Brønnøysundregistrene

ÅRSREGNSKAPET FOR REGNSKAPSÅRET 2024 - GENERELL INFORMASJON

Enheten

Organisasjonsnummer:	992 831 510
Organisasjonsform:	Aksjeselskap
Foretaksnavn:	COSL NORWEGIAN AS
Forretningsadresse:	Vestre Svanholmen 4 4313 SANDNES

Regnskapsår

Årsregnskapets periode:	01.01.2024 - 31.12.2024

Konsern

Morselskap i konsern:	Ja
Konsernregnskap lagt ved:	Ja

Regnskapsregler

Regler for små foretak benyttet:	Nei
Benyttet ved utarbeidelsen av årsregnskapet til selskapet:	Regnskapslovens alminnelige regler
Benyttet ved utarbeidelsen av årsregnskapet til konsernet:	Forenklet IFRS

Årsregnskapet fastsatt av kompetent organ

Bekreftet av representant for selskapet:	Randi Skailand
Dato for fastsettelse av årsregnskapet:	28.11.2025

Grunnlag for avgivelse

År 2024: Årsregnskapet er elektronisk innlevert

År 2023: Tall er hentet fra elektronisk innlevert årsregnskap fra 2024

Det er ikke krav til at årsregnskapet m.v. som sendes til Regnskapsregisteret er undertegnet. Kontrollen på at dette er utført ligger hos revisor/enhetens øverste organ. Sikkerheten ivaretas ved at innsender har rolle/rettighet for innsending av årsregnskapet via Altinn, og ved at det bekreftes at årsregnskapet er fastsatt av kompetent organ.

Brønnøysundregistrene, 07.12.2025

Resultatregnskap

Beløp i: USD	Note	2024	2023
RESULTATREGNSKAP			
0			
Kostnader			
Other operating expenses	2	3 565	22 271
Sum kostnader		**3 565**	**22 271**
Driftsresultat		**-3 565**	**-22 271**
Finansinntekter og finanskostnader			
Konsernbidrag	3	15 694 605	2 644 220
Renteinntekt fra foretak i samme konsern	4	36 895 039	38 428 919
Sum finansinntekter		**52 589 644**	**41 073 139**
Nedskriving	5	49 858 586	94 941 710
Rentekostnad til foretak i samme konsern	6	64 938 203	74 883 126
Annen finanskostnad	7	26 993 074	5 701 229
Sum finanskostnader		**141 789 863**	**175 526 065**
Netto finans		**-89 200 219**	**-134 452 926**
Resultat før skattekostnad		**-89 203 784**	**-134 475 197**
Skattekostnad	8	0	0
Årsresultat		**-89 203 784**	**-134 475 197**
Overføringer og disponeringer			
Overføringer til/fra annen egenkapital	13	-89 203 785	-134 475 197
Sum overføringer og disponeringer		**-89 203 785**	**-134 475 197**

Balanse

Beløp i: USD	Note	2024	2023
BALANSE - EIENDELER			
Anleggsmidler			
Immaterielle eiendeler			
Finansielle anleggsmidler			
Investering i datterselskap	9	160 325 134	210 183 720
Andre fordringer	9	9 487	9 698
Sum finansielle anleggsmidler		**160 334 621**	**210 193 418**
Sum anleggsmidler		**160 334 621**	**210 193 418**
Omløpsmidler			
Varer			
Fordringer			
Konsernfordringer	11	716 705 839	638 451 668
Sum fordringer		**716 705 839**	**638 451 668**
Bankinnskudd, kontanter og lignende			
Bankinnskudd, kontanter og lignende	12	40 804 915	4 740 735
Sum bankinnskudd, kontanter og lignende		**40 804 915**	**4 740 735**
Sum omløpsmidler		**757 510 754**	**643 192 403**
SUM EIENDELER		**917 845 375**	**853 385 821**
BALANSE - EGENKAPITAL OG GJELD			
Egenkapital			
Innskutt egenkapital			
Aksjekapital	13	285 449 514	285 449 514
Annen innskutt egenkapital	13	723 651 248	723 651 248
Sum innskutt egenkapital		**1 009 100 762**	**1 009 100 762**
Opptjent egenkapital			

Balanse

Beløp i: USD	Note	2024	2023
Udekket tap	13	1 766 089 376	1 676 885 591
Sum opptjent egenkapital		**-1 766 089 376**	**-1 676 885 591**
Sum egenkapital		**-756 988 614**	**-667 784 829**
Gjeld			
Langsiktig gjeld			
Annen langsiktig gjeld			
Langsiktig konserngjeld	14	212 755 104	446 014 838
Sum annen langsiktig gjeld		**212 755 104**	**446 014 838**
Sum langsiktig gjeld		**212 755 104**	**446 014 838**
Kortsiktig gjeld			
Skyldige offentlige avgifter		1 256 535	1 670 203
Kortsiktig konserngjeld	14	1 148 581 371	726 197 690
Kortsiktig konserngjeld ikke rentebærenede	15	312 240 979	347 287 813
Sum kortsiktig gjeld		**1 462 078 885**	**1 075 155 706**
Sum gjeld		**1 674 833 989**	**1 521 170 544**
SUM EGENKAPITAL OG GJELD		**917 845 375**	**853 385 715**

Konsernets resultatregnskap

Beløp i: USD	Note	2024	2023
RESULTATREGNSKAP			
Inntekter			
Contract revenue	3	252 681 000	197 825 000
Sum inntekter		**252 681 000**	**197 825 000**
Kostnader			
General administrative expenses	4,5,6	10 988 000	12 014 000
Avskrivning på varige driftsmidler og immaterielle eiendeler	9,10	77 883 000	52 688 000
Rig operating expenses	4,5	203 837 000	140 630 000
Sum kostnader		**292 708 000**	**205 332 000**
Driftsresultat		**-40 027 000**	**-7 507 000**
Finansinntekter og finanskostnader			
Foreign exchange		1 870 000	1 422 000
Sum finansinntekter		**1 870 000**	**1 422 000**
Rentekostnad til foretak i samme konsern	7	63 591 000	77 767 000
Annen finanskostnad		79 000	83 000
Sum finanskostnader		**63 670 000**	**77 850 000**
Netto finans		**-61 800 000**	**-76 428 000**
Resultat før skattekostnad		**-101 827 000**	**-83 935 000**
Skattekostnad	8	38 000	473 000
Årsresultat		**-101 865 000**	**-84 408 000**
Overføringer og disponeringer			
Udekket tap		-101 867 000	-84 408 000
Sum overføringer og disponeringer		**-101 867 000**	**-84 408 000**

Konsernets balanse

Beløp i: USD	Note	2024	2023
BALANSE - EIENDELER			
Anleggsmidler			
Immaterielle eiendeler			
Varige driftsmidler			
Rigs and equipment	9,10	1 225 670 000	796 094 000
Sum varige driftsmidler		**1 225 670 000**	**796 094 000**
Finansielle anleggsmidler			
Deferred mobilization	11	10 014 000	7 398 000
Right of use assets	12	3 620 000	1 589 000
Sum finansielle anleggsmidler		**13 634 000**	**8 987 000**
Sum anleggsmidler		**1 239 304 000**	**805 081 000**
Omløpsmidler			
Varer			
Inventory	15	34 330 000	26 515 000
Sum varer		**34 330 000**	**26 515 000**
Fordringer			
Trade Receivables	13,14	71 467 000	33 442 000
Other receivables	13,14	177 390 000	182 112 000
Sum fordringer		**248 857 000**	**215 554 000**
Bankinnskudd, kontanter og lignende			
Cash and bank	16	52 328 000	14 692 000
Sum bankinnskudd, kontanter og lignende		**52 328 000**	**14 692 000**
Sum omløpsmidler		**335 515 000**	**256 761 000**
SUM EIENDELER		**1 574 819 000**	**1 061 842 000**

BALANSE - EGENKAPITAL OG GJELD

Konsernets balanse

Beløp i: USD	Note	2024	2023
Egenkapital			
Innskutt egenkapital			
Issued capital	17,18	285 450 000	285 450 000
Annen innskutt egenkapital	18	713 570 000	713 570 000
Sum innskutt egenkapital		**999 020 000**	**999 020 000**
Opptjent egenkapital			
Udekket tap		1 854 631 000	1 752 764 000
Sum opptjent egenkapital		**-1 854 631 000**	**-1 752 764 000**
Sum egenkapital		**-855 611 000**	**-753 744 000**
Gjeld			
Langsiktig gjeld			
Utsatt skatt		127 000	89 000
Sum avsetninger for forpliktelser		**127 000**	**89 000**
Annen langsiktig gjeld			
Langsiktig konserngjeld	19,20	212 755 000	447 054 000
Deferred Liability	21	7 464 000	4 500 000
Lease liability	12	2 280 000	870 000
Sum annen langsiktig gjeld		**222 499 000**	**452 424 000**
Sum langsiktig gjeld		**222 626 000**	**452 513 000**
Kortsiktig gjeld			
Leverandørgjeld		430 331 000	50 740 000
Tax	8	116 000	481 000
Other short term debt	22	164 508 000	177 556 000
Kortsiktig konserngjeld	19	1 611 891 000	1 133 783 000
Lease liability	12	959 000	513 000
Sum kortsiktig gjeld		**2 207 805 000**	**1 363 073 000**
Sum gjeld		**2 430 431 000**	**1 815 586 000**
SUM EGENKAPITAL OG GJELD		**1 574 820 000**	**1 061 842 000**

Brønnøysundregistrene

ÅRSREGNSKAP FOR REGNSKAPSÅRET 2024 - GENERELL INFORMASJON

Journalnummer:	2025 764033

Enheten

Organisasjonsnummer:	992 831 510
Organisasjonsform:	Aksjeselskap
Foretaksnavn:	COSL NORWEGIAN AS
Forretningsadresse:	Vestre Svanholmen 4 4313 SANDNES

Regnskapsår

Årsregnskapets periode:	01.01.2024 - 31.12.2024

Konsern

Morselskap i konsern:	Ja
Konsernregnskap lagt ved:	Ja

Regnskapsregler

Regler for små foretak benyttet:	Nei
Benyttet ved utarbeidelsen av årsregnskapet til selskapet:	Regnskapslovens alminnelige regler
Benyttet ved utarbeidelsen av årsregnskapet til konsernet:	Forenklet IFRS

Årsregnskapet fastsatt av kompetent organ

Bekreftet av representant for selskapet:	Randi Skailand
Dato for fastsettelse av årsregnskapet:	28.11.2025

Grunnlag for avgivelse

År 2024: Årsregnskap er elektronisk innlevert.
År 2023: Tall er hentet fra elektronisk innlevert årsregnskap fra 2024.

Det er ikke krav til at årsregnskapet m.v. som sendes til Regnskapsregisteret er undertegnet. Kontrollen på at dette er utført ligger hos revisor/enhetens øverste organ. Sikkerheten ivaretas ved at innsender har rolle/rettighet for innsending av årsregnskapet via Altinn, og ved at det bekreftes at årsregnskapet er fastsatt av kompetent organ.

Brønnøysundregistrene, 06.12.2025

Brønnøysundregistrene
Postadresse: Postboks 900, 8910 Brønnøysund
Telefon: 75 00 75 00
E-post: firmapost@brreg.no Internett: www.brreg.no
Organisasjonsnummer: 974 760 673

Organisasjonsnr: 992 831 510
COSL NORWEGIAN AS

RESULTATREGNSKAP

Beløp i: USD	Note	2024	2023
RESULTATREGNSKAP			
0			
Kostnader			
Other operating expenses	2	3 565	22 271
Sum kostnader		**3 565**	**22 271**
Driftsresultat		**-3 565**	**-22 271**
Finansinntekter og finanskostnader			
Konsernbidrag	3	15 694 605	2 644 220
Renteinntekt fra foretak i samme konsern	4	36 895 039	38 428 919
Sum finansinntekter		**52 589 644**	**41 073 139**
Nedskriving	5	49 858 586	94 941 710
Rentekostnad til foretak i samme konsern	6	64 938 203	74 883 126
Annen finanskostnad	7	26 993 074	5 701 229
Sum finanskostnader		**141 789 863**	**175 526 065**
Netto finans		**-89 200 219**	**-134 452 926**
Resultat før skattekostnad		**-89 203 784**	**-134 475 197**
Skattekostnad	8	0	0
Årsresultat		**-89 203 784**	**-134 475 197**
Overføringer og disponeringer			
Overføringer til/fra annen egenkapital	13	-89 203 785	-134 475 197
Sum overføringer og disponeringer		**-89 203 785**	**-134 475 197**

Organisasjonsnr: 992 831 510
COSL NORWEGIAN AS

BALANSE

Beløp i: USD	Note	2024	2023
BALANSE - EIENDELER			
Anleggsmidler			
Immaterielle eiendeler			
Finansielle anleggsmidler			
Investering i datterselskap	9	160 325 134	210 183 720
Andre fordringer	9	9 487	9 698
Sum finansielle anleggsmidler		**160 334 621**	**210 193 418**
Sum anleggsmidler		**160 334 621**	**210 193 418**
Omløpsmidler			
Varer			
Fordringer			
Konsernfordringer	11	716 705 839	638 451 668
Sum fordringer		**716 705 839**	**638 451 668**
Bankinnskudd, kontanter og lignende			
Bankinnskudd, kontanter og lignende	12	40 804 915	4 740 735
Sum bankinnskudd, kontanter og lignende		**40 804 915**	**4 740 735**
Sum omløpsmidler		**757 510 754**	**643 192 403**
SUM EIENDELER		**917 845 375**	**853 385 821**
BALANSE - EGENKAPITAL OG GJELD			
Egenkapital			
Innskutt egenkapital			
Aksjekapital	13	285 449 514	285 449 514
Annen innskutt egenkapital	13	723 651 248	723 651 248
Sum innskutt egenkapital		**1 009 100 762**	**1 009 100 762**
Opptjent egenkapital			
Udekket tap	13	1 766 089 376	1 676 885 591
Sum opptjent egenkapital		**-1 766 089 376**	**-1 676 885 591**
Sum egenkapital		**-756 988 614**	**-667 784 829**
Gjeld			
Langsiktig gjeld			
Annen langsiktig gjeld			

Langsiktig konserngjeld	14	212 755 104	446 014 838
Sum annen langsiktig gjeld		**212 755 104**	**446 014 838**
Sum langsiktig gjeld		**212 755 104**	**446 014 838**
Kortsiktig gjeld			
Skyldige offentlige avgifter		1 256 535	1 670 203
Kortsiktig konserngjeld	14	1 148 581 371	726 197 690
Kortsiktig konserngjeld ikke rentebærenede	15	312 240 979	347 287 813
Sum kortsiktig gjeld		**1 462 078 885**	**1 075 155 706**
Sum gjeld		**1 674 833 989**	**1 521 170 544**
SUM EGENKAPITAL OG GJELD		**917 845 375**	**853 385 715**

Organisasjonsnr: 992 831 510
COSL NORWEGIAN AS

KONSERNRESULTATREGNSKAP

Beløp i: USD	Note	2024	2023
RESULTATREGNSKAP			
Inntekter			
Contract revenue	3	252 681 000	197 825 000
Sum inntekter		**252 681 000**	**197 825 000**
Kostnader			
General administrative expenses	4,5,6	10 988 000	12 014 000
Avskrivning på varige driftsmidler og immaterielle eiendeler	9,10	77 883 000	52 688 000
Rig operating expenses	4,5	203 837 000	140 630 000
Sum kostnader		**292 708 000**	**205 332 000**
Driftsresultat		**-40 027 000**	**-7 507 000**
Finansinntekter og finanskostnader			
Foreign exchange		1 870 000	1 422 000
Sum finansinntekter		**1 870 000**	**1 422 000**
Rentekostnad til foretak i samme konsern	7	63 591 000	77 767 000
Annen finanskostnad		79 000	83 000
Sum finanskostnader		**63 670 000**	**77 850 000**
Netto finans		**-61 800 000**	**-76 428 000**
Resultat før skattekostnad		**-101 827 000**	**-83 935 000**
Skattekostnad	8	38 000	473 000
Årsresultat		**-101 865 000**	**-84 408 000**
Overføringer og disponeringer			
Udekket tap		-101 867 000	-84 408 000
Sum overføringer og disponeringer		**-101 867 000**	**-84 408 000**

Organisasjonsnr: 992 831 510
COSL NORWEGIAN AS

KONSERNBALANSE

Beløp i: USD	Note	2024	2023
BALANSE - EIENDELER			
Anleggsmidler			
Immaterielle eiendeler			
Varige driftsmidler			
Rigs and equipment	9,10	1 225 670 000	796 094 000
Sum varige driftsmidler		**1 225 670 000**	**796 094 000**
Finansielle anleggsmidler			
Deferred mobilization	11	10 014 000	7 398 000
Right of use assets	12	3 620 000	1 589 000
Sum finansielle anleggsmidler		**13 634 000**	**8 987 000**
Sum anleggsmidler		**1 239 304 000**	**805 081 000**
Omløpsmidler			
Varer			
Inventory	15	34 330 000	26 515 000
Sum varer		**34 330 000**	**26 515 000**
Fordringer			
Trade Receivables	13,14	71 467 000	33 442 000
Other receivables	13,14	177 390 000	182 112 000
Sum fordringer		**248 857 000**	**215 554 000**
Bankinnskudd, kontanter og lignende			
Cash and bank	16	52 328 000	14 692 000
Sum bankinnskudd, kontanter og lignende		**52 328 000**	**14 692 000**
Sum omløpsmidler		**335 515 000**	**256 761 000**
SUM EIENDELER		**1 574 819 000**	**1 061 842 000**
BALANSE - EGENKAPITAL OG GJELD			
Egenkapital			
Innskutt egenkapital			
Issued capital	17,18	285 450 000	285 450 000
Annen innskutt egenkapital	18	713 570 000	713 570 000
Sum innskutt egenkapital		**999 020 000**	**999 020 000**
Opptjent egenkapital			
Udekket tap		1 854 631 000	1 752 764 000
Sum opptjent egenkapital		**-1 854 631 000**	**-1 752 764 000**

Sum egenkapital		**-855 611 000**	**-753 744 000**
Gjeld			
Langsiktig gjeld			
Utsatt skatt		127 000	89 000
Sum avsetninger for forpliktelser		**127 000**	**89 000**
Annen langsiktig gjeld			
Langsiktig konserngjeld	19,20	212 755 000	447 054 000
Deferred Liability	21	7 464 000	4 500 000
Lease liability	12	2 280 000	870 000
Sum annen langsiktig gjeld		**222 499 000**	**452 424 000**
Sum langsiktig gjeld		**222 626 000**	**452 513 000**
Kortsiktig gjeld			
Leverandørgjeld		430 331 000	50 740 000
Tax	8	116 000	481 000
Other short term debt	22	164 508 000	177 556 000
Kortsiktig konserngjeld	19	1 611 891 000	1 133 783 000
Lease liability	12	959 000	513 000
Sum kortsiktig gjeld		**2 207 805 000**	**1 363 073 000**
Sum gjeld		**2 430 431 000**	**1 815 586 000**
SUM EGENKAPITAL OG GJELD		**1 574 820 000**	**1 061 842 000**

Organisasjonsnr: 992 831 510
COSL NORWEGIAN AS

NOTEOPPLYSNINGER - SELSKAP

- alle poster oppgitt i hele tall

Note

Er det usikkerhet om fortsatt drift?: Nei

Note
2

Antall årsverk i regnskapsåret
0.00

Sum	Beløp

Balanseført verdi 31.12.	Varige driftsmidler	Immaterielle eiend.

Konsernregnskap

Morselskapet sitt navn

Forretningskontor for morselskapet

Begrunnelse for at datterselskap er utelatt fra konsolideringen

Samlet beløp - tilknyttet selskap	Årets	Fjorårets

Samlet beløp - foretak i samme konsern	Årets	Fjorårets

Samlet beløp - foretak i samme konsern	Årets	Fjorårets

Samlet beløp - felles kontrollert virksomhet	Årets	Fjorårets

Pantstillelse	Beløp

Beholdning av egne aksjer	Antall	Pålydende	Andel av aksjek.

Organisasjonsnr: 992 831 510
COSL NORWEGIAN AS

NOTEOPPLYSNINGER - KONSERN - alle poster oppgitt i hele tall

Note

Er det usikkerhet om fortsatt drift?: Nei

Note
5

Antall årsverk i regnskapsåret
537.00

Sum	Beløp

Balanseført verdi 31.12.	Varige driftsmidler	Immaterielle eiend.

Konsernregnskap

Morselskapet sitt navn

Forretningskontor for morselskapet

Begrunnelse for at datterselskap er utelatt fra konsolideringen

Samlet beløp - tilknyttet selskap	Årets	Fjorårets

Samlet beløp - foretak i samme konsern	Årets	Fjorårets

Samlet beløp - foretak i samme konsern	Årets	Fjorårets

Samlet beløp - felles kontrollert virksomhet	Årets	Fjorårets

Pantstillelse	Beløp

Beholdning av egne aksjer	Antall	Pålydende	Andel av aksjek.

Skattedirektoratet

Saksbehandler	Deres dato	Vår dato
Torstein Kinden Helleland	17.12.2009	05.01.2010
Telefon	Deres referanse	Vår referanse
22078139	Marianne Åsheim	2009/999914

ERNST & YOUNG AS
Vassbotnen 11 Forus
4313 Sandnes

Søknad om tillatelse til å utarbeide åreregnskap og årsberetning på engelsk språk for COSL Norwegian AS inklusive datterselskaper

Det vises til Deres brev av 17. desember 2009. De søker på vegne av COSL Norwegian AS inklusive datterselskaper om dispensasjon fra kravet til å utarbeide årsregnskap og årsberetning på norsk språk.

Søknaden gjelder for følgende selskaper;

COSL Norwegian AS	**992 831 510**
COSL Drilling Europe AS	**987 861 894**
COSL Oil & Gas AS	**947 362 089**
COSL Rigmar AS	**884 358 582**
COSL Sea Beds AS	**960 254 635**
COSL Sea Beds II AS	**985 876 185**
COSL Drilling Semi AS	**988 288 330**
COSL Offshore Management AS	**991 006 494**
Wilrig AS	**989 850 105**
COSL Rig Holding AS	**990 405 034**
COSL Rig Ltd	**991 594 019**
COSL Power AS	**987 861 916**
COSL Power Ltd	**991 594 027**
COSL Craft AS	**987 862 932**
COSL Craft Ltd	**991 594 035**
COSL Strike Ltd	**991 594 043**
Premium Drilling AS	**988 294 187**

COSL Norwegian AS er morselskap til det norske underkonsernet. Selskapet er et heleid datterselskap av China Oilfield Services Limited ("COSL"), som er hjemmehørende i Kina og er registrert på hovedlisten på børsen i Shanghai (SSE) og på børsen i Hong Kong (HKSE). Selskapene er i det vesentlige finansiert av morselskapet i Kina. I søknaden er det nevnt at arbeidsspråket i selskapet er engelsk da flere av styremedlemmene og flere av de ansatte i selskapet er kinesiske eller innleide utenlandske konsulenter. I hovedsak skjer all internrapportering, inkludert månedlig rapportering til morselskapet i Kina, på engelsk.

Etter regnskapsloven § 3-4 tredje ledd *skal "årsregnskapet og årsberetningen ... være på norsk. Departementet kan ved ... enkeltvedtak bestemme at årsregnskapet og/eller årsberetningen kan være på et annet språk."*

Postadresse
Postboks 9200 Grønland
0134 Oslo
skattedirektoratet@skatteetaten.no

Besøksadresse
Fredrik Selmers vei 4
Org. nr: 974761076

Sentralbord
800 80 000
Telefaks
22 17 08 60

I Ot. prp. nr. 42 (1997-1998) Om lov om årsregnskap m.v., er det uttalt følgende om regnskapslovens formål, jf. pkt. 1.1:
"Regjeringen har som siktemål at regnskapsloven skal bidra til informative regnskaper for ulike grupper av regnskapsbrukere. Regnskapsbrukerne er dels investorer og kreditorer som tilfører kapital til foretakene, og dels andre grupper som har interesse av å vite hvordan foretaket drives, f.eks. de ansatte og lokalsamfunnet. Informasjonen til kapitalmarkedet skal gi grunnlag for riktig prising av finansielle objekter. Riktig prisdannelse på aksjer er en forutsetning for at ressursbruken i samfunnsøkonomien skal bli best mulig. Gode regnskaper vil også gjøre det vanskeligere for markedsdeltakere å ta ut spekulasjonsgevinster med basis i skjevt fordelt informasjon."

Det fremgår således at et av hovedformålene med regnskapsloven er å bidra til *"informative regnskaper for ulike grupper av regnskapsbrukere"*. Regnskapsbrukere vil omfatte, jf. uttalelsen i proposisjonen, blant andre investorer, kreditorer, ansatte og lokalsamfunnet. Offentlige myndigheter må også anses som en sentral regnskapsbruker, idet ulike myndigheter, som lignings- og tilsynsmyndigheter, benytter regnskapene som sentrale verktøy i sin kontrollvirksomhet.

Det er etter Skattedirektoratets vurdering derfor avgjørende at spørsmål om dispensasjon fra kravet til å utarbeide årsregnskap og/eller årsberetning på norsk, ikke på vesentlige områder fraviker fra hensynet til brukere av regnskapsinformasjon. Søkeren må som et utgangspunkt for vurderingen ha en særlig interesse for kun å utarbeide årsregnskap og/eller årsberetning på et annet språk enn norsk.

Som nevnt ovenfor er det særlig hensynet til brukerne av regnskapsinformasjon som skal vurderes ved en dispensasjonssøknad. Selskapet er et heleid datterselskap av China Oilfield Services Limited ("COSL"), som er hjemmehørende i Kina og er registrert på hovedlisten på børsen i Shanghai (SSE) og på børsen i Hong Kong (HKSE). Selskapene er i det vesentlige finansiert av morselskapet i Kina. Arbeidsspråket i selskapet er engelsk da flere av styremedlemmene og flere av de ansatte i selskapet er kinesiske eller innleide utenlandske konsulenter. I hovedsak skjer all internrapportering, inkludert månedlig rapportering til morselskapet i Kina, på engelsk. Skattedirektoratet legger derfor til grunn at det i dette tilfellet ikke syntes å være brukere av selskapenes regnskapsinformasjon som har en særlig interesse i å få dette på norsk språk.

Skattedirektoratet gir på bakgrunn av en helhetsvurdering de overnevnte selskaper dispensasjon fra kravet til å utarbeide årsregnskap og årsberetning på norsk språk, jf. regnskapsloven § 3-4 tredje ledd.

Dispensasjonen er gitt under den forutsetning at de ovennevnte opplysninger som vedtaket baserer seg på ikke endres vesentlig.

2009/999914 Side 3 av 3

Vennligst oppgi vår referanse ved henvendelser i anledning saken.

Med hilsen

Jan Hoelstad
Jan Hoelstad
seniorrådgiver
Rettsavdelingen, foretaksskatt
Skattedirektoratet

Torstein Helleland
Torstein Kinden Helleland

ooo-O-ooo

COSL Norwegian AS

Financial statements for the parent company and consolidated financial statements for the group 2024

ooo-O-ooo

COSL Norwegian Group

BOARD OF DIRECTORS' REPORT 2024

COSL NORWEGIAN AS
BOARD OF DIRECTORS REPORT 2024

Introduction
COSL Norwegian AS was founded 23. June 2008. The company is the parent company in COSL Norwegian Group. The subsidiaries offer services connected to oilfields, as well as other related activity, such as participation and acquisition of other companies. The company's head office is located at Forus, Sandnes. The company also has offices in Singapore, Aberdeen and Mongstad through its subsidiaries. COSL Norwegian AS is a fully owned subsidiary of COSL Singapore Limited, and it is ultimately owned by China Oilfield Services Limited (COSL).

The COSL Norwegian group owned four Semi submersibles drilling rigs by end of 2024. At the date of the signing of this report all four semi submersibles drilling rigs are in operation.

Going concern
The board confirms that the financial statements are prepared in accordance with the Accounting Act § 4-5. The board confirm that the financial statements are prepared under the going concern assumption and that the assumption is present.

The Group's equity as of 31 December 2024 has been lost and amounts to USD 855.6 million (2023: USD 753.7 million loss).

The Group/Company is mainly financed by parent company and related party loans ("COSL Shareholder loans"), which may be converted by China Oilfield Services Ltd (COSL) to additional equity. COSL will provide continuing financial support to the COSL Norwegian Group companies if required to enable them to operate as a going concern and to meet their obligations, for at least 12 months from the date of directors' report, and that such financial support include to provide necessary funding to the companies as well as not calling for payments of the amounts that the Companies owe to COSL. This has been formalized through a signed supporting letter.

Per 31 December 2024, the Group's equity including COSL Shareholder loans amounts to USD 969.0 million, which implies an adjusted equity ratio of 61.5%. This has been assessed by the Board as sufficient to continue business operations of the Group and the Company.

The Group furthermore had a positive bank balance per 31 December 2024 of USD 52,3 million.

Based on the above, the Group's ability to continue to carry out its objectives and commitments 12 months from the date of the directors' report is supported and therefore the financial statements have been prepared under the assumption of the Group's ability to continue as a going concern.

Statement of Profit and Loss and Other Comprehensive Income
Consolidated accounts:
In 2024, total revenues amount to USD 25278 million and relate to the operation of four semi-submersible drilling units. The total revenue for 2023 was USD 197.8 million. Operating profit before depreciation and amortization (EBITDA) was USD 37.9 million compared to an operating profit of USD 45.2 million in 2023. The operating loss after depreciation and amortization (EBIT) was USD 40.0 million compared with USD 7.5 million loss for the same period last year.

Net financial costs were USD 61.8 million in 2024 compared to USD 76.4 million in 2023. The decrease is mainly due to decreased interest rate. Loss before tax was USD 101.8 million, compared to 2023 it was USD 83.9 million. In 2024, total comprehensive loss was USD 101.8 million compared to a loss of USD 84.4 million in 2023.

Parent company accounts:
Operating loss in 2024 was USD 3.6 thousand, compared to a loss of USD 22.2 thousand in 2023. Financial items amounted to a loss of USD 89.2 million in 2024 compared to a loss of USD 134.5 million in 2023. A Group contribution income of USD 15.7 million has been recognized in 2024 (2023: USD 2.6 million). Impairment for the subsidiary COSL Drilling Europe AS and COSL Craft Ltd of totally USD 49.9 million. Loss before tax for 2024 was USD 89.2 million, compared to a loss of USD 134.5 million in 2023. Tax expenses were zero in 2024 and 2023 due to tax loss carry-forward for which no deferred tax assets have been recognized.

Statement of Financial Position
Consolidated accounts:
As of December 31, 2024, total assets were USD 1,574.8 million compared to USD 1,061.8 million at the end of 2023. Total investments in rig construction and upgrades for 2024 were USD 507.4 million compared to USD 60.1 million in 2023. The main investment is the semi-submersible drilling rig COSLProspector, a purchase from a related company. The investments have been financed mainly from cash flows from operations and increased of intercompany/related party loans.

The Board believes the group is well positioned to meet its future commitments through internal funds, cash flow and debt financing. However, the lost equity situation is closely monitored and measures to restore the equity are being evaluated, including a conversion of debt to equity, if needed.

There has been no change in the number of shares during 2024. The share capital is USD 285 million unchanged from December 31, 2023. The group's equity ratio is 54.3 %) compared to (71.1 %) in 2023.

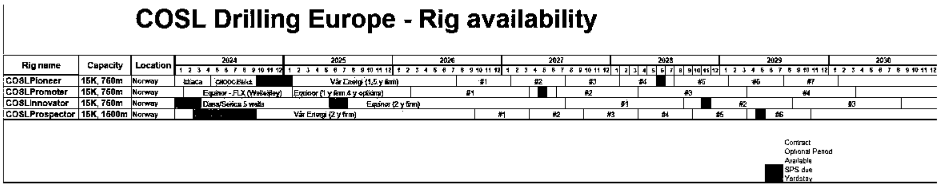
Parent company accounts:
As of December 31, 2024, total assets were USD 917.8 million compared to USD 853.4 million at the end of 2023, mainly relating to the shares in subsidiaries and loans to subsidiaries. Equity is negative and amounts to USD (757.0) million at end of 2024 and amounted to USD (667.8) million as of end of 2023. The long-term interest-bearing debt is to the parent and related companies, and this can be converted to equity if needed to restore equity.

Liquidity and financing
Consolidated accounts:
December 31, 2024, the Group had USD 52.3 million in cash and cash equivalents. At the end of 2023, the same figure was USD 14.7 million. The CNA group has several shareholder and related party loans, in total amounting to USD 1,825 million, the comparison figure for 2023 was USD 1,581 million. See cash flow statement for further information.

Parent company accounts:
December 31, 2024 COSL Norwegian AS had cash of USD 40.8 million, the corresponding figure for 2023 was USD 4.7 million. The Board has evaluated that the Company has sufficient liquidity to meet its' obligations.

Contract status – Semi-submersibles

The Company has secured long-term contracts in the NCS. COSLProspector and COSLPioneer are working with Vår Energi. COSLPromoter commenced a new contract with Equinor in January 2025. COSLInnovator worked in the UKCS for Petrofac till May and commenced a contract with Equinor on the NCS in July.



Market outlook

COSL Norwegian AS continues to maintain a strong and stable market position in Europe, with all four of its 6th Generation rigs under contract. The Norwegian oil and gas sector remains resilient, with operators focusing on drilling operations that maximize recovery while optimizing costs. As energy security and sustainability become key industry drivers, there is a growing emphasis on projects that enhance resource efficiency and extend field life.

Across Europe, oil and gas companies continue to prioritize the development of deeper, colder, and more remote fields, alongside infield drilling that leverages existing infrastructure to reduce investment costs. Both major operators and smaller industry players remain committed to strategic investments with short payback periods, ensuring long-term operational efficiency and profitability.

In the UK sector, following the results of the governmental election, oil companies are assessing the implications of potential changes to the "windfall" tax and any new tax incentive schemes introduced by the government. While new development and exploration activities have been impacted by previous tax uncertainties, there is increasing focus on Plug and Abandonment (P&A) and decommissioning projects. As regulatory clarity improves, operators are expected to accelerate efforts in decommissioning aging assets and wells, ensuring compliance with environmental and safety regulations. The rig market is adapting to this shift, with a growing number of contracts centered on P&A and late-life asset decommissioning

Organization

The CNA group had 537 employees by end of the year, this is a increase from 270 employees compared to end of 2023. The increase is linked to the transfer of the British staff from COSL UK Ltd end of 2024 and COSLProspector has commenced a contract in Norway.

The working environment remains good, attracting highly qualified personnel.

The corporate management of the group is an equal opportunity employer and focuses on preventing any discrimination due to gender or race in matters such as pay, promotion and recruitment. When hiring the employees are evaluated based upon skills and objective measurements for the position. No cultural, gender, religious, political or nationality considerations influence the decision. The group has established internal routines to ensure this.

The group aims to be a workplace with no discrimination. Individual adjustments of workplace and responsibility are made for all employees within the safety guidelines provided by Norwegian Authorities.

There are no employees in the parent company, COSL Norwegian AS.

The report with regards to the Transparency Act is at our website www.cosl.no.

Health, Security and Environment
COSL Norwegian AS carries forward the efforts to reach our ultimate goal of No Incidents, thereby achieving no personnel injuries, no well control incidents, no dropped objects, no uncontrolled discharges to environment and no security breaches.

With this we strive to ensure procedural discipline and compliance, adapt to changes and manage our activities in a safe and effective manner.

We will continue building on our experiences and update our processes to clearly define a system which is reasonable and valuable for the offshore workers. We are depending on all employees to involve themselves and contribute to build a solid company culture and ensure that COSL Norwegian maintains our position as one of the preferred suppliers of Drilling services.

In COSL Norwegian AS, we are committed to upholding the highest standards of Quality, Health, Safety, and Environment (QHSE) across all our operations. Our management system is designed to ensure that we comply with regulatory requirements and industry standards, fostering a culture of continuous improvement and sustainability.

Quality: We strive to deliver services that consistently meet or exceed customer expectations. Our quality management system, certified in accordance with ISO 9001 standards, ensures that we maintain rigorous controls and processes to achieve this goal.

Health: The health and well-being of our employees is paramount. We are dedicated to providing a safe and healthy work environment, adhering to the ISO 45001 standards towards which we are certified. This includes regular health assessments, risk identification, and the implementation of preventive measures to mitigate potential hazards.

Safety: Safety is a core value in COSL Norwegian AS. We are committed to preventing accidents and incidents through comprehensive systems and procedures, continuous training, and a proactive approach to risk management. Our safety management practices are designed to protect our employees, contractors, and visitors.

Environment: We recognize our responsibility to minimize our environmental impact. Our environmental management system, certified in accordance with the ISO 14001 standards, focuses on sustainable practices, waste reduction, and efficient resource utilization. We are dedicated to reducing our carbon footprint and safeguarding the environmental.

Continuous Improvement: We believe in the power of continuous improvement. By regularly monitoring, measuring, and reviewing our QHSE performance, we identify opportunities for enhancement and implement corrective actions. This commitment ensures that we remain at the forefront of industry best practices and maintain our competitive edge.

Our dedication to QHSE is an integral part of our business strategy and operational excellence. We are proud of the progress we have made and remain committed to fostering a culture of quality, health, safety, and environmental responsibility. Together, we will continue to build a safer, healthier, and more sustainable future for our employees, customers, and communities.

ESG
Our company is committed to sustainability and transparency by integrating ESG principles into our operations and reporting practices. We recognize that the European Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD) and associated European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS) are evolving, particularly in light of the proposed Omnibus amendments and the "Stop-the-Clock" delay. Our understanding is that the first mandatory reporting for entities in our wave may be postponed until the 2028 reporting cycle (for FY 2027), unless future regulatory changes alter that timing.
In anticipation of possible obligation, over the past year we have initiated a structured preparatory program:

- Conducting a double materiality assessment to identify key environmental, social, and governance risks and impacts relevant to our operations and value chain;
- Performing a gap analysis comparing our current ESG disclosures and internal data systems against draft ESRS requirements;
- Developing internal data collection, control and governance systems for sustainability metrics;
- Training relevant teams and integrating ESG into our risk and management processes;
- Engaging with suppliers and partners to explore feasibility of collecting underlying sustainability data;

We acknowledge uncertainty in how the final directive will apply at the national level, how thresholds may change, and which data items may be deferred or relaxed. Accordingly, our plans remain adaptive, and we will refine our approach as the regulatory framework becomes clearer.

Regardless of formal requirements, we believe transparency in sustainability matters is crucial for stakeholder trust and long-term resilience.

Company risks
COSL Norwegian AS and its subsidiaries are exposed to market risks, geographical risks, political risks, operational risks, financial risk, and strategic risks. The risk for COSL Norwegian AS is indirectly through ownership of asset companies for the different rigs. The Board and subsidiaries' management manage these risks through ensuring a close supervision of the operation, retaining a close relationship with the external management providers and through continuous reporting and monitoring. Strict safety management system is implemented to ensure a safe and efficient operation and working environment in the rig operations. Major factors in determining market risks are future oil and gas prices.

Financial risk
COSL Norwegian AS is exposed to many different financial market risks arising from the normal business activities. Financial market risk is the possibility that fluctuations in currency exchange rates or interest rates will affect the value of our assets, liabilities, or future cash flows. To reduce and manage these risks, management periodically reviews and assesses its primary financial market risks.

USD is COSL Norwegian AS's internal management reporting currency and functional currency for reporting to head office in China. The currency exposure related to cash flow and the net result arises mainly from balances nominated in other currencies.

Shareholders and equity, parent company
COSL Norwegian AS's only shareholder is COSL Singapore Limited which again is a fully owned subsidiary of China Oilfield Services Limited.

Subsequent events
On September 17, 2025, the subsidiary COSL Promoter Pte Ltd issued a letter to request COSL Singapore Ltd to reduce the sales price of the drilling rig COSLProspector by USD 31 Million. The request was based on the rig arriving at yard stay in a condition that did not meet sufficient working condition for scheduled special periodic survey and upgrade work. If the claim is accepted by COSL Singapore Ltd it will decrease the book value of the rig and the payables towards COSL Singapore Ltd with the same amount.

Sandnes, 28 November 2025
The Board of Directors of COSL Norwegian AS

Signed by:
Jia Fenglei
3622B73DF6144DC...

Fenglei Jia
Chairman of the Board

Signed by:
Kine S. Nilsen
220296F250504C8...

Kine Surdal Nilsen
Member of the Board

EY
Shape the future with confidence

Statsautoriserte revisorer
Ernst & Young AS

Vassbotnen 11a Forus, 4313 Sandnes
Postboks 8015, 4068 Stavanger

Foretaksregisteret: NO 976 389 387 MVA
Tlf: +47 24 00 24 00

www.ey.no
Medlemmer av Den norske Revisorforening

To the General Meeting in COSL Norwegian AS

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of COSL Norwegian AS (the Company) which comprise:

- The financial statements of the Company, which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 December 2024, the income statement, statement of cash flow for the year then ended and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies, and
- The consolidated financial statements of the Group, which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 December 2024, the income statement, statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion

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

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Company and the Group in accordance with the requirements of the relevant laws and regulations in Norway and the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' *International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards)* (the IESBA Code), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Emphasis of matter

We draw attention to note 24 Subsequent events of the Consolidated financial statements, which describe the request that has been issued to former owner of the rig COSL Prospector regarding reduction of acquisition cost. As the outcome of the matter remains uncertain and recovery cannot be considered virtually certain, no related amount has been recognized in the financial statements. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

EY
Shape the future
with confidence

Other matters

The Company's financial statements have been submitted after the legal deadline for submission of financial statements.

Other information

The Board of Directors is responsible for the information in the Board of Directors' report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the information in the Board of Directors' report.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the information in the Board of Directors' report. The purpose is to consider if there is material inconsistency between the information in the Board of Directors' report and the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise the information in the Board of Directors' report otherwise appears to be materially misstated. We are required to report if there is a material misstatement in the Board of Directors' report. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Based on our knowledge obtained in the audit, it is our opinion that the Board of Directors' report

- is consistent with the financial statements and
- contains the information required by applicable statutory requirements.

Responsibilities of management for the financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with the Norwegian Accounting Act and accounting standards and practices generally accepted in Norway, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's and the Group's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or the Group, or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists.

Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

EY
Shape the future
with confidence

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's and the Group's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's and the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company and the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

Stavanger, 1 December 2025
ERNST & YOUNG AS

The auditor's report is signed electronically

Jan Kvalvik
State Authorised Public Accountant (Norway)

PENNEO

The signatures in this document are legally binding. The document is signed using Penneo™ secure digital signature. The identity of the signers has been recorded, and are listed below.

"By my signature I confirm all dates and content in this document."

Jan Kvalvik
State Authorised Public Accountant
On behalf of: Ernst & Young AS
Serial number: bankid.no no_bankid:9578-5994-4-497669
IP: 147.161.xxx.xxx
2025-12-01 15:58:33 UTC

QES

bankID

Penneo document key: 5KBBJ-CBF8J-B9LGN-YNJL9-0L9RM-24AXB

Financial Statements

COSL Norwegian AS

Org. Nr.: 992.831.510

2024

COSL Norwegian AS
Profit and loss statement

All figures in USD

NOTE	OPERATING REVENUE AND OPERATING EXPENSES	2024	2023
2	Other operating expenses	3 565	22 271
	Total operating expenses	**3 565**	**22 271**
	Operating profit/(loss)	**(3 565)**	**(22 271)**
	FINANCIAL INCOME AND FINANCIAL EXPENSES		
3	Group contribution from subsidiaries	15 694 605	2 644 220
4	Interest received from group companies	36 895 039	38 428 919
5	Impairment of financial assets	(49 858 586)	(94 941 710)
6	Interest paid to group companies	(64 938 203)	(74 883 126)
7	Other financial expenses	(26 993 074)	(5 701 229)
	Financial items, net	**(89 200 220)**	**(134 452 926)**
	Profit/(loss) on ordinary activities before taxation	**(89 203 785)**	**(134 475 197)**
8	Tax on ordinary income	-	-
	PROFIT/(LOSS) FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR	**(89 203 785)**	**(134 475 197)**
	ALLOCATION OF NET PROFIT/(LOSS) AND EQUITY TRANSFERS		
13	Transferred (to)/from retained earnings	89 203 785	134 475 197
	Total allocations and equity transfers	89 203 785	134 475 197

COSL Norwegian AS
Balance sheet at 31 December

All figures in USD

NOTE	ASSETS	2024	2023
	Non-current assets		
	Intangible assets		
	Financial non-current assets		
9	Investments in subsidiary companies	160 325 134	210 183 720
	Other assets	9 487	9 698
	Total non-current assets	**160 334 621**	**210 193 419**
10	Loans to group companies	499 805 423	500 112 906
11	Intercompany receivables	216 900 416	138 338 763
	Total receivables	716 705 839	638 451 668
12	**Cash and cash equivalents**	40 804 915	4 740 735
	Total current assets	**757 510 754**	**643 192 403**
	TOTAL ASSETS	**917 845 375**	**853 385 822**
13	Share capital	285 449 514	285 449 514
13	Share premium account	723 651 248	723 651 248
	Total paid-in capital	1 009 100 761	1 009 100 761
13	Retained earnings	(1 766 089 376)	(1 676 885 591)
	Total retained earnings	(1 766 089 376)	(1 676 885 591)
	Total shareholders equity	**(756 988 615)**	**(667 784 830)**
14	Loans from group companies	212 755 104	446 014 838
	Total non-current liabilities	212 755 104	446 014 838
14	Current portion of loans from group companies	1 148 581 371	726 197 690
15	Intercompany liabilities	312 240 980	347 287 920
	Other taxes and withholdings	1 256 535	1 670 203
	Total current liabilities	1 462 078 886	1 075 155 813
	Total liabilities	**1 674 833 990**	**1 521 170 651**
	TOTAL SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	**917 845 375**	**853 385 822**

Sandnes, 28 November 2025

Signed by:
Jia Fenglei
...DF6144DC...
Fenglei Jia
Chairman

Signed by:
Kine S. Nilsen
220296F250504C8...
Kine Surdal Nilsen
Boardmember

COSL Norwegian AS

Cash flow statement

	2024	2023
CASH FLOW FROM OPERATIONS:		
Profit/(loss) before taxation	(89 203 785)	(134 475 197)
Impairment of shares in subsidiaries	49 858 586	94 941 710
Net interest	29 177 441	34 874 599
Net foreign exchange gains / (losses)	26 985 284	5 692 787
Change in working capital	(121 162 292)	(18 146 388)
Net cash flow from operations	(104 344 766)	(17 112 490)
CASH FLOW FROM INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES:		
CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
Change in loans payable to group companies, net	166 000 000	40 300 000
Interest paid	(25 591 054)	(31 155 223)
Net cash flow from financing activities	**140 408 946**	**9 144 777**
Net change in bank deposits, cash and equivalents	36 064 180	(7 967 713)
Bank deposits, cash and equivalents at 1 January	4 740 735	12 708 448
Bank deposits, cash and equivalents at 31 December	**40 804 915**	**4 740 735**

COSL Norwegian AS

Notes to the accounts, year ended 31 December 2024

Note 1 Accounting policies

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Norwegian Accounting Act of 1998 and generally accepted accounting principles in Norway.

The company has received approval from the Register of Business Enterprises in Norway to prepare the financial statements in English.

All amounts are in USD unless otherwise stated.

Valuation and classification of assets and liabilities
Assets intended for permanent ownership or use in the business are classified as non-current assets. Other assets are classified as current assets. Receivables due within one year are classified as current assets. The classification of current and non-current liabilities is based on the same criteria.

Current assets are valued at the lower of historical cost and fair value.

Fixed assets are carried at historical cost, but are written down to their recoverable amount if this is lower than the carrying amount and the decline is expected to be permanent. Fixed assets with a limited economic life are depreciated on a systematic basis in accordance with a reasonable depreciation schedule.

Other long-term liabilities, as well as short-term liabilities, are valued at nominal value.

Foreign currency
All balance sheet items denominated in foreign currencies are translated into USD at the exchange rate prevailing at the balance sheet date. Currency forward contracts are valued in the balance sheet at fair value on the balance sheet date.

Use of estimates
The preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to use estimates and assumptions, which affect the value of the assets and liabilities, and disclosure notes. Such estimates and assumptions may have significant impact on the reported revenues and costs for a specific reporting period. The actual amounts may deviate from the estimates.

Related party transactions
In the normal course of business, the Company enters into several types of transactions with related parties. All transactions are performed at an arms' lenght principle.

Cost of sales and other expenses
In principle, cost and other expenses are recognised in the same period as the revenue to which they relate.

Income taxes
Tax expenses are matched with operating income before tax. Tax related to equity transactions e.g. group contribution, is recognised directly in equity.
Tax expense consists of current income tax expense and change in net deferred tax. Deferred tax liabilities and deferred tax assets are presented net in the

Cash flow statement
The cash flow statement is presented using the indirect method. Cash and cash equivalents includes cash, bank deposits and other short term, highly liquid investments with maturities of three months or less. Group cashpool accounts are presented as part of cash and cash equivalents in the cash flow statement.

Docusign Envelope ID: 06A1A827-9981-4684-A1CF-CC03B0D038EE

Note 2 Number of employees, Remuneration to Directors, Auditor's remuneration etc.

Employees
The Company did not have a Managing Director or employees during 2024 (2023: 0).

Board of Directors and Management remuneration
No remuneration is paid or expensed and no loans or guarantees are provided to the Board of Directors or Management.

Auditor's remuneration
Remuneration to the Company's auditor (Ernst and Young AS) is invoiced to group company COSL Drilling Europe AS and no remuneration is paid or expensed by the Company (2023: 0).

Note 3 Income from Subsidiaries

Transaction type	Company	2024	2023
Group contribution income with tax effect	COSL Craft Ltd	15 694 605	2 644 220
Total Group contribution		**15 694 605**	**2 644 220**

COSL Craft Ltd does not have a bank accounts so the Group contribution is reducing the Intercompany liability
Group contribution received in 2024 was USD 15 694 605 (NOK 178 596 753) and USD 2 644 220 (NOK 26 874 531) in 2023 from COSL Craft Ltd.

Note 4 Interest received

Transaction type	2024	2023
Interest received from Group Cash Pool arrangement	17 357 327	14 137 430
Interest received from COSL Drilling Europe AS	19 537 559	24 279 028
Interest received from Bank of Communication	152	12 461
Total Interest received	**36 895 039**	**38 428 919**

Note 5 Impairment of financial assets

Impairments have been recognised in 2024 for subsidiaries where the carrying value of the investment in subsidiary exceeded the estimated fair value of equity of the subsidiary per 31.12.2024. The exchange have been favorable for the measurement of several subsidiaries in the balance, but this is recognized as a temporarily effect and therefore the company has chosen not to reverse prior years impairments.

Company	2024	2023
COSL Drilling Europe AS	(37 041 172)	(82 919 667)
COSL Craft Ltd	(12 817 414)	(12 022 043)
Impairment recognized	**(49 858 586)**	**(94 941 710)**

Note 6 Interest paid/accrued

Transaction type	2024	2023
Interest paid/accrued for long and short term loans to CNOOC and COSL	48 707 950	59 151 916
Interest paid for Cash pool	16 230 253	15 731 210
Total interest paid	**64 938 203**	**74 883 126**

For more detailes reference to note 15

Note 7 Other financial expenses

Other financial expenses	2024	2023
Interest on overdue payments		593
Net agio gain	26 985 284	5 692 787
Bank charges	7 790	7 849
Net other financial expenses	**26 993 074**	**5 701 229**

Docusign Envelope ID: 06A1A827-9981-4684-A1CF-CC03B0D038EE

Note 8 Income tax expense

Payable tax	2024	2023
Profit/(loss) before tax	(89 203 785)	(134 475 197)
Permanent differences	77 901 751	131 395 917
Taxable NOKUS income	9 584	189 489
Currency translation effect on carry-forward loss due to interest limitation	12 312 438	2 986 755
Currency translation effect on carry-forward loss	(3 300 581)	4 225 965
Currency translation effect on valuation allowance	(9 011 856)	(7 212 720)
Change in temporary differences	(2 012 655)	(2 889 838)
(Utilize)/increase in Tax loss carry forward	13 305 106	5 779 629
Taxable income / (loss)	-	-
Payable tax on profit (22%)	-	-

Temporary differences	2024	2023
Fixed assets	(12 579 095)	(14 084 106)
Tax loss carry forward due to interest limitations rules	(102 909 094)	(115 221 532)
Tax loss carry forward	(892 620 471)	(876 014 784)
Total temporary differences	(1 008 108 660)	(1 005 320 421)
Calculated net deferred tax asset / (liability) (22%)	221 783 905	221 170 493
Valuation allowance	(221 783 905)	(221 170 493)
Total deferred tax asset / (liability) recognized (22%)	-	-

Total tax (expense) / income		
Payable tax	-	-
Deferred tax	-	-
Total tax (expense) / income	-	-

Deferred tax assets are not recognized to the extent where future recoverability is uncertain.

Note 9 Investments in subsidiaries

Company	Date of acquisition	Registered office	Voting share	Ownership share
COSL Drilling Europe AS	2008	Norway	100 %	100 %
COSL Rig Ltd	2007	Bermuda	100 %	100 %
COSL Superior Ltd	2007	Bermuda	100 %	100 %
COSL Craft Ltd	2007	Bermuda	100 %	100 %
COSL Seeker Ltd	2007	Bermuda	100 %	100 %
COSL Confidence Pte Ltd	2007	Singapore	100 %	100 %
COSL Drilling Singapore Pte Ltd	2007	Singapore	100 %	100 %
COSL Strike Pte Ltd	2007	Singapore	100 %	100 %

Figures in USD Company	Impairment recognised in 2024	Net bookvalue 31.12.2024	Net bookvalue 31.12.2023
COSL Drilling Europe AS (**)	(37 041 172)	-	37 041 172
COSL Rig Ltd (**)		5 538 564	5 538 564
COSL Superior Ltd		34 016 251	34 016 251
COSL Craft Ltd (**)	(12 817 414)	66 560 594	79 378 008
COSL Seeker Ltd (*)		-	-
COSL Drilling Singapore Pte Ltd (*)		30 350 692	30 350 692
COSL Strike Pte Ltd (*)		1 343 082	1 343 082
COSL Confidence Pte Ltd (*)		22 515 950	22 515 950
Total investment in subsidiary companies	**(49 858 586)**	**160 325 134**	**210 183 720**

* The equity and the profit/(loss) is derived from the Group's internal financial reporting, as statutory accounts for 2024 were not yet available.
** These subsidiaries are intermediate holding companies, having investments in several other subsidiaries in the Group. The presented equity and result relates to the directly owned subsidiary only, as no consolidated accounts are prepared for intermediate holding entities.

Docusign Envelope ID: 06A1A827-9981-4684-A1CF-CC03B0D038EE

Note 10 Loans to Group Companies

Loans receivable from group companies consist of:

Counterpart	Relationship to the counterpart		2024	2023
		Interest rate	4,00 %	5,05 %
COSL Drilling Europe AS	Subsidiary		499 805 423	500 112 906
Total			**499 805 423**	**500 112 906**
Maturity				
Within one year			499 805 423	500 112 906
Total			**499 805 423**	**500 112 906**

COSL Norwegian AS has an unsecured loan to subsidiary COSL Drilling Europe AS. The total amount of the loan facility is 1.3 billion US dollars. Subject to the terms of the loan agreement, advances may be drawn by the borrower at any time until the termination date. Interest is accrued yearly upon the aggregate principal amount of outstanding advances.

Note 11 Intercompany receivables

Counterpart	Relationship to the counterpart	2024	2023
COSL Rig Ltd	Subsidiary	33 145	33 145
Group Cash pool	Subsidiaries	216 867 271	138 305 617
Total		**216 900 416**	**138 338 763**

Note 12 Cash, banks and group cash pool

The Company is the main account holder for the group cash pool arrangement with Sparebanken 1 SR Bank. The group cash pool is a multiple currency arrangement with accounts denominated in Norwegian Kroner, British Pound, US Dollar and Euro. There is no line of credit or overdraft facility for the group cash pool as a total, but there are no overdraft limits for individual companies within the group cash pool.

Group cash pool balances are specified as follows:	**2024**	**2023**
Group cash pool balance/(overdraft) due to COSL Norwegian AS	84 043 458	(47 930 642)
Group cash pool balances due to subsidiaries	168 516 634	190 966 422
Group cash pool balances due from subsidiaries (overdrafts)	(216 867 271)	(138 305 617)
Total net group cash pool balance per 31 December	**35 692 821**	**4 730 163**
Other bank balance not included in the cash pool:		
Bank of Communication	5 112 094	10 572
Cash and cash equivalents	**40 804 915**	**4 740 735**

The Company's bank balances are denominated in US Dollar.

COSL Norwegian AS is the main account holder. Interest based on floating bank deposit rates are earned or paid based on the Company's cashpool balance. A net deposit/withdrawn on the group cashpool is presented respectively as part of current assets/current liabilities.

Note 13 Share capital and shareholder information

Equity at 31 December 2023	**285 449 514**	**723 651 248**	**(1 676 885 591)**	**(667 784 830)**
This year's change in equity:				
Profit/(loss) of the year	-	-	(89 203 785)	**(89 203 785)**
Equity at 31 December 2024	**285 449 514**	**723 651 248**	**(1 766 089 376)**	**(756 988 615)**

The share capital in the company at 31 December 2024 consists of the following classes:

Ownership structure	Number of	Number of shares	Ownership	Voting
	Shares	Total	share	share
COSL Singapore Limited	1 541 228 656	1 541 228 656	1	1
Total number of shares	**1 541 228 656**	**1 541 228 656**	**1**	**1**

All shares give equal owner benefits and voting rights in the company.

Note 14 Loan from Group Companies

Loans from group companies

in USD

	Rate	2024	2023
	2024 (2023)		
**COSL shareholder's loan	4,00% (5,05%)	798 581 339	375 146 654
Loan from OOGC	4,00% (SOFR plus 0,40%)	350 000 032	351 051 036
Total current portion of interest-bearing debt		**1 148 581 371**	**726 197 690**
COSL shareholder's loan	4,00% (5,05%)	-	231 643 587
Loan from CNOOC	4,00% (SOFR plus 0,40%)	130 755 168	132 371 250
Loan from OOGC	4,00% (SOFR plus 0,40%)	81 999 968	82 000 000
Total non-current portion of interest-bearing debt		**212 755 136**	**446 014 837**
Maturity non-current borrowings			
Later than one year and not later than four years		212 755 136	446 014 837
Total non current borrowings		**212 755 136**	**446 014 837**

*All loans are presented including interest in 2024.
** All loans from COSL has been classified as current loans for 2024 as they can be terminated on one month notice. This has been implemented retrospective for 2023 for the relevant loans.

COSL Shareholder's loan
This is an unsecured loan with China Oilfield Services Limited . The loan interest is based on a fixed rates in 2024 and in 2023. The loan is repaid based on COSL Norwegian AS cash flow from time to time. The company has the right to choose to pay the accrued interest quarterly, semi-annually, annually or as may be otherwise agreed with the lender. The lender can terminate this agreement with one month notice therefore the loans have been classified as current loans in 2024, and retrospective for USD 375 million for 2023. However the lender has proven to be a patient and has never asked for the loans to be repaid as there are a mutual understanding that the company will repay when the cash flow allows it.

Loan from CNOOC
In August 2022, the company entered into a loan facility agreement (unsecured) with CNOOC Group, for up to USD 132 million ("CNOOC"). The loan interest is fixed of 4,00%. The maturity date is in August 2027.

Loan from OOGC
In August 2022, the company entered into a loan facility agreement (unsecured) with OOGC, a subsidary of CNOOC, for up to USD 82 million ("OOGC"). The loan interest is fixed of 4,00%. The maturity date is set to August 2027.

Short term loan from OOGC
In July 2016, the company entered into a loan facility agreement (unsecured) with OOGC, one of the CNOOC subsidiaries, for up to USD 350 million ("OOGC loan"). The loan interest is fixed of 4,00%. The loan can be extended based on the negotiation between the company and OOGC.

Covenants
There are no covenants relating to the loans outstanding as of December 31, 2024.

Note 15 Intercompany liabilities

Intercompany payables consist of:

Counterpart	Relationship to the counterpart	2024	2023
COSL Pioneer Pte Ltd	Subsidary	12 820	14 354
COSL Promoter Pte Ltd	Subsidary	7 205	8 068
COSL Offshore Management AS	Subsidiary	33	-
COSL Craft Ltd	Subsidary	70 304 780	82 899 568
COSL Drilling Pan Pacific Labon Ltd	Related party	73 399 508	73 399 508
Group Cash Pool		168 516 634	190 966 422
Total		**312 240 980**	**347 287 920**

Note 16 Going Concern

The Company's equity as of 31 December 2024 has been lost and amounts to USD 757.0 million (negative) (2023: USD 667.8 million

The market has been becoming tight, day rate in North Sea is increased significantly, this will help COSL Norwegian AS to build its equity. The Board believe that the market will improve over the next years.

The Group/Company is mainly financed by parent company and related party loans ("COSL Shareholder loans"), which may be converted by China Oilfield Services Ltd (COSL) to additional equity. COSL will provide continuing financial support to the COSL Norwegian Group companies if required to enable them to operate as a going concern and to meet their obligations, for at least 12 months from the date of directors' report, and that such financial support include to provide necessary funding to the companies as well as not calling for payments of the amounts that the Companies owe to COSL.

On the basis of the above, the Company's ability to continue to carry out its objectives and commitments in the forseeable future is supported and the financial statements have been prepared under the assumption of the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

COSL

ooo-O-ooo

COSL Norwegian AS

The consolidated financial statements for the group 2024

ooo-O-ooo

COSL Norwegian AS

Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss and Other Comprehensive Income

in USD thousands	Notes	2024	2023
Contract revenue	3	252 681	197 825
Operating revenues		252 681	197 825
Rig operating expenses	4, 5	203 837	140 630
General and administrative expenses	4, 5, 6	10 988	12 014
Depreciation & Amortization	9 , 10	77 883	52 688
Operating expenses		292 709	205 333
Operating profit / (loss)		**(40 028)**	**(7 507)**
Interest expense (net)	7	(63 591)	(77 767)
Net foreign exchange gains / (losses)		1 870	1 422
Other financial items		(79)	(83)
Net financial items		(61 800)	(76 428)
Profit / (loss) before taxes		**(101 829)**	**(83 936)**
Income tax benefit / (expense)	8	(38)	(473)
Net profit / (loss) for the year		**(101 867)**	**(84 408)**
Other Comprehensive Income / (Loss) - net of tax		-	-
Total Comprehensive Income / (Loss)		**(101 867)**	**(84 408)**
Total Comprehensive Income / (Loss) attributable to:			
Owners of the company		(101 867)	(84 408)

COSL Norwegian AS
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

in USD thousands	Notes	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Rigs and equipment	9, 10	1 225 670	796 094
Deferred mobilization expense	11	10 014	7 398
Right of use assets	12	3 620	1 589
Total non-current assets		1 239 304	805 081
Current assets			
Trade receivables	13,14	71 467	33 442
Other receivables and prepayments	13,14	177 390	182 112
Inventory	15	34 330	26 515
Cash and cash equivalents	16	52 328	14 692
Total current assets		335 515	256 761
Total assets		1 574 819	1 061 842
Equity and liabilities			
Equity			
Issued capital	17, 18	285 450	285 450
Share premium	18	713 570	713 570
Retained earnings		(1 854 631)	(1 752 764)
Total Equity		(855 611)	(753 744)
Non-current liabilities			
Deferred tax liability		127	89
Long-term shareholder's loans (interest bearing)	19, 20	212 755	447 054
Non current liability		-	-
Deferred revenue	21	7 464	4 500
Lease Liability		2 280	870
Total non-current liabilities		222 626	452 513
Current liabilities			
Accounts payable		430 331	50 740
Short term loan (interest bearing)	19	1 611 891	1 133 783
Current portion of lease liability		959	513
Other short term debt	22	164 508	177 556
Income taxes payable		116	481
Total current liabilities		2 207 804	1 363 074
Total equity and liabilities		1 574 819	1 061 842

Sandnes, 28 November 2025

Signed by:
Jia Fenglei
2029B7... F6144DC...
Fenglei Jia
Chairman of the Board

Signed by:
Kine S. Nilsen
220298F250504C8...
Kine Sural Nilsen
Board member

COSL Norwegian AS
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

in USD thousands	Notes	2024	2023
Profit / (loss) before income tax		(101 829)	(83 936)
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation & Amortization	9	77 867	51 802
Decrease / (increase) in trade and other receivables		(33 303)	22 597
Decrease / (increase) in inventory		(7 815)	(2 570)
Decrease / (increase) in other long-term receivables		(3 237)	(7 605)
Increase / (decrease) in trade and other payables		63 713	(28 570)
Increase / (decrease) in other long-term debt (deferred revenue)		2 964	3 163
Interest expenses		63 591	77 767
Income taxes paid		(365)	(22)
Net cash flow from (used in) operating activities		61 586	32 626
Net (addition)/disposal of rigs and equipment	9	(204 614)	(60 144)
Net cash flows from (used in) investing activities		(204 614)	(60 144)
Payment for interest		(25 591)	(31 469)
Increase of interest-bearing debt	19	206 255	40 300
Net cash flows from (used in) financing activities		180 664	8 831
Net change in cash and cash equivalents		37 637	(18 687)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the period		14 692	33 379
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the period	16	52 329	14 692

COSL Norwegian AS
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

in USD thousands	Issued capital	Share premium	Retained earnings	Total
Equity at December 31, 2022	285 450	713 570	(1 668 356)	(669 336)
Net profit	-	-	(84 408)	(84 408)
Equity at December 31, 2023	285 450	713 570	(1 752 764)	(753 744)
Net profit	-	-	(101 867)	(101 867)
Equity at December 31, 2024	285 450	713 570	(1 854 631)	(855 611)

COSL Norwegian AS
Note 1 Subsidiaries included in the group accounts

Subsidiaries	Registered office	Ownership interest	Voting share	Included in financials statements from
COSL Superior Ltd	Bermuda	100 %	100 %	2008
COSL Force Ltd	Bermuda	100 %	100 %	2008
COSL Craft Ltd	Bermuda	100 %	100 %	2008
COSL Seeker Ltd	Bermuda	100 %	100 %	2008
COSL Rig Ltd	Bermuda	100 %	100 %	2008
COSL Confidence Pte Ltd	Singapore	100 %	100 %	2008
COSL Drilling Europe AS	Norway	100 %	100 %	2008
COSL Drilling Singapore Pte Ltd	Singapore	100 %	100 %	2008
COSL Strike Pte Ltd	Singapore	100 %	100 %	2008
COSL Pioneer Pte Ltd	Singapore	100 %	100 %	2008
COSL Promoter Pte Ltd	Singapore	100 %	100 %	2008
COSL Innovator Pte Ltd	Singapore	100 %	100 %	2008
COSL Offshore Management AS	Norway	100 %	100 %	2008

COSL Norwegian AS is a public limited liability company incorporated and domiciled in Norway. The address of the main office is Vestre Svanholmen 4, 4013 Sandnes, Norway.

The principal activity of COSL Norwegian AS and its subsidiaries is the investment in and operation of semi submersible drilling rigs.

COSL Norwegian AS

Note 2 - Summary of significant accounting policies

2.1 - Basis of preparation
The consolidated financial statements of COSL Norwegian AS and its subsidiaries (the “Group”) are prepared in accordance with simplified International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as defined by the Norwegian Accounting Act §3-9. From this follows that principles for measurement and recognition are according to IFRS, while the income statement, balance sheet and cash flow statements including notes are presented in accordance to the Norwegian Accounting Act's remaining sections, unless there are specific references to IFRS and its framework. In these instances, the IFRS framework is applied.

The consolidated financial statements are prepared on a historical cost basis, except for investments bought for market purposes or available-for-sale which have been measured at fair value. The Group financial statements are presented in USD. This is also the functional currency of the parent company.

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these consolidated financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all years presented, unless otherwise stated.

2.2 - Basis of consolidation
The consolidated financial statements incorporate the financial statements of the Company and entities controlled by the Company (its subsidiaries). Control is achieved where the Company has the power to govern the financial and operating policies of an entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities. The financial statements of the subsidiaries are prepared for the same reporting year as the parent company.

Income and expenses of subsidiaries acquired or disposed of during the year are included in the consolidated income statement from the effective date of acquisition and up to the effective date of disposal, as appropriate. Total comprehensive income of subsidiaries is attributed to the owners of the Company and to the non-controlling interests even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance.

All intra-group transactions, balances, income and expenses are eliminated in full on consolidation.

2.3 - Critical accounting estimates and judgements
Estimates
The preparation of financial statements in accordance with IFRS requires management to exercise judgement and to make estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies, reported amounts of revenue, expenses, assets and liabilities and disclosures. These estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Onerous contract
If the Group has a contract that is onerous, the present obligation under the contract is recognized and measured as a provision. However, before a separate provision for an onerous contract is established, the Group recognizes any impairment loss that has occurred on assets dedicated to that contract.

An onerous contract is a contract under which the unavoidable costs (i.e., the costs that the Group cannot avoid because it has the contract) of meeting the obligations under the contract exceed the economic benefits expected to be received under it. The unavoidable costs under a contract reflect the least net cost of exiting from the contract, which is the lower of the cost of fulfilling it and any compensation or penalties arising from failure to fulfil it. The cost of fulfilling a contract comprises the costs that relate directly to the contract (i.e., both incremental costs and an allocation of costs directly related to contract activities).

Rig assets
Depreciation is based on of the useful lives of the rigs and their residual values. Estimates may change due to changes in scrap value, technological development, competition and environmental and legal requirements. Management reviews the future useful lives of each component and the residual values of the rigs annually, taking into consideration the above mentioned factors. Any changes in estimated useful lives and/or residual values impact the depreciation of the vessels prospectively. See section 2.9 Property, plant and equipment.

Consideration is given annually to determine whether there is any indication or impairment of the carrying amount of the Group's rig assets. If any indication exists, a rig's recoverable amount is estimated. An impairment loss is recognized whenever the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount. In assessing value in use, management must estimate future cash flows from the rigs based on an appropriate discount rate. This calculation will be based on management's estimate of future use, revenue generating capacity of the assets and assumptions of future market conditions.

2.4 - Revenue
Revenue is measured based on the consideration specified in a contract with a customer and excludes amounts collected on behalf of third parties. The group recognises revenue when it transfers control over rendered services to the customer. Sometimes, the Group receives short┐term advances from customers. Using the practical expedient in IFRS 15, the Group does not adjust the promised amount of consideration for the effects of a significant financing
component if it expects, at contract inception, that the period between the transfer of the promised good or service to the customer and when the customer pays for that good or service will be one year or less.

The revenue is primarily derived from drilling contracts with customers. The core promise in the contracts with the customers is to be available to provide drilling services over the operation period of a contract. Drilling services primarily comprise of providing the mobile offshore drilling unit, crews, related equipment and services necessary to operate the rig. The contract rates include both a lease component and a service component. Services are provided as a series of distinct services that are substantially the same and have the same pattern of transfer to the customer. Therefore, the Group follow the series guidance in IFRS 15 and treat the series of distinct services as a single performance obligation. Revenue is based on the transactions price in the contracts with the customers. The main part of the transaction price is dayrates, which range from a full operating dayrate to lower or zero rates for periods when drilling operations are interrupted. Payment of the dayrate based transaction price is usually due on a monthly basis. Some contracts entitle the Group to receive compensation for mobilisation and demobilisation, contract preparation, customer┐requested goods and services or capital upgrades. The compensations are either as fixed lump-sums or based on variable dayrates. Lump┐sums are usually paid up-front or when certain milestones are met. The payment terms do not contain any significant financing components.

Revenue from drilling contracts is generally recognised in the period from commencing a contract and until completion of the drilling programme ("the drilling operation period"). No revenue is recognised in the mobilisation and demobilisation period.

2.5 – Interest income
Interest income from a financial asset is recognised when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Group and the amount of income can be measured reliably. Interest income is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to that asset's net carrying amount on initial recognition.

2.6 - Leases
The Group assesses at contract inception whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. That is, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

The Group as lessor
Amounts due from lessees under finance leases are recognised as receivables at the amount of the Group's net investment in the leases. Finance lease income is allocated to accounting periods to reflect a constant periodic rate of return on the Group's net investment outstanding in respect of the leases.

Rental income from operating leases is recognised on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

The Group as lessee
For contracts that constitutes, or contains a lease, the Group separates lease components if it benefits from the use of each underlying asset either on its own or together with other resources that are readily available, and the underlying asset is neither highly dependent on, nor highly interrelated with, the other underlying assets in the contract. The Group then account's for each lease component within the contract as a lease separately from non-lease components of the contract. The Group allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of the relative stand-alone price of the lease component and the aggregate stand-alone price of the non-lease components. If an observable stand-alone price is not readily available, the Group estimates this price by maximising the use of observable information.

Recognition of leases and exemptions
Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term, except where another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased asset are consumed. Contingent rentals arising under operating leases are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

In the event that lease incentives are received to enter into operating leases, such incentives are recognised as a liability. The aggregate benefit of incentives is recognised as a reduction of rental expense on a straight-line basis, except where another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased asset are consumed.

2.7 - Foreign currency
The financial statements for the group are presented in US Dollar ("USD") which is the functional currency for the group. The functional currency of COSL Norwegian AS is the Norwegian Kroner ("NOK"). The functional currency for COSL Norwegian`s subsidiaries is either NOK or USD. When translating financial statements for foreign entities from local currency into USD, assets and liabilities are translated using year-end exchange rates, and results are translated using the average exchange rates for the reporting period.

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the exchange rate in effect at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rate in effect at the balance sheet date. Non-monetary items that are measured at historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates in effect at the dates of the initial transactions.

2.8 - Borrowing costs
Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, which are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale, are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale.

Investment income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation.

All other borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

2.9 - Property, plant and equipment
Rigs and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation. The cost of an asset comprises its purchase price and any directly attributable costs of bringing the asset to its working condition. In situations where it can be clearly demonstrated that expenditures have resulted in an increase in the future economic benefits expected to be obtained from the use of the asset beyond its originally assessed standard of performance, the expenditures are capitalized as an additional cost of the asset.

Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method for each asset, after taking into account the estimated residual value, over its expected useful life. Components of fixed assets with different economic useful lives are depreciated over their respective useful lives. The expected useful lives of the assets are as follows:

Rigs 30 years
Equipment and components of rigs 5-10 years
Office equipment, cars etc. 3-10 years
Certain elements, such as costs recognized in connection with major classification/SPS, have shorter useful lives and are depreciated over shorter periods.

5 yearly spesial survey expenses are regarded as a separate part of the rig value and are classified as depreciation over 5 years.
Newbuilding contracts include payments made under the contracts, capitalized interest and other costs directly associated with the newbuilding program. Capitalized value is reclassified from rigs under construction to rigs upon delivery from the yard, which is when the asset is considered available for its intended use and depreciation commences.

The residual values and useful lives of the assets are reviewed and adjusted if appropriate at each balance sheet date.

2.10 - Impairment of tangible and intangible assets
At the end of each reporting period, the Group reviews the carrying amounts of its assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Group estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. Where a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation can be identified, corporate assets are also allocated to individual cash-generating units, or otherwise they are allocated to the smallest group of cash-generating units for which a reasonable and consistent allocation basis can be identified.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a post-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or a cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

2.11 - Inventory
Inventories consist of spare parts, materials and supplies held for consumption and are stated at the lower of cost or net realizable value.

2.12 - Provisions
Provisions are recognized when the Group has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Where the Group expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognized as a separate asset but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to any provision is recognized through profit and loss net of any reimbursement. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. Where discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as an interest expense.

2.13 - Financial assets
The Group´s financial assets are trade receivables and cash and cash equivalents.

Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition, as subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (OCI), 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. With the exception of trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component, the Group initially measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs.

The Group measures financial assets at amortised cost if both of the following conditions are met:
• The financial asset is held within a business model with the objective to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and,
• The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.
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 Groups financial assets at amortised cost includes trade receivables and other short-term deposit. Trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component are measured at the transaction price determined under IFRS 15 Revenue from contracts with customers.

2.14 - Trade and other receivables
Trade receivables are recognized and carried at original invoice amount less an allowance for any uncollectible amounts. A provision for bad debt is made when there is objective evidence that the Company will not be able to collect the debts. Bad debts are written off when identified.

2.15 - Cash, cash equivalents and cash flow statement
Cash represents cash on hand and deposits with banks that are repayable on demand.
Cash equivalents represent short-term, highly-liquid investments which are readily convertible into known amounts of cash with original maturities of three months or less.
The cash flow statement is prepared using the indirect method.

2.16 - Long-term interest-bearing debt
All borrowings are initially recognized at the fair value of the consideration received less directly attributable transaction costs. After initial recognition, interest-bearing borrowings are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.
A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged, cancelled or expires.
Where an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognized in profit or loss.
First year installments of long-term debt are classified as current liabilities.

2.17 - Taxes

Income tax payable for the current and prior periods is measured at the amount expected to be paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Deferred income tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences at the balance sheet date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which the deductible temporary difference can be utilized.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the year when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.
Income tax relating to items recognized directly in equity is recognized in equity and not in the profit and loss statement.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset, if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

2.18 - Segment information

Segment information is prepared in conformity with the accounting policies adopted for the Group's consolidated financial statement. There have not been any significant transactions between the segments.

COSL Norwegian AS
Note 3. Segment information

The Group's risks and rates of return are affected predominantly by the differences in rig business segments. The business segments are therefore the primary segment reporting format. The type of income related to the rig is therefore specified.

Secondary information is reported geographically. The operating businesses are organized and managed separately according to the nature of the rigs provided, with each segment representing a strategic business unit that offers different rigs.

The segment for semi-submersible drilling rigs comprises of four rigs. In 2024 COSLProspector commenced contract in Norway, and COSLPromoter operated in Norway, and two rigs operated in the UK. There are no transactions between the segments.

Segment information 2024

	Contract revenue	Contract revenue to related party	Total
Equinor ASA	107 110		107 110
Ithaca Energy Ltd	16 582		16 582
Vår Energi ASA	32 137		32 137
Petrofac Ltd.	56 382		56 382
CNOOC International Ltd.		19 629	19 629
China Oilfield Services Ltd.		19 692	19 692
COSL Prospector Pte Ltd		1 149	1 149
Total revenues	212 211	40 470	252 681

Segment information 2023

in USD thousands	Contract revenue	Contract revenue to related party	Total
Equinor ASA	88 854		88 854
Ithaca Energy Ltd	47 370		47 370
CNOOC International Ltd.		57 978	57 978
COSL UK Ltd		26	26
COSL Prospector Pte Ltd		3 598	3 598
Total revenues	136 223	61 602	197 825

COSL Norwegian AS
Note 4. Operating expenses

in USD thousands		2024	2023
Rig operating expenses			
Crew expenses	Note 5	62 064	57 689
Repair and maintenance		135 942	78 981
Insurance		5 831	3 960
Total rig operating expenses		203 837	140 630

		2024	2023
General & administrative expenses			
Employee benefits expense	Note 5	4 637	7 075
Provision for obsolete stock	Note 15	2 119	1 792
Other administrative expenses		4 232	3 147
Total general & administrative expenses		10 988	12 014

Other administrative expenses includes business tax and surcharges and administration fees.

Fees to the auditors are included in general and administrative expenses and are shown below:

in USD thousands, excluding VAT	2024	2023
Audit fees	235	234
Total auditor's remuneration	235	234

COSL Norwegian AS
Note 5. Employee benefit expense

in USD thousands		2024	2023
Salaries and bonus		55 548	55 391
Social security tax		8 081	4 185
Pension costs	Note 6	2 901	2 966
Other		171	2 222
Total employee benefit expense		66 701	64 764
Number of full-time equivalent positions at December 31		537	270

		2024	2023
Included in Crew expenses	Note 4	62 064	57 689
Included in General and administrative expenses	Note 4	4 637	7 075
Total employee benefit expense		66 701	64 764

Remuneration to Board of Directors

No remuneration was paid to the board members in 2024 and 2023. The board members did not receive shares or options for shares in 2024 or 2023.

All board members are employed by other COSL companies.

COSL Norwegian AS
Note 6. Pensions

The Group has various pensions plans for its employees.

Subsidiaries COSL Drilling Europe AS and COSL Offshore Management AS have defined contribution pension plan which meet the requirements under Norwegian laws to provide an occupational pension scheme.

Total contributions to the contribution pension plans were USD 2.319 thousand in 2024 and in 2023 USD 2.644 thousand.

COSL Drilling Europe AS and COSL Offshore Management AS have AFP pension arrangement, the cost for 2024 was USD 582 thousand, for 2023 it was USD 322 thousand.

The Group may at any time make alterations to the terms and conditions of the pension scheme and undertake that they will inform the employees of any such changes. The benefits accruing under the scheme are funded obligations.

All pension schemes are calculated and accounted for in accordance with the IFRS (IAS 19R).

COSL Norwegian AS
Note 7. Interest income and expense

in USD thousands	2024	2023
Interest income		
Related parties		
Bank interest	220	263
Total interest (Cost)/Income	220	263
Interest expense		
Related parties	(63 400)	(77 650)
Bank interest	(411)	(381)
Total interest expense	(63 811)	(78 030)
Net interest (expense)/income	(63 591)	(77 767)

Docusign Envelope ID: 06A1A827-9981-4684-A1CF-CC03B0D038EE

COSL Norwegian AS
Note 8. Income tax

Reconciliation of total income tax expense during the year to the income tax expense at the statutory income tax rate applicable in Norway:

	2024	2023
Profit / (loss) before tax	(101 829)	(83 936)
Tax at Norway's statutory income tax rate of 22%	22 402	18 466
Adjusted for:		
Effect of different tax rates in other countries (1)	(11 123)	(5 144)
Non-taxable income and expense	(11 741)	(15 051)
Non-taxable currency effects & translation adjustments (3)	31 173	5 647
Change in temporary differences (offset against valuation allowance)	3 404	2 194
Utilize / (increase) tax loss carry forward	(32 651)	(6 790)
Other	(1 503)	205
Income tax benefit / (expense)	(38)	(473)
Effective tax rate	0,0 %	-0,6 %

Income tax balance in the balance sheet is specified as follows:	2024	2023
Current income tax payable	(116)	(481)
Prepaid income tax	0	0
Total income tax receivable / (payable)	(116)	(481)

Deferred income tax at December 31 relates to the following:	2024	2023
Deferred tax assets:		
Fixed assets	268	491
Inventory	445	393
Group interest carried forward	28 144	31 511
Tax losses carried forward in Norway (2)	233 612	225 001
Valuation allowance	(262 469)	(257 395)
Deferred tax assets	-	-
Deferred tax liabilities:		
IFRS 16 Leasing (net)	(127)	(89)
Deferred tax liabilities	(127)	(89)
Net deferred income tax asset / (liability)	(127)	(89)

Deferred tax cost	2024	2023
Deferred tax, opening balance	(89)	-
Deferred tax, ending balance	(127)	(89)
Deferred tax benefit / (expense)	(39)	(89)

	2024	2023
Current income tax		
Current income tax charge, Norway	-	(335)
Current income tax charge, outside Norway	-	(49)
Deferred income tax		
Relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	(39)	(89)
Income tax benefit / (expense)	(39)	(473)

The income tax rates imposed in the tax jurisdictions in which the Group conducts operations vary, as does the tax base to which the rates are applied. In some cases, tax rates may be applicable to gross revenue, statutory or negotiated deemed profits, or other bases utilized under local tax laws, rather than to net income. In addition, the rigs are frequently moved from one tax jurisdiction to another. As a result, the consolidated effective income tax rate may vary substantially from year to year, depending on the relative components of earnings generated in taxing jurisdictions with different tax rates.

(1) Including income and expenses arising on consolidation entries for which a different tax rate is applicable than the nominal tax rate in Norway of 22%

2) Total tax losses carried forward in Norway amount to USD 1,190 million (NOK 13.5 billion) per 31.12.2024 (2023: USD 1,160 million (NOK 11.8 billion)). The tax losses carried forward are available for an indefinite period to offset against future taxable profits. Deferred tax asset have not been recognized to the extent where future recoverability is uncertain. The tax return of the Company and its subsidiaries are routinely examined by relevant tax authorities, and in the ordinary course of business, certain items in the tax returns are questioned or challenged. The Company believes that adequate tax provisions have been made for open years.

(3) Includes tax effect of differences arising from foreign exchange effects relating to the Norwegian Kroner, which is the basis for taxation of the parent company and some group companies.

COSL Norwegian AS
Note 9. Rigs and equipment

2024

In thousand USD	Semi submersible drilling rigs	Construction in Progress	Other	Total
Acquisition cost at January 1, 2024	2 230 876	40 016	45 907	2 316 800
Newbuilding, upgrades and reconstruction	436 008	71 403	33	507 444
Acquisition cost at December 31, 2024	2 666 884	111 420	45 940	2 824 243
Accumulated depreciation at January 1, 2024	1 494 904	-	25 802	1 520 706
Depreciation cost 2024	75 779	-	2 089	77 867
Accumulated depreciation at December 31, 2024	1 570 683	-	27 891	1 598 573
Net carrying value at December 31, 2024	1 096 201	111 420	18 049	1 225 670

2023

In thousand USD	Semi submersible drilling rigs	Construction in Progress	Other	Total
Acquisition cost at January 1, 2023	2 177 209	37 709	41 737	2 256 655
Newbuilding, upgrades and reconstruction	53 667	2 307	4 170	60 145
Acquisition cost at December 31, 2023	2 230 876	40 016	45 907	2 316 800
Accumulated depreciation at January 1, 2023	1 445 202	-	23 702	1 468 904
Depreciation cost 2023	49 702	-	2 100	51 802
Accumulated depreciation at December 31, 2023	1 494 904	-	25 802	1 520 706
Net carrying value at December 31, 2023	735 972	40 016	20 105	796 094

Impairment of rigs and equipment:
As at 31.12.2024 and at 31.12.2023 management evaluated the need for impairment of the carrying value of rig and equipment assets, concluding that the semi sumersible rig did not need to be impaired.

Accumulated impairments per December 31, 2024 amounts to USD 768.200 thousand for the semi submersible drilling rigs.

The depreciation cost does not include the depreciation of lease accounting.

COSL Norwegian AS
Note 10. Impairment testing of rigs & equipment

An impairment trigger assesment of rig & equipment assets ("PP&E") is performed every year, if no indicators are identified during the quarterly assessments as such. For the evaluation of impairment indicators, management concluded each drilling rig to be an identical cash-generating unit ("CGU"). The recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit has been determined based on value-in-use ("VIU") calculations using cash flow projections based on a five-year rolling plan plus financial budget for fiscal year 2024 approved by Board of Directors. The post-tax discount rate applied to the cash flow projections is 9.73%, and the cash flow is calculated till the end of the rigs' useful life.

Based on the impairment assessment per 31.12.2024 and 31.12.2023, management has identified no need for impairment of rig & equipment assets.

The impairment trigger assessment of the cash-generating unit for 31 December 2024 is most sensitive to the following assumptions:
- Discount rate: A post tax discount rate of 9.73% has been applied, which reflect specific risks relating to the cash generating units.
- Investments: Capital expenditures are based on estimated annual amounts required for maintenance to keep all rigs operating continuously and expected dry-dock every 5 year.
- Day rates: For the short term period, day rates are based on contracts currently in place. For the mid- to long term, day rates are based on managements' expectations on future market developments with reference to external rig market development reports.
- Utilization rates: The utilization rates applied varies between 90% till 95% based on historic trends per region and current market situation.
- Operating expense per day: Operating expenses are based on company's historic experience and budgets approved by the Board of Directors.
- Tax rate: An estimated effective tax rate of 22% has been applied for semi drilling rig business.
- Inflation: An inflation rate of 2% is applied to day-rates and operating expenses in the period beyond the five-year rolling plan and financial budget.

The values assigned to key assumptions which includes rig utilization rate, day rate and projected expenses are consistent with external information sources and historical trends.

The impairment tests for all four rigs in common for 2024 did not result in any impairment. However, the tests are subject to uncertainty, and changes in assumptions could lead to impairment in future periods. Below is an overview of the sensitivity analysis prepared by management for the four CGU:
- A 5% reduction in day rates would result in an impairment of USD 59.7 million.
- An increase of 0.5 percentage points in the discount rate would not result in an impairment.
- A decrease of 2 percentage points in utilization would not result in an impairment.

COSL Norwegian AS
Note 11. Deferred mobilization expense

The deferred cost relates to mobilization cost for the semi-submersible drilling rigs COSLProspector and COSLPioneer. This cost for COSLProspector is relates to personnel cost, catering and fuel for the transit period of the rig from the yard in China to Norway. The cost for COSLPioneer is related to the mobilization to Norwegian sector. Both rigs are commencing contract with Vår Energi ASA.

This cost is accumulated in the balance up to commencement date of the contract, then it is amortized over the contract period. The deferred cost also includes drilling equipment ordered on behalf of client with COSL ownership. This is kept in the balance and is amortized over the remaining contract period.

Deferred expenses that are amortized within one year after balance sheet date are presented as current assets, the remaing is classified as non current asset.

The movements in deferred expenses are specified as follows:

	2024	2023
Deferred expenses 01.01	7 398	-
Expenses deferred during the year (additions)	18 217	8 878
Amortization to profit and loss during the year	(2 425)	-
Reclass to current deferred expenses	(13 177)	(1 480)
Non current deferred expenses 31.12	10 014	7 398

,

Docusign Envelope ID: 06A1A827-9981-4684-A1CF-CC03B0D038EE

COSL Norwegian AS

Note 12. Leases

IFRS 16 sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases and requires lessees to account for all leases under a single on-balance sheet model similar to the accounting for finance leases under IAS 17. At the commencement date of a lease, a lessee will recognise a liability to make lease payments and an asset representing the right to use the underlying asset during the lease term ("right-of-use asset"). The standard includes a number of optional practical expedients related to recognition and initial application. Lessees will be required to separately recognise the interest expense on the lease liability and the depreciation expense on the right-of-use asset.

Lessor accounting under IFRS 16 is substantially unchanged from previous accounting under IAS 17. Lessors will continue to classify all leases using the same classification principle as in IAS 17 and distinguish between two types of leases: operating and finance leases.

The Group has offices and warehouse lease agreements. The warehouse lease ended 01.04.2022, and the company executed a one year options, the agreement has been renegotiated in 2023. The office lease at Vestre Svanholmen ends at 31.12 2024.

The Group also has certain leases of machinery with lease terms of 12 months or less and leases of office equipment with low value. The Group applies "the short term lease" and "lease of low value assets" recognition exemption for these leases.

2024

Right of use assets Assets	**Mongstad**	**Offices at Forus**	**Total**
Discount Rate	2,40 %	2,40 %	
Opening Balance	**1 423**	**166**	**1 589**
Addition/exectue options and reduce the price	(677)	1 221	545
Depreciation	(553)	(602)	(1 155)
Agio	1 824	818	2 642
End Balance	**2 017**	**1 603**	**3 620**

Lease Liability	**Mongstad**	**Offices at Forus**	**Total**
Discount Rate	0,59 %	0,59 %	
Opening Balance	**870**	**-**	**870**
Addition	(645)	1 037	392
Lease payment	(1 018)	(573)	(1 592)
Agio	1 638	903	2 541
Accrued interest	25	43	68
End Balance	**870**	**1 410**	**2 280**

2023

Right of use assets Assets	**Mongstad**	**Offices at Forus**	**Total**
Discount Rate	2,40 %	2,40 %	
Opening Balance	**188**	**510**	**698**
Addition/exectue options and reduce the price	1 828	-	1 828
Depreciation	(552)	(335)	(887)
Agio	(41)	(9)	(50)
End Balance	**1 423**	**166**	**1 589**

Lease Liability	**Mongstad**	**Offices at Forus**	**Total**
Discount Rate	0,59 %	0,59 %	
Opening Balance	**-**	**185**	**185**
Addition	1 289	-	1 289
Lease payment	(540)	(193)	(733)
Agio	93	-	93
Accrued interest	28	8	36
End Balance	**870**	**-**	**870**

COSL Norwegian AS
Note 13. Trade receivables, other receivables and prepayments

Trade receivables are specified as follows:

in USD thousands		2024	2023
Trade receivables from third parties		51 363	17 143
Trade receivables from related parties	Note 14	20 104	16 299
Total trade receivables		71 467	33 442

Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on 30-60 days terms.

Other receivables and prepayments are specified as follows:

in USD thousands		2024	2023
Other receivables from related parties	Note 14	159 047	178 427
Prepayments		767	740
Deferred expenses related to mobilisation		13 177	1 480
Other		4 399	1 465
Total other receivables and prepayments		177 390	182 112

Other receivables and prepayments are non-interest bearing and are generally on 30-60 days terms.

COSL Norwegian AS
Note 14. Related parties

In the normal course of its business, the Company enters into a number of transactions with related parties.

All transactions with related parties have been made on an arms length basis and are settled on a regular basis. The table below provides the total amount of transactions, which have been entered into with related parties for the relevant financial year. Sales and purchases from related parties relates to services rendered under the above mentioned management agreements.

2024 in USD thousands	Sales to related parties	Purchases from related parties	Interest owed to related parties	Amounts owed by related parties	Amounts owed to related parties
COSL	50 473	31 135	63 400	179 151	2 268 102
Total related parties	**50 473**	**31 135**	**63 400**	**179 151**	**2 268 102**

2023 in USD thousands	Sales to related parties	Purchases from related parties	Interest owed to related parties	Amounts owed by related parties	Amounts owed to related parties
COSL	61 352	11 527	77 650	194 726	1 739 618
Total related parties	**61 352**	**11 527**	**77 650**	**194 726**	**1 739 618**

The drilling rig COSLProspector was purchased from the related company COSL Prospector Pte Ltd in January 2024.

COSL Norwegian AS
Note 15. Inventory

in USD thousands	2024	2023
Spare parts	36 449	28 307
Provision for obsolescence	(2 119)	(1 792)
Total inventory	34 330	26 515

Inventory relates to spare parts and tools held at stock both offshore at rigs and onshore at Mongstad base. The value in the balance sheet is at historical cost less provision for obsolescence.

COSL Norwegian AS
Note 16. Cash and cash equivalents

The Company had Cash and cash equivalents denominated in the following currencies at the end of the period:

in USD thousands	2024	2023
US dollar	42 812	19 059
Norwegian kroner	5 339	(2 369)
Great British Pound	4 177	(1 997)
Total	52 328	14 692

Restricted cash and cash equivalents

Restricted bank withheld employee tax	3 681	2 301
Restricted bank account regarding pension	442	451
Total	4 123	2 752

COSL Norwegian AS

Note 17. Shares and shareholders

As of December 31, 2024, COSL Norwegian AS is a wholly-owned subsidiary of COSL Singapore Ltd. Board members and senior management owned no shares as of December 31, 2024.

Note 18. Issued capital

Issued capital

in USD thousands, unless otherwise indicated	Number of shares	Share capital	Paid-in premium
Share issue, June 23 2008 (date of incorporation)	100 000	20	-
Share issue, September 5 2008	1 541 228 656	285 430	713 570
Balance at December 31, 2024	1 541 328 656	285 450	713 570

All issued shares have a par value of NOK 1 and are of equal rights. COSL Norwegian AS is incorporated in Norway and the share capital is denominated in NOK. In the table above, the share capital and paid-in premium is translated to USD at the foreign exchange rate in effect at the time of each share issue.

COSL Norwegian AS
Note 19. Interest-bearing debt

in USD thousands	Rate	2024	2023
Non-current	2024 (2023)		
COSL shareholder's loan (May 2009)	4% (5,05%)	81 207	78 084
COSL shareholder's loan (May 2009)	4% (5,05%)	106 432	102 338
COSL shareholder's loan (May 2013)	4% (5,05%)	424 982	408 637
COSL shareholder's loan (May 2017)	4% (5,05%)	88 941	85 521
COSL shareholder's loan (May 2022)	4% (5,05%)	97 490	93 740
COSL shareholder's loan (August 2022)	4% (4,95%)	462 660	247 107
Loan from CNOOC	4% (SOFR plus 0,4%)	130 755	132 359
Loan from OOGC	4% (SOFR plus 0,4%)	82 000	83 051
Loan from OOGC	4% (SOFR plus 0,4%)	350 179	350 000
Total of interest-bearing debt		1 824 646	1 580 837

*Figures in brackets are for 2023

Current			
Loan from OOGC	4% (SOFR plus 0,4%)	350 179	350 000
**COSL shareholder's loan	4% (5,05%)	1 261 712	783 783
Total current portion of interest-bearing debt		1 611 891	1 133 783

Non Current			
Loan from CNOOC	4% (SOFR plus 0,4%)	130 755	132 359
Loan from OOGC	4% (SOFR plus 0,4%)	82 000	83 051
**COSL shareholder's loan	4% (5,05%)	-	231 644
Total non current portion of interest-bearing debt		212 755	447 054

Maturity interest bearing debt		
Within one year	1 611 891	1 133 783
Later than one year and not later than four years	212 755	447 054
Five years and later	-	-
Total non-current and current borrowings	1 824 646	1 580 837

*All loans are presented including interest in 2024.
** All loan from COSL has been classified as current loans as they can be terminated on one month notice. This has been implemented retrospective and 2023 figures are therefore reclassified from non-current to current.

COSL Shareholder's loan
This is an unsecured loan with China Oilfield Services Limited . The loan interest is based on a fixed rates in 2024 and in 2023. The loan is repaid based on COSL Norwegian AS cash flow from time to time. The company has the right to choose to pay the accrued interest quarterly, semi-annually, annually or as may be otherwise agreed with the lender. The lender can terminate this agreement with one month notice therefore the loans have been classified as current loans in 2024, and retrospective for USD 783 million for 2023. However the lender has proven to be a patient and has never asked for the loans to be repaid as there are a mutual understanding that the company will repay when the cash flow allows it.

Loan from OOGC
In August 2022, the company entered into a loan facility agreement (unsecured) with CNOOC Group, for up to USD 132 million ("CNOOC"). The loan interest is fixed of 4,00%. The maturity date is in August 2027.

Loan from OOGC
In August 2022, the company entered into a loan facility agreement (unsecured) with OOGC, a subsidary of CNOOC, for up to USD 82 million ("OOGC"). The loan interest is fixed of 4%. The maturity date is set to August 2027.

Short term loan from OOGC
In July 2016, the company entered into a loan facility agreement (unsecured) with OOGC, one of the CNOOC subsidiaries, for up to USD 350 million ("OOGC loan"). The loan interest is fixed of 4,00%. The loan can be extended based on the negotiation between the company and OOGC.

Covenants
There are no covenants relating to the loans outstanding as of December 31, 2024.

COSL Norwegian AS
Note 20. Financial instruments and risk management

Risk Management Overview
The Group is exposed to a number of different financial market risks arising from our normal business activities. Financial market risk is the possibility that fluctuations in currency exchange rates or interest rates will affect the value of our assets, liabilities or future cash flows.

To reduce and manage these risks, management periodically reviews and assesses its primary financial market risks. Once risks are identified, appropriate action is taken to mitigate the specific risk. The primary strategy used to reduce our financial risk is the use of spot exchange with financial institutions, where appropriate. Currency spot are used periodically in order to minimize the Company's various net exposures, as well as minimizing specific exposures. The group only trade with high reputation financial institutions on the currency exchange.

It is the management's policy to enter into the currency spot with only highly rated financial institutions. The currency spot is only used for the purpose of managing risk associated with currencies. The Group does not trade or use instruments with the sole objective of obtaining financial gain on fluctuations in currencies or interest rates.

Currency Risk:
The U.S. Dollar is Group's reporting currency as well as the currency for most of the Group's revenues. The currency exposure related to cash flow and the net result arise mainly from administration and operating expenses, nominated in non-USD currencies, mainly NOK. Most of the company's administration expenses and operating expenses in Norway (excluding depreciation) are incurred in NOK currencies.

Changes in the value of the U.S. Dollar relative to these currencies could expose the Group to currency risk. To minimize the impact of foreign exchange movements on the Group's results, the Group periodically enters into currency spot for USD/NOK to minimize the currency risks associated with certain firm commitments and/or forecasted exposures.

	Increase / decrease USD rate against NOK	Effect on profit before tax
2024	+/-10%	+USD -2.1 mill. / USD 1,7 mill.
2023	+/-10%	+USD -0.8 mill. / USD 0,7 mill.

Interest Rate Risk:
The Group's exposure to the risk of changes in the market interest rates relates primarily to the long term debt obligations with floating interest rates. The risk management objective for interest rate risk is to minimize the variations of cash flows arising from changes in interest rates.

At 31 December 2024, 44,6% of the interest bearing debt was floating (2023: 55,7%). The table below shows the sensitivity to a reasonable possible change in interest rates, with all other variables held constant, on the Group's profit before tax.

	Increase / decrease in basis point on floating interest debt	Effect on profit before tax
2024	+/- 50 bps	+/- USD 2,82 mill.
2023	+/- 50 bps	+/- USD 2,83 mill.

Docusign Envelope ID: 06A1A827-9981-4684-A1CF-CC03B0D038EE

Credit Risk:
The Group trades with recognized, creditworthy third parties. Receivable balances are monitored on an ongoing basis and the Group's exposure to bad debt is not significant. There is no other significant concentration of credit risk within Nowegian companies in the Group.

Liquidity Risk:
The Group monitors its risk to a shortage of funds using a recurring liquidity planning tool. The tool considers the maturity of its financial assets, projected cash flows from operations and forecasted investments in newbuildings.

The liquidity risk management includes maintaining sufficient cash and the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities. Due to the dynamic nature of the underlying business, the Group maintains sufficient cash for its daily operation via cash deposit.

The table below summarizes the maturity profile of the Group's financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted cash flows.

At 31 December 2024	Less than 3 months	3 to 12 months	1 to 3 years	Over 3 years
Interest-bearing loans	1 379 002 175	231 643 587	214 000 000	-
Other liabilities	-	-	-	-
Trade payables	430 331	-	-	-

At 31 December 2023	Less than 3 months	3 to 12 months	1 to 3 years	Over 3 years
Interest-bearing loans	729 886 657	405 306 843	445 643 587	-
Other liabilities	177 556	-	-	-
Trade payables	50 740	-	-	-

Capital Management:
The primary objective of the Group's capital management is to ensure that it maintains a strong credit rating and healthy capital ratios in order to support its business and maximize shareholder value.
The Group manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it, in light of changes in the economic conditions. The Group monitors its capital structure using an equity ratio, which is total equity divided by total assets. The Group's policy is to keep a reasonable equity ratio, also considering the Group's shareholder's loans.

	2024	2023
Total equity (excl. COSL Shareholder Loans)	(855 611)	(753 744)
Total equity (incl. COSL Shareholder Loans)	838 280	694 734
Total assets	1 574 819	1 061 842
Equity ratio (excl. SHL)	-54,3 %	-71,0 %
Equity ratio (incl. SHL)	53,2 %	65,4 %

COSL Norwegian AS
Note 21. Deferred revenue

Other Non current liabilities is the deferred income and relates to mobilization fees. The mobilization fees relates to the semi submersible drilling rig COSLProspector. This income has been received from the client at commencement date of the contract and is amortized over the contract period.

The movements in deferred revenue are specified as follows: in USD thousands	2024	2023
Deferred revenue 01.01	4 500	-
Revenue deferred during the year (additions)	15 391	4 500
Amortization to profit and loss during the year	(2 475)	-
Reclass to current deferred revenue	(9 952)	-
Non current deferred revenue 31.12	7 464	4 500

An onerous contract is considered to exist where the Group has a contract under which the unavoidable costs of meeting the obligation under the contract exceed the economic benefits expected to be received from the contract. A provision for loss on onerous contracts would be made by the Group if it has a contract under which the unavoidable costs of meeting the obligations under the contract exceed the economic benefits expected to be received from the contract. The Group estimates the provision on onerous contracts being the present obligation of the unavoidable costs less the economic benefits expected to be received under the drilling service contract. The expected economic benefits are estimated based on the signed drilling services contract by reference to contracted day rate, expected utilization rate while unavoidable costs are estimated based on budget and historical cost level that the Group is obligated to execute under the drilling service contract.

The Group conducted an assessment of the drilling service contracts and recognized no provision for 2024.

	2024	2023
Within one year	-	5 843
Later than one year and not later than four years	-	-
Total provision for Onerous Contract	-	5 843

COSL Norwegian AS
Note 22. Other short-term debt

in USD thousands	2024	2023
Accrued payroll and related costs	7 374	7 075
Short term liabilities to related party, COSL Drilling Pan-Pacific Ltd	10	10
Short term liabilities to related party, COSL Drilling Pan-Pacific (Labuan) Ltd	140 616	158 771
Onerous contract accrual	-	5 843
VAT, wagetax, business tax payable	4 015	2 146
Deferred revenue current	9 952	-
Other payables	2 540	3 711
Total other short-term debt	164 508	177 556

The majority of the other short-term debt are payable within 0 till 90 days.
Other short temrm debt is non-interest bearing.

COSL Norwegian AS

Note 23. Going Concern

The board confirms that the financial statements are prepared in accordance with the Accounting Act § 4-5. The board confirm that the financial statements are prepared under the going concern assumption and that the assumption is present.

The Group's equity as of 31 December 2024 has been lost and amounts to USD 855.6 million (2023: USD 753.7 million loss).

The Group/Company is mainly financed by parent company and related party loans ("COSL Shareholder loans"), which may be converted by China Oilfield Services Ltd (COSL) to additional equity. COSL will provide continuing financial support to the COSL Norwegian Group companies if required to enable them to operate as a going concern and to meet their obligations, for at least 12 months from the date of directors' report, and that such financial support include to provide necessary funding to the companies as well as not calling for payments of the amounts that the Companies owe to COSL. This has been formalized through a signed supporting letter.

Per 31 December 2024, the Group's equity including COSL Shareholder loans amounts to USD 969.0 million, which implies an adjusted equity ratio of 61.5%. This has been assessed by the Board as sufficient to continue business operations of the Group and the Company.

The Group furthermore had a positive bank balance per 31 December 2024 of USD 52,3 million.

Based on the above, the Group's ability to continue to carry out its objectives and commitments 12 months from the date of the directors' report is supported and therefore the financial statements have been prepared under the assumption of the Group's ability to continue as a going concern.

COSL Norwegian AS

Note 24. Subsequent events

On September 17, 2025, the subsidiary COSL Promoter Pte Ltd issued a letter to request COSL Singapore Ltd to reduce the sales price of the drilling rig COSLProspector by USD 31 Million. The request was based on the rig arriving at yard stay in a condition that did not meet sufficient working condition for scheduled special periodic survey and upgrade work. If the claim is accepted by COSL Singapore Ltd it will decrease the book value of the rig and the payables towards COSL Singapore Ltd with the same amount.