## $\lambda$ NORSE

Norse Atlantic Airways

# Q3 23 <br> Presentation 

31 October 2023


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## Low-cost, long-haul works

## Q3: Best in class CASK and ancillary revenues



Net profit USD 16 mill
CASK USD 3.63 in Q3

## Revenue management and profitable growth

From 10 aircraft to 12 in 2024
to 15 in 2025
Strong performance on
new routes

Considering capital raise supported by largest
shareholders

## Highlights from summer and Q3 2023

1 All 15 aircraft revenue generating from 1 July

2 Strong summer season, softening towards quarter-end

3 High regularity - $99.8 \%$

4 Overall good profitability on routes, but some lessons learnt

5 Some headwinds from fuel costs and cargo market

## Strong operational performance

\% of flights completed and arriving on time


- 100\% completion from late April through to early September
- In September 99.4\% completed
- More than $70 \%$ of flights arrived ontime


## Larger scale and improved pricing

Record number of passengers and load factor


Increasing ticket prices and ancillary sales

USD per passenger
500
450
400
350
300
250
200
150
100
50


- Avg ticket price $\quad$ Avg ancillary


## Higher revenues and lower costs

The lowest CASK ${ }^{1)}$ in the transatlantic


Q1 2023
market


Q2 2023
Q3 3023

Continuing to increase RASK ${ }^{2}$
USD cent per ASK


[^0]
## Ancillary sales are increasing

## Ancillary revenue per passenger \$

- Norse's fare model provides pricing flexibility to passengers
- Ancillary revenue consists of:
- Upgrades to Premium cabin
- Extra baggage
- Seat selection
- Food and beverages
- $3^{\text {rd }}$ party sales commissions
- Continuously adding services (travel insurance added Q3)

The \#1 airline for ancillary revenue


[^1]
## The importance of fuel-efficient aircraft

## Jet fuel price at record heights ${ }^{1)}$

USD/gallon


- Norse aircraft estimated to save fuel cost of USD 0.57 per ASK compared to the median widebody aircraft7)
- Fuel cost saving equivalent to $10 \%$ of total cost
- Fuel saving for Q3 alone corresponds to USD 15m, 24 m liters, or 53 million tonnes $\mathrm{CO}_{2}$

Fuel consumption vs. best-in class long-haul competitors

| Aircraft | First flight | Seats | Sector | Fuel per seat |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Norse Boeing 787-9 | 2019 | 338 | $9,208 \mathrm{~km}$ | $2.08 \mathrm{~L} / 100 \mathrm{~km}^{3}$ |
| Boeing 787-10 | 2017 | 337 | $10,240 \mathrm{~km}$ | $2.27 \mathrm{~L} / 100 \mathrm{~km}^{2}$ |
| Boeing 787-9 (standard) | 2013 | 304 | $9,208 \mathrm{~km}$ | $2.31 \mathrm{~L} / 100 \mathrm{~km}^{3}$ |
| Airbus A350-900 | 2013 | 315 | $9,208 \mathrm{~km}$ | $2.39 \mathrm{~L} / 100 \mathrm{~km}^{3}$ |
| Boeing 777-9X | 2020 | 395 | $13,300 \mathrm{~km}$ | $2.42 \mathrm{~L} / 100 \mathrm{~km}^{4}$ |
| Airbus A330-900 | 2017 | 300 | $8,610 \mathrm{~km}$ | $2.48 \mathrm{~L} / 100 \mathrm{~km}^{3}$ |
| Airbus A350-1000 | 2016 | 367 | $10,243 \mathrm{~km}$ | $2.58 \mathrm{~L} / 100 \mathrm{~km}^{2}$ |
| Airbus A330-800 | 2017 | 248 | $8,610 \mathrm{~km}$ | $2.75 \mathrm{~L} / 100 \mathrm{~km}^{3}$ |
| Boeing 787-8 | 2011 | 243 | $8,610 \mathrm{~km}$ | $2.77 \mathrm{~L} / 100 \mathrm{~km}^{3}$ |
| Boeing 747-8 | 2003 | 367 | $11,000 \mathrm{~km}$ | $2.82 \mathrm{~L} / 100 \mathrm{~km}^{5}$ |
| Boeing 777-300ER | 1996 | 301 | $10,199 \mathrm{~km}$ | $2.90 \mathrm{~L} / 100 \mathrm{~km}^{2}$ |
| Boeing 777-200ER | 1992 | 274 | $11,000 \mathrm{~km}$ | $3.08 \mathrm{~L} / 100 \mathrm{~km}^{6}$ |
| Airbus A330-300 | 1988 | 2005 | 544 | $10,275 \mathrm{~km}$ |
| Boeing 747-400 | $3.11 \mathrm{~L} / 100 \mathrm{~km}^{2}$ |  |  |  |
| Airbus A380 |  |  | 3.16 km | $3.100 \mathrm{~km}^{2}$ |

## Transatlantic cargo market - high volumes, declining prices

Mill. tons

## Increased working capital

The challenge of being a new airline

Strong earnings balanced by adverse working capital movements in Q3...

...leads to reduced available liquidity


## Financing and strategy update

- Following adverse working capital movements and an accelerated payment plan with a key supplier, Norse will explore additional fundraising of up to USD 45 million
- Pareto Securities and SpareBank 1 Markets are engaged as advisers
- B T Larsen \& Co and Scorpio Holding Limited, the two largest shareholders, have both expressed strong interest in supporting a fundraising for at least their pro rata shareholding
- Scorpio Holdings Limited has accepted an invitation to be represented on the company's board of directors, and is expected to assume one board seat; additionally, it is expected that there would be one additional independent board seat such that the board will comprise a total of five directors
- Management has been approached by several airlines seeking to invest in Norse
- The company will be appointing a corporate advisor with expertise in the airline sector to support it in the development and assessment of strategic alternatives


## Q3 highlights

## Activity and revenue doubled

## Low-cost confirmed, challenged by fuel prices

## Record load factors and fares

Ancillary revenue continue to increase

Profitable summer

- Q3 revenue more than doubled from Q2 to USD 205 million
- Number of passengers, ASK and RPK also more than doubled compared to Q2
- 1,547 of 1,550 planned flights were completed (99.8\%)
- Ramping up activity while keeping costs under control
- CASK gradually decreasing - Norse showing the lowest CASK in the Transatlantic market
- Fuel prices however going to higher levels and adding pressure on profitability
- Record-high load factors (83\%) and fares during summer peak season
- Seasonal softening from September
- Successful focus on ancillary revenues (USD 131 per passenger)
- Business model confirmed as passengers add on services based on own preferences
- Q3 was the first profitable quarter in the Company's history
- EBITDAR from USD 2 million in Q2 to USD 41 million in Q3
- High working capital build-up of USD 32 million



## Income Statement

| USD thousands | $\begin{aligned} & 3 \text { months } \\ & \text { Q3 } 2023 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3 \text { months } \\ & \text { Q2 } 2023 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3 \text { months } \\ & \text { Q1 } 2023 \end{aligned}$ | 12 months <br> FY 2022 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Revenue | 204,796 | 100,101 | 39,757 | 104,269 |
| Personnel expenses | 27,508 | 23,590 | 19,353 | 44,462 |
| Fuel, oil \& emissions | 64,561 | 25,945 | 21,896 | 61,793 |
| Other OPEX | 61,206 | 38,119 | 24,121 | 42,706 |
| SG\&A | 10,469 | 10,230 | 7,314 | 15,630 |
| EBITDAR | 41,052 | 2,218 | $(32,926)$ | $(60,323)$ |
| Variable aircraft rentals | 9,290 | 7,755 | 8,725 | 27,263 |
| Depreciation \& amortization | 21,453 | 20,655 | 20,813 | 58,517 |
| EBIT | 10,309 | $(26,202)$ | $(62,464)$ | $(146,104)$ |
| Net finance cost | $(8,714)$ | $(8,784)$ | $(8,408)$ | $(28,871)$ |
| $14{ }^{\text {EBT }}$ | 1,595 | $(35,130)$ | $(70,873)$ | $(174,974)$ |

- Q3 2023 revenue up 105\% versus prior quarter due to;
- 109\% increased capacity (ASK)
- 4\% increased revenue per passenger
- Load factor up to average of $83 \%$ over quarter, compared to $75 \%$ the previous quarter
- Fuel expenses up 149\%, above the 109\% ASK increase due to higher fuel prices
- Variable aircraft rentals represents cash paid under Power By the Hour (PBH) aircraft lease terms
- USD 14 million non-cash aircraft lease accounting cost under depreciations and net finance cost for Q3 (USD 50 million year-to-date)


## Cash Flow Statement

| USD thousands | $\begin{aligned} & 3 \text { months } \\ & \text { Q3 } 2023 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3 \text { months } \\ & \text { Q2 } 2023 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3 \text { months } \\ & \text { Q1 } 2023 \end{aligned}$ | 12 months <br> FY 2022 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Operating cash flows before WC ${ }^{1)}$ movements | 34,479 | $(4,672)$ | $(39,590)$ | $(90,862)$ |
| WC ${ }^{1)}$ movements | $(32,409)$ | 23,667 | 18,819 | 22,223 |
| Operating cash flows | 2,070 | 18,996 | (20,771) | $(68,639)$ |
| Investing cash flows | $(2,924)$ | $(1,357)$ | 1,256 | $(24,956)$ |
| Financing cash flows | $(15,767)$ | $(9,724)$ | $(8,530)$ | 22,589 |
| Currency effects | 177 | (932) | 366 | 1,463 |
| Net change in free cash | $(16,444)$ | 6,983 | $(27,679)$ | $(69,543)$ |
| Free cash at period end | 27,570 | 44,013 | 37,030 | 64,709 |
| Restricted cash held | 15,000 | 15,056 | 5,000 | 5,000 |
| Total cash | 42,570 | 59,070 | 42,030 | 69,709 |

- Q3 2023 total cash decrease of $\$ 16$ million mainly driven by outflow from financing activities as operations and investing cash flows were neutral
- Cash balances declined due to working capital seasonality. Cash inflow was strong during Q2's peak in forward sales cash collection for summer season, but lower in Q3 as transitioning to fall shoulder season
- \$43 million total cash held at end Q3 2023


## Balance Sheet

## Statement of financial position

| USD thousands | 30 SEP 23 | 30 JUN 23 | 31 DEC 22 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Non-current assets | 930,589 | 949,004 | 973,037 |
| Total current assets | 176,838 | 197,514 | 117,202 |
| Total assets | $\mathbf{1 , 1 0 7 , 4 2 8}$ | $\mathbf{1 , 1 4 6 , 5 1 8}$ | $\mathbf{1 , 0 9 0 , 2 3 9}$ |
| Total equity | $(80,385)$ | $(82,157)$ | 10,535 |
| Non-current liabilities | 954,391 | 967,693 | 971,284 |
| Current liabilities | 233,421 | 260,981 | 108,421 |
| Total equity \& liabilities | $\mathbf{1 , 1 0 7 , 4 2 8}$ | $\mathbf{1 , 1 4 6 , 5 1 8}$ | $\mathbf{1 , 0 9 0 , 2 4 0}$ |

Excluding non-cash lease accounting costs, Q3 net profit would have been USD 16 mill and Total equity USD 50 mill

- \$890 million aircraft right-of-use asset
- 15 Boeing 787 Dreamliners on leases with average remaining life 10.5 years
- Corresponding lease liability of \$962 million
- \$20 million refundable aircraft lease deposits carried at \$16 million
- $\$ 100$ million receivables from credit card companies for booked tickets
- \$60 million liabilities to passengers for fares booked, not yet flown
- Book equity reflects $\$ 130$ million accumulated non-cash aircraft lease accounting cost since inception
- Value adjusted equity position in excess of $\$ 300$ million, including NPV value of the aircraft leases


## Adjusted Financials

Book Financials adjusted with effects of leases

| USD millions | 30 SEP 23 |
| :--- | ---: |
| Total Book Equity | (80) |
| Accumulated non-cash lease expenses | 131 |
| NPV of favorable leases | $>300$ |
| Adjusted Equity | $>351$ |


| USD millions | 3 months <br> Q3 2023 | 9 months <br> YTD Q3 2023 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| Book EBT | $\mathbf{1 . 6}$ | (104.4) |
| Non-cash aircraft lease accounting cost | 13.8 | 49.8 |
| Adjusted EBT | $\mathbf{1 5 . 4}$ | $\mathbf{( 5 4 . 6 )}$ |

- Lease accounting generally implies a "frontloading" of expenses above cash expenditures in the early phase of a lease
- Paying flexible Power By the Hour (PBH) leases first two years of leases gives rise to "double" expenses; both fixed and variable lease expenses being recognized
- As at end Q3 2023, the Company has recorded $\$ 131$ million of non-cash lease expenses
- The Company estimates the net present value of its favorable aircraft leases to be at least \$300 million
- Norse has additional assets that are not recognized or estimated, including airport slots, permits such as Aircraft Operating Certificates, brand and other items


## Market recovery post-COVID continues

Global air passengers, RPKs, bn per month

## Comments

- The market has rebounded to 2019 levels

- Lagging recovery in Asia has led to temporary capacity reallocation to Transatlantic market
- Economic uncertainty indicates softer demand winter 23/24. We expect customers to focus on low-cost airlines
- Longer-term recovery expected to continue


## Sharpening the strategy

1 Flexible market strategy - dynamic pricing

2
Increased brand awareness


43 inches in Premium Economy
Eurowings: 38 / Singapore Airlines: 38 / Air New Zealand: 41 / Cathay Pacific:40)
3 Premium cabin rolls out in Q4

4
Growing ancillary revenue


## More in place to generate higher revenues



## Launch of upgraded premium product in Q4

Launch of upgraded service concept to fully deliver yield potential of our leading Premium product

## 0 simple Flying

"Norse is making enough room to stretch on a long-haul European lowcost carrier possible yet again. The ample legroom and generous recline also come coupled with two meal services, premium boarding, priority check-in services, seat selection, and two checked-in baggage, up to 23 kilograms each. A carry-on of 10 kilograms is also allowed.'

- Simple Flying: The 5 Best Premium Economy Cabins in The World 23 October 2023; simpleflying.com



## Higher yields as routes mature

- Routes show high growth in their second year of operations - several second-year routes give higher unit revenue growth opportunities in 2024
- Markets launched in our first year of flying, 2022, show above average unit revenue growth this year
- 77\% of Q3 2023 Norse capacity were new markets, providing opportunity for above average unit revenue growth next year
- Increased brand recognition and market penetration provide higher revenue opportunities

RASK Increase Year over Year
Q3 2023 vs Q3 2022


70\%


Network overall

## Connecting key long-haul destinations


$\lambda_{\text {norse }}$

## Dreamliners are in demand

- 15 Boeing 787 Dreamliners leased ${ }^{1)}$
- 10.5 years average remaining lease term at fixed low cost with no inflationary or other adjustments
- We estimate our lease rates to have an NPV of more than USD 300 million
- Available aircraft used for sublease and ACMI ${ }^{2}$ )/charter (wet-leases and charter) to manage seasonality
- 5 aircraft currently on profitable subleases
- Strong growth in ACMI inquiries for the 2023/2024 winter season

Aircraft employment strategy S23-S24


S23


W23

3
Employed in sublease/ ACMI

Employed in
12
network

## Summary and Outlook

Building a profitable long-haul low-cost transatlantic airline

## Strategy and business case validated <br> Increased activity

## Revenue growing

- Low and decreasing unit costs (CASK)
- High load factors with increasing fare levels through summer season
- Production doubled in Q3 compared to Q2
- All 15 aircraft in the fleet operative and generating revenue
- Revenue levels in Q3 more than doubled compared to Q2
- Successful focus on ancillary revenues is key to profitability

| Flexibility | - Focus on winter 2023/2024 route selection, turning focus to flying «from cold to hot» <br> - Excess fleet capacity allows for attractive ACMI and charters |
| :---: | :--- |
|  <br> Strategy | - Consider raising new capital, supported by the two largest shareholders <br> - Industrial interest necessitates a review of strategic options to maximize values |

## Norse will be...

The first truly low-cost sustainable transatlantic airline


The lowest unit cost airline amongst peers

The highest ancillary revenue per passenger in the industry

The lowest emissions per passenger versus long-haul peers

The most affordable and best value transatlantic product

Appendix

## Key Operational Numbers

## Monthly break-down over last five quarters

|  | Jul22 | Aug22 | Sep22 | Oct22 | Nov22 | Dec22 | Jan23 | Feb23 | Mar23 | Apr23 | May23 | Jun23 | Jul23 | Aug23 | Sep23 |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of aircraft <br> in fleet | 13 | 13 | 13 | 14 | 14 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 |
| Number of aircraft <br> subleased out | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| ASK (millions) | 248 | 505 | 663 | 567 | 293 | 384 | 397 | 344 | 390 | 449 | 511 | 750 | 1,215 | 1,207 | 1,152 |
| RPK (millions) | 212 | 349 | 373 | 338 | 145 | 233 | 206 | 172 | 234 | 300 | 371 | 619 | 1,034 | 1,036 | 896 |
| Load factor | $86 \%$ | $69 \%$ | $56 \%$ | $60 \%$ | $50 \%$ | $61 \%$ | $52 \%$ | $50 \%$ | $60 \%$ | $67 \%$ | $73 \%$ | $83 \%$ | $85 \%$ | $86 \%$ | $78 \%$ |
| Number of <br> passengers <br> (thousand) | 32 | 59 | 63 | 61 | 30 | 44 | 35 | 33 | 42 | 49 | 57 | 97 | 151 | 151 | 133 |
| Number of flights | 110 | 254 | 338 | 307 | 190 | 228 | 229 | 203 | 223 | 218 | 243 | 351 | 524 | 520 | 503 |

## $\lambda$ <br> NORSE

## Thank You For Flying With Us!

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[^0]:    1) CASK defined as CASK ex. fuel 2) RASK defined as PRASK: Passenger revenue (airfare and ancillary) per available seat kilometer
[^1]:    Bundles are ancillary items included in the original ticket price of Classic and Flextra fares and are showed as ticket revenue in our financials

