Standard Supply AS

Interim Balance Sheet	Note	As of 30 June 2024	As of 31 Dec 2023
		USD	*USD*
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Financial assets			
Investment in subsidiaries	2	1 940 668	37 605 217
Total financial assets		*1 940 668*	*37 605 217*
CURRENT ASSETS			
Accounts receivables			
Other receivables		66 105	66 877
Receivable from Group companies	3	95	15 000 000
Total receivables		**66 200**	**15 066 877**
Cash and cash equivalents		41 369 767	21 558 351
Total current assets		**41 435 967**	**36 625 228**
TOTAL ASSETS		**43 376 635**	**74 230 446**
EQUITY			
Paid in capital			
Share capital	4,5	1 927 926	1 927 926
Share Premium	5	11 376 515	60 352 617
Total paid in equity		**13 304 441**	**62 280 543**
Other equity			
Other equity	5	29 946 251	11 637 343
Total other equity		**29 946 251**	**11 637 343**
Total equity		**43 250 692**	**73 917 886**
LIABILITIES			
Short term liabilities			
Other current liabilities Group companies	3	2 300	-
Accounts payable		86 088	309 912
Other current liabilities		37 555	2 648
Total short term liabilities		**125 944**	**312 560**
Total liabilities		**125 944**	**312 560**
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**43 376 635**	**74 230 446**

Oslo, 22 August 2024

Martin Nes
Chairman

Espen Lundaas
Director

Note 1 *Accounting principles*

General information

The interim balance sheet as of 30 June 2024 is prepared as Standard Supply AS will conduct a distribution of dividends. As a result, the interim balance sheet may not be suitable for another purpose.The interim balance sheet have been prepared in accordance with the Norwegian Accounting Act and Generally Accepted Accounting Principles in Norway ("NGAAP").

The accounting principles are described below.

Functional currency

The financial statements are presented in USD, which is also the functional currency of the company. The group is operating in the oil-service segment, where USD is considered to be the prevailing currency.

The general rule when assessing and classifying assets and liabilities

Assets determined for permanent ownership or use are classified as fixed assets. Other assets are classified as current assets.

Fixed assets are assessed at cost but are written down to fair value when the fall in value is not expected to be transitory. Fixed assets with finite economic lives are systematically depreciated.

Receivables to be repaid within one year are classified as current assets.

Corresponding criteria form the basis when classifying short-term and long-term liabilities.

Current assets are assessed at the lower of acquisition cost and fair value. Short-term liabilities are recognized at the nominal amount received on the date of establishment.

Shares in subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are valued using the cost method in the company accounts. The investment is valued at acquisition cost for the shares unless a write-down has been necessary. A write-down to fair value is made when a fall in value is due to reasons that cannot be expected to be temporary and such write-down must be considered as necessary in accordance with good accounting practice. Write-downs are reversed when the basis for the write-down is no longer present.

Dividends, group contributions and other distributions from subsidiaries are posted to income in the same year as provided for in the distributor's accounts. To the extent that dividends/ group contributions exceed the share of profits earned after the date of acquisition, the excess amounts represents a repayment of invested capital, and distributions are deducted from the investment's value in the balance sheet of the company.

Tax

Tax expense comprise tax payable and deferred tax expense. Tax payable is measured at the amount expected to be paid to authorities while deferred tax assets/liabilities are calculated based on temporary differences at the reporting date. Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that they can be utilized in the future. Deferred tax is calculated with 22 % of the basis of temporary differences existing between accountingwise and taxwise values.

Receivables

Receivables from customers and other receivables are entered at par value after deducting a provision for expected losses. The provision for losses is made on the basis of an individual assessment of the respective receivables.

Exchange rates

Liquid assets in foreign currencies are assessed in accordance with the current exchange rate principle. Long-term liabilities are posted at the current exchange rate.

The following exchange rate is used in the accounts: NOK/USD per 30 June 2024: 0.0939
NOK/USD per 31 December 2023: 0.0983

Note 2 *Investment in subsidiaries:*

Amount in USD

Subsidiaries - 30.06.2024	Ownership- and vote share	Cost	Bookvalue	Result for the period	Total equity
Wanax AS	100 %	1 936 156	1 936 156	23 256 195	1 864 631
Standard Opportunities AS	100 %	4 512	4 512	-95	2 193
Total investment in subsidiaries		**1 940 668**	**1 940 668**	**23 256 100**	**1 866 825**

Wanax AS has during 2024 distributed USD 54m in paid-in equity and dividends. USD 35 669 061 has been recognized as a reduction of cost towards this investment. Standard Opportunities AS was established 1st March 2024.

Subsidiary - 31.12.2023	Ownership- and vote share	Cost	Bookvalue	Result for the period	Total equity
Wanax AS	100 %	37 605 217	37 605 217	13 198 088	32 608 437
Total investment in subsidiaries		**37 605 217**	**37 605 217**	**13 198 088**	**32 608 437**

Note 3 *Related party:*

Amount in USD

	30.06.2024	31.12.2023
Standard Opportunities AS	95	-
Wanax AS - Dividend		15 000 000
Total short-term receivables	**95**	**15 000 000**

	30.06.2024	31.12.2023
Standard Opportunities AS	2 300	-
Total short-term debt	**2 300**	**-**

Standard Supply AS has a revolving credit facility ("RCF") with its majority owner SD. Standard ETC Plc with a committed amount of USD 20m and the maturity date is 31 December 2024. Interest is calculated based on Term SOFR 3m and a margin of 5%. As of 30 June 2024, the RCF was un-drawn. Interest expense amounts to 46 813 USD.

Other transactions with related parties for the six months period ending 30 June 2024:
Tycoon Industrier AS: Fee for CFO services - USD 42 318
Ferncliff TIH AS: Fee management services - USD 211 700
Standard Invest AS: Fee for CEO services - USD 70 531.

Note 4 *Share capital:*

Share capital	Number of shares	Nominal value NOK	Total share capital NOK	Book value USD
Ordinary shares	187 726 291	0,1	18 772 629,10	1 927 926

Note 5 *Equity:*

Amount in USD

	Share capital	Share premium	Other equity	Total
Equity at 01 01 24	**1 927 926**	**60 352 617**	**11 637 343**	**73 917 886**
Distribution of paid-in capital	-	-48 976 102	-	**-48 976 102**
Net profit for the period	-	-	18 308 908	**18 308 908**
Total equity 30.06.2024	**1 927 926**	**11 376 515**	**29 946 251**	**43 250 692**

Note 6 *Tax:*

Amount in USD

This year's tax expense	30.06.2024	31.12.2023
Entered tax on ordinary profit/loss:		
Payable tax	-	-
Change in deferred tax assets	-	-
Tax expense on ordinary profit/loss	**-**	**-**
Taxable income:		
Result before tax	18 308 908	13 565 807
Permanent differences	-18 330 939	-14 995 107
Currency translation differences	-615 551	-372 798
Taxable income	**-637 582**	**-1 802 098**
Payable tax in the balance:		
Payable tax on this year's result		-
Total payable tax in the balance	**-**	**-**

The tax effect of temporary differences and loss to be carried forward that has formed the basis for deferred tax and deferred tax assets, specified on type of temporary differences

	30.06.2024	31.12.2023
Accumulated loss to be brought forward	-3 807 580	-4 445 162
Not included in the deferred tax calculation	3 807 580	4 445 162
Deferred tax assets (22%)	**-**	**-**

Deferred tax assets on basis of tax lossess carried forward, are not recognized based on uncertainty on when/if it will be set off against taxable profit

To the General Meeting of Standard Supply AS

Independent Auditor's Report on the Interim Balance Sheet

Opinion

We have audited the Interim Balance Sheet of Standard Supply AS (the Company) as at 30 June 2024 showing an equity of USD 43 250 692. The Interim Balance Sheet comprise the balance sheet, a summary of significant accounting policies and notes.

In our opinion, the accompanying Interim Balance Sheet in all material respects, express the financial position of the Company as at 30 June 2024 with the accounting principles as set out in note 1 to the Interim Balance Sheet.

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 Interim Balance Sheet* section of our report. We are independent of the Company as required by relevant laws and regulations in Norway and the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) (IESBA Code), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Emphasis of Matter – Basis of accounting

We draw attention to note 1 to the Interim Balance Sheet, which describes the basis of accounting. The Interim Balance Sheet is prepared as Standard Supply AS will conduct a distribution of dividends (the Norwegian Private Limited Liability Companies Act § 8-2a). As a result, the Interim Balance Sheet may not be suitable for another purpose. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Responsibilities of the Board of Directors for the Interim Balance Sheet

The Board of Directors (Management) are responsible for the preparation of the interim Balance Sheet in accordance with the accounting principles as set out in note 1 to the Interim Balance Sheet, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of the Interim Balance Sheet that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the Interim Balance Sheet, Management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern. The Interim Balance Sheet use the going concern basis of accounting insofar as it is not likely that the enterprise will cease operations.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Interim Balance Sheet

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Interim Balance Sheet as a whole is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs, will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the Interim Balance Sheet.

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

- obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.

- evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used, and the reasonableness of the overall presentation of the interim balance sheet.

- 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 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 Interim Balance Sheet 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 to cease to continue as a going concern.

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.

Oslo, 22 August 2024
PricewaterhouseCoopers AS

Bjørn Lund
State Authorised Public Accountant
(electronically signed)