

Registered number: 531191

Arctic Aviation Assets DAC

**ANNUAL DIRECTORS' REPORT AND AUDITED FINANCIAL
STATEMENTS**

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

Arctic Aviation Asset DAC

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Arctic Aviation Asset DAC
Directors and other information

Directors	Geir Karlsen Peter Lawless Tore Jenssen (resigned 1 November 2024) Jena Murdock (appointed 1 November 2024)
Secretary	Matsack Trust Limited C/o Matheson 70 Sir John Rogerson's Quay Dublin 2 D02 R296
Company number	531191
Registered office	1 st Floor, Building Two The Green Dublin Airport Central Dublin Airport, Swords Co. Dublin, K67 E2H3
Auditor	Deloitte Ireland LLP Chartered Accountants and Statutory Audit Firm Deloitte & Touche House Earlsfort Terrace Dublin 2 D02 AY28
Solicitors	Matheson 70 Sir John Rogerson's Quay Dublin 2 D02 R296
Banker	Danske Bank 77 Sir John Rogerson's Quay Dublin 2 D02 Y049

Arctic Aviation Asset DAC Directors' report

The Directors present their annual report together with the audited financial statements (the "Financial Statements") for Arctic Aviation Assets DAC for the financial year ended 31 December 2024.

Principal activities, business review and future developments

Arctic Aviation Assets DAC (the "Company") is a limited liability Company incorporated on 09 August 2013 and domiciled in the Republic of Ireland. The address of the Company's registered office is 1st Floor, Building Two, The Green Dublin Airport Central, Dublin Airport, Swords.

The principal activity of Arctic Aviation Assets DAC (the "Company") is provision of management services to its subsidiaries.

The Directors expect these activities to continue in the foreseeable future. The Company is operated and managed as a single operating segment.

Future activities may include acquiring, financing, owning, sub-letting, purchasing and/or disposing of aircraft, aircraft parts, aircraft engines and aircraft engine parts.

Key Performance Indicators

The principal key performance indicators used by management to monitor performance are listed below, executive management and company directors' assess the listed KPIs on a regular basis.

- Revenue from management services.

Results and dividends

The Statement of Comprehensive Income for the financial year ended 31 December 2024 and the Statement of Financial Position at that date are set out on pages 12 and 13 respectively. The profit on ordinary activities for the year before taxation amounted to a profit of \$713,000 (2023: loss of US\$927,000). Shareholders' funds at 31 December 2024 amounted to US\$222,407,000 (2023: funds of US\$221,786,000). The Directors contributed no dividend to NAS (2023: NIL) during the financial year.

Arctic Aviation Asset DAC Directors' report (continued)

Directors & Company

The directors and company secretary of the Company are listed below:

Directors

Geir Karlsen*

Peter Lawless

Tore Jenssen* (Resigned 1 November 2024)

Jena Murdock (Appointed 1 November 2024)

* Norwegian citizen and resident

The Directors who served during the financial year are set out on page 1 of these financial statements. In accordance with the Articles of Association the Directors are not required to retire by rotation.

In accordance with the Articles of Association, the Directors are not required to retire by rotation. The Directors and the Company Secretary do not have any direct or beneficial interest in the shares, deferred shares, share options and debentures of the Company at 31 December 2024. Geir Karlsen held 651,478 shares and 2,561,731 share options and Tore Jenssen held 255,315 share options in NAS, the ultimate parent, at 31 December 2024. There were no other beneficial interests held by Directors or secretary as at 31 December 2024.

Material contracts

There are no material contracts in relation to the business or the Company in which any Directors had a material interest during the year ended 31 December 2024.

Company secretary

Matsack Trust Limited

There were no loans advanced to the Directors at any time during the financial year. There were no contracts or arrangements in relation to the business of the Company in which the Directors had any interest, as defined by the Companies Act 2014, at any time during the financial year (2023: Nil).

Political donations

The Company made no political donations or incurred no political expenditure during the year ended 31 December 2024 (2023: Nil).

Principal risks and uncertainties

Arctic Aviation Assets DAC "AAAD", in the course of its business activities, is exposed to market, credit, liquidity, geopolitical and asset risk in addition to operational and strategic risk. The Board of Directors ensures that risks are identified and managed in accordance with the objectives of the organisation.

The Company is highly dependent upon the continuing financial strength of the commercial airline industry. A significant deterioration in this sector could adversely affect the Company through a reduced demand for aircraft in the fleet and/or reduced market rates, higher incidences of lessee default and aircraft on ground. The effective monitoring and controlling of these exposures for the period is a competency of AAAD.

Through the trading and funding activities of the Company, the operational risks primarily relate to the Company's on-going relationship with the Norwegian Air Shuttle ASA Group of companies (the "NAS Group" or the "Group"). The NAS Group is the key airline customer of the AAAD aviation leasing platform and also provides an important role in the management of the liquidity of the Company, and significantly, as the ultimate parent of the Group, plays a key role in the determination of the future prospects and developments, and the assessment of going concern. Consequently, the assessment of the Company's principal risks and uncertainties incorporates a specific assessment of the trade with, and support from the NAS Group.

Principal risks and uncertainties (continued)

Management's assessment of risk is broken into the following categories, as outlined above:

(i) Currency Risk

The Company's exposure to foreign currency risk is minimal. The Company's functional currency is USD and all lease revenues and lease costs are denominated in USD. Foreign currency exposures arise mainly on administrative expenses which are denominated in Euro.

(ii) Interest rate risk

The Company is exposed to interest rate risk through the impact of rate changes on interest bearing liabilities. The Company has reduced this risk by fixing interest rates on all loans payable.

(iii) Asset risk

The Company bears the risk of selling or leasing aircraft that are on order. If demand for aircraft decreases market lease rates may fall, and should such conditions continue for an extended period, it could affect the market value of aircraft. The Company have employed personnel with appropriate experience in the aviation industry to manage the aircraft and who can remarket or sell aircraft as required in order to reduce this risk.

(iv) Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company is not able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. If the Company cannot meet its obligations under its capital commitments, it may be subject to contract breach damages suits and may even be unable to continue to operate on a going concern basis. In the management of liquidity risk, the Company and AAAD monitor and maintain an aggregate level of cash and cash equivalents deemed adequate by management to finance the Company's operations and mitigate the effects of fluctuations in cash flows.

The NAS Group Board of Directors has imposed an internal liquidity target which is closely monitored by the AAAD Management Team. AAAD Management monitors rolling forecasts of the Group's liquidity reserve and cash and cash equivalents on the basis of expected cash flow. The Group's liquidity management policy involves projecting cash flows in major currencies and considering the level of liquid assets necessary to monitor liquidity ratios against internal and external regulatory requirements and maintaining debt financing plans. The projected cash flows are based on a detailed plan that covers a period for at least 12 months after the date of approval of these financial statements. In developing these forecasts, estimates and judgments are made to project revenue, costs and availability of different financing sources. Assessments are also made of potential adverse effects from events outside the Company's control.

NAS provides continued support to the Group to enable it to meet its liabilities as they fall due and continue as a going concern for the foreseeable future. The primary liquidity exposure of the Company relates to its trading and funding relationship with the NAS Group. The liquidity of the Company is indirectly linked to the liquidity of the NAS Group.

Management assess that the Company will not have liquidity issues discharging its liabilities going forward.. This assessment is made based on AAAD management's continuous monitoring of the financial position of the Company and the NAS Group as well as the added focus and considerable initiatives put in place within the NAS Group to ensure sustainability. In particular, the formal confirmation of support received from NAS and the availability of cash pooling arrangements in place positively impact the overall liquidity risk levels.

Principal risks and uncertainties (continued)

(v) Credit Risk

The Company is subject to the credit risk of the NAS Group.

Credit risk is defined as an unexpected loss in cash and earnings if the counterparty is unable to pay its obligations in due time. The effective monitoring and controlling of customer credit risk is a competency of AAAD as part of the management services provided to the Company.

The values of trade receivables are highly dependent upon the financial strength of the commercial aviation industry as described above and in particular the performance of the NAS Group. Defaults by the companies within the NAS Group could have a material adverse effect on the Company's cash flow and earnings and its ability to meet the debt obligations of the Company. A significant deterioration in the financial condition of or bankruptcy of companies within the NAS Group could impair their ability to comply with their obligations to the Company and expose the Company to significant financial loss.

Management continue to assess the recoverability of all trading balances with counterparties, in particular within the NAS Group.

Specifically, regarding cash and cash equivalents, management continuously assess the banking relationships of the Company, with a particular focus on the relevant credit ratings. They are currently held with Danske Bank, which has a credit rating at 31 December 2024 of 'A1' (2023: A1) (Moody's rating agency).

(vi) Operational risk

Operational risk is the risk of direct or indirect loss arising from a wide variety of causes associated with the Company's processes, personnel and infrastructure, and from external factors other than credit, markets and liquidity issues such as those arising from legal and regulatory requirements and generally accepted standards to corporate behavior. The Company was incorporated with the purpose of engaging in those activities outlined in the Director's Report which limits the risk.

(vii) Geopolitical risk

The Company provides flight equipment services to companies in the aviation industry, exposing it to many and varying economic, social, legal and geopolitical risks, instability in key markets. During 2024 the ongoing Russia-Ukraine war and conflict in the middle east contributed to instability during this period. The events noted have contributed to increased inflationary risk, a disruption to global supply chains, airspace restrictions, disruption to aviation infrastructure and fluctuations to passenger demands. As well as this there has been an imposition of US tariffs which too impacts the cost of conducting business. Exposure to multiple jurisdictions may adversely affect the Company's future performance. The adequacy and timeliness of the Company's response to emerging risks in these jurisdictions are of critical importance to the mitigation of their potential impact on the Company's results and financial position. The Board of Directors ensures that risks are identified and managed in accordance with the objectives of the Company.

Arctic Aviation Asset DAC
Directors report (continued)

Events during the reporting period

The NAS Group reported an operating profit of NOK 1.4 billion and closed the year with a strengthened cash position of NOK 9.9 billion as of 31 December 2024.

The Company has continued to service all obligations arising post-restructuring and maintains an active dialogue with its stakeholders regarding ongoing developments at the NAS Group level.

Events after the reporting period

The Group's improved performance continued through to September 2025, with positive financial results and a cash position of NOK 7.9 billion as of 30 September 2025.

In September 2025 the Group has exercised the option to take delivery of a further 30 aircraft from Boeing.

As at the date of signing these financial statements all financial obligations have been satisfied in accordance with agreed terms.

Going Concern

The overall Group financial result for the financial year was positive and the Group's focus on cash conservation saw the cash balance increase at 31 December 2024 to NOK 9.9 billion. Up to quarter three of 2025 the NAS Group has reported a positive result once again and cash at the end of September 2025 of NOK 7.9 billion.

The Company's aircraft fit directly into the Group's business plan and its operations going forward. However, challenges remain across the industry, particularly those relating to geopolitical tensions. This has added another layer of complexity to the aviation landscape and created more uncertainty. However, at present it is not directly impacting the NAS Group's operating routes.

Despite these challenges and uncertainties, the Group is well structured to perform going forward. The improved performance of the Group has continued through to September 2025 with a positive result and a strong cash position. The Directors have considered the Company's future cashflow projections, which illustrate that the Company will be positioned to meet its debts as and when they fall due. The directors have then assessed and are satisfied that the financial statements should be prepared on a going concern basis. The Company has received a letter of support from the NAS Group, the related party of the Company and overall parent, confirming that it will continue to support the Company (in meeting its obligations as they fall due) for a period of at least 12 months from the date of signing these financial statements.

Arctic Aviation Asset DAC
Directors report (continued)

Directors' Compliance Statement

As per Section 225 of the CA, the Directors acknowledge that they are responsible for securing the companies' compliance with the relevant obligations.

In line with the requirements of Section 225 CA, it is confirmed that the following has been completed:

- a) drafted a compliance policy statement setting out the Company's policy respecting compliance with the "relevant obligations";
- b) put in place appropriate arrangements or structure that are in the Director's opinion designed to secure material compliance with the Company's relevant obligations; and
- c) conducted a review during the financial year of any arrangements or structures referred to in (b) above.

Accounting records

The Directors believe they have complied with the requirements of Section 281 to 285 of the Companies Act, 2014, with regard to adequate accounting records by employing service providers who employ accounting personnel with appropriate expertise and by providing adequate resources to the financial function. The accounting records of the Company are maintained at 1st Floor, Building Two, The Green Dublin Airport Central, Dublin Airport, Swords, the Company's registered office in accordance with Section 281-285 of the Companies Act, 2014.

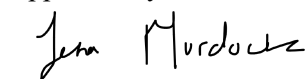
Relevant audit information

The Directors believe that they have taken all steps necessary to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and have established that the Company's statutory auditors are aware of that information. In so far as they are aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's statutory auditors are unaware.

Independent auditor

Deloitte Ireland LLP, Chartered Accountants and Statutory audit firm, have signified their willingness to continue in office in accordance with Section 383(2) of the Companies Act 2014.

Approved by the Board and authorised for issue on



Jena Murdock
Director



Peter Lawless
Director

Date: 03/12/2025

Date: 03/12/2025

Arctic Aviation Asset DAC

Statement of Directors' responsibilities in respect of the Financial Statements

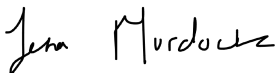
The Directors are responsible for preparing the directors' report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations. Company law requires the Directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law they have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the Companies Act 2014 and FRS 101 Reduced Disclosure Framework.

Under company law the Directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the Company and of its profit or loss for that period and otherwise comply with the Companies Act 2014. In preparing these financial statements, the Directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- assess the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern; and
- use the going concern basis of accounting unless they either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss of the Company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2014. They are responsible for such internal controls as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and have general responsibility for taking such steps as are reasonably open to them to safeguard the assets of the Company and to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities. The Directors are also responsible for preparing a directors' report that complies with the requirements of the Companies Act 2014.

On behalf of the Board



Jena Murdock
Director



Peter Lawless
Director

Date: 03/12/2025

Date: 03/12/2025

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF ARCTIC AVIATION ASSETS DAC

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion on the financial statements of Arctic Aviation Assets DAC ("the company")

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the company as at 31 December 2024 and of the profit for the financial year then ended; and
- have been properly prepared in accordance with the relevant financial reporting framework and, in particular, with the requirements of the Companies Act 2014.

The financial statements we have audited comprise:

- the Statement of Profit and Loss and Other Comprehensive Income;
- the Statement of Financial Position;
- the Statement of Changes in Equity; and
- the related notes 1 to 20, including material accounting policy information as set out in note 3.

The relevant financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is the Companies Act 2014 and FRS 101 'Reduced Disclosure Framework' issued by the Financial Reporting Council ("the relevant financial reporting framework").

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (Ireland) (ISAs (Ireland)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are described below in the "*Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements*" section of our report.

We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Ireland, including the Ethical Standard issued by the Irish Auditing and Accounting Supervisory Authority, 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.

Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the Annual Directors' Report And Audited Financial Statements, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information contained within the Annual Directors' Report And Audited Financial Statements. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF ARCTIC AVIATION ASSETS DAC

Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view and otherwise comply with the Companies Act 2014, and for such internal control as the directors determine 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, the directors are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have 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 (Ireland) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on IAASA's website at: <https://iaasa.ie/publications/description-of-the-auditors-responsibilities-for-the-audit-of-the-financial-statements>. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

Opinion on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2014

Based solely on the work undertaken in the course of the audit, we report that:

- We have obtained all the information and explanations which we consider necessary for the purposes of our audit.
- In our opinion the accounting records of the company were sufficient to permit the financial statements to be readily and properly audited.
- The financial statements are in agreement with the accounting records.
- In our opinion the information given in the directors' report is consistent with the financial statements.
- In our opinion, those parts of the directors' report specified for our review, which does not include sustainability reporting when required by Part 28 of the Companies Act 2014, have been prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 2014.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

Based on the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the directors' report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the provisions in the Companies Act 2014 which require us to report to you if, in our opinion, the disclosures of directors' remuneration and transactions specified by law are not made.


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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF ARCTIC AVIATION ASSETS DAC

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Section 391 of the Companies Act 2014. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.



Martina McDevitt
For and on behalf of Deloitte Ireland LLP
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Audit Firm
Deloitte & Touche House, 29 Earlsfort Terrace, Dublin 2

05 December 2025

Arctic Aviation Asset DAC
Statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income
for the financial year ended 31 December 2024

		For the financial year 31 December 2024 ‘000	For the financial year 31 December 2023 ‘000
	Note	USD	USD
Revenue			
Management services	4	2,746	2,466
Total revenue		2,746	2,466
Expenses			
General and administration expenses	5	(2,544)	(3,237)
Foreign exchange gain/(loss)	6	511	(156)
Results from operating activities		713	(927)
Profit/(loss) before tax		713	(927)
Income tax (expense)/credit	7	(92)	96
Profit/(loss) for the financial year		621	(831)
Other comprehensive result		-	-
Total comprehensive profit/(loss) for the financial year		621	(831)

The notes on pages 15 to 26 form part of these financial statements.

Arctic Aviation Asset DAC
Statement of financial position
as at 31 December 2024

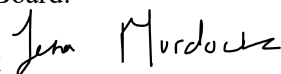
ASSETS	Note	31 December 2024 USD '000	31 December 2023 USD '000
Non-current assets			
Pre-delivery payments	12	15,000	15,000
Security deposits	14	23	23
Deferred tax asset	8	837	929
		<u>15,860</u>	<u>15,952</u>
Current assets			
Trade and other receivables	9	209,182	216,309
		<u>209,182</u>	<u>216,309</u>
Total assets		<u><u>225,042</u></u>	<u><u>232,261</u></u>
EQUITY			
Called up share capital	10	479,604	479,604
Capital contribution		879,821	879,821
Retained deficit		(1,137,018)	(1,137,639)
Total equity		<u><u>222,407</u></u>	<u><u>221,786</u></u>
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	13	2,635	10,475
		<u>2,635</u>	<u>10,475</u>
Total liabilities		<u>2,635</u>	<u>10,475</u>
Total equity and liabilities		<u><u>225,042</u></u>	<u><u>232,261</u></u>

The notes on pages 15 to 26 form part of these financial statements.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the Board. Signed on

behalf of the Board:

Jena Murdock
 Director




Peter Lawless
 Director

Date: 03/12/2025

Date: 03/12/2025

Arctic Aviation Asset DAC

Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 December 2024

	Share capital USD	Capital contribution USD	Retained deficit USD	Total USD
As at 1 January 2024	479,604	879,821	(1,137,639)	221,786
Transactions with shareholders, recognised in Equity				
Capital contribution	-	-	-	-
Total transactions with shareholders	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive result for the financial year				
Profit for the financial year	-	-	621	621
Other comprehensive result for the financial year	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive result for the financial year	-	-	621	621
As at 31 December 2024	479,604	879,821	(1,137,018)	222,407

	Share capital USD	Capital contribution USD	Retained deficit USD	Total USD
As at 1 January 2023	479,604	879,821	(1,136,808)	222,617
Transactions with shareholders, recognised in Equity				
Capital contribution	-	-	-	-
Total transactions with shareholders	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive result for the financial year				
Loss for the financial year	-	-	(831)	(831)
Other comprehensive result for the financial year	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive result for the financial year	-	-	(831)	(831)
As at 31 December 2023	479,604	879,821	(1,137,639)	221,786

The notes on pages 15 to 26 form part of these financial statements.

Arctic Aviation Asset DAC

Notes to the financial statements

1. General Information

Arctic Aviation Assets DAC (the “Company”) is a limited liability Company incorporated on 09 August 2013 and domiciled in the Republic of Ireland. The address of the Company’s registered office is 1st Floor, Building Two, The Green Dublin Airport Central, Dublin Airport, Swords.

These financial statements are separate financial statements. The group accounts of the Company's ultimate parent Norwegian Air Shuttle ASA are available to the public as outlined in Note 18.

2. Basis of preparation and measurement

a) Basis of preparation and measurement

The statutory financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standards 101 Reduced Reporting Disclosure Framework (“FRS 101”).

In preparing the financial statements, the Company applies the recognition, measurement and disclosure requirements of International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the EU (“Adopted IFRS’s”) but make amendments where necessary in order to comply with the Company’s Act, 2014 and has set out below where advantage of the FRS 101 disclosure exemption has been taken.

Where relevant, equivalent disclosures have been given in the group accounts of Norwegian Air Shuttle ASA. The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, except for the revaluation of financial instruments that are measured at revalued amounts or fair values at the end of each reporting period, as explained in the accounting policies below. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for the goods and services.

The statutory financial statements are prepared on the going concern basis and under the historic cost convention except where otherwise stated.

The statutory financial statements are prepared on the going concern basis and under the historic cost convention except where otherwise stated. The Directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operation for at least 12 months and that the going concern basis of preparation remains appropriate. For the financial year ended 31 December 2024, the company recognized a net profit of \$621,000 (2023: loss of \$831,000). The Company’s shareholders funds/(deficit) as at 31 December 2024 amount to \$222,407,000 (2023: \$221,786,000). The Directors have considered the Company’s future cashflow projections, which illustrate that the Company will be positioned to meet its debts as an when they fall due. The Company has received a letter of support from the NAS Group, the related party of the Company and overall parent, confirming that it will continue to support the Company (in meeting its obligations as they fall due) for a period of at least 12 months from the date of signing these financial statements.

Arctic Aviation Asset DAC

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

2. Basis of preparation and measurement (continued)

a) Basis of preparation (continued)

The results of the Company are consolidated into the group financial statements of Norwegian Air Shuttle ASA. These consolidated financial statements are filed with the Register of Company accounts at the Brønnøysund Register Centre, in Norway, therefore, the Company has taken the following disclosure exemptions under FRS 101.

Financial Reporting Standard 101 – Reduced Disclosure Exemptions

- the requirements of paragraphs 10(d), 10(f), 16, 38A, 38B, 38C, 38D, 40A, 40B, 40C, 40D, 111 and 134-136 of IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements;
- the requirements of IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows;
- the requirements of paragraphs 30 and 31 of IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors;
- the requirements of paragraph 17 and 18A of IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures;
- the requirements in IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures to disclose related party transactions entered into between two or more members of a group, provided that any subsidiary which is a party to the transaction is wholly owned by such a member;
- the requirements of IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosure;
- the requirements of paragraphs 91-99 of IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement;
- the requirements of paragraphs 134(d)-134(f) and 135(c)-135(e) of IAS 36 Impairment of Assets;
- Capital management disclosure requirements of IAS 1; and
- Comparative information for certain tables as allowed under FRS 101.

Application of new financial reporting standards (IFRS)

New and revised FRS applied for the current year

In the current year, the Company has applied all Standards and Interpretations issued by the International Accounting Standard Board ("IASB") and the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee ("IFRIC") of the IASB, as endorsed by the EU, that are relevant to its operations and have been adopted effective for accounting period beginning on 1 January 2024. The standards and interpretations adopted had no material impact on the financial statements.

Standard/ Interpretation:	Effective date: Years beginning on or after
Non-current liabilities with covenants - amendments to IAS 1	1 January 2024
Amendments to IAS 1 Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current	1 January 2024
Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback – Amendments to IFRS 16	1 January 2024
Disclosures: Supplier Finance Arrangements - Amendments to IAS 7 and IFRS 7	1 January 2024

There are no other standards, amendments to standards or interpretations that are effective that have a material effect on the Company's financial statements.

Arctic Aviation Asset DAC

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

2. Basis of preparation and measurement (continued)

b) Significant estimates and judgements

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with FRS 101 requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expenses. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on various factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis of making the judgements about carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision only affects that period or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

Estimates

In particular, information about significant areas of estimation uncertainty and critical judgements in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amount recognised in the financial statements are described in the following notes:

- Deferred tax assets and liabilities – Note 8
- Intercompany receivables – Note 9
- Investment in subsidiaries – Note 11

3. Material accounting policies

The following accounting policies have been applied consistently in dealing with items which are considered material in relation to the Company's financial statements.

a) Foreign currency transactions

The financial statements are prepared in US dollars (US\$'000), the functional currency, and accordingly transactions are translated at the rate of exchange prevailing at the day of the transactions.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in currencies other than US\$ are translated into US\$ at exchange rates prevailing at the end of the reporting period. Non-monetary assets are stated at cost based on the exchange rate prevailing at the date of acquisition of the asset. All exchange differences are included in operating profit.

b) Revenue

Arctic Aviation Assets DAC charges a management fee to each of its' subsidiary companies for management services provided. The terms of these fees are defined in the respective management agreements with each company. AAAD also charges minor administration fees to other Norwegian Air Shuttle group companies for shared services. All is recorded as it is earned in accordance with IFRS 15.

c) Operating expenses

The operating expenses of the Company are recognised in the financial statements on an accruals basis.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

3 Material accounting policies (continued)

d) Cash and cash equivalents

Unrestricted cash and cash equivalents may comprise of amounts due from banks and where applicable, overdrafts. They are convertible into cash with an insignificant risk of change in value and with original maturities of less than 90 days.

Cash and cash equivalents subject to withdrawal restrictions may include amounts received from lessees in respect of maintenance payments and security deposits. The carrying amount approximates to fair value due to the short-term nature of these instruments. Cash and cash equivalents may comprise of restricted, unrestricted cash and short-term investments.

e) Capital contribution

Capital Contributions are classified as equity. This is a non-refundable and unconditional contribution to the Company. It is not a loan and the parent has no right to seek repayment.

f) Intercompany receivables and payables

All intercompany receivables and payables are carried at amortised cost, repayable on demand and interest free. IFRS 9 allows entities to apply a 'simplified approach' for trade receivables, contract assets and lease receivables. The simplified approach allows entities to recognise lifetime expected losses on all these assets without the need to identify significant increases in credit risk. The Company has adopted the simplified approach in the preparation of these financial statements.

g) Leases

Leases are accounted for and classified in accordance with IFRS 16 Leases. Leases where the Company transfers substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee are classified as finance leases. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

h) Provisions

A provision is recognised if, as a result of a past event, the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability.

i) Taxation

Income tax expense comprises of current and deferred tax. Income tax expense is recognised through profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case the related tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or equity respectively.

Current tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year/period, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years. The amount of current tax payable or receivable is the best estimate of the tax amount expected to be paid or received that reflects uncertainty related to income taxes, if any.

Arctic Aviation Asset DAC

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

3 Material accounting policies (continued)

j) Taxation (continued)

Current tax also includes any tax arising from dividends. Current tax assets and liabilities are offset only if certain criteria are met.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes.

Deferred tax is not recognised for:

- temporary differences on the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss;
- temporary differences related to investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint arrangements to the extent that the Company is able to control the timing of the reversal of the
- temporary differences and it is probable that they will not reverse in the foreseeable future; and
- taxable temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of goodwill.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to the temporary differences when they reverse, based on the laws that have been enacted by the reporting date.

A deferred tax asset is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the future taxable profits will be available against which temporary differences can be utilised. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised.

k) Trade and other receivables/payables

Trade and other receivables/payables are recognised initially at fair value and are thereafter measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate. Trade and other receivables/payables are discounted at the market rate when the time value of money is considered material.

The information considered for impairment is probability that the debtor will enter bankruptcy or financial reorganisation, and default or delinquency in payments.

The Company measures loss allowances for trade receivables at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs. When determining whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition and when estimating ECLs, the Company considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis, based on the Company's historical experience and informed credit assessment and including forward-looking information.

The loss rates applied in measuring the lifetime expected credit losses have been derived by the Company with respect to the credit risk of the underlying lessees. The Company grades its lessees by credit risk across low, medium and high ratings of increasing default risk. The loss rates applied to each grade increase in severity to reflect the increased expected credit losses on higher risk exposures.

l) Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of ordinary shares are recognised as a deduction from equity, net of any tax effects

m) Investment in subsidiaries

Arctic Aviation Assets DAC is the 100% parent of the subsidiaries as outlined in Note 11. The primary trade of each subsidiary is the leasing of aircraft to companies within the Norwegian Air Shuttle ASA group. The Company earns a management fee from each subsidiary for management services provided.

Arctic Aviation Asset DAC

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

3 Material accounting policies (continued)

m) Investment in subsidiaries (continued)

Subsidiaries are valued at cost in the Company financial statements. The investment is valued at the cost of acquiring shares in the subsidiary, provided they are not impaired. Write down to net recoverable amount will be carried out if the impairment is not considered temporary, and a write down is deemed necessary according to IAS 36. Impairments are reversed when the indication no longer exists.

Management assess each subsidiary annually for impairment under an impairment policy reflective of IFRS 9. Possible indicators of impairment include:

- Significant financial difficulty of the Company
- Default of payments by group companies
- It becomes probable that the group will enter bankruptcy or financial re-organisation

n) Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired are recognised to the extent it is considered probable that expected future benefits will flow to the Company and the associated costs can be measured reliably. No impairment to the carrying values of the Company's intangible assets has been recorded to date.

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of ordinary shares are recognised as a deduction from equity, net of any tax effects.

o) Finance income and finance expenses

Finance expenses comprise interest expense on borrowings and liquidity facility fees. All borrowing costs are recognised in the statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income on an accruals basis.

p) Dividends

Dividends paid and received are included in the Company financial statements in the period in which the related dividends are actually paid or received or, in respect of the Company's final dividend for the year, approved by shareholders.

q) Predelivery payments

The company capitalizes prepayments on the purchase contracts of aircraft. The prepayments are classified as assets in the Statement of Financial Position. The prepayments may include capitalized borrowing costs. The carrying value is reviewed for impairment if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable.

r) Interest income and interest expense

Interest on deposits with financial institutions is recognised as earned on an effective interest rate basis. A receivable is recorded for interest income earned but not yet received.

Interest on borrowings is recognised as incurred on an effective interest rate basis. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments through the expected life of the financial liability. A prepayment is recorded for interest payments made and not yet incurred. For interest that has been incurred but unpaid at the end of the financial period, an accrual is recorded. Borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest method.

Arctic Aviation Asset DAC

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

3 Material accounting policies (continued)

s) Loans and Borrowings

Borrowings are recognized initially at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently measured at amortized cost; the difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption value is recognized in the income statement over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method. Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the Company has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting date.

4. Revenue

Revenue represents the lease rental income during the financial year.

	Financial year ended 31 December 2024	Financial year ended 31 December 2023
	USD '000	USD '000
Management services	2,746	2,466
	<u>2,746</u>	<u>2,466</u>

The Company charges management services and administration fees to other Norwegian Air Shuttle ASA group companies for shared services provided.

5 General and administration expenses

	Financial year ended 31 December 2024	Financial year ended 31 December 2023
	USD '000	USD '000
Staffing costs	1,338	1,742
Other administrative fees	449	209
IC SSC administrative services	276	178
Legal fees	160	538
Audit fees	101	102
Professional fees	80	141
Bank charges	2	1
Travel & entertainment	138	168
Write off on VAT receivable	-	158
	<u>2,544</u>	<u>3,237</u>

Arctic Aviation Asset DAC

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

6 Foreign exchange gain/(loss)

	Financial year ended 31 December 2024	Financial year ended 31 December 2023
	USD ‘000	USD ‘000
Foreign exchange gain	6,386	3,208
Foreign exchange loss	(5,875)	(3,364)
	<u>511</u>	<u>(156)</u>

7 Income tax credit /(expense)

	Financial year ended 31 December 2024	Financial year ended 31 December 2023
Tax on profit		
<i>Reconciliation of effective tax rate</i>	USD ‘000	USD ‘000
Profit/(loss) from operating activities	713	(927)
<i>Deduct:</i>		
Capital allowances	-	(3)
<i>Addback:</i>		
Adjustment on pension provisions made	15	10
Disallowed expenses	-	157
Adjusted profit/(loss) excluding income tax	<u>728</u>	<u>(763)</u>
Income tax using domestic rate	(92)	96
Group relief (surrendered)/claimed	-	-
Total tax (charge)/credit for the period	<u>(92)</u>	<u>96</u>

Arctic Aviation Asset DAC

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

8 Deferred tax assets and liabilities

	2024 USD ‘000	2023 USD ‘000
Net tax assets/(liabilities)		
At beginning of financial year	929	833
Charged/credited to profit or loss	(92)	96
At end of financial year	837	929

The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows:

	2024 USD ‘000	2023 USD ‘000
Accelerated capital allowances	-	-
Tax losses carried forward	837	929
	837	929

9. Trade and other receivables

	31 December 2024 USD ‘000	31 December 2023 USD ‘000
Trade and other receivables	24	14
Intercompany receivables	209,158	216,295
	209,182	216,309

Trade and other receivables predominantly relate to prepayment amounts for offices used by the Company.

10. Equity

Share capital	31 December 2024 USD ‘000	31 December 2023 USD ‘000
Authorised share capital		
1,000,000,000 ordinary shares of USD 1 each	1,000,000	1,000,000
Allotted, called up and unpaid		
479,603,659 Ordinary shares of USD 1	479,604	479,604

Norwegian Air Shuttle ASA (“NAS”) owns 100% of the share capital of Arctic Aviation Assets DAC.

Arctic Aviation Asset DAC

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

11. Investment in subsidiaries

Arctic Aviation Assets DAC owns 100% of the share capital of each Company listed below. The nominal value of each share is \$1. Each Company listed below, is involved in the purchasing and leasing of aircraft and aircraft engine equipment. The Company also owns 100% of the share capital of a number of other companies that entered into liquidation in 2021 as part of the Group's restructuring process.

Subsidiary name	Incorporation	Location	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
			US \$ Share Capital	US \$ Share Capital
Drammensfjorden Leasing Limited	24 September 2013	Dublin	-	-
Lysakerfjorden Leasing Limited	5 July 2016	Dublin	-	-
Oslofjorden Limited	22 August 2013	Dublin	-	-
Larviksfjorden Limited	4 September 2015	Dublin	-	-
Ifjorden Limited	25 June 2019	Dublin	-	-
Sykkylvsfjorden Limited	17 June 2022	Dublin	-	-
Ranfjorden Limited	14 December 2022	Dublin	-	-
Total investment in subsidiaries			-	-

The following AAA subsidiaries entered into liquidation processes in 2021.

Subsidiary name	Incorporation	Location	Share Capital	Share Capital
DY1 Aviation Ireland Limited	26 November 2013	Dublin	-	-
DY2 Aviation Ireland Limited	26 November 2013	Dublin	-	-
DY3 Aviation Ireland Limited	26 November 2013	Dublin	-	-
DY4 Aviation Ireland Limited	26 November 2013	Dublin	-	-
DY5 Aviation Ireland Limited	26 November 2013	Dublin	-	-
DY6 Aviation Ireland Limited	26 November 2013	Dublin	-	-
DY7 Aviation Ireland Limited	2 August 2013	Dublin	-	-
Geirangerfjorden Limited	26 November 2013	Dublin	-	-
Boknafjorden Limited	14 March 2014	Dublin	-	-
DY9 Aviation Ireland Limited	27 November 2014	Dublin	-	-
Torskfjorden Leasing Limited	23 April 2015	Dublin	-	-
Fedjefjorden Limited	23 June 2015	Dublin	-	-
Larviksfjorden II Limited	9 January 2016	Dublin	-	-
Torefjorden Limited	17 March 2016	Dublin	-	-
Arctic Leasing 1 Limited	1 December 2016	Dublin	-	-
Hardangerfjorden Limited	12 April 2017	Dublin	-	-
Sognefjorden Limited	12 April 2017	Dublin	-	-
Ofotfjorden Limited	12 April 2017	Dublin	-	-
Arctic Leasing 4 Limited	1 December 2016	Dublin	-	-
Arctic Leasing 2 Limited	1 December 2016	Dublin	-	-
Arctic Leasing 3 Limited	1 December 2016	Dublin	-	-
Arctic Leasing 5 Limited	12 October 2018	Dublin	-	-
Tysfjorden Limited	16 January 2018	Dublin	-	-
Stogofjorden Limited	6 April 2018	Dublin	-	-
Slidrefjorden Limited	6 June 2018	Dublin	-	-
Ullsfjorden Limited	08 June 2018	Dublin	-	-
Fiskefjorden Limited	12 September 2018	Dublin	-	-
Trollfjorden Limited	14 September 2018	Dublin	-	-
Lysefjorden Limited	11 October 2018	Dublin	-	-
Vindafjorden Limited	12 October 2018	Dublin	-	-
Tufjorden Limited	09 May 2019	Dublin	-	-
Total investment in subsidiaries			-	-

Arctic Aviation Asset DAC

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

12. Pre-delivery payments

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
	USD	USD
	'000	'000
Pre-delivery payments - aircraft	15,000	15,000
	15,000	15,000

13. Trade and other payables

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
	USD	USD
	'000	'000
Trade and other payables	173	477
Intercompany payables	2,462	9,998
	2,635	10,475

14. Security Deposits

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
	USD	USD
	'000	'000
Deposits held for office space	23	23
	23	23

15. Statutory information

	Financial year ended 31 December 2024	Financial year ended 31 December 2023
	USD	USD
Directors' fees	-	-
Other emoluments, including bonus and pension contributions	529	578
Audit Fees	101	102
	630	680

Directors fees of USD NIL (2023: NIL) were charged to the Company during the financial year. Emoluments to directors during the year totaled USD 528,634 (2023: USD 572,280).

Arctic Aviation Asset DAC

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

16. Employees

The Group had seven employees at 31 December 2024 (2023: seven). The Group also employs shared services under an agreement with NAS, the ultimate parent.

17. Commitments and contingent liabilities

The Company has no capital commitments or contingent liabilities (2023: Nil).

18. Ultimate and immediate parent undertaking

The immediate parent undertaking is AAAD, with an address at 1st Floor, Building Two, The Green Dublin Airport Central, Dublin Airport, Swords. AAAD is a related party and parent who provides management consulting services with respect to the aircraft on lease. The Company's ultimate parent is NAS, with an address at Oksenøyveien 3, 1330 Fornebu, Norway. The group accounts of NAS are available to the public on the Group's website www.norwegian.com.

19. Events after the reporting period

The material events since the Statement of Financial Position date are described in the Directors' report and are incorporated here by cross reference.

20. Approval of financial statements

The Board of Directors approved these financial statements on 03/12/2025