Registered number: 585570

Lysakerfjorden Leasing Limited

ANNUAL DIRECTORS' REPORT AND AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

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Lysakerfjorden Leasing Limited

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	585570
Registered office	1st Floor, Building Two The Green Dublin Airport Central Dublin Airport, Swords Co. Dublin, K67 E2H3
Auditor	Deloitte Ireland LLP Chartered Accountants & Statutory Audit Firm Deloitte & Touche House Earlsfort Terrace Dublin 2 D02 AY28
Solicitors	Matheson 70 Sir John Rogerson's Quay Dublin 2 D02 R296
Bankers	Danske Bank 77 Sir John Rogerson's Quay Dublin 2 D02 R296

Lysakerfjorden Leasing Limited

Directors' report

The Directors present their annual report together with the audited financial statements (the "Financial Statements") for Lysakerfjorden Leasing Limited for the financial year ended 31 December 2024.

Principal activities, business review and future developments

Lysakerfjorden Leasing Limited (the "Company") is a limited liability Company incorporated on 05 July 2016 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 Lysakerfjorden Leasing Limited (the "Company") is the leasing of jet aircraft.

The Directors expect these activities to continue in the foreseeable future. The Directors continue to review and seek business opportunities for the Company. 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.

The total number of aircraft leased at 31 December 2024 was 65 (2023: 63).

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.

- Lease income; and
- Total assets.

Results and dividends

The Statement of profit and loss and other 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 loss on ordinary activities for the year before taxation amounted to ($9,005,000) (2023: loss of $17,871,000)). The Directors did not declare any dividends during the year (2023: Nil)

Director's & 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

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.

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

Lysakerfjorden Leasing Limited, in the course of its business activities, is exposed to market, credit, geopolitical, liquidity and asset risk in addition to operational and strategic risk. The Company in turn has a financial risk policy that is managed by its parent, Arctic Aviation Assets DAC ("AAAD") which is a subsidiary of the ultimate parent company Norwegian Air Shuttle ASA ("NAS"). 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.

Principle risks and uncertainties (continued)

(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. Interest bearing risk is managed by the Group's' treasury team.

(iii) Asset risk

The Company did not own any aircraft at the end of the financial year. If the Company were to purchase aircraft it will bear the risk of re-leasing its aircraft at the end of its lease term. 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 and may result in an impairment charge. AAAD have employed personnel with appropriate experience in the aviation industry to manage the aircraft and 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 lease 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 due to the fact that there is a formal confirmation of support received from NAS and the availability of cash pooling arrangements in place positively impact the overall liquidity risk levels.

Principle risks and uncertainties (continued)

(v) Credit Risk

The Company is subject to the credit risk of its lessees as to the collection of rental payments under its operating leases.

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 lessees could have a material adverse effect on the Company's cash flow and earnings and its ability to meet the lease obligations of the Company. A significant deterioration in the financial condition of or bankruptcy by a lessee could impair their ability to comply with their lease payment obligations to the Company and expose the Company to significant financial loss.

Currently the aircraft in the Company are on lease to a companies within the NAS Group and, therefore, the assessment of credit risk focuses primarily on the NAS Group. 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 behaviour. 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.

Events During the Period

The NAS Group's financial standing has continued to improve whilst expanding its route network and steadily increasing its fleet. The NAS Group continued to report positive financial results 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 lease obligations arising post-restructuring and maintains an active dialogue with its lessors regarding ongoing developments at the NAS Group level. During the year the Company delivered two aircraft on lease from Lessors with no aircraft redeliveries.

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

As at the date of signing these financial statements, the Company leases sixty-five aircraft. Since 31 December 2024 the Company has taken delivery of thirteen aircraft from lessors and there have been no redeliveries of aircraft. There have been thirteen aircraft lease terminations in this period. All lease obligations have been satisfied in accordance with the terms agreed.

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.

However, challenges remain across the industry, particularly those relating to geopolitical tensions. This has added a 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.

The entity has made a loss of $8,462,000 for the period and has a shareholders deficit of $208,111,000 as at 31 December 2024. 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 an increasing 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 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.

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

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

Jena Murdock
Director

Date: 03/12/2025

Peter Lawless
Director

Date: 03/12/2025

Deloitte.

Deloitte Ireland LLP
Chartered Accountants &
Statutory Audit Firm

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF LYSAKERFJORDEN LIMITED

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion on the financial statements of Lysakerfjorden Limited ("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 loss 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 22, 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
LYSAKERFJORDEN LIMITED

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
LYSAKERFJORDEN LIMITED

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

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

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

	Note	For the financial year 31 December 2024 USD '000	For the financial year 31 December 2023 USD '000
Revenue			
Lease income	4	194,502	150,123
Total revenue		**194,502**	**150,123**
Expenses			
Operating expenses	5	(144,551)	(122,222)
General and administration expenses	6	(27)	(74)
Foreign exchange (loss)		(6)	(10)
Results from operating activities		**49,918**	**27,817**
Net finance (expense)	7	(58,923)	(45,688)
(Loss) before tax		**(9,005)**	**(17,871)**
Income tax credit	8	543	1,155
(Loss) for the financial year		**(8,462)**	**(16,716)**
Other comprehensive result		-	-
Total comprehensive (loss) for the financial year		**(8,462)**	**(16,716)**

The notes on pages 15 to 28 form part of these financial statements. All activities derive from continuing operations.

Statement of financial position
as at 31 December 2024

ASSETS	Note	31 December 2024 USD '000	31 December 2023 USD '000
Non-current assets			
Security deposits	13	23,322	46,019
Deferred tax asset	9	6,601	6,058
Restricted cash	11	5,160	-
Right of use asset	10	791,853	860,967
		826,936	**913,044**
Current assets			
Trade and other receivables	12	63,151	69,987
Security Deposit	13	12,517	-
Prepaid maintenance reserves		74	74
		75,742	**70,061**
Total assets		**902,678**	**983,105**
EQUITY			
Share capital	14	114,613	114,613
Retained deficit		(208,111)	(199,649)
Total equity		**(93,498)**	**(85,036)**
LIABILITIES			
Non-current liabilities			
Lease liability	10	706,517	785,454
Maintenance advances and liabilities	15	51,080	49,400
		757,597	**834,854**
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	16	102,281	110,354
Lease liability	10	136,298	122,933
		238,579	**233,287**
Total liabilities		**996,176**	**1,068,141**
Total equity and liabilities		**902,678**	**983,105**

The notes on pages 15 to 28 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

Date: 03/12/2025

Peter Lawless
Director

Date: 03/12/2025

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

	Share capital USD	Retained deficit USD	Total USD
As at 1 January 2024	**114,613**	**(199,649)**	**(85,036)**
Transactions with shareholders, recognised in Equity			
Capital contribution	-	-	-
Total transactions with shareholders	-	-	-
Total comprehensive result for the financial year			
Loss for the financial year	-	(8,462)	(8,462)
Other comprehensive result for the financial year	-	-	-
Total comprehensive result for the financial year	-	**(8,462)**	**(8,462)**
As at 31 December 2024	**114,613**	**(208,111)**	**(93,498)**

	Share capital USD	Retained deficit USD	Total USD
As at 1 January 2023	**114,613**	**(182,933)**	**(68,320)**
Transactions with shareholders, recognised in Equity			
Capital contribution	-	-	-
Total transactions with shareholders	-	-	-
Total comprehensive result for the financial year			
Loss for the financial year	-	(16,716)	(16,716)
Other comprehensive result for the financial year	-	-	-
Total comprehensive result for the financial year	-	**(16,716)**	**(16,716)**
As at 31 December 2023	**114,613**	**(199,649)**	**(85,036)**

The notes on pages 15 to 28 form part of these financial statements.

1. General Information

Lysakerfjorden Leasing Limited (the "Company") is a limited liability Company incorporated on 05 July 2016 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 the Company is the leasing of commercial aircraft.

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 20.

2. Basis of preparation and measurement

a) Basis of preparation

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 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 loss of ($8,462,000) (2023: ($16,716,000)). The Company's shareholders deficit net as at 31 December 2024 amount to ($93,498,000) (2023: ($85,036,000)). 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.

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 Register of Company Account 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; and
- 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 IFRSs IFRIC interpretations that are effective that would be expected to have a material impact on the Company.

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:

- Leases – Note 10
- Deferred tax assets and liabilities – Note 9

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

The Company leases all aircraft under operating leases and reports rental income on a straight- line basis over the life of the lease as it is earned. In certain cases, leases provide for additional rentals based on usage, which is recorded as revenue as it is earned under the terms of the lease. The usage is calculated based on hourly usage or cycles operated, depending on the lease agreement.

The Company also includes supplemental amounts recorded as maintenance advances that are not expected to be reimbursed to the lessees as lease revenue. Amounts not expected to be refunded during the lease are recorded as lease revenue when the Company has reliable information that the lessee will not seek reimbursement of maintenance advances based on the maintenance forecasting model, which estimates the maintenance inflows and outflows to lease termination date for each aircraft.

3 Material accounting policies (continued)

c) Operating expenses

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

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) 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.

f) Property, Plant and Equipment

Pursuant to International Accounting Standard ("IAS") 16, Property, Plant and Equipment, the Company state all aircraft owned at cost. The cost of the asset is made up of the purchase price of the asset plus any costs directly attributable to bringing the asset into working condition for its intended use.

The depreciable amount of the asset, comprised of the aircraft's cost less its estimated salvage value, is allocated on a systematic basis over the asset's useful life, which was determined taking into consideration the service potential and maintenance condition of the asset. The useful life of the aircraft is assessed to be 25 years from the date of manufacture.

The depreciation methodology was determined taking into consideration the pattern in which the asset's economic benefits are consumed by the Company.

Impairment of the asset is recognised in accordance with IAS 36, Impairment of Assets, which stipulates that the recoverable amount of an asset is measured whenever there is an indication that the asset is impaired. An assessment of impairment is undertaken by the Company at each quarter. An asset is considered to be impaired where its carrying value is in excess of its recoverable amount – being the higher of the asset's fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. Value in use is calculated as the present value of the future cash flows to be derived from operation of the asset. Future cash flows include contracted lease rental, forecast lease rentals, a forecast cash flow to adjust from full to half-life maintenance return condition and forecast half-life residual value at the end of the aircraft life. Future cash flows are discounted using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects the time value of money and the specific risks to the asset.

If the recoverable amounts are lower than carrying values, assets are reduced to their recoverable amounts with the resultant impairment charges recorded in the Statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income. Where a prior impairment loss has decreased or reversed, the carrying amount of the asset is increased and the impairment loss reversed in the Statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income to the extent the asset is not carried at a higher value than if no impairment loss had been recognised in prior periods.

3 Material accounting policies (continued)

f) Property, Plant and Equipment

The Company has determined the residual values of its aircraft as being 15% of their original cost. The Company periodically examines its estimate of residual values in light of the results of actual aircraft disposals and changing market conditions.

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.

At inception of a contract, the Company assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Company assesses whether the contract involves the use of an identified asset. The Company assesses further whether it has the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from the use of the asset throughout the period and whether it has the right to direct the use of the asset.

Measurement and presentation of right-of-use assets and lease liabilities

Under IFRS 16, the Company recognizes right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for its aircraft leases. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located, less any lease incentives received. The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the end of the lease term. In addition, the right-of-use asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain remeasurements of the lease liability.

For leases entered into before 1 January 2019, the lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the transition date, discounted using the Group's incremental borrowing rate. For leases entered into after 01 January 2019, the lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if this rate cannot be readily determined, the Group's incremental borrowing rate. Generally, the Company uses the Group's incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate. The Group determines its incremental borrowing rate by obtaining interest rates from external financing sources and makes certain adjustments to reflect the terms of the lease and type of the asset leased.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise the following:

- fixed payments;
- variable lease payments;
- the amount expected to be payable under residual value guarantees;
- the exercise price of purchase options, if reasonably certain to exercise the options; and
- payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the exercise of an option to terminate the lease.

Variable rents that do not depend on a rate are not included in the measurement of the lease liability and the right-of-use asset. The related payments are recognized as an expense in the period in which the event or condition that triggers those payments occurs. The lease liability is subsequently measured by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability and by reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made.

3 Material accounting policies (continued)

g Leases (continued)

The lease liability is remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in the rental terms or lease term. When the lease liability is remeasured, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset or is recorded in the Statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

Obligations for costs to restore the underlying asset to the condition required by the terms and conditions of the lease, a provision is recognised and measured under IAS 37. To the extent that the costs relate to a right-of-use asset, the costs are included in the related right-of-use asset.

The Company has several lease contracts that include extension and termination options. The Company applies judgment in evaluating whether it is reasonably certain whether or not to exercise the option to renew or terminate the lease. That is, it considers all relevant factors that create an economic incentive for it to exercise either the renewal or termination. After the commencement date, the Company reassesses the lease term if there is a significant event or change in circumstances that is within its control and affects its ability to exercise or not to exercise the option to renew or to terminate.

If the Company cannot readily determine the interest rate implicit in the lease, it uses its incremental borrowing rate (IBR) to measure lease liabilities. The IBR is the rate of interest that the Company would have to pay to borrow over a similar term, and with a similar security, the funds necessary to obtain an asset of a similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment. The IBR therefore reflects what the Company would have to pay, which requires estimation when no observable rates are available. The Company estimates the IBR using observable inputs.

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. 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.

3 Material accounting policies (continued)

i) Taxation (continued)

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.

j) 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.

k) Maintenance provisions

In many aircraft operating lease contracts, the lessee has the obligation to make periodic payments which are calculated with reference to the utilisation of airframes, engines and other major life- limited components during the lease (“supplemental amounts”). In such contracts, upon lessee presentation of invoices evidencing the completion of qualifying work on the aircraft, the lessor reimburses the lessee for the work, up to a maximum of the supplemental amounts received with respect to such work. Amounts not reimbursed are released to the statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income on lease expiry. When aircraft are sold the portion of the accrued liability not specifically assigned to the buyer is derecognised from the balance sheet as part of the gain or loss on disposal of the aircraft. The maintenance provisions are split between current and non-current liabilities based on the timing of projected future expenditure. Maintenance costs incurred when an aircraft is off lease, at end of lease or in excess of maintenance deposits received are recognised as an expense in the period incurred. In other lease contracts the lessee is required to re-deliver the aircraft in a similar maintenance condition (normal wear and tear accepted) as when accepted under the lease, with reference to major life limited components of the aircraft. To the extent that such components are re delivered in a different condition than at acceptance, there is normally an end-of-lease compensation adjustment for the difference at re-delivery, the Company records end-of-lease compensation adjustments received as part of other income when these are received in cash.

3 Material accounting policies (continued)

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) 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

n) Security deposits

Security deposits paid in connection with aircraft and engine lease agreements are recognized with their contractual terms and substance. Security deposits are recognized on the Statement of Financial Position as a financial asset. Security deposits are refundable based on the terms of the lease agreement. The deposit may be applied against the amounts owed for rent or returned to the lessee on the termination of the lease. Where a lease agreement contains an option to exercise a letter of credit with a financier and the letter of credit can be obtained from a financier the security deposit will be recognized as a current asset at it's nominal value. Whereas if the lease agreement does not offer the option to exercise a letter of credit then it will then be recognized at fair value in accordance with IFRS 9.The amounts are categorized as amortized costs and are recognized initially at fair value and then subsequently are measured at amortized costs, using the effective interest method in the statement of financial position.

4. Revenue

Revenue represents the lease rental income during the financial year.

	Financial year ended 31 December 2024 USD '000	**Financial year ended 31 December 2023 USD '000**
Lease income	184,895	143,634
Other variable lease income	9,607	6,489
	194,502	**150,123**

Lease income is generated by leasing aircraft to airlines within the NAS Group. At 31 December 2024 the Company had contracted to receive the following minimum cash lease rentals under operating leases:

	Financial year ended 31 December 2024 USD '000	**Financial year ended 31 December 2023 USD '000**
Less than 1 year	190,940	182,918
Later than 1 year but less than 5 years	527,366	596,654
Greater than 5 years	381,637	413,976
	1,099,943	**1,193,548**

The Company's lease operations are comprised of operating leases.

5. Operating expenses

	Financial year ended 31 December 2024 USD '000	Financial year ended 31 December 2023 USD '000
Depreciation on ROU Asset	141,692	115,692
Management fees	1,550	1,324
Aircraft lease cost	1,309	5,206
	144,551	**122,222**

6. General and administration expenses

	Financial year ended 31 December 2024 USD '000	Financial year ended 31 December 2023 USD '000
Audit fees	11	11
Bank charges	16	29
Professional fees	-	34
	27	**74**

7. Net finance (expense)

	Financial year ended 31 December 2024 USD '000	Financial year ended 31 December 2023 USD '000
Finance income	157	3
Finance expense	(3)	-
Interest expense on lease liability	(59,077)	(45,691)
	(58,923)	**(45,688)**

8. Income tax

Tax on loss	For the financial year ended 31 December 2024	For the financial year ended 31 December 2023
	USD '000	USD '000
Reconciliation of effective tax rate		
(Loss) on operating activities	(9,005)	(17,871)
Income tax on (loss) at domestic rate	1,126	2,233
Tax effective of:		
Other adjustments	(583)	(1,078)
Total tax credit for the period	**543**	**1,155**

9. Deferred tax assets and liabilities

	2024 USD '000	2023 USD '000
Net tax assets/(liabilities)		
At beginning of financial year	6,058	4,903
Credited to profit or loss	543	1,155
At end of financial year	**6,601**	**6,058**

The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows:

	2024 USD '000	2023 USD '000
Accelerated capital allowances	6,370	5,928
Tax losses carried forward	231	130
	6,601	**6,058**

10. Leases

	31 December 2024 USD ’000	31 December 2023 USD ‘000
Right of use assets		
Aircraft	791,853	860,967
	791,853	**860,967**

Balance as at 01 January	860,967	439,138
Additions	72,578	539,290
Removals*	-	(1,770)
Depreciation for the period	(141,692)	(115,591)
Balance as at 31 December	**791,853**	**860,967**

At the end of 2024 the Company’s aircraft numbers had increased to 65 (2023: 63).

**Removals are due to lease terminations or lease restructuring arrangements.*

Lease Liabilities

	31 December 2024 USD ‘000	31 December 2023 USD ‘000
Current		
Lease Liabilities	136,298	122,933
Non-current		
Lease Liabilities	706,517	785,454
	842,815	**908,387**

	31 December 2024 USD ’000	31 December 2023 USD ‘000
Undiscounted lease payments		
Less than one year	188,990	181,028
One to five years	522,364	590,692
More than five years	378,639	410,666
	1,089,993	**1,182,386**

Amount recognized in the statement of profit and (loss) and other comprehensive income

	31 December 2024 USD ’000	31 December 2023 USD ‘000
Interest on lease liabilities	59,077	45,691
	59,077	**45,691**

Refer to Note 7 for interest expense on the lease liabilities.

11. Restricted Cash

	31 December 2024 USD '000	31 December 2023 USD '000
Restricted cash	5,160	-
	5,160	**-**

The amount above relates to maintenance deposits held in line with the agreement in place with the lessor.

12. Trade and other receivables

	31 December 2024 USD '000	31 December 2023 USD '000
Trade and other receivables	12,216	20,224
Intercompany receivables	50,935	49,763
	63,151	**69,987**

13. Security deposits

	31 December 2024 USD '000	31 December 2023 USD '000
Long-term security deposits on leased aircraft	23,322	46,019
Short term security deposits on leased aircraft	12,517	-
	35,839	**46,019**

14. Equity

Share capital	**31 December 2024 USD '000**	**31 December 2023 USD '000**
Authorised share capital		
200,000,000 Ordinary shares of USD 1 each	200,000	200,000
Allotted, called up and unpaid		
1 Ordinary shares of USD 1	114,613	114,613

Arctic Aviation Assets DAC owns 100% of the share capital of Lysakerfjorden Leasing Limited.

15. Maintenance advances and liabilities

	31 December 2024 USD '000	**31 December 2023 USD '000**
Maintenance reserves	51,080	49,400
	51,080	**49,400**

16. Trade and other payables

	31 December 2024 USD '000	**31 December 2023 USD '000**
Trade and other payables	162	4,507
Intercompany payables	102,119	105,847
	102,281	**110,354**

17. Statutory information

	Financial year ended 31 December 2024 USD	Financial year ended 31 December 2023 USD
Audit Fees	11	11
	11	**11**

No fees, salaries, emoluments or remuneration were paid to directors during the period (2023: nil).

18. Employees

The Company had no persons in employment as at 31 December 2024 (2023: Nil). The Company employs a related party, AAAD, to provide management and consulting services with respect to the aircraft on lease.

19. Commitments and contingent liabilities

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

20. 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. At the year end the Company's aircraft were leased to airline companies in the NAS Group. The group accounts of NAS are available to the public on the Group's website www.norwegian.com.

21. 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.

22. Approval of financial statements

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