. The general meeting stipulates the compensation to the members of the election committee.

The general meeting can resolve an instruction for the work of the election committee.

Aksjonærer som vil delta på generalforsamlingen må gi selskapet melding om dette på forhånd. Selskapet kan i innkallingen til generalforsamling sette en frist for påmelding som ikke kan utløpe tidligere enn to kalenderdager før generalforsamlingen.

Fysiske generalforsamlinger i selskapet kan avholdes andre steder enn i Sandnes kommune dersom styret finner det hensiktsmessig.

§ 10 – Valgkomité

Selskapet skal ha en valgkomité bestående av minimum to medlemmer, inkludert en leder, valgt av generalforsamlingen. Formålet med og mandatet til valgkomiteen er å fremme forslag til generalforsamlingen om (i) kandidater som skal velges som styremedlemmer andre enn styremedlemmene som skal velges av B-aksjene, (ii) kandidater som skal velges som medlemmer av valgkomiteen, og (iii) godtgjørelse til styrets og valgkomiteens medlemmer. Generalforsamlingen kan etter eget skjønn vedta om ethvert forslag fremsatt av valgkomiteen skal godkjenne, forkaste eller endre (helt eller delvis).

Medlemmene av valgkomiteen velges for en periode på to år. Medlemmene kan når som helst fjernes eller erstattes ved vedtak i generalforsamlingen. Generalforsamlingen fastsetter godtgjørelsen til valgkomiteens medlemmer.

Generalforsamlingen kan vedta en instruks for valgkomiteens arbeid.

NEW ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION OF VÅR ENERGI ASA

ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION¹ / VEDTEKTER

VÅR ENERGI ASA

org. no. 919 160 675

(draft articles post merger with BlueNord)

Article 1 - Company name The company's name is Vår Energi ASA. The company is a public limited liability company.	§1 - Selskapsnavn Selskapets navn er Vår Energi ASA. Selskapet er et allmennaksjeselskap.
Article 2 - Registered office The registered office of the company is in the municipality of Sandnes.	§2 - Forretningskommune Selskapets forretningskontor er i Sandnes kommune.
Article 3 - Business The business of the company is exploration for and production and sale of oil and gas and other business in connection therewith. The business of the Company may be operated through participation in other companies.	§3 – Selskapsformål Selskapets virksomhet er leting etter og utvinning av olje og gass, samt annen virksomhet som står i forbindelse med dette. Selskapets virksomhet kan forestås gjennom deltakelse i andre virksomheter.
Article 4 - Share capital The total share capital of the company is NOK 439,167,787.52 divided into 2,744,798,668 ordinary shares and 4 Class B shares. Each share has a nominal value of NOK 0.16. The ordinary shares represent NOK 439,167,786.88 of the total share capital, while the Class B shares represent NOK 0.64 of the total share capital. Save as set out in article 6 with respect to board appointments, all shares rank pari passu and have equal rights in all respect, including with respect to voting rights and dividends and other distributions. The holder of Class B shares can in the period between 21 and 31 December each year starting in 2024, request the exchange of, and exchange, any or all of its Class B shares into ordinary shares, cf. section 4-1 (2) of the Norwegian Public Limited Liability Companies Act, by	§4 – Aksjekapital Selskapets aksjekapital er NOK 439 167 787,52 fordelt på 2 744 798 668 ordinære aksjer og 4 B-aksjer. Hver aksje har pålydende verdi NOK 0,16. De ordinære aksjene utgjør NOK 439.167.786,88 av den samlede aksjekapitalen, og B-aksjene utgjør NOK 0,64 av den samlede aksjekapitalen. Med unntak av det som er angitt i § 6 med hensyn til styrevalg, er alle aksjer rangert pari passu og har like rettigheter i alle henseender, inkludert med hensyn til stemmerett og utbytte og andre utdelinger. Innehaveren av B-aksjer kan i perioden mellom 21. og 31. desember hvert år, fra og med 2024, be om omdanning av, og omdanne, noen eller alle sine B-aksjer til ordinære aksjer, jf. allmennaksjeloven § 4-1 (2), ved å melde fra til selskapet. Slik omdanning vil skje og være effektiv fra og med

¹ These articles of association have been prepared both in Norwegian and in English. In case of discrepancies between the two, the Norwegian version shall prevail.

notifying the company. Such exchange to occur upon and with effect from the company's receipt of the exchange request in writing. The exchange ratio shall be 1:1.

Article 5 – VPS

The shares of the company shall be registered in the central securities depository Euronext VPS.

Article 6 - Board of Directors

The company's board shall have 8 members elected by the shareholders at a general meeting, in addition to any employee representatives.

a) 4 members to the board (and any alternates for such, if any) will be elected by the general meeting with a simple majority among the votes cast for Class B shares, such number to be reduced to (i) 3 members if the holder of the Class B shares together with its Affiliates hold less than 52% of all issued shares of the company, (ii) 2 members if the holder of the Class B shares together with its Affiliates hold less than 39% of all issued shares of the company, (iii) 1 member if the holder of the Class B shares together with its Affiliates hold less than 26% of all issued shares of the company, and (iv) zero members if the holder of the Class B shares together with its Affiliates hold less than 13% of all issued shares of the company, in which case the Class B shareholder will be entitled to vote on all directors pursuant to 6 (b) below.

b) All other members to the board not elected by the Class B shares (and any alternates for such, if any), will be elected by the general meeting with a simple majority among the votes cast by holders of ordinary shares who do not hold Class B shares or any such holders' Affiliate, for as long as the holder of Class B shares are entitled to elect at least one board member pursuant to 6(a) above.

No less than 2 members elected pursuant to (b) above shall be independent of the company's main shareholder(s), as recommended by the

det tidspunkt selskapet mottar slik skriftlig omdanningsanmodning. Bytteforholdet skal være 1:1.

§ 5 - VPS

Selskapets aksjer skal være registrert i Euronext VPS.

§ 6 – Styre

Selskapets styre skal ha 8 medlemmer valgt av aksjonærene på generalforsamling, i tillegg til eventuelle ansatterepresentanter.

a) 4 medlemmer til styret (samt eventuelle varamedlemmer til slike) velges av generalforsamlingen med alminnelig flertall blant de avgitte stemmene for B-aksjer, men slik at dette antallet reduseres til (i) 3 medlemmer dersom innehaver av B-aksjene sammen med dets tilknyttede selskaper eier mindre enn 52 % av alle utstedte aksjer i selskapet, (ii) 2 medlemmer dersom innehaver av B-aksjene sammen med dets tilknyttede selskaper eier mindre enn 39 % av alle utstedte aksjer i selskapet, (iii) 1 medlem dersom innehaver av B-aksjene sammen med dets tilknyttede selskaper eier mindre enn 26 % av alle utstedte aksjer i selskapet, og (iv) null medlemmer dersom innehaver av klasse B-aksjene sammen med dets tilknyttede selskaper eier mindre enn 13 % av alle utstedte aksjer i selskapet, i hvilket fall B-aksjonæren vil ha rett til å stemme på alle styremedlemmer i henhold til 6 (b) nedenfor.

b) Alle andre medlemmer av styret som ikke er valgt av B-aksjene (og eventuelle varamedlemmer til slike), velges av generalforsamlingen med alminnelig flertall blant stemmene avgitt av innehavere av ordinære aksjer som ikke eier B-aksjer eller slike innehaveres tilknyttede selskaper, så lenge innehaveren av B-aksjer har rett til å velge minst ett styremedlem i henhold til 6(a) ovenfor.

Ikke færre enn 2 medlemmer valgt i henhold til (b) ovenfor skal være uavhengige av selskapets hovedaksjonær(er), som anbefalt av Norsk

Norwegian Code of Practice for Corporate Governance of October 2021.

The chair shall be appointed by the board among the independent directors elected pursuant to (b) above, and shall have a casting vote.

For the purposes of these articles of association, an Affiliate shall mean, with respect to any shareholder, any other entity that directly, or indirectly through one or more intermediaries, controls or is controlled by or is under common control with such shareholder. For the purposes of this definition, decisive influence as set out in Section 1-3 of the Norwegian Public Limited Companies Act shall constitute control.

Styrets medlemmer velges etter generalforsamlingens nærmere beslutning for en periode på inntil to år.

Article 7 - Signatory rights

The authority to sign on behalf of the company is held by the chair of the board and the chief executive officer separately or by two board members or one board member and the chief executive officer jointly. The board may grant power of procuration.

Article 8 - Transferability

The company's ordinary shares are freely transferable. The company's Class B shares are not transferable.

Article 9 - General Meetings

9.1 - Majority requirements

A resolution of the general meeting requires the support of at least two-thirds of the votes cast and of the share capital represented at the general meeting, of which at least 1% of the votes cast in support must be constituted by votes cast and share capital held by one or more shareholders other than the holder of Class B shares or its Affiliates.

The above shall not apply (a) where a further qualified majority requirements follows from statutory law, cf. sections 5-19 and 5-20 of the

anbefaling for eierstyring og selskapsledelse av oktober 2021.

Styrets leder skal utnevnes av styret blant de uavhengige styremedlemmene valgt i henhold til (b) ovenfor. Ved stemmelikhet har styreleder dobbeltstemme.

Med "tilknyttet selskap" menes i disse vedtektene, med hensyn til enhver aksjonær, enhver annen enhet som direkte, eller indirekte gjennom en eller flere mellommenn, kontrollerer eller er kontrollert av eller er under felles kontroll med en slik aksjonær. I denne definisjon skal bestemmende innflytelse som nevnt i allmennaksjeloven § 1-3 utgjøre kontroll.

Board members are elected for a period of up to two years as determined by the general meeting.

§ 7 – Signatur

Selskapets firma tegnes av styrets leder og daglig leder hver for seg eller av to styremedlemmer eller ett styremedlem og daglig leder i fellesskap. Styret kan tildele prokura.

§ 8 – Omsettelighet

Selskapets ordinære aksjer er fritt omsettelige. Selskapets B-aksjer er uomsettelige.

§ 9 – Generalforsamling

9.1 – Flertallskrav

Et vedtak i generalforsamlingen krever støtte fra minst (i) to tredjedeler av de avgitte stemmer og av aksjekapitalen representert på generalforsamlingen, hvorav minst 1 % av de avgitte stemmene for må utgjøres av avgitte stemmer og aksjekapital som eies av en eller flere andre aksjonærer enn innehaveren av B-aksjer eller dets tilknyttede selskaper.

Ovennevnte gjelder ikke (a) hvor lovfestet ytterligere krav til kvalifisert flertall, jf. allmennaksjeloven §§ 5-19 og 5-20, og (b) for

Norwegian Public Limited Liability Companies Act and (b) for board appointments as set out in article 6 above.

9.2 - Annual general meetings

At the annual general meeting, the following matters shall be considered: (i) adoption of the annual accounts and the annual report, including distribution of dividends, (ii) determination of remuneration to the board and election committee and approval of remuneration to the auditor, (iii) election of board members and auditor, and (iv) any other matter which pursuant to law or the articles of association pertain to the general meeting.

9.3 - Documents for the general meeting

When documents which pertain to matters to be considered at general meetings of the company (whether ordinary or extraordinary) have been made available to the shareholders at the company's website, the board may decide that the documents shall not be sent to the shareholders. This also applies to documents which pursuant to law shall be included in or appended to notices for general meetings. A shareholder may demand to be sent documents which pertain to matters to be considered at the general meeting. The company may not require any form of compensation for sending the documents to the shareholders.

9.4 - Advance and electronic voting

The board may allow for shareholders to cast written votes in advance on matters that are to be considered at general meetings of the company. Such votes may also be cast by use of electronic communication. The possibility to vote in advance is conditional upon a satisfactory method for authenticating each user being available. The board decides whether such a method is available in advance of each general meeting. The board may determine further guidelines for voting in advance. The notice for the general meeting shall state whether it is permitted to vote in advance and the guidelines, if any, that apply to such voting.

9.5 – Location, notice of attendance and record date

Shareholders who want to attend the general

styrevalg som angitt i artikkel 6 ovenfor.

9.2 – Ordinær generalforsamling

På den ordinære generalforsamlingen skal følgende saker behandles: (i) vedtak av årsregnskap og årsberetning, herunder utdeling av utbytte, (ii) fastsettelse av godtgjørelse til styret valgkomite og godkjenning av godtgjørelse til revisor, (iii) valg av styremedlemmer og revisor, og (iv) enhver annen sak som i henhold til lov eller vedtekter gjelder generalforsamlingen.

9.3 - Dokumenter til generalforsamlingen

Når dokumenter som gjelder saker som skal behandles på generalforsamlinger i selskapet (enten ordinære eller ekstraordinære) er gjort tilgjengelig for aksjonærene på selskapets hjemmeside, kan styret bestemme at dokumentene ikke skal sendes aksjonærene. Dette gjelder også dokumenter som i medhold av lov skal inntas i eller vedlegges innkalling til generalforsamling. En aksjeeier kan kreve å få tilsendt dokumenter som gjelder saker som skal behandles på generalforsamlingen. Selskapet kan ikke kreve noen form for kompensasjon for å sende dokumentene til aksjonærene.

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Aksjonærer som vil delta på generalforsamlingen

meeting must notify the company in advance. The company may in the notice of a general meeting give a deadline for the announcement of attendance, which cannot expire earlier than two calendar days prior to the general meeting.

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