Øyfjellet Wind Investment AS
Vestersidevegen 212, 8658 Mosjøen, Norway
Business Registration No. 927 378 779

Interim condensed consolidated financial statements 31 December 2024

Contents

Parent Company Details

Parent Company
Øyfjellet Wind Investment AS
Vestersidevegen 212
8658 Mosjøen
Norway

Business Registration No.: 927 378 779
Registered office: Mosjøen
Financial year: 01.01.2024 – 31.12.2024

Board of Directors:
Christian Heidfeld
Roman Zervas

Executive Board
-

Auditors
PricewaterhouseCoopers AS
Dronning Eufemias gate 71
0194 Oslo
Norway

Responsibility Statement

Today, the Board of Directors reviewed and approved the Øyfjellet Wind Investment AS interim condensed consolidated report as of December 2024.

To the best of our knowledge, we confirm that:

- The Øyfjellet Wind Investment AS interim condensed consolidated report as of December 2024 have been prepared in accordance with IAS 34 Interim Financial Reporting as adopted by the European Union (EU), and additional Norwegian disclosure requirements in the Norwegian Accounting Act, and that
- The report has been prepared in accordance with applicable financial reporting standards, and that
- The information presented in the financial statements gives a true and fair view of the Group's assets, liabilities, financial position, and results for the period viewed, and that
- The report, together with the yearly report, gives a true and fair view of the development, performance, financial position, principle risks and uncertainties of the Group.

The interim financial consolidated report has not been audited or reviewed by auditors.

Oslo, 28 February 2025

Executive Board

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Board of Directors

Christian Heidfeld Chair	Roman Zervas	Yannick Kock
Christian Heidfeld	Roman Zervas	Yannick Kock

Management Report

Major events in 2024

As of December 2024, the construction of a storage hall and an administration building was completed. By that, the construction of the wind farm has been completed. Nordex has been responsible for the supply and installation of wind turbines, as well as service and maintenance, and continues to be a long-term part of the local business community.

Risk factors
The Group and its wind farm is exposed to in several risk factors. Without limitation, this may include risks with respect to weather variations, changing tax regime, the performance of suppliers and/or contractors who are engaged to operate assets held by the Group, credit risk with respect to the sole off taker under the PPA for the Øyfjellet Wind Farm, future prices of power, origin guarantees and wind farm operations.

The wind farm is located close to the polar circle, severe weather conditions might continue to affect works on site. As a mitigation, Øyfjellet Wind AS has prepared a winter operation concept, comprising an additional garage, 11 winter units such as groomers, traction vehicles, snow mobiles, agreements to utilize a helicopter, and increased the budget for operating expenses.

The Group is involved in an ongoing appraisal case to determine the compensation to the local reindeer herding district, where the validity of the facility license and expropriation decision is questioned. First instance court rendered its judgement in December 2024 and the level of compensation was determined by the court in line with the Group's expectations. The reindeer herding district has appealed the judgement. The Group has no reason to expect a materially differed result in the appeal court.

The group is involved in an ongoing dispute with the Municipality regarding tax payment (all together 24 MNOK) for the fiscal year 2022 and 2023 related to the agreement between the parties.

Power price uncertainty
91.22% of the electricity generated by the wind park is sold to a local off-taker through a power purchase agreement at a fixed price until 2036. However, as the risk management strategy foresees to only hedge 70% of the total volume, the Group has entered into a swap agreement to reduce the hedged amount by 21.22%. Short-term fluctuations in the electricity spot market can therefore indirectly impact 30% of the generated volume.

Currency fluctuations

There can be a difference in currency regarding revenues, loans, procurement and construction invoices. The main currency exposure relates to fluctuations between NOK, and EUR. Based on the currency hedging policy, the Group mitigates this risk by strictly controlling and monitoring currency exposure, as well as balancing revenues and costs in the same currency.

Financing and interest rates

The construction of large energy projects is capital intensive. Corporate funding and guarantee lines make interest payments a significant expense and an important factor in the cost of energy projects. The Group has secured the long-term financing through the issuance of bonds and receiving shareholder loans. There are no significant fluctuations expected as the interest rate for bonds and the shareholder loans are fixed. The utilized bonds include options which allow for a repayment of previously drawn down amounts including compensation for the net present value of underlying hedges. The Group currently does not intend to exercise such options.

Environment

Øyfjellet Wind strives to mitigate climate change through renewable energy production. We support the development of a low-carbon society and contribute to the transition to a sustainable society by operating the wind power plant on Øyfjellet.

Øyfjellet Wind always complies with Norwegian laws and monitors relevant environmental issues and regulations in order to adjust our operations and actions accordingly. Øyfjellet Wind strives to minimize the negative environmental impact caused by our operations.

Social

Wind farm operations could affect local communities. Failure to maintain a good relationship and constructive dialogue with local stakeholders could result in impaired operations or additional costs during the lifetime of the project.

Delay and construction costs overrun

The wind farm is operational, and the construction contracts are declared completed. Remaining works, which are not expected to impair operations, were agreed in a “snag list” and are expected to be completed in the year 2025.

VAT Adjustments

Øyfjellet has carried out work on Tveråvegen, a road that is partly municipal. According to the VAT act, the work on the road is subject to the VAT adjustment rules. In November 2022, Vefsn Municipality took over the roadwork, however no agreement regarding transfer of the adjustment liabilities between Øyfjellet and the municipality was made before the deadline.

Øyfjellet Wind has repaid to the tax office the amount of NOK 11 828 950 which represents VAT formerly deducted as investments on the municipal part of Tveråvegen. Øyfjellet has further on 14 November 2024 entered an agreement Vefsn Municipality regarding the transfer of VAT adjustment rights to Vefsn Municipality. Øyfjellet has in January 2025 received NOK 2,365,790 in return from the municipality under this agreement and expect to receive the nominal remaining amount of NOK 9,318,160 in arrears with the last payment from the municipality being expected in early 2032.

Operations

The total production in 2024 was recorded at 1126 GWh, which is below the expected budget of 1.3 annually. The main factors which have impaired performance are repair of turbines. One turbine was severely damaged during the repair works and Nordex erected a completely new turbine that was back in full operation from October 2024. In addition, during 2024, Nordex has been working on completion of the rectification of the Anti-icing system, which was not fully operational during the last winter period 2023/2024. The Anti-icing system has been in full operation since December 2024. As the production in 2024 was negatively affected by the aforementioned events, the company has received a substantial compensation according to the availability warranty in the O&M agreement with Nordex. The entity has agreed on a compensation of EUR 3.85 million connected to the second-year production. This was already recognised as of year-end 2024.

Shareholders’ Equity

The group's total equity rose from EUR -18.6 million as of December 31, 2023, to EUR 118.9 million as of December 31, 2024. This increase was primarily driven by a debt-to-equity conversion related to shareholder loans, which were provided by the shareholders as part of the initial project financing. The total comprehensive income for the 2024 financial year amounted to EUR -26,0 million.

Interim condensed consolidated financial statements

Interim condensed financial statements

Notes to the interim consolidated financial statements

Interim condensed consolidated statement of comprehensive income

TEUR	Note	1 July – 31 December 2024	1 July – 31 December 2023	1 January – 31 December 2024	1 January – 31 December 2023
Revenue	2	17,610	14,324	32,963	28,658
Other income		1,998	6,140	1,613	5,406
Other operating expenses		(7,226)	(8,339)	(16,698)	(16,994)
Depreciation and amortization expenses	3,4	(9,609)	(10,836)	(19,151)	(21,102)
Operating profit/(loss) before tax		**2,772**	**1,289**	**(1,274)**	**(4,032)**
Financial income	6	1,796	1,480	7,392	2,808
Financial expenses	6	(11,846)	(11,945)	(24,735)	(28,165)
Profit/(loss) before tax		**(7,278)**	**(9,176)**	**(18,617)**	**(29,389)**
Income tax expense	5	(7,848)	9,173	7,081	1,959
Profit/(loss) after tax		**(15,126)**	**(3)**	**(25,698)**	**(27,430)**
Other comprehensive income		**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Profit/(loss) and total comprehensive income for the financial year		**(15,126)**	**(3)**	**(25,968)**	**(27,430)**

Interim condensed consolidated statement of financial position

ASSETS

TEUR	Note	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Intangible assets		25,752	26,743
Property, plant and equipment	3	446,794	453,915
Right-of-use asset	4	9,603	7,869
Prepayments		4,194	3,755
Deferred tax asset		13,602	3,327
Prepaid tax		3,454	0
Non-current financial assets	6	23,399	20,700
Total non-current assets		**526,797**	**516,309**
Trade receivables	6	9,528	12,352
Prepayments		332	9,063
Other current receivables		13,321	1,372
Cash and cash equivalents		24,560	28,586
Total current assets		**47,742**	**51,373**
Total assets		**574,539**	**567,682**

EQUITY AND LIABILITIES

TEUR	Note	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Share capital	7	3,213	2,958
Share premium		190,562	27,521
Accumulated losses		(74,827)	(49,127)
Total equity		**118,948**	**(18,648)**
Deferred tax liabilities	5	18,539	0
Loans and borrowings	6	395,008	530,887
Lease liabilities	4	8,702	7,316
Provisions		5,619	5,431
Total non-current liabilities		**427,867**	**543,634**
Trade and other payables	6	8,699	5,483
Loans and borrowings	6	16,640	34,712
Lease liabilities	4	428	420
Other current liabilities		1,956	2,081
Total current liabilities		**27,723**	**42,696**
Total liabilities		**455,590**	**586,330**
Total equity and liabilities		**574,539**	**567,682**

Interim condensed consolidated statement of changes in equity

Table 2

	Share capital	Share premium	Accumulated losses	Total equity
TEUR				
Equity at 1 January 2024	2,958	27,521	(49,128)	(18,649)
Debt conversion[1]	255	163,040	-	163,295
Net profit/(loss) for the period	-	-	(25,698)	(25,698)
Total comprehensive income				-
Balance at 31 December 2024	**3,213**	**190,561**	**(74,827)**	**118,948**

1 The debt conversion of the shareholder Loans was carried out on 19.12.2024 and registration date was 04.02.2025.

	Share capital	Share premium	Accumulated losses	Total equity
TEUR				
Equity at 1 January 2023	2,958	27,521	(21,698)	8,781
Net profit/(loss) for the period	-	-	(27,430)	(27,430)
Total comprehensive income	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Balance at 31 December 2023	**2,958**	**27,521**	**(49,128)**	**(18,649)**

Interim condensed consolidated statement of cash flows

Table

TEUR	**Note**	**1 January – 31 December 2024**	**1January – 31 December 2023**
Operating profit/loss		(1,274)	(4,032)
Depreciation	3,4	19,151	21,102
Fair value adjustments on derivatives		3,300	612
Change in provisions		188	(2,776)
Change in operating receivables		(394)	(5,721)
Change in trade payables and other payables		3,530	(2,849)
Cash flow from operating activities before financial income and expenses		**24,501**	**6,336**
Interest received		4,144	3,202
Interest paid		(11,500)	(26,739)
Income taxes, received/(paid)		0	1,183
Cash flow from operating activities		**17,145**	**(18,384)**
Acquisition of financial assets		-2,699	0
Acquisition of plant, property and equipment		(10,645)	(2,109)
Net cash flows from investing activities		**(13,344)**	**(2,109)**
Proceeds from loans		0	1,100
Repayment of loans		(4,000)	(4,000)
Repayment Shareholder Loan		(2,147)	
Payment of principal portion of lease liabilities		(432)	(403)
Cash flow from financing activities		**(6,578)**	**(3,303)**
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of the period		28,586	52,873
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents		(2,778)	(23,796)
Foreign exchange differences on cash		(1,248)	(491)
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December		**24,560**	**28,586**
Cash and cash equivalents in the cash flow statement comprise:			
Cash and cash equivalents		24,560	28,586

The figures in the cash flow statement cannot be directly derived from the figures in the balance sheet.

Notes to the interim condensed consolidated financial statements

Note 1 Basis of reporting

Basis of preparation

The interim condensed consolidated financial statements for the twelve months ended 31 December 2024 have been prepared in accordance with IAS 34 (Interim Financial Reporting) and additional Norwegian disclosure requirements in the Norwegian Accounting Act. The interim condensed consolidated financial reporting should be read in conjunction with the annual financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2023 for Øyfjellet Wind Investment Group, which have been prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as adopted by EU.

The accounting policies implemented are consistent with those of the annual financial statements for the group for the year ended 31 December 2023. Amendments to IAS 1 – classifications of liabilities as current or non-current have been adopted as of 01.01.2024.

Øyfjellet Wind Investment AS is a financing entity with the sole purpose to own shares in Øyfjellet Wind AS. Øyfjellet Wind AS is a wholly owned subsidiary established to construct and operate the Øyfjellet Wind Farm.

The interim condensed consolidated financial statements are presented in Euros thousands (TEUR). Euros is the functional currency of both Øyfjellet Wind Investment AS and Øyfjellet Wind AS.

Materiality in financial reporting

For the preparation of the interim condensed consolidated financial statements, Management aims to focus on the information considered to be material and relevant for the understanding of the Group's performance for the reporting period.

If a financial statement line item is not individually material, it is aggregated with other financial statement items of a similar nature in interim condensed consolidated financial statements or in the disclosure notes.

Management provides specific disclosures required by IFRS unless the information is not applicable or considered immaterial to the economic decision-making of the users of these condensed interim consolidated financial statements.

Key accounting estimates and judgements

As part of the preparation of the condensed interim consolidated financial statements, Management makes a number of accounting estimates and assumptions as a basis for recognising and measuring the

Company's assets, liabilities, income and expenses as well as judgements made in applying the Group's accounting policies. The estimates, judgements and assumptions made are based on experience gained and other factors that are considered prudent by Management in the circumstances, but which are inherently subject to uncertainty and volatility.

Evaluation of power purchase agreement

To secure cash flows from the wind farm the Group has entered into a power purchase agreement (PPA) with Alcoa Norway. The PPA is guaranteed by the Norwegian state through GIEK ("Garantiinstituttet for Eksportkreditt"). GIEK guarantees that if Alcoa defaults under the PPA, a portion of the payment obligations will still be fulfilled. The Group has analysed the agreements and concluded that the PPA agreement is not in scope of IFRS 16, as it is a predetermined asset and customer does not operate the asset nor has the customer designed it. However, the PPA is in scope of IFRS 15 due to the physical delivery to a balancing party.

Fair value of long-term power swap agreement

The Group has entered into a counter-hedging plan whereby the Group purchases up to 21.22% of annual production at spot reducing the effective hedge position. Assumptions used for measuring fair value were replacement price for the PPA amounting to 30 EUR/MWh (31 December 2023: 30 EUR/MWh), PPA volume of 274,52 GWh/a and a discount rate of 2.57%. Refer to note 5 for further information.

Provision for decommissioning

The Group has recognised a provision for decommissioning obligations associated with the wind turbines erected on leased land. In determining the best estimate of the provision, assumptions and estimates are made in relation to discount rates, the expected cost to dismantle and remove the wind farm from the site and the expected timing of those costs. Additional assumptions used for the calculation were long-term inflation rate of 2%, a risk-free interest rate and the useful life of the underlying assets. The carrying amount of the provision as at 31 December 2024 was TEUR 5,619.

Note 2 Revenue

Set out below is the disaggregation of the Group's revenue:

TEUR	1 July – 31 December 2024	1 July – 31 December 2023	1 January – 31 December 2024	1 January – 31 December 2023
Revenue				
Fixed price	16,693	12,536	30,518	24,288
Variable price	917	899	2,445	1,924
Certificates	416	758	576	2,316
Other	1,998	130	1,613	130
Total revenue	**19,608**	**14,324**	**34,575**	**28,658**

Seasonality of operations

According to historical measurements, the changing meteorological conditions of the area where the wind farm is located expose operations to seasonality. This entails variability of the net energy yields generated by the wind farm, which may lead to revenue fluctuations across the year. Specifically, higher revenues can be expected in the autumn and winter months, as most of the annual energy yield is expected to be generated between September and March. Conversely, revenues are expected to trend downwards in spring and summer, between March and September, due to a lower expected energy yield contribution. This information provides more granularity into the aggregate results and confers a more holistic view on the wind farm´s expected future performance. However, management has concluded that this is not ‘highly seasonal’ in accordance with IAS 34.

Note 3 Property, plant and equipment

TEUR	Plant and machinery	Construction in progress
2024		
Cost at 1 January	495,450	816
Additions	3,342	4,027
Disposals	(157)	(543)
Adjustment	3,974	-
Transfer	3,877	(3,877)
Cost at 31 December	**506,485**	**423**
Depreciation at 1 January	(42,351)	-
Depreciation during the period	(17,762)	-
Depreciation at 31 December	(42,351)	-
Carrying amount at 31 December	**453,098**	**423**

TEUR	Plant and machinery	Construction in progress
2023		
Cost at 1 January	495,498	-
Additions	1,853	2,400
Disposals	(5,814)	-
Adjustment	2,329	-
Transfer	1,583	(1,583)
Cost at 31 December	**498,771**	**816**
Depreciation at 1 January	(22,539)	-
Depreciation during the year	(19,812)	-
Depreciation at 31 December	(42,351)	-
Carrying amount at 31 December	**453,099**	**816**

In 2020 and 2021, Øyfjellet Wind AS has 72 wind turbines under development located in the Vefsn municipality. All 72 wind turbines (towers and wind turbines) were finished and have been put in operation as per 31 December 2022. After the mechanical milestone was reached, management concluded that the construction phase was finalised after all turbines were installed. Depreciation started according to Group accounting policies.

Accounting policies
Property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment. Cost comprises the acquisition price and other directly attributable costs until the date on which the wind turbines were installed and started being depreciated. No significant components were identified by management, so no assets are broken down into components.

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalised as part of the cost of the asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds. The purpose of the notes and shareholder loans are specifically to fund the construction of the wind farm, interest has been capitalised in full. The purpose of the bonds was partly related to the construction, the rate used to determine the amount of borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation was 95%,

The present value of the expected cost for the decommissioning of an asset after its use is included in the cost of the respective asset if the recognition criteria for a provision are met. Refer to significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions (note 1) for further information about the recognised decommissioning provision.

Depreciation is recognised on a straight-line basis from the time of acquisition, or when the asset is available for use, over the expected useful life. The expected useful lives are assessed individually for every class of assets. A reassessment is made once a year to ascertain that the depreciation basis reflects the expected useful lives and future residual values of the assets. Land is not depreciated.

The expected useful lives are as follows:

Machinery & Equipment	5 years
Plant (Windfarm)	30 years

The windfarm is depreciated over the period of the concession, which is 30 years. In addition the company started a construction of an operational building, which is under construction as of 31.12.2024 and is due to be completed in 2025. Concessions period has been set to 30 years as per 31.12.2024.

Note 4 Leases

TEUR	2024 Land	2023 Land
Cost at 1 January	8,514	7,310
Additions	827	-
Disposals	-	-
Adjustments and revaluations	1,250	1,204
Cost at 31 December	**9,764**	**8,514**
Depreciation at 1 January	(645)	(341)
Depreciation during the year	(343)	(304)
Depreciation during the year	**(988)**	**(645)**
Carrying amount at 31 December	**9,603**	**7,869**

Carrying amounts of lease liabilities and movements during the period:

TEUR	2024 Land	2023 Land
At 1 January	7,736	7,240
Additions	827	-
Accrual of interest	207	215
Payments	(431)	(403)
FX gain / loss	(459)	(520)
Adjustments	1,250	1,204
At reporting date	**9,130**	**7,736**
Non-current	**8,702**	**7,316**
Current	**428**	**420**

The following amounts have been recognised in the statement of profit and loss

TEUR	2024	2023
Depreciation expense of right-of-use assets	343	304
Interest expense on lease liabilities	207	215
Variable lease payments (included in other operating expenses)	892	1485
Total amount recognised in the statement of profit and loss	**1,442**	**2,004**

The group had a total cash outflow for leases of TEUR 432 (2023: TEUR 403).

Accounting policies

The Group leases the land where the wind farm is built on.

The right-of-use asset is depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and the useful life of the asset which is 30 years, however the useful life was 25 years during 2023.

The lease term is defined as the non-cancellable period of a lease together with periods covered by options to extend the lease if it is reasonably certain that the options will be exercised, and periods covered by options to terminate the lease if it is reasonably certain that the options will not be exercised. The leases contain extension and termination options in order to guarantee operational flexibility in managing the leases.

The lease obligation, which is recognised in “Lease liabilities”, is measured at the present value of the remaining lease payments, discounted by the Group’s incremental loan interest rate, if the implicit interest rate is not stated in the lease agreement or cannot reasonably be determined.

The lease obligation is subsequently adjusted if:

- There is a change in the exercise of options to extend or shorten the lease period due to a material event or material change in circumstances which are within the control of the lessee.
- The lease term is changed as a result of exercising an option to extend or shorten the lease term.

Subsequent adjustments of the lease obligation are recognised as a correction to the right-of-use asset. However, if the right-of-use asset has a value of EUR 0, a negative reassessment of the right-of-use asset is recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

The lease contracts include variable lease payments based on the gross turnover of the production. Lease payments have been calculated with the minimum lease which was set at NOK 10,000/year per contract until concession has been granted and NOK 10,000 per MW installed after commissioning of the wind park. Variable lease payments will be accounted directly through profit or loss.

Short leases with a maximum lease term of 12 months and leases where the underlying asset has a low value are not recognised in the statement of financial position.

Note 5 Tax Expense

TEUR	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Profit/loss before tax	(18,617)	(29,389)
Nominal tax rate in Norway	22 %	22 %
Tax calculated at nominal Norwegian tax rate	4,096	6,466
Tax on share of proft/loss in equity accounted investments		
Resource rent tax payable		
Resource rent tax deferred	(18,539)	(10,061)
Other differences from the nominal Norwegian tax rate		5,554
Tax expense	**699**	**1,959**
Effective tax rate	**(6,8%)**	**6,7%**

Note 6 Financial assets and financial liabilities

Set out below is an overview of financial assets and liabilities held by the Group as at 31 December 2024 and 31 December 2023 including a comparison of the carrying amounts and fair values. Carrying amounts of financial assets and liabilities measured at amortised costs are a reasonable approximation of fair values:

	31 December 2024		31 December 2023	
TEUR	**Carrying amount**	**Fair value**	**Carrying amount**	**Fair value**
Financial assets measured at amortized cost:				
Trade receivables	11,223	11,223	12,352	12,352
Deposits	2,353	2,353	2,353	2,353
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss:				
Interest rate derivatives	21,046	21,046	9,477	9,477
Power swap derivatives	8,367	8,367	8,668	8,668
Embedded derivatives	209	209	202	202
Total Financial assets	**43,208**	**43,208**	**33,052**	**33,052**

TEUR	31 December 2024 Carrying amount	31 December 2024 Fair value	31 December 2023 Carrying amount	31 December 2023 Fair value
Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost:				
Trade and other payables	6,425	6,425	5,483	5,483
Loans and borrowings				
Notes	222,251	163,767	226,085	181,061
Bonds	80,060	73,462	79,829	76,754
Shareholder loans	109,568	170,951	259,685	199,055
Lease liabilities	9,129	9,129	7,736	7,736
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss:				
Power swap derivatives	-	-	-	-
Total financial liabilities	**427,433**	**423,735**	**578,818**	**470,089**

The following table provides the fair value measurement hierarchy of the Group's financial assets and financial liabilities as at 31 December 2024:

TEUR	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets measured at fair value:				
Interest rate derivatives	**21,046**	-	21,046	-
Power swap derivatives	**8,367**	-	-	8,367
Embedded derivatives	**209**	-	-	209
Total	**29,622**	-	**21,046**	**8,576**

The following table provides the fair value measurement hierarchy of the Group's financial assets and financial liabilities as at 31 December 2023:

TEUR	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets measured at fair value:				
Interest rate derivatives	**9,477**	-	9,477	-
Power swap derivatives	**8,668**	-	-	8,668
Embedded derivatives	**202**	-	-	202
Total	**18,347**	-	**9,477**	**8,870**

	Interest rate	Maturity	30 December 2024	31 December 2023
EUR				
Loans and borrowings				
Notes	2,12 %	Sep. 2045	218,251	222,085
Bond loan	2,75 %	Sep. 2026	80,060	79,829
Shareholder loans	7,25 %	Aug. 2023	92,927	228,973
Lease liabilities	3,28 %	Nov. 2045	8,701	7,316
Non-current			**402,194**	**538,203**
Notes	2,12 %	Sep. 2045	4,000	4,000
Bond loan	2,75 %	Sep. 2026	-	-
Shareholder loans	7,25 %	Aug. 2023	16,640	30,712
Lease liabilities	3,28 %	Nov. 2045	428	420
Current			**21,069**	**35,132**
Total financial liabilities			**421,009**	**573,335**

Management considers that the Group has so far fulfilled all covenants required in the borrowing agreements and expects to fulfil the convenance as well in the next financial year.

Accounting policies

Financial assets

Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition, as subsequently measured at amortised cost and fair value through profit or loss. The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and the Group's business model for managing them. In order for a financial asset to be classified and measured at amortised cost or fair value through OCI, it needs to give rise to cash flows that are 'solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI)' on the principal amount outstanding. This assessment is referred to as the SPPI test and is performed at an instrument level. Financial assets with cash flows that are not SPPI are classified and measured at fair value through profit or loss, irrespective of the business model.

Financial assets at amortised cost (debt instruments)

Financial assets at amortised cost are subsequently measured using the effective interest (EIR) method and are subject to impairment. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised, modified or impaired.
The Group's financial assets at amortised cost includes trade receivables.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are carried in the statement of financial position at fair value with net changes in fair value recognised in the statement of profit or loss under financial income and expenses. This category includes derivative instruments.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings or payables. All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs. The Group's financial liabilities include trade and other payables and loans and borrowings.

Financial liabilities at amortised cost

This is the category most relevant to the Group. After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in the statement of profit or loss.

Fair value measurement

The Group measures financial instruments such as derivatives at fair value at each balance sheet date. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

- In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
- In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability.

The Group uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

- Level 1 — Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
- Level 2 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable
- Level 3 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Group has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy, as explained above.

Fair value of derivatives is mainly within level 2 of the fair value hierarchy and is calculated based on observable market data as of the end of the reporting period. Fair value of level 3 assets and liabilities is primarily based on the present value of expected future cash flows. A reasonably possible change in the discount rate is not estimated to affect the Group's profit or equity significantly. For further information on assumptions used for the valuation refer to note 1.

Note 7 Share capital

The share capital comprises 3,000,000 shares of NOK 11 each (2023: 3,000,000 and NOK 10 each). The shares are all authorised, issued and fully paid. No shares carry any additional special rights. The Group continuously assesses the need for adjustment of the capital structure. Øyfjellet Wind Holding AS owns 100% of the shares.

The consolidated financial statement of Øyfjellet Wind Holding AS is available at the Register of Company Accounts.

Note 8 Related parties

Transactions with related parties
Balances and transactions between the Company and its subsidiary, which are related parties, have been eliminated on consolidation and are not disclosed in this note.

The major transactions with related parties are in connection with the shareholder loan received from Øyfjellet Wind Holding AS (open balance 31 December 2024). For further information please refer to note 5.

There were no transactions with the Board of Directors, besides remuneration.
Breakdown of remuneration is as follows:

TEUR	**Salary**	**Benefits and other related expenses**	**Total**
31 December 2024:			
Board of Directors	0	0	0
Total	**0**	**0**	**0**

TEUR	Salary	Benefits and other related expenses	Total
31 December 2023:			
Board of Directors	67	18	85
Total	**67**	**18**	**85**

Note 9 Commitments and contingencies

Contingent liabilities

The Group is involved in an ongoing appraisal case to determine the compensation to the local reindeer herding district, where the validity of the facility license and expropriation decision also is questioned. First instance court rendered its judgement in December 2024 and the level of compensation was determined by the court in line with the Group's expectations. The reindeer herding district has appealed the judgement. The Group has no reason to expect a materially differed result in the appeal court.

Øyfjellet has carried out work on Tveråvegen, a road that is partly municipal. According to the VAT act, the work on the road is subject to the VAT adjustment rules. In November 2022, Vefsn Municipality took over the roadwork, however no agreement regarding transfer of the adjustment liabilities between Øyfjellet and the municipality was made before the deadline.

Øyfjellet has repaid to the tax office the amount of NOK 11 828 950 which represents VAT formerly deducted as investments on the municipal part of Tveråvegen. Øyfjellet has further on 14 November 2024 entered an agreement Vefsn Municipality regarding the transfer of VAT adjustment rights to Vefsn Municipality. Øyfjellet has recently 14th of January 2025 received NOK 2,365,790 in return from the municipality under this agreement and expect to receive the nominal remaining amount of NOK 9,318,160 in arrears with the last payment from the municipality being expected in early 2032.

Note 10 Events after the reporting period

Arbitration with turbine supplier

The group had a disagreement with its suppliers over certain aspects of the delivery, which is not uncommon in a project of this scale. This dispute has now been resolved, with Øyfjellet Wind receiving an award of 45 million EUR and 52 million NOK. This will essentially lead to an adjustment of the balance sheet values of fixed assets."