Bonheur ASA

Annual Report 2018

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Key Figures (consolidated accounts)

(Amounts in NOK million)		2018	2017	2016
Income statement			Re-presented	
Operating income		6 787,5	6 325,4	12 414,5
Operating profit before depreciation and impaiment losses (EBITDA)		1 480,8	1 569,8	5 071,9
EBITDA-margin		22%	25%	41%
Operating profit/loss (-) (EBIT)		434,5	658,3	-294,4
Share of result in associates		-8,7	-17,2	17,1
Net finance income / expense (-)		-362,1	-119,8	-409,8
Profit / loss (-) before tax		63,7	521,3	-687,2
Tax income / expense (-)		-93,0	-154,3	-316,9
Net result from continuing operations		-29,2	367,0	-1 004,1
Net result from discontinued operations		-2 675,4	-2 143,9	0,0
Profit for the year		-2 704,6	-1 776,9	-1 004,1
Non-controlling interests		-1 317,7	-912,7	-514,5
Profit / loss (-) for the year (shareholders of the parent)		-1 386,9	-864,2	-489,6
Statement of financial position				
Non-current assets		11 619,2	19 243,2	22 160,0
Current assets		7 867,6	11 216,0	10 360,7
Equity ex non-controlling interests		6 333,0	8 514,1	9 461,5
Non-controlling interests		1 020,3	2 637,0	3 653,3
Non-current interest bearing liabilities		6 638,8	12 201,0	13 955,5
Other non-current liabilities		1 282,7	1 804,3	1 896,6
Current interest bearing liabilities		1 938,9	2 293,3	1 141,8
Other current liabilities		2 273,0	3 009,4	2 411,9
Total assets / total equity and liabilities		19 486,8	30 459,2	32 520,6
Liquidity				
Cash and cash equivalents as at 31 December	1)	5 913,1	8 592,6	7 228,0
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	1)	-2 698,2	1 393,4	-153,3
Net cash from operating activities	1)	212,6	2 455,1	5 535,8
Current ratio	2)	187%	212%	292%
Capital				
Equity-to-assets ratio	3)	38%	37%	40%
Share capital		53,2	53,2	53,2
Total number of shares outstanding as at 31 December		42 531 893	42 531 893	42 531 893
Key performance indicators:				
Net interest bearing debt (NIBD)	4)	2 665	5 902	7 869
Capital employed (CE)	5)	10 018	17 053	20 984
Key figures per share				
(Amounts in NOK)				
Market price 31 December		93,60	89,75	72,25
Dividend per share		4,00	2,00	2,00

1) In accordance with cash flow statement. 2) Current assets as per cent of current liabilities. 3) Equity as per cent of total assets.
4) NIBD = Total interest bearing debt less cash and cash equivalents. 5) CE= NIBD + Total equity.
The non-controlling interests in the Bonheur Group of companies are presented in the income statement and statement of financial position. The non-controlling interests consist of 44.06% of NHST Media Group AS (adjusted for own shares), 49% of Fred. Olsen Wind Limited (UK), 49% of Fred. Olsen CBH Limited (UK), 49% of Blue Tern Limited and 24.5% of Global Wind Services AS.

Bonheur ASA – Overview

Bonheur ASA (the “Company”) is domiciled in Norway, has its head office in Oslo and is listed on the Oslo Stock Exchange. The consolidated financial statements of the Company as at and for the year ended 31 December 2018 comprise the Company, its subsidiaries and associates (for accounting purposes only in the following referred to as the “Group of companies”). The Company has investments in several business activities, based upon its long term commitment to renewable energy, shipping, and cruise. The Company is increasingly focusing on renewable energy.

At year-end 2018 the main investments are within the following business segments:

Renewable energy

The Renewable energy segment consists of Fred. Olsen Renewables AS with subsidiaries (“FOR”) and Fred.Olsen Green Power AS (FOGP).

FOR / FOGP are primarily engaged in development, construction and operation of wind farms. By the end of the year the installed capacity in operation was 679 MW.

During 2018, the FOR / FOGP organization was strengthened to grow the pipeline of renewable energy projects and explore opportunities for entry into new markets and other areas of renewable energy.

The wind farm portfolio also includes 105 MW under construction in Sweden, consents for additional 295 MW on-shore in the UK, Sweden and Norway and 50 % of the consented Offshore wind project Codling, of approximately 500 MW.

FOR’s operating revenues in 2018 amounted to NOK 1 631 million, based on an annual production of 1 767 GWh. Operating result before depreciation (EBITDA) was NOK 1 101 million.

Shipping / Offshore Wind

The shipping / offshore wind activities are organised through Fred. Olsen Ocean Ltd. (FOO) with subsidiaries. FOO is 100 % owner of Fred. Olsen Windcarrier AS (“FOW”) with subsidiaries and Universal Foundation Norway AS (“UFN”).

Subsidiaries of FOW own and operate three modern self-propelled jack-up vessels specially designed for transportation, installation and service of offshore wind turbines.

Global Wind Service A/S, a Danish limited company owned 75.5 % by FOW, is an international supplier of qualified and skilled technical personnel to the onshore and offshore global wind turbine industry.

UFN together with the 100 % owned subsidiary Universal Foundation Denmark A/S develops and deliver design including installation of its unique MonoBucket® foundation.

FOW owns a fleet of seven modern crew transfer vessels used in conjunction with the construction and maintenance of offshore wind farms.

Operating revenues in 2018 amounted to NOK 1 480 million and operating result before depreciation (EBITDA) was NOK 152 million.

Cruise

The cruise segment is headed up by First Olsen (Holdings) Ltd and its principal trading subsidiary, Fred. Olsen Cruise Lines Ltd ("FOCL"), from the UK. FOCL and its fellow subsidiaries own and operate 4 cruise ships with an overall berth capacity of approximately 3 700 passengers, as well as operating a European river cruise vessel from April to October.

Ocean cruise holidays on sale range from two night mini cruises in Europe, to over 100 nights on a world cruise.

The river cruise vessel offers cruises of typically 7 nights on the main rivers in Europe.

FOCL's strategy is to develop itineraries which allow passengers to get closer to the destinations with its smaller sized fleet of vessels, offering authentic and interesting experiences. During 2018, 98 898 passengers were carried on the vessels.

Operating revenues in 2018 amounted to NOK 2 355 million and operating result before depreciation (EBITDA) was NOK 338 million.

Other investments

Other investments include the ownership of 54.0 % in NHST Media Group AS, which comprises three main business segments, Norwegian publications (the business newspaper Dagens Næringsliv and Morgenbladet), MyNewsdesk (Software-as-a-Service) and Global publications (among others TradeWinds, Upstream, Intrafish, Fiskeribladet, Recharge and Europower).

Operating revenues in 2018 amounted to NOK 1 283 million and operating result before depreciation (EBITDA) was NOK 19 million.

Other investments also include 51.9 % of Dolphin Drilling ASA, which own and operate offshore drilling units and 100% ownership of the service companies Fred. Olsen Insurance Services AS and Fred. Olsen Travel AS.

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Bonheur ASA (the "Company") is a company domiciled in Norway which directly and indirectly holds interests in a variety of businesses in Norway and internationally. The consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2018 are for the Company, its subsidiaries and associates (for accounting purposes only in the following referred to as the "Group of companies"). The Company's head office is in Oslo, Norway.

Overall, 2018 turned out to be another year with global economic growth. Global gross national product grew 3.7 %, a growth at par with 2017, and was the ninth consecutive year with growth. Global investments in renewable energy assets continued at a strong level mainly due to increased competitiveness of solar and wind energy and increased electricity prices. The global cruise industry expanded further, led by new ships and new itineraries.

The profitability of the renewable energy segment continued to improve due to increased electricity prices and generation. Several strategic decisions related to renewable energy were made during the year:

- Commencing construction of the Högaliden windfarm with 105 MW capacity with estimated SEK 1.2 billion investment, an investment which will increase Fred. Olsen Renewables AS installed capacity by 15 %.
- Divestment of a 49 % minority shareholding in the two Scottish windfarms, Brockloch Rig and Crystal Rig III and corresponding financing, releasing NOK 2.0 billion in cash, while Fred. Olsen Renewables AS retains a 51 % ownership.
- Organizing Fred. Olsen Renewables AS in order, both to grow the pipeline of renewable energy projects and to execute on opportunities for entries into existing and new areas of renewable energy.
- Acquisition of the 51 % shareholding of the offshore wind installation vessel Blue Tern for USD 74 million, bringing the Fred. Olsen Windcarrier AS fleet from two to three installation vessels.
- Acquisition of the offshore wind installation and blade repair business of Total Wind AS, to strengthen further Global Wind Service AS the leading offshore wind installation company.

The cruise business successfully finalised a two-year upgrading program of all four ships on time and budget, while the profitability of the cruise business was stable year on year.

It was decided, based on the status of the refinancing process of Dolphin Drilling ASA, to deconsolidate Dolphin Drilling ASA from the Group of companies with effect from the fourth quarter 2018 and figures for 2017 are restated accordingly.

The Company further strengthened its financial position in 2018. At year end, the Company had book equity of NOK 7.0 billion (NOK 6.0 billion) and a cash position of NOK 3.7 billion (NOK 2.8 billion).

The Group of companies' results

(2017 in brackets)

Operating revenues for the year amounted to NOK 6 787 million (NOK 6 325 million restated). Operating expenses amounted to NOK 5 307 million (NOK 4 756 million restated).

Operating result before depreciation, amortization and impairment charges (EBITDA) was NOK 1 481 million (NOK 1 570 million restated). Depreciation amounted to NOK 1 027 million (NOK 880 million restated). Impairment related to property, plant and equipment and intangible assets were NOK 20 million (NOK 32 million restated). Operating result (EBIT) was NOK 434 million (NOK 658 million restated).

Net financial items were NOK -362 million (NOK -120 million restated).

Net result from continuing operations was NOK -29 million (NOK 367 million restated), and net result from discontinued operations was NOK -2 675 million (NOK -2 144 million restated).
Net result for the year was NOK -2 705 million (NOK -1 777 million restated).

After non-controlling interests of NOK -1 318 million (NOK - 913 million), controlling interests' share of result after estimated tax amounted to NOK -1 387 million (NOK -864 million). At year-end, the non-controlling interests of the Group of companies mainly consisted of 46.01 % of NHST Media Group AS, 49 % of Fred. Olsen Wind Limited (UK), 49 % of Fred. Olsen CBH Limited (UK) and 49 % of Blue Tern Limited (ex.Seafox 5 Limited).

Net cash from operating activities was NOK 213 million, a decrease of NOK 2 242 million compared to 2017, mainly due to changes in the working capital. Net cash from investing activities was NOK -2 863 million (NOK -382 million) including the deconsolidation effect of cash from discontinued operations. Net cash from financing activities was NOK -48 million (NOK -679 million). Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December 2018 were NOK 5 913 million, a reduction of NOK 2 680 million since year-end 2017.

Results from the main business segments within which the Company is invested

The financial results below are presented on 100 % basis and net of intra-group eliminations.

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Renewable energy
The Renewable energy segment consists of Fred. Olsen Renewables AS with subsidiaries (“FOR”) and Fred.Olsen Green Power (FOGP). In total FOR owns and operates wind farms with a total capacity of 679 MW.

Fred. Olsen Wind Ltd (FOWL) is a subsidiary of FOR, of which FOR holds 51 %. FOWL owns 432.8 MW of the 679 MW total installed capacity. The UK listed infrastructure fund The Renewable Infrastructure Group Limited (TRIG) owns the remaining 49 % of FOWL.

During 2018 FOR divested 49 % of the shares in Fred. Olsen CBH Ltd (FOCBH) to Aviva Investors Global Services Ltd. (Aviva). FOCBH owns two windfarms, Brockloch Rig and Crystal Rig III, with 75.3 MW in total capacity. Total cash consideration to FOR including corresponding financing was NOK 1.966 million.

The remainder of 170.9 MW installed capacity is held by wholly owned subsidiaries of Fred. Olsen Renewables AS.

In 4th quarter 2018 FOR commenced construction of Högaliden Windfarm (105 MW) in Sweden with expected completion in 4Q20.

In addition, FOR has a portfolio of development projects onshore in the UK, France, Norway and Sweden as well as offshore Ireland and the United States (Lake Erie).

Despite the uncertainty following the Brexit referendum, and the removal of the onshore wind support system, there is still considerable activity in the UK market, both in the secondary market (M&A), but also for new subsidy free projects. The latter is driven by the fact that the technology improvements enable for UK onshore projects to be developed without subsidies.

Norway and Sweden have a common market with a target of 46.8 TW where projects receive green certificates for a period of 15 years. In order to be part of the scheme, the projects must be built within 2021 in Norway and 2030 in Sweden.

The global renewable energy industry is growing, and the reduced costs of power generation have increased the attractiveness of new investments.

Annual average electricity prices in the UK increased by 26 % during the year, while in Scandinavia the average electricity system price increased by 54 %, mainly due to dry weather and higher carbon prices.

Operating revenues were NOK 1 631 million (NOK 1 295 million) and the annual production was 1 767 GWh (1 725 GWh). EBITDA was NOK 1 101 million (NOK 885 million). Operating result (EBIT) amounted to NOK 557 million (NOK 458 million), while net result was NOK 286 million (NOK 240 million).

Shipping/Offshore wind
Shipping/Offshore wind comprises the holding company Fred. Olsen Ocean Ltd. (“FOO”) with subsidiaries including Fred. Olsen Windcarrier AS and its subsidiaries (“FOW”).

Subsidiaries of FOW provide services for transportation, installation and service of offshore wind turbines utilizing the purpose-built jack-up vessels Brave Tern, Bold Tern and Blue Tern.

In December 2018 FOW acquired an indirect 51 % shareholding in Seafox 5 Limited (now renamed Blue Tern Limited). Blue Tern Limited is a company with its main asset being the offshore transport & installation vessel Blue Tern (ex Seafox 5). FOW entered into a partnership for this vessel with the owner of the remaining 49 % of Blue Tern Limited, a wholly owned subsidiary of Keppel Offshore and Marine Ltd. From February 2019, FOW have the Blue Tern under commercial, technical and administrative management as part of its fleet. FOW acquired the shares for a consideration of USD 62.8 million and will also acquire a pro rata part of existing shareholder loans for USD 10.8 million, the consideration thereby totaling USD 73.6 million.

In addition FOW owns a fleet of seven crew transfer vessels (CTV) built for transport of goods and personnel to and from offshore wind farms. The fleet of CTVs is integrated into a pool operated by Northern Offshore Services (N-O-S).

Global Wind Service A/S, owned 75.5 % by FOW, is an international supplier of skilled technicians to the global wind turbine industry. GWS provides a range of installation and maintenance services, both onshore and offshore. In May 2018 GWS acquired the offshore and blade activities from Total Wind A/S, including approx. 200 new employees.

Universal Foundation A/S, indirectly 100 % owned by FOO, has developed a suction MonoBucket® offshore wind foundation. Two full scale demonstration buckets are expected to be installed in German waters in 2019.

The offshore wind market is still predominantly a European market, however interest and activity in Asia and USA is increasing. There were approximately 4 500 offshore wind turbines in operation worldwide by the end of 2018, with several large projects in the pipeline for the next 3-4 years. Further growth is expected in Europe and other regions. Wind power auctions in Northern Europe have a fast-paced capacity growth, and there are also increased requirements for cost effective installations, as well as for operation and maintenance of the offshore wind parks. FOO is well positioned to continue to play a role in providing these services.

The wind turbine installation vessels within the Shipping/Offshore wind segment experienced a slow start 1Q18, however utilisation for 2018 overall was 64 %, down from 83 % in 2017. Global Wind Service AS had increased activity in 2018.

Operating revenues in 2018 were to NOK 1 480 million (NOK 1 528 million). Operating result before depreciation (EBITDA) was NOK 152 million (NOK 370 million). Operating result (EBIT) amounted to NOK -26 million (NOK 209 million) and net result was NOK -79 million (NOK 130 million).

Cruise
The cruise segment consists of First Olsen (Holdings) Ltd. (FOHL) which is indirectly wholly owned by the Company, and its subsidiary undertakings which own and operate the cruise vessels MS Black Watch, MS Boudicca, MS Braemar, and MS Balmoral. Fred. Olsen Cruise Lines Ltd also charters the river boat Brabant, with a capacity of 156 passengers, which operates on the Rhine, Danube, Moselle and Main Rivers. During 2018, 98 898 passengers were carried (2017: 90 222). The smaller sized vessels and the broad diversity of itineraries are key selling points of the brand, allowing passengers to travel to all corners of the world and create lifelong memories in comfortable and familiar surroundings.

Operating revenues in 2018 were NOK 2 355 million (NOK 2 149 million). Operating result before depreciation (EBITDA) was NOK 338 million (NOK 346 million). Operating result (EBIT) amounted to NOK 91 million (NOK 116 million) and net result was NOK 41 million (NOK 73 million).

Other investments
Other investments include the activities of Bonheur ASA and other holding and service companies within the Group of companies in addition to the Company's ownership of 54.0 % in NHST Media Group AS and 51.9 % in Dolphin Drilling ASA.

NHST Media Group AS
NHST Media Group AS has three main business segments, Norwegian publications (Dagens Næringsliv and Morgenbladet), Software-as-a-Service (MyNewsDesk and Mention) and Global Publications (Tradewinds, Upstream, Intrafish, Fiskeribladet, Recharge and Europower).

NHST is strongly focused on the transition from paper-based subscriptions to digital subscription-based business models. During 2018, Nautisk Forlag, mainly a paper-based chart and nautical publication provider, was sold to StormGeo. Mention, a global software-as-a-service (SaaS) provider, was acquired in 2018. Mention is based in Paris and has developed a complementary product to MyNewsdesk which is expected to enable further efficiencies and growth of both companies.

NHST has continued to invest in transforming the Norwegian and Global publications from paper-based business models to digital subscription-based business models.

Short term there were profitability challenges in 2018. The reduction in profitability was mainly due to a weakened advertising market and slower growth for MyNewsDesk. Operating revenues in 2018 were NOK 1 283 million (NOK 1 315 million). Operating result before depreciation (EBITDA) was NOK 19 million (NOK 88 million). Operating result (EBIT) amounted to NOK -52 million (NOK 1 million).

Dolphin Drilling ASA
Dolphin Drilling ASA (DD) has been part of the Company's investments since the 1970s and was a pioneer in offshore drilling with excellent operating record. The recent years' downturn in the offshore drilling industry, coupled with the termination of respectively the newbuilding and the drilling contract for the former Bollsta Dolphin semi-submersible drilling rig has been challenging. DD has for a prolonged period made continuous efforts in order to refinance and find a long-term solution. Based on developments in these efforts and Bonheur's assessment of the same, DD was deconsolidated in the fourth quarter.

The deconsolidation of DD thus comes, among other things, as a consequence of:

- Bonheur has throughout proposed and supported various potential refinancing solutions for DD, including contributing significant new capital.
- The composition of the secured lenders has prevented implementation.
- The secured lenders of DD have decided to pursue other solutions.
- These solutions have not been in line with Bonheur's strategy and will not cause Bonheur to contribute capital to be a majority shareholder.
- DD debt is non-recourse to Bonheur.

The Bonheur-related DD Board Members, Anette S. Olsen and Richard O. Aa have not participated in the DD Board's handling of possible refinancing alternatives and related procedures since July 2018 due to conflict of interest considerations.

The investment in DD was deconsolidated from November 2018. From this date the investment will be reported as a separate line item in the consolidated income statement and

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derecognized from the Group of companies' statement of financial position. From the same date, the investment in DD is assessed as a financial investment.

The offshore drilling industry showed signs of recovery during the year, however the significant drop in oil prices in the fourth quarter and the continued growth in onshore shale oil exploration seem to delay a potential recovery.

The continued challenging market conditions and the uncertainty related to the refinancing led to the very limited utilization of the fleet in 2018. The net result of DD as per October 2018 was included under the line "Net result from discontinued operations" in the Group of companies' results. Net result as per October was NOK -2 675 million (full year 2017: NOK -2 144 million). For further details see note 31.

Capital and financing

FOR had capital expenditure of NOK 142 million in the year related to the construction of the wind farms Högaliden in Sweden (expected to be completed 4Q20.)

FOO had capital expenditure of NOK 1 659 million mainly related to investment of a 51 % shareholding in Blue Tern Ltd. (ex. Seafox 5 Ltd.)

Cruise had capital expenditure of NOK 172 million related to various projects mainly for the completion of its upgrading programme for all four vessels.

In total, investments (capex) in property, plant and equipment during the year regarding continuing operations amounted to NOK 1 984 million. The Group of companies' (continuing operations) net investments paid, amounted to NOK 2 053 million, mainly financed from operating activities and financing activities. Dividend payments to shareholders of the Group of companies in total amounted to NOK 203 million (NOK 87 million). See cash flow statement page 19.

Gross interest-bearing debt of the Group of companies as per 31 December 2018 was NOK 8 578 million, a decrease of NOK 5 917 million since year-end 2017, mainly due to deconsolidation of DD. Cash and cash equivalents amounted to NOK 5 913 million, a decrease of NOK 2 679 million since year-end 2017. Net interest-bearing debt of the Group of companies at year-end was NOK 2 665 million, a decrease of NOK 3 238 million since year-end 2017. Equity to asset ratio was 38 % at year-end 2018.

Investments were financed by cash from operations, dividends, bank credit facilities and bonds.
The Company is financed partly by unsecured bonds. As at 31 December 2018 the Company had issued NOK 2 800 million in unsecured bonds, maturing between 2019 and 2022.

Some of the main business segments have separate loans to finance their operations.

Within the business segment Renewable energy, FOR had through its 51 % owned subsidiary Fred. Olsen Wind Ltd. (FOWL) per year end 2018 drawn GBP 249 million from credit facilities with external banks, related to financing of six windfarms owned by FOWL. In addition, two shareholder loans from TRIG totalling GBP 55 million and one shareholder loan from FOR of GBP 16 million were outstanding as per year end 2018.

FOR had through its 100 % owned subsidiary Fred. Olsen CB Ltd. (FOCB) per year end 2018 drawn GBP 61 million from a secured credit facility agreement. In addition, FOR has per year end 2018 through Fred. Olsen CBH Ltd. (FOCBH), 51 % owned by FOR and 49 % by Aviva, shareholder loans of GBP 53 million and GBP 51 million respectively.

Except a minor guarantee related to financial leases of two windfarms, no other guarantees were granted by the Company for the Renewable energy segment.

Within Shipping / Offshore wind, FOO had through its 100% owned subsidiary Fred. Olsen Windcarrier (FOW) per year end 2018 drawn EUR 72.5 million on a loan related to the financing of the two transport & installation vessels Brave Tern and Bold Tern. The loan is guaranteed by the Company. In addition, FOO had through its 51% subsidiary Blue Tern Ltd. per year end 2018 drawn USD 21.4 million in a shareholder loan from the 49% owner of Blue Tern Limited (Keppel Offshore and Marine Ltd.) and USD 46.9 million on loans related to the financing of the transport & installation vessel Blue Tern. FOW will acquire a pro rata part of the existing shareholder loan for USD 10.8 million.

In the opinion of the Board of Directors, both the financial situation and the cash position of the Company are satisfactory and sufficient to meet the Company's current commitments.

Corporate Governance

The Corporate governance principles of the Company are aligned with the principles established by the Norwegian Code of Practice for Corporate Governance ("NUES" - as published in the latest revised version of 17 October 2018). The board aims at maintaining a framework of good control and corporate governance. The board is of the opinion that the Company complies with the above principles as adapted to the organisational structure that the Company is part of. A description of the Company's compliance with the above is presented on page 103. See also note 26, related party information.

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Corporate Social Responsibility

The Company holds investments in a variety of business segments through subsidiaries. The Company is thus not itself engaged in significant business activities, except by virtue of its direct and indirect investments in such subsidiaries, each having different exposures towards Corporate Social Responsibilities. The day-to-day operation of the Company is provided by Fred. Olsen & Co.

Each main subsidiary has established its own Corporate Social Responsibility guidelines, which are available on the individual entity's web site. The overriding guidelines on Corporate Social Responsibility of the Group of companies are thus expanded and further detailed as considered appropriate by each of these subsidiaries to reflect the nature of their individual businesses.

It is the policy of the Group of companies to conduct business in accordance with the letter and spirit of the law and within the overriding ethical standards of good business conduct, including non-discriminatory behaviour, respect for human rights, workers' rights, social aspects, environmental issues and anti-corruption. This is reflected in the respective companies' Code of Conduct, which as aforesaid is available on the relevant company's web site and to all its employees.

The Group of companies has not had any major incidents related to human rights, working rights, environmental issues or corruption during 2018 and will continue to work towards minimizing the likelihood of incidents which could be in breach of the Group of companies' Corporate Social Responsibility policies.

Three new e-learning modules (relative to respectively Code of Conduct, Corporate Social Responsibility and Anti-Corruption / Anti-Bribery) were launched in late September 2018. Employees within both the Group of companies and Fred. Olsen & Co. have participated in these courses. The content of these courses are regularly reviewed and relevant updates are implemented accordingly.

See the following web-sites
https://bonheur.no/CSR
https://fredolsen-ocean.com/about-us#CSR
https://fredolsenrenewables.com/corporate-social-responsibility
https://fredolsencruises.com/legal/corporate-social-responsibility

As an integral part of the Company's Corporate Social Responsibility, the Company annually considers financial contributions towards social and charitable purposes, in addition to projects and purposes that are considered to be close to the Company's sphere of interest. On a recurring basis, the Annual General Meeting based on corresponding recommendations from the Shareholders' Committee resolves the amount to be earmarked for such purposes.

In 2016, the Fred. Olsen Social Engagement Group (FOSEG) was established with a view to further strengthen the Company's effort within these areas with more direct engagement from the employees of Bonheur-related entities. The group has continued its work during 2018 and focuses on supporting qualifying sustainable projects, both globally and locally.

Globally, FOSEG have followed up on previous years' support towards the non-profit organization "Health and Human Rights Info (HHRI)". HHRI's object is to strengthen and develop health and psycho-social work towards people that have been exposed to organized violence, war and serious violation of human rights by establishing and operating a resource database to assist health workers working amongst such people. Support has also been provided towards specific water irrigation projects in Ethiopia with a view to improve self-sustainability as well as support to increase entrepreneurship amongst women in Tanzania with focus on renewable energy solutions.

Locally, FOSEG support various charities with emphasis on stimulating self-sustainability among youth and people in general that have fallen outside the society and/or the labour market. Kirkens Bymisjon (Oslo City Mission) and Stella Kvinnesenter (Stella Red Cross Centre for women by Oslo Red Cross) represent projects that have received support in this respect. In addition, Tøyen Sportsklubb has also received support for their important activities for youth.

Financial market risk

Political risk on international level has not abated during 2018.The international profile of the Company and its operating business entities results in exposure to such risks, including the outcome of Brexit.

The financial market risks to which the Group of companies is exposed, are predominantly currency risks, interest rate risks, risks related to oil price and electricity prices. These financial risks are continuously monitored, and financial instruments are from time to time used to hedge economic effects of such and related exposures.

There is also a credit risk related to customers within the individual companies, and risks associated with the general development of international financial markets.

Currency risk

The Group of companies' financial statements are presented in NOK. Revenues consist primarily of GBP, EUR, and NOK with GBP as the dominant currency. The expenses are primarily in GBP, EUR, USD and NOK. As such, earnings are exposed to fluctuations in the currency market. Parts of the currency exposure are neutralized due to the majority of the debt and a large part of expenses being denominated in the same currencies as the main revenues. Forward exchange contracts are from time to time entered into in order to reduce future currency exposures.

Interest rate risk
The Group of companies is exposed to interest rate fluctuations, as loans are frequently based on floating interest rates. By the turn of the year, parts of the outstanding loans had been hedged against interest fluctuations through interest rate swap agreements.

Oil price
The Group of companies is exposed to fluctuations in bunker prices, which are fluctuating relative to the oil price. This exposure is primarily within the cruise operations, which also is exposed to new and stricter IMO regulations from 2020. There were some short-term financial contracts outstanding at the end of the year, relating to securing part of the bunker costs, for the year 2019.

Electricity price
Until 2010 FOR was not exposed to short-term fluctuations of spot electricity prices. This was due to the contract structures related to some of FOR's wind farms in operation, whereby the contract prices were based on fixed electricity prices. The contract structures related to the FOR wind farms which commenced operation after 2010, are based on fluctuating electricity prices. Consequently, the FOR results are increasingly impacted by fluctuations in spot electricity prices.

Credit risk
There is a governing principle within the Group of companies to continuously evaluate credit risks associated with customers and, when considered necessary, to require appropriate guarantees. Consequently, the credit risk is considered to be moderate.

Research and development activities

Research and development activities are continuously ongoing within all main business segments. Within the renewable energy segment relevant companies are working closely with leading suppliers of digital platforms to increase efficiency and regularity. There is generally a close relationship with suppliers to optimize operations and minimize environmental consequences.

The organization, work environment and equal opportunities

The Company is an investment company and does not have any employees. The day-to-day operation of the Company is carried out by Fred. Olsen & Co., the proprietor of which is Anette Sofie Olsen. As part of these services the role as the Company's managing director is held by Anette Sofie Olsen, (see below, as well as Note 7). Subsidiaries of Bonheur employed on average 3 845 people during 2018 and had 3 688 employees at the end of the year.

Working environment
To the best of the Board of Directors' knowledge the Group of companies are offering good working conditions. Health, Safety and Environmental (HSE) - activities are organized so as to be managed within the individual business segments and in accordance with relevant industry norms. All business segments work systematically and preventively with HSE measures. This work takes place on a continuous basis and has functioned satisfactorily throughout the year.

The various entities are recording the Loss Time Incidents (LTI) and are applying appropriate corrective actions to prevent reoccurrence. No major incidents have been recorded in 2018.

Absence due to sickness in the Group of companies in 2018 was 1.66 % of total working time. The Group of companies is actively working to maintain this to be at a low level. For further information on working environment within the Group of companies, please refer to each of the main subsidiaries' description of its Corporate Social Responsibility on their respective web sites.

Equal opportunities
At the end of 2018, 25 % of the employees throughout the Group of companies were female. Two out of five (40 %) board directors of the Company are female.

A governing principle throughout the Group of companies is for each business segment to promote equal opportunities, offering challenging and motivating jobs to all personnel regardless of nationality, culture, religion and gender. This includes the principle of equal pay for equal work, considering qualifications relating to knowledge, experience and performance with emphasis on the importance of a balanced work environment with a reasonable gender composition for the various position levels.

GDPR
EU's General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) came into force from 25 May 2018 (in Norway by 1 July 2018). The Group of companies has established various projects which aim to incorporate the regulations into the corresponding compliance processes. Securing personal data is a key element in the Group of companies' Cyber security framework in order to ensure that the integrity and confidentiality of the data is maintained.

Director’s Report 2018

External environment

The Group of companies is engaged in activities which, to a varying degree, involve a potential risk to the environment.

To the best of the Board of Directors’ knowledge safety and environmental protections are given high priority by the operations within each of the various business segments, and efforts are understood to being made on a continuous basis to prevent situations which might involve damage to health and environment. Important elements of this work are safe and rational operations, an active maintenance programme and adequate handling of waste. Efforts are expected to continuously be made, in order to improve, and further develop the safety and environment culture at all levels.

Some of the Group of companies’ operations, in particular those related to the use of fossil fuel, effluents and emissions during operations and the risk of oil spills, may influence the external environment negatively. Safe and rational operations, and active maintenance programs will contribute to avoid accidents which may lead to damage to the external environment. The Board of Directors will expect such operations to be sought kept in accordance with relevant company standards, and within the rules and regulations in force in those areas and countries where the operations are taking place, and in cooperation with operators within the various domains.

With respect to those entities within the Group of companies that operates within renewable energy, primarily through the construction and operation of wind farms, the Board of Directors are equally mindful that the wind farms are subject to strict concession rules by the authorities in the countries in question. Wind power replaces more polluting energy sources and contributes to improve the environment, both locally and globally.

No incidents have occurred during the year within the aforementioned business segments causing serious damage to the external environment.

Subsequent events

On March 22, 2019 FOR entered into a non-recourse project finance facility to refinance its current debt facilities.

The GBP 400 million new term loan will have a tenor of approximately 13 years, extending to 2032, with margins starting at 1.4%, increasing to 1.6% in 2023 and to 1.7% in 2028. New interest rate swap contracts will match with approximately 75% of the underlying funding.
The refinancing will lead to a capital release for FOR of approximately GBP 87 million. The total cash debt service going forward will be in line with today’s situation, due to the improved terms.

On March 27, 2019 FOO entered into an agreement to acquire 50 % ownership in United Wind Logistics GmbH (UWL) through the contribution of new equity in the amount of EUR 12 million.

UWL is a Hamburg (Germany) based company offering services within marine transportation of various offshore wind turbine components such as blades, nacelles and towers from nearby manufacturing sites to pre-assembly ports closer to the offshore wind farm sites.

The operations of UWL are presently performed with chartered tonnage. UWL has a new building program for up to four vessels at the Jiangsu Zhenjiang Shipyard in China, of which the first two vessels have been ordered and are expected to be delivered in 2020.
The investment in UWL marks an expansion of FOO’s footprint within the offshore wind service industry.

Outlook 2019

Global economic growth for 2019 is still estimated to be as high as 3.5 % by a forecast from the International Monetary Fund, mainly driven by expected continued strong growth in China. On the other hand, IMF points out significant downside risks to this estimate. The main risks may be effects from the following:

- Potential escalation of the trade war between USA and China.
- A further increase in geopolitical tension.
- Various central banks ceasing their 10 year-long fiscal stimulus program.
- Uncertainty due to Brexit is of particular concern to the Company due to the strong presence in the UK.
- A general economic slowdown after 10 years with continued strong growth.

There are also upside risks to the world economy. The remarkable industrial growth of China seems to continue although in cycles and the global productivity gains from recent advances in information technology are massive. According to the World Trade Organization, the costs related to international trade have been reduced by 15 % from 1996 to 2014. Application of modern information technology is a main driver of these gains. The investment bank Morgan Stanley expects that the global gross national product may grow by and additional 5 % in the next ten years by productivity investments in artificial intelligence, connected sensors and robotics. Finally, global long-term interest rates have remained fairly stable at a low level, which is important for real investments to drive growth.

Director's Report 2018

Investment in renewable energy production is likely to continue at a strong pace in 2019 and 2020. According to Bloomberg New Energy Finance, Solar and wind energy passed 1000 GW installed capacity in 2018 and is forecasted to reach almost 1500 GW by 2020. Offshore Wind is growing particularly fast, although from a low level compared to onshore wind and solar. According to Wind Europe and BVG associates, the installed offshore wind capacity (ex. China) by year end 2018 was approximately 18 GW and is expected to grow to 110 GW by 2030, corresponding to a forecasted annual growth of more than 15 %.

Both the Global and the UK cruise markets are expected to continue their healthy growth, driven both by attractive demographics and further economic growth, making cruise vacations available for wider audiences.

The Company is well positioned to utilize the trends within renewable energy, cruise and the opportunities from technological advances, however with a cautious approach due to the increased downside risk in the world economy.

The Board emphasizes that there will always be significant uncertainties in predicting future developments, including forming a view on macroeconomic developments.

Parent company information

The Company's annual result was NOK 1 190 million, compared to NOK 1 470 million in 2017.
In 2018 the Company received dividends of in total NOK 2 160 million of which NOK 2 100 million from FOR and NOK 55 million from FOHL. During the year, the Company wrote down the book value on the shares in the subsidiary DD by NOK 714 million to NOK 1.30 per share. In 2018 the Company also wrote down in a total of NOK 121 million on other shareholdings.

Net result was NOK 1 190 million, which is proposed to be allocated as follows:

For dividends	NOK	170 million
To other equity	NOK	1 020 million
Total allocated	NOK	1 190 million

In accordance with §3-3a of the Norwegian Accounting Act, the Board of Directors confirms that the going concern assumption, on which the financial statements have been prepared, is considered to be appropriate. The accounts are defined by International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) for the Group of companies and NGAAP for the parent company. The Company's total capital as per 31 December 2018 was NOK 10 066 million. The Company's cash, cash equivalents, short-term securities and current receivables amounted to NOK 3 943 million.

Dividend/Annual General Meeting

With regard to the Annual General Meeting in 2019, the Board of Directors is proposing a dividend payment of NOK 4.00 per share subject no deviating views expressed by the Shareholders' Committee. The Annual General Meeting is scheduled for Tuesday 28 May 2019

Oslo, 10 April 2019
Bonheur ASA – The Board of Directors

Fred. Olsen *Chairman* Sign.	Carol Bell *Director* Sign.	Nick Emery *Director* Sign.	Helen Mahy *Director* Sign.	Andreas Mellbye *Director* Sign.
				Anette Sofie Olsen *Managing Director* Sign.

Bonheur ASA – Group of companies

Consolidated Income Statement

For the period 1 January - 31 December

(Amounts in NOK 1 000)	Note	2018	Re-presented 2017
Revenues	5	6 785 145	6 323 441
Gain on sale of property, plant and equipment		2 347	1 971
Total operating income		6 787 492	6 325 412
Cost of sales		-877 476	-803 722
Salaries and other personnel expenses	7,19	-988 041	-912 996
Other operating expenses	6,19	-3 441 131	-3 038 598
Loss on sale of property, plant and equipment		-84	-260
Total operating expenses		-5 306 732	-4 755 576
Operating profit / loss (-) before depreciation and impairment losses		1 480 760	1 569 836
Depreciation and amortisation	10,11	-1 026 511	-879 807
Impairment of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	10,11	-19 788	-31 704
Total depreciation and impairment lossess		-1 046 299	-911 511
Operating profit / loss (-)		434 461	658 325
Share of profit / (loss-) in associates	12	-8 671	-17 191
Interest income		52 849	27 595
Other finance income		228 188	329 888
Finance income	8	281 037	357 483
Interest expenses		-362 648	-333 219
Other finance expenses		-280 454	-144 068
Finance expenses	8	-643 102	-477 287
Net finance income / expense (-)		-362 065	-119 804
Profit / (-loss) before tax		63 725	521 330
Tax income / expense (-)	9	-92 962	-154 329
Net result from continuing operations		-29 237	367 001
Net result from discontinued operations	31	-2 675 412	-2 143 863
Profit / (loss-) for the year		-2 704 649	-1 776 862
Allocated to:			
Shareholders of the parent		-1 386 932	-864 183
Non-controlling interests		-1 317 717	-912 679
Profit / (loss-) for the year		-2 704 649	-1 776 862
Basic and diluted earnings per share (NOK)	17	-32,50	-20,32
Basic earnings per share - Continuing operations (NOK)	17	-0,69	8,63
Basic earnings per share - Discontinued operations (NOK)	17	-62,90	-50,41

The non-controlling interests in the Bonheur Group of companies are included in the Consolidated Income Statement. The non-controlling interests consist of 44.06% of NHST Media Group AS (adjusted for own shares), 49% of Fred. Olsen Wind Limited (UK), 49% of Fred. Olsen CBH Limited (UK), 49% of Blue Tern Limited and 24.5% of Global Wind Services AS.

Bonheur ASA – Group of companies

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income

For the period 1 January - 31 December

(Amounts in NOK 1 000)	Note	2018	2017
Loss for the period		-2 704 649	-1 776 862
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
Actuarial gains/(losses) on pension plans	19	-9 932	117 785
Recognition of pension liability from a subsidiary 1)		0	0
Other comprehensive income for the period		-5 205	-8 363
Income tax on other comprehensive income		1 726	-83 823
Total items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		-13 411	25 599
Items that are or may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
Foreign exchange translation effects:			
- Foreign currency translation differences from foreign operations		-23 259	-112 706
- Foreign currency translation differences from foreign operations transferred to profit or loss		-1 257 823	0
Fair value effects related to financial instruments:			
- Financial assets at fair value over OCI		-31 213	-13 003
Income tax on other comprehensive income	9	393	-12
Total items that are or may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss		-1 311 902	-125 721
Other comprehensive income for the period, net of income tax		-1 325 313	-100 123
Total comprehensive income for the period		-4 029 962	-1 876 985
Allocated to:			
Shareholders of the parent		-2 724 840	-862 384
Non-controlling interests 1)		-1 305 122	-1 014 600
Total comprehensive loss for the period		-4 029 962	-1 876 985

1) As at 31 December 2018 non-controlling interests consist of 44.06% of NHST Media Group AS (adjusted for own shares), 49% of Fred. Olsen Wind Limited (UK), 49% of Fred. Olsen CBH Limited (FOCBH) (UK), 49% of Blue Tern Limited and 24.5% of Global Wind Services AS.

Bonheur ASA – Group of companies

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

(Amounts in NOK 1 000)	Note	31.12.2018	31.12.2017
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Development costs		377 375	348 524
Publishing rights		162 000	162 000
Customer relationship, technology, patents, other		123 025	100 835
Goodwill		436 750	307 681
Intangible assets	11	1 099 150	919 040
Deferred tax asset	9	142 503	212 730
Rigs and other offshore units		0	8 638 137
Ships		4 990 966	3 615 441
Windfarms		4 534 109	4 909 014
Other fixed assets		293 291	418 001
Property, plant and equipment	10	9 818 366	17 580 593
Investments in associates	12	59 103	63 825
Investments in other shares	13	51 761	99 130
Bonds and other receivables	13	365 259	272 244
Pension funds	19	83 075	95 628
Financial fixed assets		559 198	530 826
Total non-current assets		11 619 217	19 243 189
Current assets			
Inventories	14	223 845	1 027 944
Trade receivables and contract assets	15	702 059	726 161
Other receivables and shares	15	1 028 594	869 376
Cash and cash equivalents	16	5 913 074	8 592 560
Total current assets		7 867 571	11 216 041
Total assets		19 486 788	30 459 231

The non-controlling interests in the Bonheur Group of companies are included in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position. The non-controlling interests consist of 44.06% of NHST Media Group AS (adjusted for own shares), 49.00% of Fred. Olsen Wind Limited (UK), 49% of Fred. Olsen CBH Limited (UK), 49% of Blue Tern Limited and 24.5% of Global Wind Services AS.

Bonheur ASA – Group of companies

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

(Amounts in NOK 1 000)	Note	31.12.2018	31.12.2017
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Share capital		53 165	53 165
Additional paid in capital		143 270	143 270
Total paid in capital		196 435	196 435
Retained earnings		6 136 603	8 317 625
Share of equity attributable to shareholders of the parent		6 333 038	8 514 060
Non-controlling interests		1 020 302	2 637 031
Total equity		7 353 340	11 151 091
Liabilities			
Employee benefits	19	478 962	942 714
Deferred tax liabilities	9	239 483	274 848
Interest bearing loans and borrowings	18	6 638 820	12 201 046
Other non-current liabilities	20	564 267	586 781
Total non-current liabilities		7 921 532	14 005 389
Current tax	9	79 039	155 613
Interest bearing loans and borrowings	18	1 938 916	2 293 322
Other accruals and deferred income	20	1 549 361	2 235 130
Trade and other payables	21	644 600	618 686
Total current liabilities		4 211 916	5 302 751
Total liabilities		12 133 448	19 308 140
Total equity and liabilities		19 486 788	30 459 231

The non-controlling interests in the Bonheur Group of companies are included in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position. The non-controlling interests consist of 44.06% of NHST Media Group AS (adjusted for own shares), 49% of Fred. Olsen Wind Limited (UK), 49% of Fred. Olsen CBH Limited (UK), 49% of Blue Tern Limited and 24.5% of Global Wind Services AS.

Oslo, 10 April 2019
Bonheur ASA – The Board of Directors

Fred. Olsen	Carol Bell	Nick Emery	Helen Mahy	Andreas Mellbye
Chairman	Director	Director	Director	Director
Sign.	Sign.	Sign.	Sign.	Sign.
				Anette Sofie Olsen
				Managing Director
				Sign.

Bonheur ASA – Group of companies

Statement of Changes in Equity

(Amounts in NOK 1 000)	Share Capital	Share premium	Transl. reserve	Fair value reserve	Retained earnings	Total	Non-controlling interest	Total equity
Balance at 1 January 2017	53 165	143 270	1 167 645	43 036	8 054 392	9 461 508	3 653 274	13 114 783
Total comprehensive income for the period	0	0	34 382	-13 015	-883 751	-862 384	-1 014 600	-1 876 985
Dividends to shareholders in parent company	0	0	0	0	-85 064	-85 064	0	-85 064
Dividends to non-controlling interests in subsid.	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1 643	-1 643
Balance at 31 December 2017	53 165	143 270	1 202 027	30 021	7 085 577	8 514 060	2 637 031	11 151 091
Balance at 1 January 2018	53 165	143 270	1 202 027	30 021	7 085 577	8 514 060	2 637 031	11 151 091
Total comprehensive loss for the period	0	0	-1 294 460	-30 820	-1 399 560	-2 724 840	-1 305 122	-4 029 962
Effect from transactions with non-controlling interests 1)	0	0	0	0	628 882	628 882	716 780	1 345 662
Non-controlling interest in discontinued operations 2)	0	0	0	0	0	0	-910 961	-910 961
Dividends to shareholders in parent company	0	0	0	0	-85 064	-85 064	0	-85 064
Dividends to non-controlling interests in subsid.	0	0	0	0	0	0	-117 426	-117 426
Balance at 31 December 2018	53 165	143 270	-92 433	-799	6 229 835	6 333 038	1 020 302	7 353 340

Share capital	
Par value per share	NOK 1.25
Number of shares issued	42 531 893

Shares outstanding and dividends	2018	2017
Number of shares outstanding at 1 January	42 531 893	42 531 893
New shares issued	0	0
Number of shares outstanding at 31 December 3)	42 531 893	42 531 893
Total dividends per share	2,00	2,00

The board will propose to the Annual General Meeting on 28 May 2019 to approve a dividend of NOK 4.00 per share.

Translation reserve

The reserve represents exchange differences resulting from the consolidation of associates and subsidiaries having functional currencies other than NOK.

Fair value reserve

The reserve includes the cumulative net change from investments at fair value through other comprehensive income until the investment is derecognised.

Non-controlling interests

1) As at 31 December 2018 the non-controlling interests consist of 44.06% of NHST Media Group AS (adjusted for own shares), 49% of Fred. Olsen Wind Limited (UK), 49% of Fred. Olsen CBH Limited (UK), 49% of Blue Tern Limited and 24.5% of Global Wind Services AS.

2) See note 31.

3) See note 17.

Bonheur ASA – Group of companies

Consolidated Cash Flow Statement

(Amounts in NOK 1 000)	Note	2018	Re-presented 2017
Cash flow from operating activities			
Net result after tax		-2 704 649	-1 776 862
Adjustments for:			
Loss from discontinued operations	31	2 675 412	2 143 862
Depreciation / amortisation / impairment	10,11	1 046 299	911 512
Impairment of investments / net change in fair value of financial assets		159 683	-28 313
Net unrealized foreign exchange gain (-) / loss		-31 797	-98 048
Investment income	8	-53 512	-92 622
Interest expenses	8	362 648	333 219
Share of result in associates	12	8 671	17 191
Net gain (-) / loss on sale of property, plant and equipment	10	-2 263	-354
Net gain (-) / loss on sale of investments	10	-33 915	5 327
Tax income (-) / expense	9	92 962	154 329
Cash generated before changes in working capital and provisions		1 519 539	1 569 241
Increase (-) / decrease in trade and other receivables		-175 645	-172 574
Increase / decrease (-) in current liabilities		60 103	121 825
Cash generated from operations		1 403 997	1 518 492
Interest paid		-322 202	-316 171
Tax paid	9	-87 218	-48 323
Discontinued operations	31	-781 970	1 301 149
Net cash from operating activities		212 607	2 455 147
Cash flow from investing activities			
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	10	25 334	7 614
Proceeds from sale of investments		97 465	92 178
Interest received		49 678	23 632
Dividends received		663	65 027
Discontinued operations	31	-1 541 990	3 087
Acquisitions of property, plant and equipment		-514 020	-635 562
Acquisition of subsidiaries	29,30	-515 761	0
Acquisitions of other investments	13	-464 564	61 679
Net cash from investing activities		-2 863 195	-382 346
Cash flow from financing activities			
Net proceed from issue of shares in subsidiary	28	764 342	7 680
Increase in borrowings	18,28	1 409 183	998 253
Repayment of borrowings	18	-773 605	-1 491 601
Discontinued operations	31	-1 244 959	-107 062
Dividends paid		-202 581	-86 707
Net cash from financing activities		-47 620	-679 437
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		-2 698 208	1 393 365
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January		8 592 560	7 227 997
Effect of exchange rate fluctuations on cash held		18 722	-28 802
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December	16	5 913 074	8 592 560

Note 1 - Principal accounting policies and key accounting estimates

The Company is domiciled in Norway. The address of the Company's registered office is Fred Olsens gate 2, Oslo.

The consolidated financial statements of the Company as at and for the year ended 31 December 2018 comprise the Company and its subsidiaries (together referred to as the "Group of companies" and individually as "Group entities") and the Group of companies's interest in associates.

The Group of companies is primarily involved in Renewable energy, Shipping / Offshore wind and Cruise.

The annual accounts together with the appurtenant financial statements were addressed by the Board of Directors on 10 April 2019. The Shareholders' Committee will in turn in a meeting scheduled for 24 April 2019 consider recommending to the Annual General Meeting that the proposal to the annual accounts for 2018 together with the appurtenant financial statements as addressed and resolved upon by the Board in the said meeting on 10 April 2019, is approved. Eventual approval of the annual accounts together with the appurtenant financial statements lies with the Annual General Meeting scheduled for 28 May 2019.

Basis of accounting

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) and its interpretations, as adopted by the European Union and the disclosure requirements following from the Norwegian Accounting Act, that are mandatory to apply at 31.12.2018.

Basis of preparation

These consolidated financial statements are presented in Norwegian Kroner (NOK), the functional currency of Bonheur ASA. All financial information presented in NOK has been rounded to the nearest thousand.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRSs requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Estimates and judgments are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Actual results may differ from these estimates. Reassessment of accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

Judgements and estimates made by management in the application of IFRSs that have significant effect on the financial statements and estimates that have a significant risk of material adjustment in the next year are discussed in the specific notes.

The accounting policies have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these consolidated financial statements by all Group entities. The Group of companies' accounting policies are described in the individual notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Basis of consolidation

Subsidiaries

The consolidated financial statements include the Company and its subsidiaries (the Group of companies). See note 27 for details of the subsidiaries.

Associates (investments accounted for using the equity method)

Associates are those entities in which the Group of companies has significant influence, but not control, over the financial and operating policies. See note 12 for details of the associates.

Transactions eliminated on consolidation

Intra-group balances and transactions, and any realised and unrealised income and expenses arising from intra-group transactions, are eliminated in preparing the consolidated financial statements. Unrealised gains arising from transactions with associates are eliminated against the investment to the extent of the Group's interest in the investee. Unrealised losses are eliminated in the same way as unrealised gains, but only to the extent that there is no evidence of impairment.
Realised foreign currency differences from intra-group transactions which are recognised in profit or loss are not eliminated, because the Group of companies has a real exposure to a foreign currency. Unrealised foreign currency differences from intra-group transactions which are recognised in profit or loss are eliminated, but only to the extent that the currency difference is due to permanent financing.

Non-controlling interests

Non-controlling interests within the consolidated subsidiaries are identified as a separate item within the Group of companies' equity. Non-controlling interests consist of interests at the date of the original transaction and the non-controlling interests' share of changes in equity since that date. Losses applicable to the non-controlling interests in excess of the non-controlling interests' in the subsidiary's equity are allocated to the majority interests of the Group of companies as there is no obligation for the non-controlling interests to make an additional investment to cover the losses. Acquisitions and sales of non-controlling interests are accounted for entirely as an equity transaction as long as the subsidiary is still under the control of the Bonheur Group of companies.

Foreign currency

Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to the respective functional currencies of Group of companies entities at exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the reporting date are retranslated to the functional currency at the exchange rate at that date. The foreign currency gain or loss on monetary items is the difference between amortised cost in the functional currency at the beginning of the period, adjusted for effective interest and payments during the period, and the amortised cost in foreign currency translated at the exchange rate at the end of the period. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are measured at fair value are retranslated to the functional currency at the exchange rate at the date that the fair value was determined.

Foreign operations
The assets and liabilities of subsidiaries with other functional currency than NOK, are translated into NOK at the exchange rate at the statement of financial position date. Revenues and expenses are translated using average monthly foreign exchange rates, which approximates exchange rates on the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange differences arising on translation are recognised directly as a separate component of equity. When a foreign operation is disposed of, in part or in full, the relevant amount of the component in equity is transferred to profit or loss.

Provisions
A provision is recognised if, as a result of a past event, the Group of companies has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability.

Principal accounting policies
The Group of companies's accounting policies are described in the individual notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements. Considering all the accounting policies applied, Management regards the notes listed below as the most significant notes for the recognition and measurement of reported amounts.

Accounting estimates and judgments
Estimates and judgments are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that Management considers reasonable and appropriate under the circumstances. The resulting accounting estimates may differ from the eventual outcome, but the Group of companies regard this as the best estimate at the balance sheet date. Please refer to the specific notes for further information on the key accounting estimates and judgments, see the notes listed below.

- Note 3 Financial Risk Management
- Note 5 Revenue
- Note 9 Income tax expenses and deferred tax
- Note 10 Property, plant and equipment
- Note 11 Intangible assets
- Note 13 Other investments
- Note 19 Employee benefits
- Note 23 Rental and leases
- Note 25 Contingencies and provisions
- Note 31 Discontinued operations

Effects from implementation of IFRS 9 and IFRS 15
The Group of companies has adopted IFRS 9 Financial instruments and IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers from 1 January 2018. The standards had no significant impact on the Group of companies' financial statements per 1 January 2018. For further information, see note 5 – Revenue and note 22 – Financial Instruments.

Forthcoming requirements
IFRS 16 Lease contracts becomes mandatory for the Group of companies' 2019 consolidated financial statements. The new standard will change the definition of lease contracts and change which contracts that will fall within the standard and how these should be accounted for.

The preliminary assessment of IFRS 16 is that implementation will have significant effect and leased assets will be recognized as a right of use. Comparative figures will not be changed. For more detailed information, see note 33 Standards issued but not yet effective.

Other standards
The following amended standards and interpretations are not expected to have a significant impact on the Group of companies' consolidated financial statements.

- IFRIC 23 Uncertainty over income Tax Treatments
- Prepayment Features with Negative Compensation (Amendments to IFRS 9)
- Long-term Interests in Associates and Joint Ventures (Amendments to IAS 28)
- Plan Amendment, Curtailment or Settlement (Amendments to IAS 19)
- Annual improvements to IFRS standards 2015-2017 Cycle – Amendments to IFRS 3, IFRS 11, IAS 12 and IAS 23

Basis of measurement
The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for the following:

- derivative financial instruments are measured at fair value
- financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss or through other comprehensive income
- non-derivative bond loan (amortised cost)
- employee benefits are measured at fair value

The methods used to measure fair values are discussed further in note 2.

Note 2 – Determination of fair values

A number of the Group of companies' accounting policies and disclosures require the determination of fair value, for both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities. Fair values have been determined for measurement and / or disclosure purposes based on the following methods. When applicable, further information about the assumptions made in determining fair values is disclosed in the notes specific to that asset or liability.

(i) Property, plant and equipment (PPE)

The market value of PPE is the estimated amount for which a property could be exchanged on the date of valuation. The market value of items of vessels is based on broker valuations, for other items it is based on quoted market prices for similar items. Fair value may also be based on value in use for the purpose of impairment testing. Value in use is the present value of the future net cash flows from continuing use and ultimate disposal of the asset.

(ii) Intangible assets

The fair value of other intangible assets, including goodwill, is based on the discounted net cash flows expected to be derived from the use and potential sale of the assets.

(iii) Investments in equity and debt securities

The fair value of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss and through other comprehensive income is determined by reference to their quoted bid price at the reporting date.

If such a quoted bid price does not exist at the statement of financial position date, the following items are considered when estimating the fair value:

- the latest known trading price
- average price from transactions
- transactions with high volume

(iv) Trade and other receivables

The fair value of trade and other receivables is estimated as the present value of expected future cash flows.

(v) Derivatives

The fair value of forward exchange contracts is based on available market information. The fair value is estimated by discounting the difference between the contractual forward price and the current forward price for the residual maturity of the contract using a risk-free interest rate (based on government bonds).

The fair value of interest rate swaps is the estimated amount that the Group of companies would receive or pay to terminate the swap at the statement of financial position date, taking into account current interest rates and the counterparty's credit rating.

(vi) Non-derivative financial liabilities

Fair value, which is determined for disclosure purposes, is calculated based on the present value of future principal and interest cash flows, discounted at the market rate of interest at the reporting date. In respect of the liability component of convertible notes, the market rate of interest is determined by reference to similar liabilities that do not have a conversion option. For finance leases the market rate of interest is determined by reference to similar lease agreements.

Note 3 – Financial risk management

The Group of companies is exposed to certain financial risks related to its activities. The financial risks are continuously monitored and from time to time financial derivatives are used to economically hedge such exposures. The monitoring within the various business segments is carried out by the respective companies, in accordance with their policies and procedures, through internal reporting and online based information of movements and market values of relevant financial instruments. Reports on the companies' financial risk exposure are regularly submitted to the respective entities' Board of directors.
For more information – see notes 18 and 22.

Financial market risk

Currency risk
The Group of companies' financial statements are presented in NOK. The Group of companies' revenues consist primarily of GBP, EUR and NOK with GBP as the most dominant currency. The GBP revenues in 2018 are within the Renewable energy and cruise segments. Almost all of the revenues within the Cruise segment and most of the revenues within the Renewable energy segment in 2018 were in GBP. The revenues within the Shipping / Offshore wind segment in 2018 were in EUR. Consequently, out of the group's gross revenues of NOK 6 785 million in 2018, approximately 57% were in GBP and approximately 23% were in EUR. The remaining 20% were mainly in NOK. The Group's expenses are primarily in USD, GBP, EUR and NOK. As such, the Group of companies' earnings are exposed to fluctuations in the currency market. However, in the longer term parts of the currency exposure are neutralized due to the majority of the Group of companies' debt being denominated in the same currencies as the main revenues. Forward exchange contracts are from time to time entered into to further reduce currency exposure.

Interest rate risk
The Group of companies is exposed to interest rate fluctuations, as loans are frequently based on floating interest rates. By the turn of the year, most of the loans within the group of companies were based on floating interest rates. Parts of the outstanding loans are hedged against interest fluctuations through interest rate swap agreements. At year-end 28% (2017: 17%) of total loans were swapped into fixed rate obligations by use of interest rate swap agreements.

Oil price
The Group of companies is exposed to fluctuations in bunker prices, which are fluctuating with the oil price. This exposure is primarily within the Cruise segment. In 2018 approximately 5% of total operating expenses within the Group of companies were bunker expenses within the Cruise segment. By the end of the year, there were some short-term derivative contracts outstanding relating to securing part of the bunker costs for the year 2019.

Electricity price
Within the Renewable energy segment, the current contract structures for the three wind farms Rothes, Paul's Hill, Crystal Rig I are primarily based on fixed electricity prices. In 2018 21% of the generation was based on fixed prices. Crystal Rig II, Mid Hill, Rothes II, Crystal Rig III, Brockloch Rig Windfarm, Brockloch Rig I, Lista and Fäboliden are, however, in the spot market and exposed to fluctuations in the electricity prices. Fäboliden is also exposed to fluctuations in the price for electricity certificates.

Credit risk
The Group of companies continuously evaluates the credit risk associated with customers and, when considered necessary, seeks to obtain certain guarantees. The credit risk within the Group of companies is in general considered to be moderate without significant changes from the previous year. Customers within Renewable energy, which in 2018 provided 24% of total revenues, are large electricity distributors. Customers within Shipping/Offshore wind are large and well reputed entities from the offshore wind industry. Customers within the Offshore wind segment provided in 2018 22% of total revenues. Credit risk within cruise (35% of total revenues in 2018) is also regarded to be moderate, due to cruise tickets being paid in advance.

Liquidity risk

Gross interest-bearing debt of the Group of companies at year end was NOK 8 578 million (2017: NOK 14 494 million). Cash and cash equivalents amounted to NOK 5 913 million (2017: NOK 8 593 million). Net interest-bearing debt of the Group of companies was NOK 2 665 million (2017: 5 902 million). Equity to assets ratio was 38% (2017: 37%).

The Group of companies' interest-bearing debt consists of several loans. Some of the main business segments have arranged separate loans to cover their investments. In 2018 investments were financed by cash from operations, bank credit facilities and bond loans. Dividend payments from Bonheur ASA in 2018 amounted to NOK 85 million (2017: 85 million).

The Group of companies' short-term cash investments are mainly limited to cash deposits in the Group of companies' relationship banks. Derivative financial instruments are normally entered into with the Group of companies' main relationship banks.

Taking into account estimated revenues, proposed dividend payments and planned capital investments, the Group of companies views the liquidity risk to be moderate.

Capital Management

The objective of the Group of companies is to have a healthy financial position in order to maintain market confidence and sustain future development of the business.

The majority of the Group of companies' free available cash and cash equivalents have traditionally been held as bank deposits, however, investments in short- and long-term securities are also made. As a governing principle the wholly owned subsidiaries distribute free available cash to the Company. Capital management within the Company and its various business segments is carried out by these respective companies, based on their respective policies and procedures.
The Group of companies is in compliance with all external loan covenants as per 31 December 2018 and 10 April 2019.

Note 4 – Operating segments

Accounting policies

A segment is a distinguishable component of the Group of companies that is engaged in providing related products or services (business segment), which is subject to risks and returns that are different from those of other segments. Segment information is presented in respect of the Group of companies' business segments. The business segments are determined based on the Group of companies' management and internal reporting structure. Inter-segment pricing is determined on an arm's length basis. Segment results, assets and liabilities include items directly attributable to a segment as well as those that can be allocated on a reasonable basis. Segment capital expenditure is the total cost incurred during the period to acquire property, plant and equipment, and intangible assets other than goodwill.

The Group of companies has four reportable segments, as described below, which are the Group of companis' strategic business areas. The strategic business areas offer different products and services, and are managed separately because they require different technology and marketing strategies. For each of the strategic business areas, the Group of companies' chief operating decision maker (CODM) reviews internal management reports on at least a quarterly basis. Information regarding the results of each reportable segments is included below. Performance is measured based on segment operating profit and profit after tax, as included in the internal management reports that are reviewed by the Group of companies' CODM. Segment profit is used to measure performance as management believes that such information is the most relevant in evaluating the results of certain segments relative to other entities that operate within these industries. Inter-segment pricing is determined on an arm's length basis.

The Group of companies comprise the following business segments:

1) Renewable energy
   The companies within the segment are engaged in development, construction and operation of wind farms in Scotland, Norway, Sweden, Ireland, France and USA.

2) Shipping / Offshore wind
   The companies within the segment are engaged in logistics and services within the offshore wind industry.

3) Offshore drilling – Discontinued operations per 31.10.2018
   Offshore drilling provides services to the offshore oil and gas industry.

4) Cruise
   Cruise owns and operates four cruise ships and provides a diverse range of cruises to attract its passenger.

5) Other investments
   The segment has investments within media, properties and various service companies.

Fully consolidated companies	Renewable energy 1)		Shipping/Offshore wind 2)		Offshore drilling 3) Re-presented	
(Amounts in NOK 1000)	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017
Operating income - external	1 631 191	1 295 100	1 459 148	1 506 509	0	0
Operating income - internal	-5	0	21 339	21 163	0	0
Operating costs	-530 056	-410 208	-1 328 401	-1 157 716	0	0
Depreciation	-523 827	-426 937	-177 789	-154 067	0	0
Impairment	-19 788	0	0	-6 928	0	0
Operating profit/loss	557 515	457 955	-25 702	208 961	0	0
Interest income	11 544	9 783	1 092	585	0	0
Interest expenses	-225 814	-204 707	-60 129	-57 920	0	0
Tax income / expense (-)	-112 576	-87 291	12 330	-58 584	0	0
Net result from continuing operations	286 486	239 666	-79 044	130 309	0	0
Net result from discontinued operations	0	0	0	0	-2 675 412	-2 143 863
Profit for the year	286 486	239 666	-79 044	130 309	-2 675 412	-2 143 863
Total assets	6 700 534	7 278 240	5 164 955	3 259 001	0	13 467 943
Total liabilities	5 670 268	5 019 527	2 821 110	1 889 348	0	8 599 840
Total equity	1 030 266	2 258 713	2 343 845	1 369 653	0	4 868 103
Capital expenditures	178 650	288 347	2 100 419	83 988	0	84 594

Fully consolidated companies	Cruise 4)		Other investment 5)		Eliminations Re-presented		Group of companies total Re-presented	
(Amounts in NOK 1000)	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017
Operating income - external	2 354 830	2 148 681	1 342 323	1 375 271	0	-149	6 787 492	6 325 412
Operating income - internal	0	0	15 748	15 360	-37 083	-36 523	0	0
Operating costs	-2 016 861	-1 802 540	-1 468 497	-1 421 784	37 083	36 672	-5 306 732	-4 755 576
Depreciation	-247 427	-229 715	-77 469	-69 089	0	0	-1 026 511	-879 807
Impairment	0	0	0	-24 775	0	0	-19 788	-31 704
Operating profit/loss	90 543	116 427	-187 895	-125 018	0	0	434 461	658 325
Interest income	2 724	1 157	71 828	51 842	-34 338	-35 772	52 849	27 595
Interest expenses	-401	-3 565	-116 378	-103 391	40 074	36 365	-362 648	-333 219
Tax income / expense (-)	-395	-412	7 678	-8 325	0	282	-92 962	-154 329
Net result from continuing operations	41 044	73 399	-277 722	-76 373	0	0	-29 237	367 001
Net result from discontinued operations	0	0	0	0	0	0	-2 675 412	-2 143 863
Profit for the year	41 044	73 399	-277 722	-76 373	0	0	-2 704 649	-1 776 862
Total assets	1 996 749	2 104 200	11 285 173	10 058 266	-5 660 622	-5 708 419	19 486 789	30 459 231
Total liabilities	892 571	989 609	3 664 454	3 471 185	-914 954	-661 369	12 133 449	19 308 140
Total equity	1 104 178	1 114 591	7 620 719	6 587 081	-4 745 668	-5 047 050	7 353 340	11 151 091
Capital expenditures	172 802	218 033	225 907	49 552	0	0	2 677 778	724 514

Associates *)	Renewable energy 1)		Shipping/Offshore wind 2)		Offshore drilling 3)	
(Amounts in NOK 1000)	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017
Operating income	11 699	0	0	0	0	0
Operating costs	-18 612	-15 197	0	0	0	0
Depreciation / Impairment	-151	-145	0	0	0	0
Operating result	-7 065	-15 342	0	0	0	0
Share of profit in associates	-8 671	-16 486	0	0	0	0
Share of equity	58 910	63 631	0	0	0	0

	Cruise 4)		Other investment 5)		Group of companies total	
	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017
Operating income	0	0	1 542	4 071	13 241	4 071
Operating costs	0	0	-1 359	-4 423	-19 971	-19 621
Depreciation / Impairment	0	0	0	-597	-151	-742
Operating result	0	0	183	-949	-6 882	-16 291
Share of profit in associates	0	0	0	-705	-8 671	-17 191
Share of equity	0	0	194	194	59 103	63 825

*) For further information, please refer to note 12.

Fully consolidated companies	Europe		Asia		Americas	
(Amounts in NOK 1000)	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017
Operating income	6 450 245	6 090 696	94 556	86 324	93 061	125 725
Capital expenditure	2 663 427	637 613	81	68 545	14 271	18 355

	Africa		Other regions		Group of companies total	Re-presented
	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017
Operating income	1 065	2 886	148 565	19 782	6 787 492	6 325 412
Capital expenditure	0	0	0	0	2 677 778	724 514

The segment operating income is based on the geographical location of the customers. The group of companies' operating income is primarily originating in the Europe from ownership and operation of windfarms, offshore wind activities, cruise activities and NHST Media Group. The capital expenditures are based on the location of the company that is actually doing the investment.

Major customer

Of the total revenue in 2018 within the Bonheur Group of companies, UK, Germany and Norway contributed 42%, 23% and 16% respectively (from continuing operations in 2017: 45%, 24% and 17%). Revenues from three major customers within the renewable energy segment, constituted 23% (within continuing operations in 2017: 14%) of the total revenue in the Bonheur Group of companies, of which Statkraft Markets GmbH constitutes 15% (2017: 9%).

Note 5 – Revenue

Accounting policies

Revenue from the renewable energy segment

Each unit of electricity produced meets the criteria to be a performance obligation and the performance obligation is met upon delivery. Revenue from sale of electric power is recognized in the period the power is generated and supplied to the customers, at rates in the relevant contracts, as there is a right to bill the customer for each MWh produced. Payment is due the month after.

Income from Green Certificates is accounted for in accordance with IAS 20 and is not impacted by IFRS 15. The Green Certificates are classified as “Revenues according to other standards”. The Green Certificates are to be considered as a Government assistance. The grants are issued when the electricity is generated, and are therefore considered as a subsidy linked to production. The Green Certificates are recognized under the income approach, and accrued in the Profit or Loss on a monthly basis based on the monthly generation of the windfarms.

Revenue from the offshore/wind segment

Revenue from Transport & Installation

Operating revenue from charter rate contracts is split into two elements, income from rentals, which is accounted for in accordance with IAS 17, and services, which is accounted for under IFRS 15.

Revenue on long term contracts is recognized during the operational phase of the contract (from the delivery of the vessel at the designated port and to the end of demobilization). During the mobilization phase no goods or services are transferred to the customer. Costs incurred to fulfil the contract during the mobilization phase is capitalized and amortized over the contract term if they meet the criteria in the standard. Mobilization fees paid up front by the customers are recognized as a contract liability until services are delivered.

Variable consideration that specifically relates to a distinct good or service in the series is allocated specifically to this good or service. Variable consideration that does not relate specifically to a distinct good or service within the series is included within the transaction price and recognized in line with progress. Time elapsed, i.e. voyage days, is used to measure progress.

Revenue from Wind services

Revenue derived from hourly service contracts is recognized in the period that the services are rendered at rates established in the relevant contracts. Global Wind Services has installation and services to wind farm projects around the world. The payment term is usually 60 days. Revenue derived from fixed price contracts is normally recognized over time. A cost based measure is used for measuring progress during the operational phase of the contract.

Revenue from Crew Transfer Vessels

Fred. Olsen Windcarrier AS (FOWIC) has joined a vessel pool agreement with Nordic Offshore Services (NOS). The agreement entitles FOWIC to revenue based on a portion of EBITDA of the pool of vessels. This portion of EBITDA is invoiced on a quarterly basis. The contract is assessed to contain a lease, and the revenue is accounted for as an operating lease according to IAS 17 (IFRS 16 from 1.1.2019).

Revenue from the cruise segment

Revenue can be split into the following categories:

Cruise (including accommodation, certain meals, using premises etc)

Cruise fare is recognized evenly over number of nights of the cruise. Prepayments from sale of cruises are classified as contract liabilities until the cruise commences.

Drink packages

Drink packages are recognized as revenue on a straight-line basis over the duration of the cruise.

Flights

Flight revenue is recognized evenly over the duration of the cruise contract (from the flight occurs to the end of the cruise) as the fly/cruise holiday is sold as one item and is considered as one performance obligation.

Shore Excursions

Prebooked shore excursions are recognized as revenue when the tour is completed.

Revenue from Media and newspaper

Subscriptions

Revenue from subscriptions is recognised over the subscription period, normally on a straight-line basis. Prepayments from sale of subscriptions are classified as contract liabilities.

Advertising

The revenue is recognised when it is published. Revenue represents gross income after commissions, discounts and claims.

Other

Acting as agent

When the Group of companies acts in the capacity of an agent rather than as the principal in a transaction, the revenue recognized is the net amount of commission earned by the Group of companies.

(Amounts in NOK 1000)	2018	Re-presented 2017
Sales of electricity	773 079	553 109
Sales of other goods	163 868	199 607
Service revenue	4 637 775	4 340 722
Other operating revenue	108 737	115 055
Total revenue (IFRS 15)	**5 683 459**	**5 208 493**
Lease revenue	230 501	364 086
Green Certificate revenue	767 433	634 062
Other operating revenue	103 753	116 800
Revenues according to other standards	**1 101 687**	**1 114 948**
Other operating income	2 347	1 972
Total operating income	**6 787 492**	**6 325 412**

Service revenue arises mainly from the business segments Shipping/Offshore wind and Cruise, and the subsidiary NHST Media Group AS:

Shipping/Offshore wind

Service revenues arise from Operation & Maintenance services for the offshore wind industry, from offshore wind turbine foundations, Transport & Installation marine operation (T&I). Further revenues arise from supply of personnel to the global wind turbine industry.

Cruise

Service revenues consist of ticket revenue from four cruise ships and a river cruise vessel, offering a diverse range of cruises. In addition, service revenues also include diverse purchases made by customer on-board the ships.

NHST Media Group AS

Service revenues consist of revenues from Norwegian and Global publications, subscription revenues from media service, and revenues from advertising.

Lease revenue arises mainly from the business segment Shipping/Offshore wind and consists of Bare Boat Charter hire to the vessel owners Brave Tern Ltd. / Bold Tern Ltd. and from a fleet of crew transfer vessels (CTV).

Green Certificate revenue arises from the business segment Renewable energy and is grants from the authorities based on requirements that certain percentage of the electricity sold must come from renewable energy. The Green Certificate revenue is issued when the electricity is generated.

Effects from implementation of IFRS 15

The following table provides information about revenue recognition under IFRS 15 compared with the previous revenue recognition under IAS 18 for the year 2018:

(Amounts in NOK 1000)

Revenue recognition under:	IFRS 15 *)	IAS 18 **)	Change
Sales of electricity	773 079	773 079	0
Sales of other goods	163 868	163 868	0
Service revenue	4 637 775	4 698 637	-60 862
Other operating revenue	108 737	108 737	0
Total revenue	**5 683 459**	**5 744 320**	**-60 862**

*) Applicable **from** 1 January 2018

) Applicable **before 1 January 2018

The change in revenue recognition between IFRS 15 and IAS 18 arises from the business segment Shipping offshore/Wind. In line with IFRS 15, revenue is recognized during the operational phase of the contract (from the delivery of the vessel at the designated port and to the end of demobilization). This is because during the mobilization phase no goods or services are transferred to the customer. This means revenue is recognized over a shorter and later period compared to previous IAS 18 accounting standard.

Costs incurred to fulfil the contract during the mobilization phase are capitalized and amortized over the contract term if they meet the criteria in the standard. Mobilization fees paid up front by the customers are recognized as a contract liability until services are delivered.

Work in progress, where contract assets and contract liabilities previously were netted and presented under inventories, is under IFRS 15 presented as contract assets / contract liabilities in the statement of financial position.

There is no impact on retained earnings as at 1 January 2018 as a result of changes in accounting for these contracts, as all contracts where services had not yet been delivered to the customer as per year end 2017 were accounted for with a net result of zero under IAS 18.

The following accounting items in the financial statement are affected by the implementation of IFRS 15:

(Amounts in NOK 1000) **IFRS 15 Impact on the Income Statement**	**Reported 2018 IFRS 15**	**Impact of IFRS 15**	**Adjusted 2018 - IAS 18**
Income	6 787 492	-60 862	6 848 354
Operating expenses	-5 306 732	49 029	-5 355 761
EBITDA	**1 480 760**	**-11 832**	**1 492 592**
Depreciation	-1 046 299		-1 046 299
Operating result (EBIT)	**434 461**	**-11 832**	**446 293**
Net financial items	-370 736		-370 736
Income tax	-92 962	592	-93 554
Net profit from continuing operations	**-29 237**	**-11 241**	**-17 996**
Order backlog (NOK million)	1 445,5	-62,7	1 382,8
	2019	2020	2021
Order backlog per year (NOK million)	782,9	210,9	451,7

Only contracts with a duration of more than one year are included in order backlog.

(Amounts in NOK 1000) **IFRS 15 Impact on the Statement of Financial Position**	**Reported 2018 IFRS 15**	**Impact of IFRS 15**	**Adjusted 2018 - IAS 18**
Total non-current assets	**11 619 217**		**11 619 217**
Inventories and capitalized project costs	223 845	-139 159	363 004
Trade and other receivables and contract assets	1 473 416	126 957	1 346 459
Cash and other current receivables	6 170 310		6 170 310
Total current assets	**7 867 571**	**-12 202**	**7 879 773**
Total assets	**19 486 788**	**-12 202**	**19 498 990**
Total equity	**7 353 340**	**-11 649**	**7 364 989**
Total non-current liabilities	**7 921 532**		**7 921 532**
Current tax	79 039	-613	79 652
Non interest bearing other short term debt	665 796	60	665 736
Other current liabilities	3 467 081	0	3 467 081
Total current liabilities	**4 211 916**	**-553**	**4 212 469**
Total liabilities	**12 133 448**	**-553**	**12 134 001**
Total equity and liabilities	**19 486 788**	**-12 202**	**19 498 990**

Contract balances

The following table provides information about receivables, contract assets and contract liabilities from contract with customers:

(Amounts in NOK 1000)	**31 December 2018**	**1 January 2018**	**Change**
Trade receivables	445 144	1 062 083	-616 938
Contract assets	126 957	58 974	67 984

No impairment losses on contract assets have been recognized during 2018.

(Amounts in NOK 1000)	**31 December 2018**	**1 January 2018**	**Change**
Contract liabilities	-951 465	-2 235 465	1 284 000

Payments that were recognized as contract liabilities on 1 January 2018 are mainly recognized as income during 2018.

The change in contract assets and liabilities relates to the natural progression of the project portfolio, as well as the current project mix.

Capitalized project costs
The following table shows costs directly attributable to the projects:

(Amounts in NOK 1000)	**31 December 2018**	**1 January 2018**	**Change**
Cost to fulfill contracts	72 801	3 916	68 884

Changes in capitalized project costs in 2018:	
Balance 1 January 2018	3 916
Expensed	0
New business	18 037
New cost capitalized	50 808
Effect of exchange rate fluctuations	39
Balance 31 December 2018	**72 801**

Capitalized project costs per 1 January 2018 were incurred through 2017 and are related to the projects Hornsea and Hohe sea. The delivery to the customer will commence in 2019.

The acquisition of 51% shareholding in Seafox 5 Limited (now renamed Blue Tern Limited) in December 2018 increased the capitalized contract costs at year end 2018, since the subsidiary has contracts for the vessel in 2019.

Effects from practical expedients regarding financing component and incremental costs of obtaining the contracts are considered to be insignificant.

Note 6 - Operating expenses

(Amounts in NOK 1000)	2018	2017
Administrative expenses 1)	397 315	340 942
Other operating expenses 2)	3 043 816	2 697 656
Total	3 441 131	3 038 598

1) Inclusive administration costs and fee to Fred. Olsen & Co of NOK 110,4 million (2017: NOK 106.5 million) See note 26.
2) Other operating expenses are mainly related to operation of the cruise vessels (Fred. Olsen Cruise Lines Ltd.), offshore wind (Fred. Olsen Windcarrier AS and Universal Foundation Norway AS). In 2018 cruise vessels operation amounts to NOK 1 719.3 million (2017: NOK 1 563.6 million) which are mainly onboard expenses, vessel operations expenses and Selling & Marketing expenses. Operation of offshore wind amounts to NOK 1 097.4 million (2017: NOK 965.1 million). Research and development expenditures of NOK 2.7 million are recognised in profit or loss in 2018 (2017: NOK 2.4 million).

Professional fees to the auditors

A breakdown of professional fees to the auditors, which is included in "Administrative expenses", is given below.

The fees encompass group auditor, KPMG, including affiliates of KPMG, and non-KPMG auditors of the Group.

Professional fees to the auditors	2018	2017
Statutory audit	12 419	11 095
Other attestation services	681	301
Tax advice	886	1 103
Other services outside the audit scope	3 648	4 169
Total (VAT exclusive)	17 634	16 668

Note 7 – Personnel expenses

Bonheur ASA (the Company) has no employees. The position as managing director is held by Anette S. Olsen as part of the day-to-day operation of the Company provided by Fred. Olsen & Co. See note 26

At year end 2018 subsidiaries of Bonheur had 3 688 employees up from 3 478 employees by the end of the year 2017.

Personnel expenses for the Group of companies were:

			Re-presented
(Amounts in NOK 1000)	Note	2018	2017
Salaries etc.			
Salaries		736 111	674 271
Social security costs		112 490	110 055
Employee benefits (pension costs)	19	64 334	79 274
Other		75 107	49 396
Total		988 041	912 996
Discontinued operations	31	457 275	561 645
Loan to employees		3 660	7 619

Subsidiaries within the Group of companies have established bonus systems for their respective senior management, maximized to 60% of one year's salary and subject to achieving certain performance criteria. Under these systems one third of the annual bonus granted will be paid upon approval of the final accounts, while the balance will be paid evenly over the subsequent two years. In 2018, the total bonuses paid within the Group of companies amounted to NOK 2.6 million (2017: NOK 2.6 million).

Remuneration to the Board of Directors and the Shareholders Committee

In 2018, the members of the Board received the following directors' fees:

(Amounts in NOK 1000)	2018	Re-presented 2017
Fred. Olsen, Chairman of the Board	1 480	1 417
Andreas Mellbye	395	370
Helen Mahy *)	463	445
Carol Bell *)	395	390
Nick Emery *)	463	445
Total compensations	3 196	3 067

*) Includes compensation for overnight stops in connection with Board Meetings.

Anette S. Olsen received in 2018 as well as in 2017, a remuneration of NOK 0.190 million as chairman of the Board in NHST Media Group AS.

Remuneration to the Shareholders' Committee:

(Amounts in NOK 1000)	2018	2017
Christian Fr. Michelet	190	185
Jørgen G. Heje	160	155
Bård Mikkelsen	160	155
Ole Kristian Aabø-Evensen	160	155
Einar Harboe	160	155
Total compensations	830	805

Note 8 – Finance income and expenses

Accounting policies

IFRS 9 - financial instruments, has been implemented from 2018 (see note 13).
Finance income comprises interest income on funds invested in financial assets, dividend income, gains on the disposal of financial assets, positive changes in the fair value of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, currency gains and gains on hedging instruments that are recognised in profit or loss. Interest income is recognised as it accrues in profit or loss, using the effective interest method. Dividend income is recognised in profit or loss on the date that the Group of companies' right to receive payment is established, which in the case of quoted securities is the ex-dividend date. Dividends from non-listed securities are recognised in profit or loss at the date the Group of companies receives the dividends.

Finance expenses comprise interest expense on borrowings, unwinding of the discount on provisions, losses on the disposal of financial assets, negative changes in the fair value of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, impairment losses recognised on financial assets, currency losses and losses on hedging instruments that are recognised in profit or loss.

		Re-presented
(Amounts in NOK 1000)	2018	2017
Interest income on bonds	4 586	4 107
Interest income on receivables	10 621	4 353
Interest income on bank deposits	37 642	19 135
Interest income	52 849	27 595
Dividend income on financial assets	663	65 027
Net gain on disposal of financial assets recognised directly in profit or loss	27 048	1 943
Foreign exchange gain	132 164	189 186
Net change in fair value of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	68 185	71 050
Other finance income	128	2 682
Other finance income	228 188	329 888
Interest expense on financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	-362 648	-333 219
Interest expense	-362 648	-333 219
Foreign exchange loss	-106 445	-68 905
Net loss on disposal of financial assets recognised directly in profit or loss	-188	-8 586
Net change in fair value of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	-47 388	-23 496
Impairment of financial assets	-101 659	-5 994
Various finance expenses	-24 774	-37 087
Other finance expenses	-280 454	-144 068
Net finance expense recognised in profit or loss	-362 065	-119 804

Note 9 – Income taxes

Accounting principles

Income tax
Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. The Group of companies is subject to income taxes in numerous jurisdictions. Significant judgement is required in determining the worldwide provisions for income taxes.

Current tax
Current tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year, using enacted tax rates or substantively enacted at the reporting date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Deferred tax
Deferred tax is recognized from temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates that are based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized with the net amount if:
i) there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax liabilities and assets,
ii) they relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable entity,
iii) on different tax entities if they intend to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis or their tax assets and liabilities will be realized simultaneously.

Tax rates
Tax rates in Norway for the income year 2018 was 23%. In 2019 the tax rate will be 22%, hence deferred tax assets and liabilities are calculated with the tax rate of 22%. The cruise segment in the UK was taxed within the tonnage tax regime paying a tonnage tax fee derived from the weight on the vessels.

Income taxes

(Amounts in NOK 1000)	2018	2017
Profit/loss (-) before tax		
Norway	-250 341	-133 739
Other countries	314 068	655 068
Total	63 726	521 330
Taxes paid/received (-)		
Norway	11 174	4 569
Other countries	-98 393	-52 892
Total paid taxes	-87 219	-48 323
1) Current tax expense (-) / income		
Norway	-5 699	21 839
Other countries	-100 741	-85 520
Total current tax expense	-106 439	-63 681
2) Deferred taxes expense (-) / income		
Norway	23 682	-72 564
Other countries	-10 205	-18 084
Total deferred tax expense	13 477	-90 648
Total income tax expenses 1) + 2)	-92 962	-154 329

The income tax expense differs from the amounts computed when applying the Norwegian statutory tax rate to income before income taxes as a result of the following:

(Amounts in NOK 1000)		2018		2017
Income / (-) loss before tax		63 726		521 330
Norwegian statutory rate		23%		24%
Provision for income taxes at statutory rate		-14 657		-125 119
Increase (-reduction) in income taxes from:				
Effect of tax rates other than statutory tax rate in Norway		10 557		-41 702
Tax exempt income within tonnage tax regimes net of vessel impairment		9 137		17 303
Impairment on tangible and intangible assets		0		-1 301
Prior period adjustments		-14 324		-48 224
Changes in unrecognized deferred tax assets		-21 973		-30 268
Non deductible and non taxable expenses/income		-66 863		61 782
Currency effects (a)		1 636		16 085
Income/expense recognized directly in equity		3 526		-2 885
Tax expense on continuing operations	-145.9%	-92 962	29.6%	-154 329

(a) Currency effects primarily relate to translating tax positions in functional currency to NOK.

Payable tax as presented in the Statement of Financial Position		
Current tax payable Norway	17 733	5 391
Current tax payable other countries	61 306	81 118
Current tax payable	79 039	86 508

Deferred tax:

The tax effects of temporary differences and tax loss carryforwards giving rise to deferred tax assets and liabilities were as follows as of December 31, 2018, and December 31, 2017:

(Amounts in NOK 1000)	Assets 2018	Liabilities 2018	Assets 2017	Liabilities 2017
Property, plant and equipment	13 160	-231 449	12 766	-301 838
Gain and loss accounts	1 231	-11 143	0	0
Loans and borrowings	5 643	-18 510	5 289	-26 026
Shares and bonds	2 738	0	1 114	-3 792
Other	80 300	-6 657	59 252	-42 160
Tax loss carryforwards	67 707	0	233 279	0
Subtotal	170 779	-267 758	311 698	-373 816
Set off of tax	-28 275	28 275	-98 968	98 968
Net tax assets / (-) liabilities	142 503	-239 483	212 730	-274 848

Deferred tax assets not been recognized in respect of the following items:

(Amounts in NOK 1000)	2018	2017
Deductible temporary differences	62 598	1 283 848
Tax losses	277 915	1 677 597
Total	340 513	2 961 445

At yearend 2018, the Group of companies had 80 NOK million of tax losses carryforward in UK, NOK 1.5 billion in Norway, and NOK 39 million in other destinations, total NOK 1,6 billion. The loss carryforward has no expiry date. As the offshore drilling segment was deconsolidated from the Group of companies in 2018, the loss carryforward is reduced.

Tax disputes:

On 4 November 2013 a subsidiary, Fred. Olsen Ocean Ltd., was notified by the tax authorities of a possible change in the taxable income for 2005 – 2009. The company received a draft decision in December 2015 claiming additional tax for the period. The subsidiary challenged the claim. The company received a final decision in June 2016 leading to payable tax of NOK 67 million, including penalty tax and interests. The amount was accounted for in the 2 quarter and paid in the 3 quarter 2016. The company has challenged the decision.

Note 10 – Property, plant and equipment

Accounting policies

(i) Recognition and measurement

Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. The cost of self-constructed assets includes the cost of materials and direct labour, other costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to a working condition for its intended use, and the costs of dismantling and removing the relevant plant and equipment and restoring the site on which they are located. Cost also may include transfers from equity of any gain or loss on qualifying cash flow hedges of foreign currency purchases of property, plant and equipment.

Costs for special periodic surveys/renewal surveys (SPS/RS) on ships and offshore units required by classification societies, are capitalised and depreciated over the anticipated period between surveys, generally five years. Extensive upgrading and repairs after termination of contracts, are depreciated either over the assumed period to next survey or over the same profile as the unit if the unit's remaining useful life is shorter. Other maintenance and repair costs are expensed as incurred.

Borrowing costs are capitalised as part of cost of certain qualifying assets in accordance with IAS 23, “Borrowing cost”. A qualifying asset is one which necessarily takes a substantial period of time to be made ready for its intended use, generally items that are subject to major development or construction projects.

When parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for separately.

Gains and losses on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment are determined by comparing the proceeds from disposal with the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment and are recognised in profit or loss.

(ii) Residual values

Residual values are assessed at the beginning of each accounting year and constitute the basis of the depreciation for the year. Residual values for ships and drilling vessels are estimated based on recoverable material reduced by other demobilisation costs related to the unit. Recoverable material for ships and drilling vessels is calculated as market steel price multiplied by the recoverable lightweight of the unit. Any changes in residual values are accounted for prospectively as a change in accounting estimate.

(iii) Subsequent costs

The cost of replacing part of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised in the carrying amount of the item if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied within the part will flow to the Group of companies and its cost can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. The costs of the day-to-day servicing of property, plant and equipment are recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

(iv) Depreciation
Depreciation is recognised in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of each part of an item of property, plant and equipment. Financially leased assets are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives unless it is reasonably certain that the Group of companies will obtain ownership by the end of the lease term. Land is not depreciated.

The estimated useful lives for the current and comparative periods are as follows:

Vessels	10 to 20 years
Wind installation vessels	20 years
Service vessels	15 years
Major rig Components	5 to 15 years
Plant and Buildings	5 to 50 years
Machinery and Equipment	3 to 10 years
Windfarms	15 years
Assets under construction	Nil
Cars	7 years
IT Equipment	5 years
Furniture and fixtures	5 to10 years

The estimated useful lives, residual values and decommissioning costs are reviewed on a yearly basis. Any changes are accounted for prospectively as a change in accounting estimate.

(v) Impairment
The carrying amounts of the Group of companies' property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated.

When considering impairment indicators, the Group of companies considers both internal (e.g. adverse changes in performance) and external sources (e.g. adverse changes in the business environment). For offshore drilling rigs, vessels and drillship these are analysed by reviewing day rates and broker valuations. If an indicator of impairment is identified, management estimates the amount, if any, of impairment. In order to measure potential impairment, the carrying amount is compared to the recoverable amount, which is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and value in use. The value in use is calculated as the present value of the expected future cash flows for the individual units, requiring significant management estimates of assuptions including discount rates as well as the timing and amounts of cash flows.

An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset or its cash-generating unit exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognised in the income statement. Impairment losses recognised in respect of cash-generating units are allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the units and then to reduce the carrying amount of the other assets in the unit (group of units) on a pro rata basis.
Impairment losses recognised in prior periods are assessed at each reporting date for any indications that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a positive change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

(Amounts in NOK 1000)	Rigs and offshore units	Vessels	Windfarms	Other fixed assets	Total
Costs					
Balance at 1 January 2017	33 244 456	7 293 690	7 223 773	1 322 016	49 083 935
Acquisitions 1)	76 659	253 742	263 210	60 071	653 682
Reclassifications	0	0	0	0	0
Disposals	-2 379 992	-8 837	0	-17 905	-2 406 734
Effect of exchange rate fluctuations	-1 600 519	447 265	370 608	27 125	-755 521
Balance at 31 December 2017	29 340 604	7 985 860	7 857 591	1 391 307	46 575 362
Balance at 1 January 2018	29 340 604	7 985 860	7 857 591	1 391 307	46 575 362
Acquisitions 1)	0	210 638	140 139	93 299	444 076
Acquisition due to purchase of subsidiary	0	1 975 194	0	0	1 975 194
Disposals	0	0	-3 449	-19 108	-22 557
Discontinued operations	-29 340 604	0	0	-821 140	-30 161 744
Effect of exchange rate fluctuations	0	48 617	33 780	-864	81 533
Balance at 31 December 2018	0	10 220 309	8 028 061	643 494	18 891 864
Depreciation and impairment losses					
Balance at 1 January 2017	21 721 081	3 794 147	2 427 908	876 557	28 819 693
Depreciation charge for the year (re-presented)	0	360 821	425 421	37 350	823 592
Impairment losses (re-presented)	0	0	0	6 928	6 928
Disposals	-2 366 888	-6 445	0	-12 795	-2 386 128
Depreciation and impairment included in discontinued operations	2 428 942	0	0	44 890	2 473 832
Effect of exchange rate fluctuations	-1 080 668	221 896	95 248	20 376	-743 148
Balance at 31 December 2017	20 702 467	4 370 419	2 948 577	973 306	28 994 769
Balance at 1 January 2018	20 702 467	4 370 419	2 948 577	973 306	28 994 769
Depreciation charge for the year	0	390 844	510 262	45 366	946 472
Impairment losses	0	0	0	0	0
Acquisition due to purchase of subsidiary	0	435 768	0	0	435 768
Disposals	0	0	-230	-15 924	-16 154
Discontinued operations	-20 702 467	0	0	-652 058	-21 354 525
Effect of exchange rate fluctuations	0	32 312	35 343	-487	67 168
Balance at 31 December 2018	0	5 229 343	3 493 952	350 203	9 073 498
Carrying amounts					
At 1 January 2017	11 523 375	3 499 543	4 795 865	445 459	20 264 242
At 31 December 2017 2)	8 638 137	3 615 441	4 909 014	418 001	17 580 593
At 1 January 2018	8 638 137	3 615 441	4 909 014	418 001	17 580 593
At 31 December 2018 2)	0	4 990 966	4 534 109	293 291	9 818 366

Depreciation schedule is linear for all categories

1) Acquisitions in 2018 include no capitalized borrowing costs (2017: NOK 0)
2) Two of the windfarms in Fred. Olsen Renewables are financed through financial leases, and the total carrying amount per year end 2018 for these two windfarms is NOK 121 million (2017: NOK 195 million).

Impairment

The Group of companies continuously evaluates its assets on an individual basis at each reporting date to determine whether there is an objective evidence of impairment within the various business segments. As per 31 December 2018 no indications on need for impairment were found.

Within the Group of companies, impairment of NOK 0 million (2017: NOK 7 million) was recognized on property, plant and equipment:

(Amounts in MNOK)	2018	2017
Shipping/Offshore wind	0	7
Total impairment	0	7

Note 11 – Intangible assets

Accounting policies

(i) Goodwill
Goodwill arises on the acquisition of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures.
In respect of acquisitions goodwill is recognised initially at cost. Goodwill represents the excess of the cost of the acquisition over the Group of companies' interest in the net fair value of the net identifiable assets. When the excess is negative (negative goodwill), it is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

Subsequent measurement
Goodwill is measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is allocated to cash-generating units and is tested annually for impairment. The carrying amount of goodwill for associates is included in the carrying amount of the investment in the associates.

(ii) Research and development
Expenses for research activities with the prospect of gaining new technical knowledge, are recognised in profit and loss when incurred.

Development expenditure are capitalised only if the development costs can be measured reliably and the product or process is both technically and commercially feasible with probable future economic benefits. The capitalised expenditures include the cost of materials, direct labour, overhead costs that are directly attributable and borrowing costs related to the development. When a project is ready for intended use, it is reclassified from intangible assets to the respective groups of property, plant and equipment.

Capitalised development expenditures are measured at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

(iii) Technology, customer relationships and publishing rights
Technology and customer relationships are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Technology relates to computer software, patented or unpatented technology or databases.

Customer relationships represent the value of the existing customers and are recognised as a separate component.

The estimated useful lives for the current and comparative periods are as follows:

Technology	5 years
Customer relationships	9 years

Depreciation is recognised in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of each part of an item. The estimated useful lives are reviewed on a yearly basis. Any changes are accounted for prospectively as a change in accounting estimate.

Publishing rights/brand names comprise trade name, mastheads, domain name and content rights which contribute significantly to future expected economic benefit. Publishing rights and brand names are assumed to have indefinite remaining lives and are impairment tested on a regular basis.

(iv) Impairment
The carrying amounts of the Group of companies' intangible assets are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated.

When considering impairment indicators, the Group of companies considers both internal (e.g. adverse changes in performance) and external sources (e.g. adverse changes in the business environment). If an indicator of impairment is noted, further management estimate is required to determine the amount, if any, of impairment. In order to measure for potential impairment, the carrying amount is compared to the recoverable amount, which is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and value in use. The value in use is calculated as the present value of the expected future cash flows for the individual units, requiring significant management estimates of among others the proper discount rates as well as the length and amounts of cash flows.

The goodwill acquired in a business combination, for the purpose of impairment testing, is allocated to cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination.

An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset or its cash-generating unit exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss. Impairment losses recognised in respect of cash-generating units are allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the units and then to reduce the carrying amount of the other assets in the unit (group of units) on a pro rata basis.

An impairment loss in respect of goodwill is not reversed. In respect of other assets, impairment losses recognised in prior periods are assessed at each reporting date for any indications that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

(Amounts in NOK 1000)	Development costs	Publishing rights 1)	Goodwill	Customer relationship, technology, patents, other	Total
Cost					
Balance at 1 January 2017	331 661	162 000	333 928	277 046	1 104 635
Acquisitions	26 690	0	0	44 141	70 831
Reclassifications	0	0	0	0	0
Disposals	0	0	-5 856	-5 543	-11 399
Effect of exchange rate fluctuations	12 208	0	1 947	259	14 414
Balance at 31 December 2017	370 559	162 000	330 019	315 903	1 178 481
Balance at 1 January 2018	370 559	162 000	330 019	315 903	1 178 481
Acquisitions 2)	68 599	0	128 790	91 977	289 366
Disposals	-23 715	0	-6 147	-66 725	-96 587
Effect of exchange rate fluctuations	115	0	279	11	405
Balance at 31 December 2018	415 558	162 000	452 941	341 166	1 371 665
Depreciation and impairment losses					
Balance at 1 January 2017	17 512	0	0	164 355	181 867
Depreciation charge for the year	1 870	0	0	54 345	56 215
Impairment losses	0	0	22 338	2 438	24 776
Reclassifications	1 818	0	0	0	1 818
Disposals	0	0	0	-5 703	-5 703
Effect of exchange rate fluctuations	835	0	0	-367	468
Balance at 31 December 2017	22 035	0	22 338	215 068	259 441
Balance at 1 January 2018	22 035	0	22 338	215 068	259 441
Depreciation charge for the year	15 916	0	0	64 123	80 039
Impairment losses	19 788	0	0	0	19 788
Disposals	-19 788	0	-6 147	-60 355	-86 290
Effect of exchange rate fluctuations	232	0	0	-695	-463
Balance at 31 December 2018	38 183	0	16 191	218 141	272 515
Carrying amounts					
At 1 January 2017	314 149	162 000	333 928	112 691	922 768
At 31 December 2017	348 524	162 000	307 681	100 835	919 040
At 1 January 2018	348 524	162 000	307 681	100 835	919 040
At 31 December 2018	377 375	162 000	436 750	123 025	1 099 150
Expected economic life	3 years			5-10 years	
Depreciation is linear					

1) Publishing rights are mainly connected to the newspaper Dagens Næringsliv within NHST Media Group AS.

2) Acquisition of development costs, NOK 69 million (2017: NOK 27 million), are expenditures arising from own development of potential windfarms projects.

Of the remaining acquisitions, NOK 215 million is related to NHST Media Group's acquisition of 84.95% of the shares in Mention Solutions SAS (France). The purchase price allocation is preliminary and has been allocated to technology, customer relationship, brand name, deferred revenue and goodwill (see note 30).

Impairment

Within the group of companies all intangible assets have been impairment tested as per 31 December 2018, and impairment of NOK 20 million (2017: NOK 25 million) was recognized, split between the segments as follows:

(Amounts in NOK 1000)	2018	2017
Renewable energy	20	0
Other (NHST Media Group)	0	25
Total Impairment	20	25

Renewable Energy:
Development costs:
An impairment of NOK 20 million was recorded regarding a wind farm development project in Sweden as consent was not granted by the authorities. In addition, Fred. Olsen Renewables has intangible assets with a book value of NOK 377 million, which are development costs related to wind farms. Such projects are evaluated regularly. Some development projects may not come through to fruition, in which case, previously capitalized costs will be impaired.

Other

NHST Media Group AS
The carrying amount of goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite useful lives allocated to NHST is NOK 212 million and NOK 136 million, respectively. The value in use for NHST applies management's budget for the next year and forecast for the year thereafter, and subsequently a growth rate of 2%. Budget and forecast assume figures in line with past experience and expectations. The WACC is 13.5%, based on expectations of a normalized risk-free rate, market risk and small stock premiums. Reasonably possible changes in key assumptions are not expected to cause the carrying amount to exceed the value in use.

Note 12 – Investments in associates

Accounting policies

Associates are those entities in which the Group of companies has significant influence, but not control, over the financial and operating policies. Associates are accounted for using the equity method and are initially recognized at cost. The Group of companies' investments includes goodwill identified on acquisition, net of any accumulated impairment losses. The consolidated financial statements include the Group of companies' shares of the income and expenses and equity movements of equity accounted investees, after adjustments to align the accounting policies with those of the Group of companies, from the date that significant influence commences until the date that significant influence ceases. When the Group of companies' shares of losses exceeds its interest in an equity accounted investee, the carrying amount of that interest (including any long-term investments) is reduced to nil and the recognition of further losses is discontinued except to the extent that the Group of companies has an obligation or has made payments on behalf of the associate.

Consolidated

(Amounts in NOK 1000)	Global Wind Power France Aps 1)	Other associates 2)	Total
Date of acquisition	19.04.2016		
Business office	Thisted, Denmark		
Bonheur Group's ownership per 31 December 2017	51,00%		
Bonheur Group's percentage of votes per 31 December 2017	50,00%		
Bonheur Group's ownership per 31 December 2018	51,00%		
Bonheur Group's percentage of votes per 31 December 2018	50,00%		
Share of equity per 31.12.2017	63 631	194	63 825
Profit from the company accounts	-8 671	171	-8 500
Eliminations/adjustments	0	-171	-171
Net profit included in Bonheur Group of companies	-8 671	0	-8 671
Share issue	0	0	0
Currency translation differences	3 949	0	3 949
Share of equity per 31.12.2018	58 910	194	59 103

The presentation shows the accounts for the most significant associates as at 31 December 2018.

1) The owner company, Fred. Olsen Renewables AS' (FOR), investment (costprice) in Global Wind Power France Aps (GWP) is NOK 65.5 million inclusive currency revaluation. FOR and GWP have two board members each and decisions of the Board of Directors shall be adopted by a simple majority of the votes of the members. It is therefore assessed that Bonheur does not control the operations of GWP and consequently does not consolidate GWP. See note 27 regarding the accounting policy for subsidiaries.
2) Including Codling Holding Ltd, Norcon Computing system AS and Task Technologies AS.

The Group of companies continuously evaluates its assets in associates on an individual basis at each reporting date to determine whether there is an objective evidence of impairment. As per 31 December 2018 no indications on need for impairment were found

Summary of financial information for significant equity accounted investees, not adjusted for the percentage ownership held by the Group of companies.

	Global Wind Power France Aps	
(Amounts in EUR 1 000)	2018	2017
Operating income 1)	2 292	0
Operating profit / loss	-1 413	-3 167
Profit for the year	-1 731	-3 405
Total assets	9 691	7 560
Total liabilities	9 047	5 184
Total equity	644	2 375

1) In 2018 operating income were generated from sales of three wind projects.

Note 13 – Other investments

Accounting policies

Financial assets
The Group of companies' short-term investments in equity securities and certain debt securities are measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL). Long-term investments are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI).

Other
Other non-derivative financial instruments, including financial liabilities, are recognized initially at fair value and any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, assets and liabilities are measured at amortised cost when the objective is to hold 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.

Impairment
IFRS 9 replaced the incurred loss model in IAS 39 with an expected credit loss model. This new model applies to contract assets, financial assets at amortised costs and bonds measured at FVTOCI, but not to investments in shares. Shares are measured at fair value, see note 2.

Shares classified as financial investments

(Amounts in NOK 1000)	Cost price	Fair value as per 31.12.18	Fair value as per 31.12.17
Total short-term liquid share portfolio	386 762	253 642	0
Total long-term liquid share portfolio	118 857	51 761	99 130
Total liquid share portfolio	505 619	305 403	99 130

The fair value of stock listed shares is determined by using the listed prices of the companies at year end. Fair value of non-listed companies is based on cost, if no reliable measure of fair value exists. Investments are written down based on the Group of companies' policies for impairment.

Bonds and other receivables (non-current assets)

(Amounts in NOK 1 000)	2018	2017
Bonds and securities (specification below)	262 907	205 212
Loans granted to associates	76 368	43 010
Other interest-bearing loans	6 951	7 875
Other non interest-bearing receivables	19 033	16 147
Total Bonds and other receivables (long-term assets)	365 259	272 244

Bonds classified as long-term investments 1)

(Amounts in NOK 1000)	Cost price	Average interest rate 2018	Fair value as per 31.12.18	Fair value as per 31.12.17
Long-term assets:				
Utility companies	74 353	1,8 %	74 063	67 361
Real Estate companies	51 927	1,9 %	51 875	42 165
Industrial companies	52 964	2,9 %	51 963	55 537
Financial and investment companies	47 151	2,1 %	46 997	17 081
Municipalities and public administration	38 079	1,4 %	38 009	23 069
Total	264 474	2,1 %	262 907	205 212

1) Fair value is based on quoted market prices.

Note 14 – Inventory

Accounting policies

Inventories and bunkers are recorded at the lower of cost and net realisable value. The Group of companies categorizes spare parts into two groups, spare parts and spare assets. Spare parts are consumables that are not depreciated, but expensed when used against repair and maintenance cost. Consumables are measured at cost less a reserve for overstocked items. Spare assets are larger spare items that is recorded as a component and depreciated.

(Amounts in NOK 1 000)	2018	2017
Inventories and consumable spare parts	97 392	909 913
Bunkers	23 703	20 534
Articles of consumption onboard	29 949	34 610
Work in progress	72 801	62 886
Total	223 845	1 027 943

Per year end the Group of companies had inventories and consumable spare parts related to windfarms, installation vessels for offshore wind turbines and cruise vessels. In addition, there were bunkers and articles of consumption onboard. The book value of inventories is cost price. In 2018 inventories and consumable spare parts recognised as cost of sales amounted to NOK 877 million (2017: NOK 804 million). In 2018 there have been no write downs of inventories or reversals of write downs. In 2018 work in progress of NOK 73 million is classified as capitalized project costs. For further information, see note 5 Revenues.

Note 15 – Trade and other receivables and contract assets

Accounting policies

Trade receivables that do not have a significant financing component are measured on initial recognition at their transaction price, which is the amount of consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled for transferring the promised goods or services to the customer.

Trade receivables with a significant financing component are measured on initial recognition at their transaction price if the entity has chosen not to adjust the promised amount of consideration for the effects of a significant financing component. In other cases, the receivables are measured at fair value on initial recognition.

The impairment model applicable to financial assets, measured at amortized cost, is based on an “expected credit loss” (ECL) model, which require forward looking judgements of two classifications:

- 12-month ECLs resulting from possible default events within the 12 months after the reporting date.
- Lifetime ECLs resulting from possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument.

Trade and other receivables (current assets)

(Amounts in NOK 1 000)	Note	2018	2017
Other trade receivables		575 102	726 161
Contract assets	5	126 957	0
Total trade receivables and contract assets		702 059	726 161
Other receivables and prepayments		772 721	857 840
Short-term liquid share portfolio	13	253 642	0
Fair value derivatives		2 231	11 537
Total other receivables		1 028 594	869 376
Total trade and other receivables		1 730 653	1 595 537

Contract assets relate to consideration for work completed, but not yet invoiced at the reporting date. The contract assets are transferred to customer receivables when the right to payment become unconditional, which usually occurs when invoices are issued to the customers.

Note 16 – Cash and cash equivalents

Accounting policies

Cash and cash equivalents include cash, bank deposits and other short-term highly liquid assets that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to insignificant changes in value.

(Amounts in NOK 1 000)	2018	2017
Cash related to payroll tax withholdings	27 701	41 250
Other restricted cash 1)	316 001	465 647
Total restricted cash	343 702	506 898
Unrestricted cash 2)	5 569 372	8 085 662
Total cash & cash equivalents	5 913 074	8 592 560
Unused credit facilities	0	0

1) Other restricted cash mainly reflects deposits required when financing the windfarms in Fred. Olsen Renewables. The restricted cash relates mainly to the financial leases of the windfarms Paul's Hill and Rothes.

2) According to covenants in bond agreements Bonheur ASA (the parent company) has to maintain cash and cash equivalents of minimum NOK 500 mill.

Note 17 – Earnings per share

Accounting policies

The Group of companies presents basic earnings per share (EPS) data for its shares. Basic EPS is calculated by dividing the profit or loss attributable to shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period. Shares outstanding is total shares issued net of treasury shares.

Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders

		Re-presented
(Amounts in NOK 1 000)	2018	2017
Loss for the year (Majority share)	-1 386 932	-864 183
Average number of outstanding shares during the year 1)	42 531 893	42 531 893
Basic earnings per share	-32,61	-20,32
Net result from continuing operations	-29 237	367 001
Average number from continuing operations outstanding shares during the year 1)	42 531 893	42 531 893
Basic earnings per share - Continuing operations	-0,69	8,63
Net result from discontinued operations	-2 675 412	-2 143 863
Average number from discontinued operations outstanding shares during the year 1)	42 531 893	42 531 893
Basic earnings per share - Discontinued operations	-62,90	-50,41

Within the Group of companies there are no financial instruments with possible dilutive effects.

Weighted average number of ordinary shares

(Amounts in NOK 1 000)	2018	2017
Issued ordinary shares at 1 January	42 531 893	42 531 893
Weighted average number of ordinary shares at 31 December	42 531 893	42 531 893

1) Average number of outstanding shares during 2018 and 2017 are based on number of outstanding shares per 31.12.2018 and 31.12.2017.

Note 18 – Interest bearing loans and borrowings

(Amounts in NOK 1 000)	2018	2017
Non-current interest-bearing liabilities		
Secured bank loans	3 890 492	7 938 546
Unsecured loans	1 595 822	3 509 816
Finance lease liabilitites	86 841	167 093
Other loans	1 065 665	585 591
Total	6 638 820	12 201 046
Current interest-bearing liabilities		
Current portion of secured bank loans	671 220	2 049 784
Current portion of unsecured loans	843 581	0
Current portion of finance lease liabilities	80 707	76 618
Bank overdraft/other	343 407	166 920
Total	1 938 916	2 293 322

Fred. Olsen Renewables Ltd. had as at 31 December 2018, through its 51% owned subsidiary Fred. Olsen Wind Ltd., drawn a total of GBP 249 million under various bank loan facilities and finance leases. The interest rates of the bank loan facilities are GBP Libor plus a margin of ca. 1.40% - 2.00%. The various tranches of the bank loan facilities mature in the period 2021 - 2027. In addition, GBP 55 million remains on two shareholder loans drawn by Fred. Olsen Wind Ltd. from The Renewables Infrastructure Group (UK) Investments Ltd (TRIG). who holds 49% of the shares in Fred. Olsen Wind Ltd. The interest rate on these loans is 7% as part of the agreement with TRIG. Of the GBP 55 million, a loan of GBP 15 million matures in its full amount in 2030. The remaining loan is repaid through variable sized installments in the period up until final maturity in 2021. Fred. Olsen Wind Ltd. also has drawn a shareholder loan from Fred. Olsen Renewables Ltd. with a remaining balance of GBP 16 million. The latter loan is eliminated in the consolidated accounts.
Fred. Olsen Renewables Ltd. had through its 100% owned subsidiary Fred. Olsen CB Ltd. per year end 2018 drawn GBP 61 million from a secured credit facility agreement. The interest rate of the loan is fixed 3.55% for 75% of the loan, and GBP Libor plus a margin of 1.80 % for the rest of the loan. In addition, Fred. Olsen CB Ltd. had through its 51% owned subsidiary Fred. Olsen CBH Ltd, per year end 2018 drawn GBP 50 million from an unsecured shareholder loan from Aviva Investors Global Services Limited, which holds 49% of the shares in the company. The interest rate of this loan is GBP LIBOR plus a margin of 6%. Fred. Olsen CBH Ltd. has also drawn a shareholder loan of GBP 51 million from Fred. Olsen CB Ltd., which is eliminated in the consolidated accounts.

Fred. Olsen Ocean group, through its subsidiary Fred. Olsen Windcarrier, had per 31 December 2018 a loan balance of EUR 72.5 million relating to the financing facility of its jack-up vessels Brave Tern and Bold Tern. The loan has semi-annual repayments of EUR 7.25 million with a final repayment of EUR 50.75 million. The loan matures in July 2020 and has an interest rate of EURIBOR plus a margin of 2.58%.
Fred. Olsen Ocean group had through its 51% owned subsidiary Blue Tern Ltd. per year end 2018 drawn EUR 21.0 million and USD 22.2 million on loans related to the financing of the transport and installation vessel Blue Tern. The interest rates of the loans are Euribor plus a margin of 3.75% and USD Libor plus a margin of 3.75%, respectively. In addition, Blue Tern Ltd. had per year end drawn a shareholder loan of USD 21.3 million from the 49% owner of the company, a wholly owned subsidiary of Keppel Offshore and Marine Ltd. The interest rate of this loan is fixed 7.5 %. Fred. Olsen Windcarrier AS will through its 51% indirectly owned subsidiary Blue Tern Holdings Limited acquire 51% of the latter loan, USD 10.8 million.

(Amounts in NOK 1 000)			2018	2017
Bonheur ASA, bond-loans				
Bond issue ticker, terms	Issued	Maturity		
BON03 3 month NIBOR + 5.00%	10 Feb 12	10 Feb 19	246 000	245 520
BON05 3 month NIBOR + 3.10%	9 Jul 14	9 Jul 19	597 581	596 744
BON06 3 month NIBOR + 3.50%	9 Jul 14	9 Jul 21	598 500	597 900
BON07 3 month NIBOR + 4.00%	24 May 17	24 May 22	498 375	497 875
BON08 3 month NIBOR + 3.15%	9 Nov 17	9 Nov 20	496 938	495 188
Total			2 437 394	2 433 227

Terms and debt repayment schedule

Terms and conditions of outstanding loans were as follows:

(Amounts in NOK 1000)	Currency	Nominal interest rate	Year of maturity	31.12.2018 Carrying amount	31.12.2017 Carrying amount
Renewable energy:					
Secured bank loan 1)	GBP	LIBOR + 1.55%	2024	235 964	276 210
Secured bank loan 1)	GBP	LIBOR + 1.55%	2020	54 097	88 733
Secured bank loan 1)	GBP	LIBOR + 1.55%	2021	127 328	172 645
Secured bank loan 1)	GBP	LIBOR + 1,55%	2027	998 537	1 125 043
Secured bank loan 1)	GBP	LIBOR + 1.55%	2027	76 457	76 249
Secured bank loan 1)	GBP	LIBOR + 2.0%	2026	353 278	389 989
Secured bank loan 1)	GBP	LIBOR + 2.0%	2026	527 955	583 111
Secured bank loan 1)	GBP	LIBOR + 2.0%	2026	168 924	186 929
Secured bank loan 2)	GBP	75% fixed 3,55%, 25% LIBOR + 1.8%	2036	679 849	0
Financial lease	GBP	3)	2020	48 118	80 115
Financial lease	GBP	3)	2021	119 432	163 595
Shareholder loans 4)	GBP	7%	2021/'30	611 102	752 511
Shareholder loan 5)	GBP	LIBOR + 6.0%	2036	563 077	0
Other	GBP			48 297	49 690
				4 612 413	3 944 821
Shipping/Offshore wind:					
Secured bank loan 6)	EUR	EURIBOR + 2.58%	2020	721 252	856 106
Secured bank loan 7)	EUR	EURIBOR + 3.75%	2020	208 595	0
Secured bank loan 8)	USD	LIBOR + 3.75%	2020	220 661	0
Shareholder loan 9)	USD	Fixed 7,5%		186 289	0
Other	DKK			17 533	13 174
				1 354 331	869 280
Offshore drilling:				0	7 197 040
Other:					
Unsecured Bonheur ASA bond loans 10)	NOK	NIBOR/5.0%/3.1%/ 3.5%/4.0%/3.15%	2019/'19/ '21/'22/'20	2 437 394	2 433 227
Other	NOK			173 598	50 000
				2 610 992	2 483 227
Total interest-bearing debt				8 577 736	14 494 368

1) Financing facilities for Fred. Olsen Wind Ltd. and/or its subsidiaries.
2) Financing facility for Fred. Olsen CB Ltd.
3) Financial lease for subsidiaries of Fred. Olsen Wind Ltd.
4) Remaining balance of GBP 55 million regarding two shareholder loans drawn by Fred. Olsen Wind Ltd. from The Renewables Infrastructure Group (UK) Investments Ltd.
5) A total of GBP 50.0 million was drawn by Fred. Olsen CBH Ltd. on a shareholder loan from Aviva Investors Global Services Limited.
6) Financing facility for Fred. Olsen Windcarrier of the jack-up vessels Brave Tern and Bold Tern.
7) Financing facility for Blue Tern Ltd. for the jack-up vessel Blue Tern.
8) Financing facility for Blue Tern Ltd. for the jack-up vessel Blue Tern.
9) A shareholder loan from a wholly owned subsidiary of Keppel Offshore and Marine Ltd. to Blue Tern Ltd. of USD 21.3 million.
10) The market value of the five outstanding Bonheur bond loans maturing in 2019, 2019, 2020, 2021 and 2022 were per year end 100.43, 101.15, 100.38, 100.25 and 101.25, respectively.

Finance lease liabilities

Finance lease liabilities are payable as follows:

(Amounts in NOK 1000)	Future minimum lease payment 2018	Interest 2018	Present value of minimum lease payments 2018	Future minimum lease payment 2017	Interest 2017	Present value of minimum lease payments 2017
Less than one year	88 771	5 488	83 283	87 634	8 447	79 187
Between one and five years	91 647	2 738	88 909	179 926	8 203	171 723
More than five years	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	180 418	8 226	172 192	267 560	16 650	250 910

Booked value of collateral

	Book value	
(Amounts in NOK 1 000)	31.12.2018	31.12.2017
Rigs and offshore units	0	8 619 951
Windfarms	3 333 133	2 641 306
Vessels	3 725 413	2 275 040
Other fixed assets	32 161	32 008
Total book value of collateral	7 090 707	13 568 305

Guarantees

Guarantees granted to associates		
Guarantees granted to Group companies entities (reflected in the group accounts by recorded debt)	1 043 613	1 148 892
Total	1 043 613	1 148 892
Guarantees are granted in connection with the following investments		
Cruiseships	247 252	206 847
Windfarms	49 909	48 139
Wind vessels	721 252	856 106
Other*)	25 200	37 800
Total	1 043 613	1 148 892

*) Related to Koksa Eiendom AS.

Reconciliation of movements of liabilities to cash flows arising from financing activities

	Liabilities		Equity		
	Finance lease liabilities	Other interest bearing loans	Equity holders of the parent	Non-controlling interest	Total
Balance as per 1 January 2018	243 710	14 250 658	8 514 060	2 637 031	25 645 459
Changes from financing cash flows					
Proceeds from long term loans and borrowings	0	1 409 183	0	0	1 409 183
Repayment of long term loans and borrowings	0	-693 244	0	0	-693 244
Repayment of finance lease liabilities	-80 361	0	0	0	-80 361
Dividend paid	0	0	-85 064	-117 426	-202 490
Total changes from financing cash flows	-80 361	715 939	-85 064	-117 426	433 088
Changes arising from obtaining or losing control of subsidiaries	0	-6 581 494	628 882	-194 181	-6 146 793
Effect on liabilities of changes in foreign exchange rates	4 200	25 084	0	0	29 284
Comprehensive loss for the period *)	0	0	-2 724 840	-1 305 122	-4 029 962
Balance as per 31 December 2018	167 549	8 410 187	6 333 038	1 020 302	15 931 076

*) According to statement of changes in equity, page 18.

Note 19 – Employee benefits

Accounting policies

Defined benefit plans

The Company and certain of its subsidiaries have pension plans for employees which provide for a defined pension benefit upon retirement (Defined benefit plans). These pension schemes are accounted for in accordance with IAS19

The calculation of the liability is made on a linear basis, taking into account assumptions regarding the number of years of employment, discount rate, future return on plan assets, future changes in salaries and pensions, the size of defined national contributions and actuarial assumptions regarding mortality, voluntary retirement etc. Plan assets are stated at fair values. Net pension liability comprises the gross pension liability less the fair value of plan assets. Net pension liabilities from under-funded pension schemes are included in the balance sheet as long-term interest free debt, while over-funded schemes are included as long-term interest free receivables, if it is likely that the over-funding can be utilized. The effect of retroactive plan amendments without future benefits, are recognized in the income statement with immediate effect. Remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability, which comprise actuarial gains and losses, the return on plan assets (excluding interest) are recognized immediately in other comprehensive income.

Net pension cost, which consists of gross pension cost, less estimated return on plan assets adjusted for the impact of changes in estimates and pension plans, are classified as an operating cost, and is included in the line item “operating expenses”.

Pension schemes base the discount rate on the yield of long term covered bonds (OMF) at the statement of financial position date, adjusted to reflect the terms of the obligations. The calculation is performed by a qualified actuary using the projected unit credit method.

When the calculation results in a benefit to the Group of companies, the recognised asset is limited to the net total of any unrecognised past service costs and the present value of any future refunds from the plan or reductions in future contributions to the plan.

When benefits of a plan are improved, the portion of the increased benefit relating to past service is recognised as an expense in the income statement on a straight-line basis until the benefits become vested. To the extent that the benefits vest immediately, the expense is recognised in the income statement.

Employees of certain subsidiaries are covered by multi-employer pension plans administered by trade unions and by plans administered by related companies. Costs related to these plans are expensed as incurred.

Short-term benefits
Short-term employee benefit obligations are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expensed as the related service is provided. A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid under short-term cash bonus if the Group of companies has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

Accounting estimate – pension obligation
The present value of the pension obligations depends on a number of factors that are determined on an actuarial basis using a number of assumptions. The assumptions used in determining the net cost for pensions include the discount rate. Any changes in these assumptions will impact the calculated pension obligations. The Group determines the appropriate discount rate at the end of each year. This rate is used to determine the present value of estimated future cash outflows expected to be required to settle the pension obligations. The rate used for Norwegian subsidiaries is based on 10 year government bonds or OMF rate. Beyond 10 years the rate has been based on an extrapolation of the government bond rate and long-term swap rates for the relevant period. Other key assumptions for pension obligation are based on current market conditions.

Pension plans
Employees within of the Group of companies have the right to future pension benefits (defined benefit plans) based upon the number of contribution years and the salary level at retirement. The scheme of each Group entity is administered by individual pension funds or by separate insurance companies. Some subsidiaries have defined contribution schemes for all or some of their employees. Total costs incurred in 2018 were NOK 31 million (2017: from continuing operations NOK 30 million). The pension plans in the Norwegian companies meet the Norwegian requirements for a Mandatory Company Pension (OTP).

In total, the number of members in the defined benefit plans by the end of 2018 were 437, of which 218 were pensioners (2017: 2 083 of which 1 628 pensioners. In 2017 1 613 were members from Dolphin Drilling, which was deconsolidated in 2018). Fred. Olsen & Co. related individuals are members of Fred. Olsen & Co.'s Pension Fund. Individuals employed in Fred. Olsen & Co. after 1 June 2012 are covered by contribution plans. The other individuals have a right to future pension benefits (defined benefit plan) based on the number of contribution years and compensation level at the pensionable age. The Group of companies has unfunded (unsecured) pension arrangements for some executives with salaries in excess of 12 G. Those executives are also entitled to early retirement upon reaching 65 years of age. The early pension arrangement will represent 66% of the salary at the time of retirement until ordinary retirement. Executives of Fred. Olsen & Co. have similar arrangements.

The status of the defined benefit obligations is as follows:

(Amounts in NOK 1 000)	2018	2017
Present value of unfunded obligations	-490 880	-609 945
Present value of funded obligations	-743 206	-2 763 681
Total present value of obligations	-1 234 086	-3 373 626
Fair value of plan assets	838 199	2 526 539
Net liability for defined benefit obligations	-395 887	-847 086
Hereof unfunded pension plans (net liability)	-490 880	-609 945
Hereof funded pension plans	94 993	-237 142
Recognized net defined benefit obligations	-395 887	-847 086
Financial fixed assets / pension funds	83 075	95 628
Liabilities / Employee benefits	-478 962	-942 714
Net liability as at 31. December	-395 887	-847 086

Movement in net defined benefit liabilities:

Funded defined benefit obligations:

	Defined benefit obligation		Fair value of plan assets		Net defined benefit liability	
(Amounts in NOK 1000)	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017
Balance at 1. January	-2 763 681	-3 217 931	2 526 539	2 611 632	-237 142	-606 299
Derecognition of subsidiaries	2 117 781	0	-1 747 636	0	370 145	0
	-645 900	-3 217 931	778 903	2 611 632	133 003	-606 299
Pension contribution	0	0	16 351	88 007	16 351	88 007
Settlements / Transfer of pension obligation	0	287 955	0	-286 325	0	1 630
Benefits paid by the plan	24 459	123 104	-24 459	-122 259	0	845
	24 459	411 059	-8 108	-320 577	16 351	90 482
Included in profit and loss:		2017 re-presented		2017 re-presented		2017 re-presented
Interest on obligation / Interest on plan assets	-17 324	-17 926	14 432	14 440	-2 892	-3 486
Current service cost	-28 950	-30 605	0	0	-28 950	-30 605
Gain on settlements	6 026	0	-5 140	0	886	0
Currency effects / Corrections	0	-477	0	0	0	-477
Net pension cost	-40 248	-49 008	9 292	14 440	-30 956	-34 568
Discontinued operations see note 31	-58 919	165 969	48 532	37 915	-10 387	203 884
Included in other comprehensive income:						
Actuarial gain/(loss) arising from:						
Demographic assumptions	0	0	0	0	0	0
Financial assumptions	-14 239	-1 139	0	116 271	-14 239	115 132
Experience adjustments	-8 358	11 131	0	0	-8 358	11 131
Return on plan assets	0	0	9 579	0	9 579	0
	-22 597	9 992	9 579	116 271	-13 018	126 263
Foreign currency translation *)	-58 919	-83 763	48 532	66 857	-10 387	-16 906
Balance as at 31. December	-743 204	-2 763 681	838 198	2 526 539	94 995	-237 142

*) Inclusive discontinued operations

Plan assets:
At the balance sheet date, plan assets are valued using market prices. This value is updated yearly in accordance with statements from the Pension Fund. There are no investments in the Company or in property occupied by the Group of companies.

Major categories of plan assets:

(Amounts in NOK 1 000)	2018	2017
Equity instruments	35%	38%
Corporate bonds	47%	41%
Government bonds	16%	11%
Annuities	0%	5%
Real estate	0%	2%
Other assets	2%	3%
Total Plan Assets	100%	100%

Unfunded defined benefit obligations:

(Amounts in NOK 1 000)	2018	2017
Balance at 1. January	-609 945	-565 664
Deconsolidation of subsidiary - discontinued operation	136 338	0
Benefits paid by the plan	10 167	15 117
	-463 440	-550 547
Included in profit or loss:		2017 re-presented
Current service costs	-22 049	-21 085
Past service costs	3 741	-9 888
Interest on pension liabilty	-11 564	-10 931
Settlements / Currency effects	57	0
Net pension cost	-29 815	-41 904
Discontinued operations	-3 802	-8 626
Included in other comprehensive income:		
Remeasurement (loss) / gain, actuarial gain / (loss) arising from:		
Demographic assumptions	0	0
Financial assumptions	-10 246	-2 440
Experience adjustments	16 423	-6 038
	6 177	-8 478
Currency effects / Corrections	-3 802	-390
Balance as at 31. December	-490 880	-609 945

Total expense recognized in the income statement:

(Amounts in NOK 1 000)	2018	re-presented 2017
Current service costs	-50 999	-51 690
Interest on obligations	-28 888	-28 857
Expected return on plan assets	14 432	14 440
Gain on settlements / Past service costs	3 741	-9 888
Currency effects	943	-477
Net pension cost for defined benefit plans	-60 771	-76 472
Discontinued operations	-14 189	195 258

Principal actuarial assumptions at the balance sheet expressed as weighted averages:

(Amounts in NOK 1 000)	2018	2017
Discount rate at 31. December	2,75%	2,50%
Expected return on plan assets at 31. December	2,75%	2,50%
Future salary increase	2,50%	2,25%
Yearly regulation in official pension index (G)	2,50%	2,25%
Future pension increases	1,50%	1,10%
Social security costs	14,10%	14,10%
Mortality table	K2013	K2013
Disability table	KU	KU

Discount rate in Defined Benefit Plans
The discount rate was determined by reference to high quality corporate bonds, where a deep enough market for such bonds exists. Covered bonds are in this context considered to be corporate bonds. In Norway the discount rate is determined with reference to covered bonds.

Sensitivity:
Reasonably possible changes at the reporting date to one of the relevant actuarial assumptions, holding other assumptions constant, would have affected the defined benefit obligation by the amounts below:

	Increase in PBO *)
(Amounts in NOK 1 000)	2018
Future salary increase with 0.25%	26 283
Future pension increase with 0.25%	43 186
Discount rate decreases with 0.25%	59 254
Future mortality assumption, increased lifetime by 1 year	55 152

*) Projected Benefit Obligation (PBO)

Expected contributions to funded defined benefit plans in 2019 are NOK 8 million.
Expected payment of benefits from the unfunded plans are in 2019 estimated to be NOK 10 million.

Total present value of obligations:

(Amounts in NOK 1 000)	2018	2017
Employees	856 232	1 103 766
Deferred	0	747 069
Pensioners	377 854	1 522 791
Total present value of obligations	1 234 086	3 373 626

Risks:
The major risks for the defined benefit plans are interest rate risk, investment risks, inflation risk and longevity risk.

Note 20 – Deferred income and other accruals

Current items

(Amounts in NOK 1000)	2018	2017
Accrued interest other	125 159	171 342
Other accruals	472 737	628 529
Contract liabilities	951 465	1 435 258
Other accruals and deferred income	1 549 361	2 235 129

The Group of companies has short-term contract liabilities of NOK 951 million per 31 December 2018 (2017: 1 435 million). NOK 609 million is due to prepayments from sale of cruises (2017: 620 million), NOK 324 million is prepayment received from subscribers within NHST (2017: 308 million), NOK 18 million is prepayment from customers within Offshore wind (2017: NOK 0), while NOK 0 million is prepayment received from offshore operators (2017: 506 million).

Non-current items

Decommissioning costs related to windfarms of NOK 400 million (2017: 353 million) is included under “Other non-current liabilities”.

Note 21 - Trade and other payables

(Amounts in NOK 1000)	2018	2017
Other trade payables	619 430	616 275
Total trade payables	619 430	616 275
Fair value of derivatives 1)	25 170	2 411
Total other payables	25 170	2 411
Total trade and other payables	644 600	618 686

1) For further information about derivatives see note 22.

Note 22 – Financial Instruments

Accounting policies

Classification of financial assets and liabilities

Non-derivative financial instruments comprise investments in equity and debt securities, trade and other receivables, cash and cash equivalents, loans and borrowings, and trade and other payables. The Group of companies holds derivative financial instruments to hedge its foreign currency and interest rate risk exposures. Since the profiles, maturities and other terms of the swaps do not match the underlying liabilities perfectly, the swaps are not accounted for using hedge accounting.

All equity instruments are measured at fair value with gains and losses either through profit or loss (FVTPL) or in other comprehensive income (FVOCI). All financial debt instruments are classified based on the entity's business model for managing the asset and the asset's contractual cash flow characteristics, as follows:

- Amortised cost - a financial asset is measured at amortised cost if both of the following conditions are met:
  - the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold 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.
- Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) - financial assets are classified and measured at FVTOCI if they are held in a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets.
- Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) - any financial assets that are not held in one of the two business models mentioned are measured at FVTPL.

All financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost, except for financial liabilities at FVTPL. Such liabilities include derivatives, other liabilities held for trading, and liabilities that an entity designates to be measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Impairment

The impairment model applicable to financial assets, measured at amortized cost or FVOCI, is a forward-looking "expected credit loss" (ECL) model. This require forward looking judgements of two classifications:

- 12-month ECLs resulting from possible default events within the 12 months after the reporting date.
- Lifetime ECLs resulting from possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument.

For impairment losses on financial assets measured at FVOCI, impairment losses shall be recognized in other comprehensive income, for other assets in profit or loss.

Classification and measurement of financial assets and liabilities

The following tables below explains the original measurement categories under IAS 39 and the new measurement categories under IFRS 9 for each class of the financial assets and liabilities. The change in the classification of shares has not had any significant effect, since all the shares were recorded at fair value under IAS 39.

(NOK 1 000) **Financial assets**	Original classification under IAS 39	New classification under IFRS 9	Original carrying amount under IAS 39 31.12.2017	New carrying amount under IFRS 9 01.01.2018	Change	Carrying amount under IFRS 9 31.12.2018
Forward exchange contracts	Fair value - FVTPL	Fair value - FVTPL	11 537	11 537	0	2 231
Bunker swaps	Fair value - FVTPL	Fair value - FVTPL	23 070	23 070	0	0
Other Shares 1)	Available for sale	FVOCI	99 129	99 129	0	51 761
Bonds 2)	Available for sale	FVOCI	205 212	205 212	0	262 907
Other Shares 3)	Available for sale	FVTPL	0	0	0	253 642
Other long term int. bearing loans	Loans and receivables	Amortised cost	51 152	51 152	0	83 318
Trade receivables	Loans and receivables	Amortised cost	1 581 859	1 581 859	0	1 474 780
Cash and cash equivalents	Loans and receivables	Amortised cost	8 592 560	8 592 560	0	5 913 074
Total financial assets			10 564 518	10 564 518	0	8 041 713

1) The Group of companies has irrevocably elected to measure these items at fair value through other comprehensive income in accordance with IFRS 9. The equity instruments are not held for trading and are classified as long-term strategic investments.

2) These investments are designated to fair value through other comprehensive income. The equity instruments are not held for trading and are classified as medium to long-term strategic investments.

3) These items are mandatory measured at fair value through profit and loss in accordance with IFRS 9. The equity instruments are held for trading and are classified as short-term strategic investments.

(NOK 1 000) Financial liabilities	Original classification under IAS 39	New Classification under IFRS 9	Original carrying amount under IAS 39 31.12.2017	New carrying amount under IFRS 9 01.01.2018	Change	Carrying amount under IFRS 9 31.12.2018
Interest rate swaps	Fair value - FVTPL	Fair value - FVTPL	192 885	192 885	0	132 621
Forward exchange contracts	Fair value - FVTPL	Fair value - FVTPL	2 411	2 411	0	1 315
Bunker swaps	Fair value - FVTPL	Fair value - FVTPL	0	0	0	22 660
Bank overdrafts	Other fin. liab.	Other fin. Liab.	0	0	0	76 070
Interest bearing bond loans	Other fin. liab.	Other fin. Liab.	3 454 962	3 454 962	0	2 437 394
Secured bank loans	Other fin. liab.	Other fin. Liab.	10 793 776	10 793 776	0	5 434 873
Unsecured bank loans	Other fin. liab.	Other fin. Liab.	1 919	1 919	0	2 010
Finance lease liabilities	Other fin. liab.	Other fin. Liab.	243 710	243 710	0	167 549
Trade payables	Other fin. liab.	Other fin. Liab.	1 125 296	1 125 296	0	564 556
Total financial liabilities			15 814 959	15 814 959	0	8 839 047

Impairment of financial assets

The Group of companies has adopted a forward-looking “expected credit loss” (ECL) model according to IFRS 9. Loss allowances have been measured on the following bases:

- 12-month ECLs that result from possible default events within the 12 months after the reporting date; and
- Lifetime ECLs that result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument.

The Group of companies' financial assets were considered to have low credit risk per 1 January 2018 and there was no significant impact on the consolidated financial statements from adopting the new impairment model. Historically, losses on receivables have been insignificant in the Group of companies. A large proportion of the Group of companies’ receivables are advance payments from customers in the business segment Cruise and in NHST Media Group AS. The Group of companies has considered that the credit risk has not increased significantly during 2018. Based on the group’s assessment, no significant changes in loss allowance are deemed necessaryper 31 December 2018.The implementation of IFRS 9 has not had any other effects beyond the changed classification and changed impairment model, and no adjustments in the equity has thus been made as of 1 January 2018.

General

The Group of companies is exposed to various financial risk factors through its operating activities. The factors include market risks (currency risk, interest rate risk and commodity price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The management seeks to minimise the risks and monitors the financial markets closely.

Fair values versus carrying amounts

Unless otherwise stated, the net book values are presumed to reflect the fair value of financial assets and liabilities.

Credit risk

The Group of companies continually evaluates the credit risks associated with customers and counterparties and, when necessary, requires guarantees or collaterals. The Group of companies' short-term investments are mainly limited to cash deposits with its relationship banks. For further information, see note 3 - Financial Risk Management.

The carrying amounts of financial assets represent the maximum credit exposures. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date was:

(Amounts in NOK 1000)	2018		2017	
	Carrying amount	Fair value	Carrying amount	Fair value
Financial assets, bonds	262 907	262 907	205 212	205 212
Trade receivables *)	1 347 823	1 347 823	1 595 537	1 595 537
Contract assets *)	126 957	126 957	0	0
Cash and cash equivalents	5 913 074	5 913 074	8 592 560	8 592 560
Derivatives	2 231	2 231	11 537	11 537
Total	7 652 992	7 652 992	10 404 846	10 404 846

*) Trade receivables (which also includes i.a. prepayments) and contract assets are to be collected from the following business segments:

(Amounts in NOK 1 000)	2018		2017	
	Carrying amount	Fair value	Carrying amount	Fair value
Offshore drilling	0	0	232 759	232 759
Renewable Energy	643 991	643 991	664 919	664 919
Cruise	125 226	125 226	177 846	177 846
Shipping / Offshore wind	261 698	261 698	336 304	336 304
Other Investment	443 865	443 865	183 709	183 709
Total	1 474 780	1 474 780	1 595 537	1 595 537

Fair value determination

The Group is required to disclose the hierarchy of how fair value is determined for financial instruments recorded at fair value in the consolidated financial statements. The hierarchy gives highest priority to quoted prices in active markets for identical assets and liabilities (Level 1) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (Level 3). Level 2 includes assets and liabilities whose values are based on quoted prices in markets that are not active or model inputs that are observable either directly or indirectly. All values in Level 2 are based on an average quoted price of transactions during the year and year end quoted prices. All values in Level 3 are measured at cost.

(Amounts in NOK 1 000)				
31 December 2018	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets - FVTOCI - bonds	262 907	0	0	262 907
Financial assets - FVTPL - shares	253 642	0	0	253 642
Financial assets - FVTOCI - shares	464	0	51 297	51 761
31 December 2017	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Available-for-sale financial assets, bonds	205 212	0	0	205 212
Available-for-sale financial assets, shares	32 670	2 814	63 646	99 130

Impairment losses

The aging of trade and other receivables at the reporting date was:

(Amounts in NOK 1 000)	Gross 2018	Provisions 2018	Balance 2018	Gross 2017	Impairment 2017	Balance 2017
Not past due	1 329 181	0	1 329 181	1 294 942	0	1 294 942
Past due 0-30 days	129 317	0	129 317	98 705	0	98 705
Past due 31-180 days	15 719	-5 159	10 560	160 508	-3 853	156 655
Past due 181-360 days	1 877	0	1 877	909	0	909
More than one year	3 845	0	3 845	67 391	-23 064	44 326
Total	1 479 939	-5 159	1 474 780	1 622 454	-26 917	1 595 537

Based on historic default rates, the Group of companies believes that limited impairment allowance is necessary in respect of trade receivables not past due or past due by up to 30 days. Due to conditions related to specific customers in NHST Media Group AS a provision for losses has been made to certain receivables past due 31-180 days. Lifetime expected credit losses has been assessed for other receivables, but the Group of companies has assessed the risk of losses to be insignificant that no provision for losses has been made on all receivables.

The maximum exposure to credit risk for trade receivables at the reporting date by geographic region was:

	Carrying amount	
(Amounts in NOK 1 000)	2018	2017
UK	744 114	697 988
EURO-zone incl. Norway	682 442	844 533
America	15 743	26 194
Africa	496	0
Asia	7 737	19 873
Other	24 248	6 948
Total	1 474 780	1 595 537

Liquidity risk

The Group of companies is exposed to liquidity risk when payments of financial liabilities do not correspond to the cash flow from net profit. In order to effectively mitigate liquidity risk, the Group of companies’ risk management strategy focuses on maintaining sufficient cash, marketable securities and committed credit facilities. Moreover, the liquidity risk management strategy focuses on maximising the return on surplus cash as well as minimising the cost of short term borrowing and other transaction costs. In order to uncover future liquidity risk, the Group of companies forecasts both short-term and long-term cash flows. Cash flow forecasts include cash flows stemming from operations, investments and financing activities.

The following are the contractual maturities of financial liabilities, including estimated interest payments:

(Amounts in NOK 1 000)			Due in				
31 December 2018	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023 and thereafter
Non-derivative financial liabilities	8 577 736	9 067 327	2 198 432	2 144 185	1 199 548	1 097 898	2 427 264
Derivative financial liabilities	155 402	308 060	99 286	66 418	40 248	19 149	82 959

(Amounts in NOK 1 000)			Due in				
31 December 2017	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022 and thereafter
Non-derivative financial liabilities	14 632 319	15 913 638	2 749 932	4 767 104	4 921 349	1 070 244	2 405 008
Derivative financial liabilities	197 570	273 961	86 610	66 223	57 654	31 879	31 595

Currency Risk

The Group of companies' financial statements are presented in Norwegian kroner (NOK). Most of the subsidiaries use US dollar (USD), Euro (EUR) or British Pound (GBP) as their functional currencies. The revenues mainly consist of USD, GBP, EUR and NOK. The operating expenses mainly consist of USD, GBP, EUR and NOK.

The Group of companies is exposed to foreign currency risks related to its operations and debt instruments. As such, the earnings are exposed to fluctuations in the currency markets. The future foreign currency exposure dependens on the currency denomination of future operating revenues and expenses. In the longer term, parts of the currency exposures are neutralised due to the majority of the Group of companies' debt is denominated in the same currencies as the revenues.

The management monitors the currency markets closely. In order to reduce the impact of currency rate fluctuations on the net income and the statement of financial position, currency contracts are entered into when considered appropriate.

The Group of companies' exposure to foreign currency risk was as follows based on notional amounts:

The figures are not directly comparable to the figures in the statement of financial position, as the statement of financial position shows the figures in NOK, net of intra group eliminations.

	31 December 2018			31 December 2017		
(Amounts in NOK 1 000)	USD	GBP	EUR	USD	GBP	EUR
Trade receivables	2 576	65 671	37 328	33 133	67 983	34 586
Secured bank loans	-	-414 737	-136 466	-752 627	-265 855	-89 087
Cash and bank	19 663	162 494	74 475	452 076	174 444	73 822
Trade payables	-4 256	-12 471	-19 866	-13 051	-21 891	-12 844
Gross statement of financial position exposure	17 984	-199 043	-44 528	-280 469	-45 319	6 477
Forward exchange contract	1 500	-1 172	0	36 000	-30 758	4 650
Net exposure	19 484	-200 214	-44 528	-244 469	-76 077	11 127

Currency sensitivity analysis

A 10 percent strengthening of the NOK against the following currencies at 31 December would have affected the measurement of financial instruments denominated in a foreign currency and increased (decreased) equity and profit or loss by the amounts shown below. This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular interest rates, remain constant. The analysis is performed on the same basis for 2017.

Effect in NOK 1 000	Equity	Profit or loss
31 December 2018		
USD	-15 625	-1 303
GBP	221 361	1 303
EUR	44 298	0
31 December 2017		
USD	230 125	-29 538
GBP	50 264	34 114
EUR	-6 374	-4 576

The following significant exchange rates applied during the year:

	Average rate		Reporting date spot rate	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
1 USD	8,1329	8,2712	8,6885	8,2050
1 GBP	10,8502	10,6512	11,1213	11,0910
1 EUR	9,5996	9,3295	9,9483	9,8403

Interest rate risk

When the Group of companies borrows funds externally, the interest rate payable is in most cases based on a floating interest rate. In order to reduce the fluctuations of interests payable, interest rate swap agreements are entered into. The Group of companies is exposed to fluctuations in interest rates for USD, GBP, EUR and NOK.

All the interest rate swaps that are entered into are used for economical hedging. Therefore, the changes in the valuation of the interest rate swaps are taken over the profit or loss statement. The quarterly update of the valuations of the interest rate swaps may result in substantial financial gains and losses, depending on the changes in the interest rate levels.

The management monitors the interest rate markets closely and enters into interest rate swap agreements when this is considered appropriate. At the reporting date approximately 28% of the financial liabilities were interest hedged.

At the reporting date the interest rate profile of the Group of companies' interest-bearing financial instruments was:

(Amounts in NOK 1 000)	2018	2017
Fixed rate instruments		
Financial assets	5 100	5 277
Financial liabilities (interest-hedged portion of interest-bearing debt)	-2 428 161	-2 512 620
Total	-2 423 061	-2 507 343
Variable rate instruments		
Financial assets (cash and cash equivalents)	5 913 074	8 592 560
Financial liabilities (non-interest-hedged portion of interest-bearing debt)	-6 149 575	-11 981 748
Total	-236 501	-3 389 188

Interest rate sensitivity

A change of 100 basis points in interest rates at the reporting date would have increased (decreased) equity and profit or loss by the amounts indicated below. This analysis is on a pre-tax basis and assumes that all other variables, in particular foreign currency rates, remain constant. Changes in the market value of interest rate swap agreements are not included. The analysis is performed on the same basis as for 2017.

	Profit or loss		Equity	
	100 bp increase	100 bp decrease	100 bp increase	100 bp decrease
31 December 2018				
Net interest costs	-2 365	2 365	-2 365	2 365
31 December 2017				
Net interest costs	-33 892	33 892	-33 892	33 892

Note 23 – Rental and leases

Leases as lessee

Accounting principles

Operating lease expenses

Payments made under operating leases are recognized in the income statement on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease. The Group of companies does not have any financial leases.

Nominal accumulated non-cancellable operating lease rentals are payable as follows:

(Amounts in NOK 1000)	2018	2017
		Re-presented
Less than one year	40 909	32 292
Between one and five years	217 457	113 219
More than five years	232 855	56 870
Total	491 221	202 381

The Group of companies has certain long-term operating leases expiring on various dates, some which contain renewal options.

Most of the lease rentals are related to rental of office and lease of a jack-up vessel on time charter within Shipping/Offshore wind.

Also included are some land leases, with fixed payments, regarding wind farms within Renewable Energy

Leases as lessor

Accounting principles

The Group of companies recognizes revenue from lease on a systematic basis based on the benefits received from the leased assets.

IAS 17 requires the Group of companies to disclose future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases. For historical lease payments, the charter contracts consist of both lease payments and service payments. Due to the nature of the terms and conditions in the various charter rate contracts and the uncertainty of future operational performance, management is of the opinion that disclosing the lease payments part separately from the service payments will not add any value to the reader in understanding the charter payments. Furthermore, it will be difficult to reconcile the lease payments to the total charter payments.

For further details, see note 5.

Note 24 – Capital commitments

(Amounts in NOK 1000)	Per year end 2018			Per year end 2017		
Project	Committed	Capitalised	Remaining	Committed	Capitalised	Remaining
Renewable energy						
Högaliden	1 043 106	129 365	913 742			
Brockloch Rig Windfarm (formerly Windy Standard II)	12 834	0	12 834	74 093	72 557	1 536
Crystal Rig III	0	0	0	17 712	17 592	120
Total			926 576			1 656
Offshore drilling						
Misc.				7 385	0	7 385
Cruise						
Boudicca	970	0	970	35 152	0	35 152
Braemar	7 692	0	7 692			
Black Watch	4 479	0	4 479			
Balmoral	4 417	0	4 417			
Misc.	41 563	20 854	20 709	41 841	20 797	21 044
Total			38 266			56 196
Remaining capital commitments			964 842			65 236

Note 25 – Contingencies and provisions

The Group of companies is subject to various legal and tax claims arising in the normal course of business which the Group of companies assesses on a regular basis.

Outstanding receivables from customers

No significant disputes with customers recognized as per year end 2018.

Outstanding issues from suppliers

No significant outstanding issues recognized as per year end 2018.

Tax disputes

There is one ongoing tax dispute in a subsidiary within the Group of companies and the Norwegian tax authorities. See note 9.

Note 26 – Related party information

In the ordinary course of business, the Group of companies recognizes certain business transactions with accounting wise related parties. This note describes the background, the services included, the compensation principles as well as the governance principles applied to such main arrangements.

Fred. Olsen & Co.

The origin of the firm Fred. Olsen & Co. dates back to 1848. The current proprietor of Fred. Olsen & Co., Anette Sofie Olsen, identifies the fifth generation Olsen and can draw an uninterrupted line of business conduct back to 1848. Whilst some Fred. Olsen-related activities are investments by Bonheur, others remain private - but they all stem from the private entrepreneurship back in 1848.

A good example is the Renewable energy business segment, which in the early nineties of the last century evolved out of private Fred. Olsen-related green energy activities in the moorlands of Scotland. At the time this was not a business segment in which the maritime focused Bonheur was invested and which in turn brought a new line of focus to Bonheur ASA. However, on the back of these activities an opportunity was made available for Bonheur to expand its business interests into investing in constructing, owning and operating windfarms, initially primarily in the UK.

Fred. Olsen & Co. has for generations managed, the day-to-day operation of Bonheur. The public side of the Fred. Olsen-related activities was in earlier years centered around five shipping companies, all listed on the Oslo Stock Exchange and each engaged in distinct business activities and operated by Fred. Olsen & Co. Following various mergers, the latest in May 2016, Bonheur became the sole surviving entity out of these five companies, but now with investments in a variety of diversified business segments, each subject to autonomous corporate structures and accordingly with distinct managements.

Over the years Fred. Olsen & Co. have in addition also been engaged in day-to-day operation or provision of professional services to other companies and investment funds.

In addition to being in charge of the day-to-day operation of Bonheur, Fred. Olsen & Co. today also provides a variety of professional services at market rates to predominantly subsidiaries of Bonheur engaged in the various business segments within which Bonheur is invested. Fred. Olsen & Co. only to a very limited degree provides services to private Fred. Olsen-related companies, and then at rates equal to those applied to subsidiaries of Bonheur.

The Board of Bonheur is satisfied that the arrangement with Fred. Olsen & Co. in charge of the day-to-day operation of Bonheur, which has proved successful for decades, also today is very suitable.

The Board is of the view that the business segments within which Bonheur at any one point in time is invested through subsidiaries, must be operated on an autonomous basis. At the same time, and partly for the same reason, it is of significant value to Bonheur that Fred. Olsen & Co. with its experience and knowledge on a professional basis assists each of these business segments in achieving their respective goals. That in turn provides a unique platform for Fred. Olsen & Co. to be able to efficiently provide such day-to-day operation of Bonheur that it needs. By Fred. Olsen & Co. both being in charge of the day-to-day operation of Bonheur and also providing a variety of services to subsidiaries of Bonheur, Bonheur and Fred. Olsen & Co. achieve cost and competence synergies. Such benefits to both parties are then realized without any interests being compromised.

For its services to Bonheur, Fred. Olsen & Co. is compensated through a cost-plus model. A markup commensurable with margins used in comparable uncontrolled transactions is applied on top of a cost base consisting of documented expenses mainly related to personnel, external consultancy services, rent and IT expenses (see below table). Pension costs relative to Fred. Olsen & Co., hereunder pension to Mr. Fred. Olsen, do not form part of this cost base but are charged directly to the Company. The profit margin on ordinary services payable to Fred. Olsen & Co. has in recent years equaled 10-12 %.

The compensation model also allows for a potential limited annual bonus to Fred. Olsen & Co. on top of the ordinary compensation, conditional on to what extent different criteria have been met. Such bonus has since 2014 varied between 0, and NOK 3,33 million out of NOK 5 million, which currently identifies the maximum obtainable bonus.

The compensation model is monitored by the Shareholders' Committee who applies it in connection with its annual recommendation to the Board on compensation and possible bonus to Fred. Olsen & Co. The five members of the Shareholders' Committee are all independent of the majority shareholders of Bonheur. When dealing with these recommendations, the Board will be constituted by its in this regard non- conflicted Directors. The Board of Bonheur consists of five Directors out of which the majority, i.e. three Directors, are independent of the majority shareholders of Bonheur.

The aforementioned compensation - together with a possible bonus - is the only compensation Fred. Olsen & Co. receives. The profit margin and the maximum obtainable bonus is subject to regular third party benchmarking and review, performed every 3 years, last time in 2016, also monitored by the Shareholders' Committee.

(Amounts in NOK 1000)	2018	Re-presented 2017
Costs together with profit margin and bonus to Fred. Olsen & Co., charged to the Company	110 387	106 533
Costs and fees charged to subsidiaries	31 178	29 043
Amount outstanding between Fred. Olsen & Co. and the Company *)	-24 564	-23 399
Amount outstanding between Fred. Olsen & Co. and subsidiaries of the Company *)	-6 140	-1 652

*) Short term outstanding in connection with current operations.

Renewable energy

Natural Power Consultants Ltd. (Natural Power), which was incorporated in 1995, provides business development and wind farm site investigations in the UK. Certain assets and activities have previously been spun off to Fred. Olsen Renewables (FOR). Since then and today, Natural Power is a provider of services to FOR as well as other, unrelated companies as a third-party renewable energy consultancy and service provider.

Natural Power is owned by Fred.Olsen Ltd. which is owned by the private Fred. Olsen-related companies AS Quatro and Invento AS; both major shareholders in the Company.

Scope of services:
Natural Power provides both consultancy services and operations-related services for FOR's wind farms in the UK. FOR has contracted Natural Power to provide site and asset management services for its wind farms in the UK and also to provide specific consultancy services mainly related to planning, environmental, technical, construction, and geotechnical services within renewable energy.

Invoiced from related parties (NOK million)	2018	2017
Natural Power with subsidiaries - asset management services	82,9	61,8
Natural Power with subsidiaries - other consultancy services)	23,7	16,4
Fred. Olsen Ltd.	3,6	4,0
Fred. Olsen & Co.	8,2	6,2
Total paid to related parties	118,5	88,3

FOR hires and shares office locations and other administrative services such as HR and IT support from Fred.Olsen Ltd. in London.

Governance
All contracts between respectively FOR and Natural Power and FOR and Fred.Olsen Ltd. are based on an arm's length principle. The asset management services are, in accordance with shareholder and loan agreements within FOR, at regular intervals and with advice from independent expert benchmarked and tested against comparable contracts tendered in the market to ensure they are at terms comparable to those available in the market.

Cruise

Fred. Olsen Cruise Lines Ltd. (FOCL) has its commercial operation located in Ipswich (UK) while its technical operation is located in Oslo. The segment is subject to the following related party interests:

Shared Services with Fred. Olsen Ltd.
FOCL has for many years been part of and has benefited from a wide range of shared services, such as HR, IT and administration, under an office community with Fred. Olsen Ltd. in an office building at White House Road, Ipswich. Although FOCL is primarily the lessee under this arrangement, parts of the rented area is charged back to Fred. Olsen Ltd. The rents are at market terms and subject to annual review. The other services from Fred. Olsen Ltd. are paid for at cost.

Travel agency services from Fred. Olsen Travel Ltd.
Fred. Olsen Travel Ltd. is a subsidiary of Fred. Olsen Ltd.

Fred. Olsen Travel Ltd. (UK) facilitates relevant flight bookings for the crew employed by FOCL and some passengers and also acts as an ordinary sales agent for cruise holidays operated by FOCL. These services, however, only amount to a minor share of Fred. Olsen Travel Ltd.'s total revenues. The crew flights services are based on cost plus a service fee per booking. The sales agency services is paid a commission on similar terms to other commercial agreements in place between FOCL and independent agents.

Crewing services from Bahia Shipping Services Inc.
FOCL deploy crew partly from the Philippines with Bahia Shipping Services Inc. based in Manila (Bahia). Bahia came about in 1987 out of a need for a professional crewing company to provide qualified personnel and secure fair treatment of the crew. The majority of the crewing companies in the Philippines at that time did not meet FOCL's HSEQ requirements in this respect, which was the key reason for Bahia coming into existence. Fred. Olsen jnr. owns 25% of Bahia Shipping Services, while the remaining 75% is owned by non-related Philippine third parties.

In 2018 Fred. Olsen Jnr. received NOK 1.5 million (2017: NOK 1.5 million) as an aggregate compensation as chairman of the board of FOCL and for other work carried out to FOCL and subsidiaries. Fred. Olsen Jnr.is one of the indirect ultimate owners of AS Quatro and Invento AS.

Bahia is delivering a complete set of crewing services for crew out of the Philippines, including recruitment, interviewing, testing, training, legal matters, travel arrangements etc. Bahia also facilitates flight bookings for crew travelling from the Philippines to the cruise vessels. The major part of what is paid to Bahia is a pass-through service of wages to crew members (allotment) being funds transferred via Bahia for payment to the crew in the Philippines. Bahia provides crewing services also to other, non-Fred. Olsen-related shipping companies.
Cost of crew flights are based on actual cost. Recruitment fees are based on market rates and subject to market testing. Bahia's agency fee is a flat fee negotiated between FOCL and Bahia and based both on market rate and assessment of hours effort required. The numbers in the first table below reflect net amounts, pass-through expenses are excluded.

Invoiced from related parties (NOK million)	2018	2017
Fred. Olsen Travel Ltd (commissions paid on crew flights etc)	2,1	1,5
Fred. Olsen Travel Ltd (commissions earned on sale of cruise tickets)	7,8	6,8
Bahia Shipping Services Inc. (Agency fee for crewing services)	6,7	6,3
Fred. Olsen & Co. (Invoiced for admin fee for Group services)	0,2	0,2
Commissions and fees paid to related parties	16,8	14,8

The table below reflects gross numbers and thus also pass-through expenses.

Invoiced from related parties (NOK million)	2018	2017
Fred. Olsen Ltd. (Office premises - lease)	2,2	2,1
Fred. Olsen Ltd. (Infrastructure and establishment services)	11,9	11,3
Fred. Olsen Ltd. (Office management and personnel services)	11,4	10,2
Cost for office premises, Infrastructure and office management paid to Fred. Olsen Ltd.	25,5	23,6

Other transactions with related parties

The Shipping Offshore Wind segment of the Company is invoiced NOK 13.6 million (2017: NOK 12.9 million) for services from Fred.Olsen & Co.

Bahia has provided certain crewing services to the Shipping/Offshore Wind segment of which a commission of NOK 0.5 million (2017: NOK 0,5 million) was paid.

Fred. Olsen & Co. in 2018 paid NOK 4.9 million (2017: 4.9 million) to the Company for rent of office space. The rent is market based and on similar terms as for other tenants in the quarter in Fred. Olsens gate 2 in Oslo.

The Company rents an office building in Hvitsten from a private Fred. Olsen-related company. Rent paid in 2018 as well as in 2017 was NOK 0.4 million.

Fred. Olsen is party to a consultancy agreement with Fred. Olsen & Co. In 2018, NOK 4.9 million was paid under this consultancy agreement (2017: NOK 4.7 million). Such payment is part of the costs charged to Bonheur.

Members of the Board of Directors, the managing director and other related parties holds per year end 2018 in total NOK 143 million of BON03, BON05, BON06, BON07, and BON08 bond loans.

As per 31 December 2018 the members of the board, members of the shareholders' committee and the Managing Director owned and/or controlled directly and/or indirectly, the following number of shares in the Company:

Board of directors:	
Fred. Olsen	40 586
Helen Mahy	0
Carol Bell	0
Andreas Mellbye	0
Nick Emery	0

Shareholders' committee:	
Einar Harboe	109
Jørgen G. Heje	2 180
Bård Mikkelsen	0
Ole Kristian Aabø-Evensen	0
Christian F. Michelet	0

Managing Director:	
Anette S. Olsen	2 942

Private Fred. Olsen related interests directly and/or indirectly owned or controlled 22 035 780 shares in the Company.

Note 27 – Group of companies

Accounting policies

The consolidated financial statements include the Company and its subsidiaries (the Group). Subsidiaries are entities controlled by the Group.The Group controls an entity when it is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity. The financial statements of subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date on which control commences until the date on which control ceases.

Bonheur ASA is parent in a Group with the following subsidiaries:

	Country of incorporation	Ownership interest	
		2018	2017
Fred. Olsen Green Power AS	Oslo, Norway	100,00%	0,00%
Fred. Olsen Renewables AS	Oslo, Norway	100,00%	100,00%
Fred. Olsen Ocean Ltd.	Hamilton, Bermuda	100,00%	100,00%
Dolphin Drilling ASA (previous Fred. Olsen Energy ASA) 1)	Oslo, Norway	52,26%	52,26%
First Olsen Holding AS	Oslo, Norway	100,00%	100,00%
NHST Media Group AS	Oslo, Norway	55,94%	55,94%
Laksa AS	Oslo, Norway	100,00%	100,00%
Laksa II AS	Oslo, Norway	100,00%	100,00%
Bonheur og Ganger Rolf ANS 2)	Oslo, Norway	100,00%	100,00%
Fred. Olsen Travel AS	Oslo, Norway	100,00%	100,00%
Fred. Olsen Insurance Services AS	Oslo, Norway	100,00%	100,00%
Fred. Olsen Fly og Luftmateriell AS 3)	Oslo, Norway	0,00%	100,00%
AS Stavnes Byggeselskap	Oslo, Norway	100,00%	100,00%
Fred. Olsen Spedisjon AS	Oslo, Norway	100,00%	100,00%
Fred. Olsen Cruise Lines Pte Ltd	Singapore	100,00%	100,00%
Ganger Rolf AS 4)	Oslo, Norway	100,00%	100,00%
FOO AS 4)	Oslo, Norway	100,00%	100,00%
Fred. Olsen Canary Lines S.L. 4)	Spain	100,00%	100,00%
Felixstowe Ship Management Ltd. 4)	UK	99,85%	99,85%

1) The investment in Dolphin Drilling ASA (previous Fred. Olsen Energy ASA) was deconsolidated from November 2018 and reclassified from an investment in a subsidiary to a short-term financial investment. For further information, see note 31 Discontinued operations.

2) Bonheur og Ganger Rolf ANS is 99 % owned by Bonheur ASA and 1% by AS Stavnes Byggeselskap.

3) Fred. Olsen Fly og Luftmateriell AS was disposed of in 2018.

4) Based on Bonheur's ownership interest the companies are classified as subsidiaries, but due to no or insignificant activity the companies are not consolidated in the Bonheur Group.

Note 28 – Sale of ownership in UK wind farm portfolio

On 30 April 2018 Aviva Investors Global Services Limited (“Aviva Investors”) acquired ownership of 49% of Fred. Olsen CBH Limited (“FOCBH”), a holding company owning the wind farm companies Crystal Rig III Limited and Brockloch Rig Windfarm Limited in UK, for a total cash consideration of GBP 117.2 million, consisting of the consideration from the sale of 49% of the shares in FOCBH and the consideration from a shareholders loan of GBP 50 million The remaining 51% shareholding is owned by Fred. Olsen CB Limited (“FOCB”), which is ultimately wholly owned by Fred. Olsen Renewables Limited. Separate to the transaction, FOCB entered into a secured facility agreement with banks of GBP 63.4 million. Total proceeds to the Group of companies from both the transaction and the Financing was GBP 182.1 million.

The transactions in FOCBH has affected the consolidated financial position as follows as per year end 2018:

Increased cash and cash equivalents	NOK 2 025 million
Increased non-current interest bearing liabilities	NOK 1 261 million
Increased total equity	NOK 764 million

Note 29 – Acquisition of indirect 51% shareholding in Blue Tern Limited (previous Seafox 5 Limited)

On 17 December 2018 Fred. Olsen Windcarrier (FOWIC), a company indirectly wholly owned by Bonheur ASA, entered into an agreement with Seafox Accommodation Resorts Limited for the acquisition of an indirect 51% ownership in Seafox 5 Limited (now renamed Blue Tern Limited) which is a company with its main asset being the offshore transport & installation vessel Blue Tern (ex Seafox 5). Total investment was USD 73.6 million (NOK 639.5 million). Net cash effect from the transaction was negative NOK 378 million.

Through the transaction, FOWIC entered into a partnership for the vessel Blue Tern with the owner of the remaining 49% of Blue Tern Limited, a wholly owned subsidiary of Keppel Offshore and Marine Ltd., under which FOWIC will have the vessel under commercial, technical and administrative management as part of its fleet.

As per 31 December 2018 the transaction has preliminary affected the consolidated financial position as stated below. A final Purchase Price Allocation will be carried out within the time limits, which may alter the distribution.

Increased property, plant and equipment	NOK 1 545 million
Increased cash and cash equivalents	NOK 157 million
Increased other current assets	NOK 74 million
Increased interest bearing liabilities	NOK 611 million *)
Increased other current liabilities	NOK 32 million
Increased equity - Non-controlling interest	NOK 581 million

*) FOWIC will acquire its pro rata share (51%) of a shareholder loan of USD 21.3 million, amounting to USD 10.8 million.

Note 30 – Acquisition of subsidiary in the other investment segment

On 31 August 2018, Mynewsdesk AB, a subsidiary of NHST Media Group acquired 84.95% of the shares in Mention Solutions SAS (France). The purchase price was EUR 14 million (NOK 136 million).

Mention solutions is a “Software as a service”-based web and social monitoring solution for small and medium businesses to leverage and understand online data.

The Purchase price allocation is preliminary, and has been allocated to technology, customer relationship, brand name, deferred revenue and goodwill.

Note 31 – Discontinued operations

Accounting policies

A separate line of business, such as an operating segment, is classified as discontinued operations, if it is part of one single plan to dispose of the business. Classification as a discontinued operation occurs at the earlier of a disposal or when the operation meets the criteria to be reclassified as held for sale or by loss of control. Loss of control can also happen without a change in relative ownership levels or in the absence of a transaction.
The comparative statement of profit or loss of a discontinued operation, is re-presented as if the operation had been discontinued from the start of the comparative year.

Deconsolidation of Dolphin Drilling (DD)

DD has been part of Bonheur's investments since the 1970's and has been a pioneer in offshore drilling with an excellent operating record. Due to the recent years' downturn in the offshore drilling industry coupled with the termination of respectively the newbuilding- and the drilling contract for former Bollsta Dolphin semi-submersible drilling rig, DD has for a prolonged period made refinancing efforts in order to find a long term solution. Based on developments in these efforts and Bonheur's assessment of the same DD was deconsolidated in the fourth quarter. The deconsolidation of DD thus comes, among other things, as a consequence of:

- Bonheur has throughout proposed and supported various potential refinancing solutions for DD, including contributing significant new capital.
- The composition of the secured lenders has prevented implementation.
- The secured lenders of DD have decided to pursue other solutions.
- These solutions have not been in line with Bonheur's strategy and will not cause Bonheur to contribute capital to be a majority shareholder.
- DD debt is non-recourse to Bonheur.

The Bonheur related DD board Members, Anette S. Olsen and Richard O. Aa have not participated in the DD board's handling of possible refinancing alternatives and related procedures since July 2018 due to conflict of interest considerations.

The investment in DD is deconsolidated from November 2018. From this date the investment will be reported as a separate line item in the consolidated income statement and derecognized from the Group of companies' statement of financial position. From the same date, the investment in DD is assessed as a financial investment.

The effects on the consolidated accounts is stated in the tables below:

Corresponding figures for last year periods have been re-presented for the income statement.

(Amounts in NOK 1 000) Result of discontinued operations	Jan-Oct 2018	Jan-Dec 2017
Revenue	953 973	2 307 871
Operating costs	-1 350 858	-1 437 146
Operating result before depreciation / impairment losses (EBITDA)	-396 884	870 725
Depreciation	-1 391 090	-1 839 295
Impairment losses	-945 861	-634 538
Operating result (EBIT)	-2 733 835	-1 603 107
Financial revenues	192 978	135 076
Financial costs	-450 507	-512 484
Net financial items	-257 528	-377 408
Result before tax (EBT)	-2 991 364	-1 980 515
Estimated tax cost	7 206	-163 348
Net result after estimated tax	-2 984 158	-2 143 863
Derecognition inclusive translation reserve transferred to profit and loss	308 746	0
Net result inclusive recognision of translation reserve	-2 675 412	-2 143 863
Hereof non-controlling interests	-1 429 676	-1 026 254
Hereof majority interests	-1 245 736	-1 117 609
Basic / diluted earnings (loss) per share	-29,3	-26,3

Of the loss from the discontinued operation of NOK 2 675 million (2017: loss of NOK 2 144 million), a negative amount of NOK 1 246 million is attributable to the owners of the company (2017: negative amount of NOK 1 118 million).

Cash flows from discontinued operations (Amounts in NOK 1 000)	Jan-Oct 2018	Jan-Dec 2017
Net cash used in operating activities	-781 970	1 301 149
Net cash from investing activities	-1 541 990	3 087
Net cash from financing activities	-1 244 959	-107 062
Net cash flows for the year	-3 568 919	1 197 173

Effect of disposal on the financial position of the Group (Amounts in NOK 1 000)	31.10.2018	31.12.2017
Deferred tax benefit	-10 643	-10 536
Property, plant and equipment	-6 823 173	-8 807 219
Financial fixed assets	-2 939	-3 198
Inventories	-621 595	-845 578
Trade receivables and other receivables	-388 636	-232 492
Cash and bank	-1 307 347	-3 568 919
Pension liabilities	499 394	494 456
Interest-bearing other long term debt, other	0	5 630 632
Not interest-bearing other long term debt, other	0	6 958
Interest-bearing other short term debt, other	6 185 376	1 566 409
Current liabilities	561 390	901 385
Disposal (7 November 2018)	1 908 174	0
Net assets and liabilities	0	-4 868 103

Note 32 – Subsequent events

On 22 March 2019, Fred. Olsen Renewables AS, signed a non-recourse project finance facility to refinance its current debt facilities.

The GBP 400 million new term loan will have a tenor of approximately 13 years, extending to 2032, with margins starting at 1.4%, increasing to 1.6% in 2023 and to 1.7% in 2028. New interest rate swap contracts will match with approximately 75% of the underlying funding.

The refinancing will lead to a capital release for Fred. Olsen Renewables AS of approximately GBP 87 million. The total cash debt service going forward will be in line with today's situation, due to the improved terms.

On 27 March 2019 Fred. Olsen Ocean Ltd. (FOO), entered into an agreement to acquire 50% ownership in United Wind Logistics GmbH (UWL) through the contribution of new equity in the amount of EUR 12 million.

UWL is a Hamburg (Germany) based company offering services within marine transportation of various offshore wind turbine components such as blades, nacelles and towers from nearby manufacturing sites to pre-assembly ports closer to the offshore wind farm sites.

The operations of UWL are presently performed with chartered tonnage. UWL has a new building program for up to four vessels at the Jiangsu Zhenjiang Shipyard in China, of which the first two vessels have been ordered and are expected to be delivered in 2020.
The investment in UWL marks an expansion of FOO's footprint within the offshore wind service industry.

Note 33 – Standard issued but not yet effective

IFRS 16 - Leases

The Group of companies will implement IFRS 16 from 1 January 2019, using the modified retrospective approach. The cumulative effect of adopting IFRS 16 will be recognized as an adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings at 1 January 2019, with no restatement of comparative information. IFRS 16 introduces a balance sheet lease accounting where a lessee will recognize a right of use asset and a corresponding lease liability.

For the Group of companies the effects of implementing IFRS 16 is limited. The figures in the tables below show the changes in the consolidated income statement and the consolidated statement of financial position for the group of companies in 2018. The total equity in the opening balance at 1 January 2019 is estimated to be reduced with NOK 4,2 million compared with 31 December 2018.The effects are assessed to be the following at 31 December 2018:

(Amounts in NOK 1 000) Estimated effects in profit or loss	Renewable energy	NHST Media Group AS	Total
Operating costs	1 053	31 497	32 550
EBITDA	**1 053**	**31 497**	**32 550**
Depreciation	-958	-28 621	-29 579
Operating result (EBIT)	**95**	**2 876**	**2 971**
Financial expenses	-979	-5 770	-6 749
Net financial items	**-979**	**-5 770**	**-6 749**
Profit / (loss-) for the year	**-884**	**-2 893**	**-3 778**

(Amounts in NOK 1 000) Estimated effects in Statement of financial position	Renewable energy	NHST Media Group AS	Total
Other financial fixed assets	19 155	203 346	222 501
Non-current assets	19 155	203 346	222 501
Total assets	**19 155**	**203 346**	**222 501**
Retained earnings	-884	-3 323	-4 207
Equity	**-884**	**-3 323**	**-4 207**
Non-current interest bearing liabilities	19 000	189 113	208 113
Non-current liabilities	**19 000**	**189 113**	**208 113**
Current interest bearing liabilities	1 039	17 556	18 595
Current liabilities	**1 039**	**17 556**	**18 595**
Total equity and liabilities	**19 155**	**203 346**	**222 501**

The business segment, Renewable energy, has some land lease contracts with fixed payments. These contracts are mainly compensation for road access, use of a compound or a minimum rent to land owners. These leases are included in the lease liability for Renewable Energy. The land rent contracts normally have variable lease terms based on turnover or usage. These lease payments depending on turnover or usage will continue to be recognized in profit or loss when the use occurs. These payments will not be included in the lease liability that will be recognized under IFRS 16, due to their variable nature.

The subsidiary, NHST Media Group AS, has office rental contracts in several countries and car leasing contracts.

Bonheur ASA

Income Statement (NGAAP)

(Amounts in NOK 1000)	Note	2018	2017
Other income		968	77
Total income		968	77
Operating expenses	1	-127 496	-118 559
Depreciation	3	-2 912	-3 324
Total operating expenses		-130 408	-121 883
OPERATING RESULT		-129 440	-121 806
Interest income	7	70 477	50 059
Dividends	15	2 159 606	1 864 828
Foreign exchange gains		67 044	80 062
Gain on sale of bonds and securities	5	498	67
Gain dissolution of subsidiary *)		0	159 111
Group contribution		2 730	1 176
Other financial income		15 300	16 634
Total financial income		2 315 655	2 171 936
Other interest expenses	9	-113 652	-101 370
Foreign exchange losses		-40 514	-25 449
Loss on sale of bonds and securities	5, 6	-245	-7 959
Loss dissolution of limited partnership		0	-4 970
Other financial expenses	16	-842 075	-440 476
Total financial expenses		-996 486	-580 224
Net financial items		1 319 169	1 591 712
RESULT BEFORE TAX		1 189 729	1 469 907
Current tax	11	0	0
Deferred taxes	11	0	0
RESULT FOR THE YEAR		1 189 729	1 469 907
Proposed allocations:			
Dividends	8	170 128	85 064
Other equity	8	1 019 601	1 384 843
Total allocations		1 189 729	1 469 907

*) FO Capital Limited, Malta

Bonheur ASA

Balance Sheet (NGAAP)

(Amounts in NOK 1000)	Note	2018	2017
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Real estate	3	27 768	30 562
Other property, plant and equipment	3	22 882	22 766
Total property, plant and equipment		50 650	53 328
Investments in subsidiaries	4	4 803 197	5 124 679
Investments in other shares	5	51 186	68 901
Bonds	6	262 565	204 583
Other receivables	7	919 773	664 454
Pension funds	2	35 420	37 212
Financial fixed assets		6 072 141	6 099 829
Total non-current assets		6 122 791	6 153 156
Current assets			
Short-term securities	5	239 542	0
Current receivables	7	22 944	9 700
Cash, bank deposits 1)	14	3 680 639	2 789 786
Total current assets		3 943 125	2 799 485
TOTAL ASSETS		10 065 916	8 952 641
1) Hereof restricted cash		1 576	1 520
Equity and liabilities			
Equity			
Share capital	8	53 165	53 165
Additional paid in capital		143 270	143 270
Total paid in capital		196 435	196 435
Other equity		6 820 137	5 815 867
Total equity	8	7 016 572	6 012 302
Liabilities			
Pension liabilities	2	394 108	372 511
Total provisions		394 108	372 511
Bond loans non-current		1 593 813	2 433 227
Total non-current liabilities	9	1 593 813	2 433 227
Bond loans current		843 581	0
Other current liabilities		217 842	134 602
Total current liabilities	9	1 061 423	134 602
Total liabilities		3 049 344	2 940 340
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		10 065 916	8 952 641
Mortgages	10	0	0
Guarantees	10	1 043 613	1 148 892

Oslo, 10 April 2019
Bonheur ASA – The Board of Directors

Fred. Olsen Chairman Sign.	Carol Bell Director Sign.	Nick Emery Director Sign.	Helen Mahy Director Sign.	Andreas Mellbye Director Sign.
				Anette Sofie Olsen Managing Director Sign.

Bonheur ASA

Cash Flow Statement (NGAAP)

(Amounts in NOK 1000)	Note	2018	2017
Cash flow from operating activities:			
Result before taxes		1 189 729	1 469 907
Gains (-) / losses on sale of shares, bonds		-252	7 892
Net gain on dissolution of subsidiary / limited partnership		0	-154 141
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	3	2 912	3 324
Write down of financial fixed assets	16	836 763	429 730
Group contribution		-2 730	-1 176
Unrealized currency gains (-) / losses		-11 840	-32 650
Total cash flow from operations		2 014 582	1 722 886
Change in debtors and creditors 1)		-18 175	-8 375
Net cash flow from operating activities	A	1 996 407	1 714 511
Cash flow from investing activities:			
Investments in property, plant and equipment	3	-234	-208
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment and securities		70 660	92 501
Net change in investments in subsidiaries, other shares and bonds		-865 498	24 040
Net changes in long term receivables		-243 525	18 028
Net cash flow from investing activities	B	-1 038 597	134 361
Cash flow from financing activities:			
Increase in debt		18 107	1 053 052
Repayment of debt		0	-888 565
Dividends paid		-85 064	-85 064
Net cash flow from financing activities	C	-66 957	79 423
Net change in cash and bank deposits	A + B + C	890 853	1 928 295
Cash and bank deposits 1 January		2 789 786	861 491
Cash and bank deposits 31 December		3 680 639	2 789 786
1) Change in debtors and creditors			
Increase (-) / decrease receivables		-16 352	-4 379
Increase / decrease (-) short term liabilities		-1 823	-3 996
Total		-18 175	-8 375

Bonheur ASA

General Information and summary of significant Accounting Principles

Bonheur ASA is an investment company performing Group Management, Corporate Functions, and the Group's internal bank (Group Treasury).

The accounts have been prepared in accordance with the Norwegian accounting act and generally accepted accounting principles in Norway. The annual accounts give a true and fair view of assets and liabilities, financial status and result.

All figures presented are in NOK unless otherwise stated.

The annual accounts are based on basic policies related to historical cost, comparability, going concern, congruence and prudence. Specific transactions are recognized at fair value of the date of the transactions. Revenues are recognized in the income statement once delivery has taken place and most of the risk and return has been transferred.

Assets related to receivables payable within one year are classified as current assets. Other assets are classified as non current assets. An equivalent principle is applied to liabilities. Installments related to long term debt payable within one year are classified as short term liabilities.

Bonheur ASA's significant accounting principles are consistent with the accounting principles for the Group, as described in note 1 and in the separate notes of the consolidated financial statements. Where the notes for the parent company are substantially different from the notes for the Group, these are shown below. Otherwise, refer to the notes to the consolidated financial statements.

Foreign currency items and derivatives

Short and long term assets and liabilities are valued at currency rates prevailing at year end. Unrealized losses are expensed and unrealized gains are accounted for as income.

Forward currency contracts are valued at fair value, i.e. unrealized gains and losses are accounted for in the income statement and balance sheet.

Currency- and interest rate swaps are valued according to the lower of cost and market value principle, i.e. unrealized losses are accounted for in the income statement and balance sheet.

Shares and other securities

Long term and short term investments in subsidiaries, associated companies and other shares and bonds, which are held to maturity date, are classified as financial fixed assets or current assets in the balance sheet and measured at the lower of cost and fair value. Average cost is used when gains/losses on sale of shares and bonds are calculated. Gains/losses on sale of securities are recognized in the income statement as financial income/losses. Subsidiaries are entities controlled by the Group. The Group controls an entity when it is exposed to, or have rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity.

Management expenses

The Company's relative share of Fred. Olsen & Co.'s management expenses are charged to «operating expenses» in the income statement.

Pension cost / -commitments

The Company is parent in a Group presenting their official accounts according to IFRS. In this connection the Company has chosen to follow IAS 19 also for the parent company's presentation of the pensions costs, as optionally granted in NRS 6A.

Net pension cost, which consists of gross pension cost, less estimated return on plan assets adjusted for the impact of changes in estimates and pension plans, are classified as an operating cost, and is presented in the line item "operating expenses" whereas the changes in estimates are recognized in equity.

Dividends received

Dividend income is recognised in profit or loss on the date that the company's right to receive payment is established, which in the case of quoted securities is the ex-dividend date. Dividends from non-listed securities are recognised in profit or loss at the date the company receives the dividends.

Transactions with related parties

Purchase and sale transactions with related parties in Norway, in line with the Norwegian Companies Act § 3-9, are carried out to the general business terms and principles. The same applies to the purchase and sale of foreign related parties. Recognition, classification etc follow the Act's general principles. There are written agreements for significant transactions. Transactions with related parties are specified in note 12. Bonheur ASA's share of revenues, expenses, gains and losses not attributable to a particular company in the same group is based on a distribution in accordance with good business practice.

Note 1 – Personnel expenses, professional fees to the auditors and other operating expenses

Bonheur ASA (the Company) has no employees. The position as managing director is held by Anette S. Olsen as part of the day-to-day operation of the Company provided by Fred. Olsen & Co. See note 12

In addition, Fred. Olsen & Co. for the same period charged subsidiaries and other Company related parties for comparable services under separate agreements

(Amounts in NOK 1 000)	Note	2018	2017	
Remuneration etc				
Admin. costs together with profit margin and bonus to Fred. Olsen & Co., charged the Company	12	83 281	79 546	*)
Employee benefits / pension costs related to Fred. Olsen & Co., charged the Company	2,12	27 106	26 987	
Fees to the Board of Directors and Shareholders' Committee		4 026	3 872	
Other operating expenses **)		13 083	8 154	
Total Operating expenses		127 496	118 559	

(Amounts in NOK 1 000)	2018	2017	
****) Hereof professional fees to the auditors**			
Statutory audit	2 288	2 144	*)
Other attestation services	0	0	
Tax advice	170	30	
Other services outside the audit scope	1 881	1 416	*)
Total (VAT included)	4 338	3 590	

*) 2017 figures has been restated to get comparable figures. As per 31 December 2017 an accrual of NOK 6 million related to VAT refund was included but not allocated to the actual costs, due to a pending discussion with the tax authorities related to the level of VAT refund. The issue was solved late December 2018.

Remuneration to the Board of Directors and the Shareholders Committee

In 2018, the members of the Board received the following directors' fees:

(Amounts in NOK 1000)	2018	Re-presented 2017
Fred. Olsen, Chairman of the Board	1 480	1 417
Andreas Mellbye	395	370
Helen Mahy *)	463	445
Carol Bell *)	395	390
Nick Emery *)	463	445
Total compensations	3 196	3 067

*) Includes compensation for overnight stops in connection with Board Meetings.

Remuneration to the Shareholders' Committee:

(Amounts in NOK 1000)	2018	2017
Christian Fr. Michelet	190	185
Jørgen G. Heje	160	155
Bård Mikkelsen	160	155
Ole Kristian Aabø-Evensen	160	155
Einar Harboe	160	155
Total compensations	830	805

Note 2 – Pensions / Employee benefits

The Company has no employees, although the position of managing director is held by Anette S. Olsen as part of the overall managerial services under an agreement with Fred. Olsen & Co., comprising also financial, accounting and legal services. The Company is charged for the execution of these services and for pension costs related to the employees of Fred. Olsen & Co. See note 12.

Employees of Fred. Olsen & Co., who were employed before 1 June 2012, are members of Fred. Olsen & Co.'s Pension Fund. Members of the pension fund have the right to future pension benefits (defined benefit plan) based upon the number of contribution years and salary level at retirement. The pension scheme is administered by Fred. Olsen & Co.'s Pension Fund, which is a separate legal entity, mainly investing its funds in interest bearing securities and shares in Norwegian listed companies. As per 31 December 2018, 113 employees in Fred. Olsen & Co. were members of the defined benefit scheme in the pension fund, whereof 91 pensioners.

It has been decided to implement a transition from the current Defined Benefit Scheme to a Defined Contribution Scheme. All persons employed after 1 June 2012 will be offered a Defined Contribution Scheme. For all those who were employed before June 2012 there was an option to choose between the two alternatives. The pension schemes are accounted for in accordance with IAS19. The pension plans are in compliance with the Norwegian requirements for Mandatory Service Pension (OTP)

Fred. Olsen & Co. has unfunded (unsecured) pension obligations towards 23 of its directors and senior managers with a salary exceeding 12 G (of whom 12 pensioners). The directors have the right to an early pension upon reaching 65 years of age, while other managers have a retirement age of 70 years. The pension obligations represent 66% of the relevant salary at the time of retirement.

(Amounts in NOK 1 000)	2018	2017
Present value of unfunded obligations	-394 108	-372 511
Present value of funded obligations	-229 699	-223 214
Total present value of obligations	-623 807	-595 725
Fair value of plan assets	265 119	260 426
Net liability for defined benefit obligations	-358 688	-335 299
Hereof unfunded pension plans (net liability)	-394 108	-372 511
Hereof funded pension plans	35 420	37 212
Recognized net defined benefit obligations	-358 688	-335 299

Movement in net defined benefit liabilities:
Funded defined benefit obligations:

	Defined benefit obligation		Fair value of plan assets		Net defined benefit liability	
(Amounts in NOK 1000)	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017
Balance at 1. January	-223 214	-224 158	260 426	246 244	37 212	22 086
Pension contribution	0	0	10 000	4 600	10 000	4 600
Settlement payments from plan assets	0	0	0	0	0	0
Benefits paid by the plan	13 014	13 052	-13 014	-13 052	0	0
	13 014	13 052	-3 014	-8 452	10 000	4 600
Included in profit and loss:						
Interest	-5 420	-5 444	6 411	5 996	991	552
Past service cost	0	0	0	0	0	0
Current Service cost	-5 108	-5 609	0	0	-5 108	-5 609
Net pension cost	-10 528	-11 053	6 411	5 996	-4 117	-5 057
Included in equity						
Actuarial gain/(loss) arising from:						
Demographic assumptions	0	0	0	0	0	0
Financial assumptions	-3 724	0	0	0	-3 724	0
Experience adjustments	-5 247	-1 532	0	-323	-5 247	-1 855
Return on plan assets	0	0	1 296	16 961	1 296	16 961
	-8 971	-1 532	1 296	16 638	-7 675	15 106
Correction previous years	0	477	0	0	0	477
Balance as at 31. December	-229 699	-223 214	265 119	260 426	35 420	37 212

Unfunded defined benefit obligations

(Amounts in NOK 1 000)	2018	2017
Gross liability for unfunded defined benefit obligations at 1 January	-372 511	-356 984
Benefits paid by the plan	9 048	9 486
Included in profit or loss:		
Current service costs	-13 795	-13 120
Interest on pension liability	-9 194	-8 810
Net pension cost	-22 989	-21 930
Included in equity:		
Actuarial gain /(loss) arising from:		
Demographic assumptions	0	0
Financial assumptions	-7 522	0
Experience adjustments	-134	-3 086
	-7 656	-3 086
Balance at 31. December	-394 108	-372 514

Total expense recognised in the income statement:

(Amounts in NOK 1 000)	2018	2017
Current service cost	-18 903	-18 729
Past service cost	0	0
Interest on obligations	-14 614	-14 254
Expected return on plan assets	6 411	5 996
Net pension cost for defined benefit plans	-27 106	-26 987

The principal actuarial assumptions at the balance sheet date are the same as used for the Group of companies, please see note 19 in the consolidated accounts.

Reasonably possible changes at the reporting date to one of the relevant actuarial assumptions, holding other assumptions constant, would have affected the defined benefit obligation by the amounts below:

	Increase in PBO:
(Amounts in NOK 1 000)	2018
Future salary increase with 0.25%-points	-6 054
Future pension increase with 0.25%-points	-18 730
Discount rate decreases with 0.25%-points	-25 572
Future mortality, increased by 1 year longevity	-27 594

Expected contributions to funded defined benefit plans in 2019 are NOK 10.5 million.
Expected payment of benefits from the unfunded plans are in 2019 estimated to be 9.0 million.

Note 3 - Property, plant and equipment

(Amounts in NOK 1000)	Real estate	Other assets	Total
Cost price as per 01.01.17	92 296	33 370	125 666
Purchases	0	208	208
Disposals	0	0	0
Cost price as per 31.12.17	92 296	33 578	125 874
Cost price as per 01.01.18	92 296	33 578	125 874
Purchases	0	234	234
Disposals	0	-78	-78
Cost price as per 31.12.18	92 296	33 734	126 030
Accumulated depreciation as per 01.01.17	-58 575	-10 647	-69 222
Depreciation current year	-3 159	-165	-3 324
Accumulated depreciation assets sold	0	0	0
Accumulated depreciation as per 31.12.17	-61 734	-10 812	-72 546
Accumulated depreciation as per 01.01.18	-61 734	-10 812	-72 546
Depreciation current year	-2 794	-118	-2 912
Accumulated depreciation assets sold	0	78	78
Accumulated depreciation as per 31.12.18	-64 528	-10 852	-75 380
Carrying amount restated as per 01.01.18	30 562	22 766	53 328
Carrying amount as per 31.12.18	27 768	22 882	50 650
Expected economic life	25 years	Cars: 7 years	
Depreciation schedule is linear for all categories			

Note 4 - Subsidiaries

(Amounts in NOK 1000)	Business Office	Owner-ship	Votes, percentage	Number of shares	Book value shares	Result for the year	Equity	
Fred. Olsen Renewables AS	Oslo	100%	100%	10 000 000	1 779 412	286 484	1 029 265	1)
Fred. Olsen Green Power AS	Oslo	100%	100%	100	1 000	2	1 002	
Fred. Olsen Ocean Ltd.	Oslo	100%	100%	39 993 796	1 608 705	-79 044	2 343 845	1) 2)
First Olsen Holding AS	Oslo	100%	100%	1 000 100	1 095 247	35 716	1 129 145	1)
NHST Media Group AS	Oslo	54%	54%	695 376	242 370	-21 986	14 491	1)
Laksa AS	Oslo	100%	100%	13 500	1 609	-290	1 609	3)
Laksa II AS	Oslo	100%	100%	13 500	1 633	-290	1 633	3)
Bonheur og Ganger Rolf ANS	Oslo	99%	99%	-	31 912	-3 080	28 111	
Fred. Olsen Insurance Services AS	Oslo	100%	100%	1 500	2 100	93	2 120	
Fred. Olsen Travel AS	Oslo	100%	100%	4 482	8 657	-425	10 472	
Stavnes Byggeselskap AS	Oslo	100%	100%	11 000	19 827	-2 006	19 827	4)
Fred. Olsen Spedisjon AS	Oslo	100%	100%	700	4 338	-1 478	4 338	5)
FOO AS	Oslo	100%	100%	30	30	-2	30	6)
Ganger Rolf AS	Oslo	100%	100%	30 000	31	0	15	6)
Fred. Olsen Canary Lines S.L.	Spain	100%	100%	100	96	-	0	6)
Fred. Olsen Cruise Lines PTE Ltd.	Singapore	100%	100%	1 000 000	6 230	245	16 680	
					4 803 197			

1) Group Company Equity.

2) In 2018 there was an increase of the paid in capital of NOK 448 882 983.

3) In 2018 the investment in Laksa AS and Laksa II AS was written down with NOK 473 000,- in each subsidiary.

4) In 2018 the investment in AS Stavnes Byggeselskap was written down with NOK 3 116 638,-.

5) In 2018 the investment in Fred. Olsen Spedisjon AS was written down with NOK 3 269 000,-.

6) Based on Bonheur's ownership interest the companies are classified as subsidiaries, but due to no or insignificant activity the companies are not consolidated in the Bonheur Group.

Note 5 - Shares in associated companies and other investments

(Amounts in NOK 1 000)	Cost price	Book value as per 31.12.18	Market value as per 31.12.18	Book value as per 31.12.17	Market value as per 31.12.17
Total short-term liquid share portfolio	386 762	239 542	253 643	0	0
Total long-term liquid share portfolio	118 012	51 186	51 650	68 902	69 696
Total liquid share portfolio	504 774	290 728	305 293	68 902	69 696

The market value of stock listed shares is dermined by using the listed prices of the companies at year end. Market value of non-listed companies is based on cost, if no reliable measure of fair value exists.

Note 6 - Bonds

(Amounts in NOK 1 000)	Cost price	Currency	Book value as per 31.12.18	Market value as per 31.12.18	Average interest rate 2018	Book value as per 31.12.17	Market value as per 31.12.17
Fixed assets							
Energy Services companies	74 353	NOK	74 011	74 063	1,8 %	67 263	67 361
Real Estate companies	51 927	NOK	51 747	51 875	1,9 %	41 979	42 165
Industry companies	52 964	NOK	51 814	51 963	2,9 %	55 207	55 537
Finance companies	44 151	NOK	43 996	44 006	2,0 %	17 071	17 081
Investment companies	3 000	NOK	2 991	2 991	8,1 %	0	0
Public administration	38 079	NOK	38 006	38 009	1,4 %	23 063	23 069
Total	264 474	NOK	262 565	262 907	2,1 %	204 583	205 212

Note 7 - Receivables

(Amounts in NOK 1 000)	2018	2017
Current assets - non-interest bearing		
Subsidiaries	1 400	93
Accounts receivable 1)	1 303	4 173
Others	20 240	5 433
Total short-term receivables	22 944	9 700
Financial fixed assets - interest bearing		
Subsidiaries	914 480	659 214
Other	5 292	5 239
Financial fixed assets - non interest bearing		
Others	0	0
Total long-term receivables	919 773	664 454
Interest income group companies	40 786	35 916
1) Hereof subsidiaries and other related parties	1 303	4 173

Note 8 – Share capital and shareholders

	Number	%
Major shareholders as of 31.12.2018:		
Invento A/S (private Fred. Olsen related company)	12 328 547	28,99%
A/S Quatro (private Fred. Olsen related company)	8 736 550	20,54%
Skagen Vekst	1 903 798	4,48%
Citibank Europe Plc, Dublin	1 335 628	3,14%
DnB Bank ASA	1 241 530	2,92%
Pareto Aksje Norge	1 143 485	2,69%
MP Pensjon PK	947 266	2,23%
Trassey Shipping Limited (private Fred. Olsen related company)	793 740	1,87%
Arctic Funds PLC	755 279	1,78%
Euroclear Bank S.A./N.V.	730 985	1,72%
KLP AksjeNorge	554 744	1,30%
State Street Bank and Trust Comp.	539 894	1,27%
Citibank, N.A. (DFA-INTL), NY	508 977	1,20%
Credit Suisse AG	494 379	1,16%
T.D. Veen AS	439 623	1,03%
Kommunal Landspensjonskasse	404 040	0,95%
Intertrade Shipping AS	400 000	0,94%
Citibank N.A. (FHIIIF Fundhost Foragr), NY	383 725	0,90%
Clearstream Banking S.A.	374 585	0,88%
Holmen Spesialfond	350 000	0,82%
Other shareholders	8 165 118	19,20%
Total	42 531 893	100,00%

As of 31 Desember 2018 the share capital of Bonheur ASA amounted to NOK 53 164 866,25 divided into 42 531 893 shares at nominal value of NOK 1.25 each. As of 31 December 2018 total number of shareholders were 2 018. The Company has only one class of shares and each share equals one vote.

AS per 31 December 2018 the members of the board, members of the shareholders' committee and the managing director owned and/or controlled directly and indirectly, the following number of shares in the Company:

Board of directors:	
Fred. Olsen	40 586
Helen Mahy	0
Carol Bell	0
Andreas Mellbye	0
Nick Emery	0

Shareholders' committee:	
Einar Harboe	109
Jørgen G. Heje	2 180
Bård Mikkelsen	0
Ole Kristian Aabø-Evensen	0
Christian F. Michelet	0

Managing Director:	
Anette S. Olsen	2 942

Private Fred. Olsen related interests directly and/or indirectly owned or controlled 22 035 780 shares in the Company.

Equity

(Amounts in NOK 1 000)	Note	Paid in share capital	Additional paid in capital	Other equity	Total
Equity 01.01.2017		53 165	143 270	4 419 004	4 615 439
Actuarial gain / loss (-)	2	0	0	12 020	12 020
Result for the year		0	0	1 469 907	1 469 907
Proposed dividends		0	0	-85 064	-85 064
Equity 31.12.2017		53 165	143 270	5 815 867	6 012 302
Equity 01.01.2018		53 165	143 270	5 815 867	6 012 302
Actuarial gain / loss (-)	2	0	0	-15 331	-15 331
Result for the year		0	0	1 189 729	1 189 729
Proposed dividends		0	0	-170 128	-170 128
Equity 31.12.2018		53 165	143 270	6 820 137	7 016 572

Note 9 - Liabilities

(Amounts in NOK 1 000)			2018	2017
Current liabilities:				
Dividends			170 128	85 064
Accounts payable 1)			15 109	18 056
Bond-loans 3)			843 581	0
Other short term liabilities 2)			32 605	31 482
Total current liabilities			1 061 423	134 602
Non-current interest bearing liabilities:				
Bond-loans 3)			1 593 813	2 433 227
Total non-current interest bearing liabilities			1 593 813	2 433 227
Interest paid to subsidiaries			0	0
1) Hereof subsidiaries and other related companies			14 947	17 402
2) Hereof subsidiaties, associates and other related companies			9 617	6 034
3) Bond-loans				
Bond issue ticker, terms	Issued	Maturity		
BON03 3 month NIBOR + 5.00%	10 Feb 12	10 Feb 19	246 000	245 520
BON05 3 month NIBOR + 3.10%	9 Jul 14	9 Jul 19	597 581	596 744
BON06 3 month NIBOR + 3.50%	9 Jul 14	9 Jul 21	598 500	597 900
BON07 3 month NIBOR + 4.00%	24 May 17	24 May 22	498 375	497 875
BON08 3 month NIBOR + 3.15%	9 Nov 17	9 Nov 20	496 938	495 188
Total			2 437 394	2 433 227

According to the covenants in the bond agreements Bonheur ASA has to maintain cash and cash equivalents of minimum NOK 500 mill. In addition the company must maintain a book equity of minimum NOK 2 280 million and a consolidated book equity ratio of minimum 25%.

Note 10 - Guarantees

Guarantee in favour of subsidiaries	Bonheur ASA	
(Amounts in NOK 1 000)	2018	2017
ABTA bonds, Fred. Olsen Cruise Lines	247 252	206 847
Offshore wind turbine installation vessels	721 252	856 106
Windfarms	49 909	48 139
Other *)	25 200	37 800
Total guarantee commitments 31.12	1 043 613	1 148 892

*) Related to Koksa Eiendom AS

Bonheur ASA is jointly and severally liable for guarentees of approximately NOK 721 million, and severally liable for guarantees amounting to NOK 323 million.

Note 11 – Tax

(Amounts in NOK 1 000)	2018	2017
Result before tax	1 189 729	1 469 907
+/- permanent differences, tax exempt dividends	-1 259 445	-1 534 392
+ Adjustment of taxable income due to limitation of interest deductibility	0	0
+/- Changes in temporary differences	27 436	-11 007
+/- Income / expenses recognised directly in equity	-15 331	12 020
Basis for tax payable	-57 611	-63 472
Tax payable, 23% (2017: 24%)	0	0
Total payable tax - Balance sheet	0	0
Tax cost estimated as follows		
Tax payable, 23% (2017: 24%)	0	0
Tax income / (-) cost	0	0
Reconciliation of tax income / (-) cost		
Result before tax	1 189 729	1 469 907
Income tax using the domestic corporation tax rate	-273 638	-352 778
Permanent differences	290 623	367 229
Income / expenses recognised directly in equity	3 526	-2 885
Tax positions merged	0	0
Change in limitation of deferred tax assets related to tax loss carryforward	-20 511	-11 566
Tax income / (-) cost	0	0

Deferred tax in the balance sheet

(Amounts in NOK 1 000)	2018	2017	Change
Fixed assets	-22 779	-21 474	-1 304
Deferred taxable gain/loss account	-5 698	-7 123	1 425
Receivables / financial instruments	-4 182	-4 182	0
Pension premium funds	-358 687	-335 299	-23 389
Miscellaneous differences	7 478	11 645	-4 167
Net temporary differences	-383 868	-356 432	-27 436
Shares, bonds and partnerships	-49 913	-44 349	-5 564
Loss carried forward / deferred allowance	-977 322	-915 460	-61 862
Interest deductible carried forward	-213 022	-213 022	0
Allowances for deferred tax assets	1 624 125	1 529 263	94 863
Deferred tax basis	0	0	0
Deferred tax benefit (-) / deferred tax liabilities	0	0	0

Bonheur ASA evaluates the criteria for recognizing deferred tax assets at the end of each reporting period. The company recognizes deferred tax assets when they are "more likely than not" of being realized based on available evidence at the end of the reporting period, hereunder forecasted taxable profit and consolidated budgets. As of 31.12.18 there is no other evidence that future taxable profit may be available against which the unused tax losses or unused tax credits can be utilized by the company.

Note 12 – Related party information

In the ordinary course of business, the Group of companies recognizes certain business transactions with accounting wise related parties. This note describes the background, the services included, the compensation principles as well as the governance principles applied to such main arrangements.

Transactions within the Group of companies and with related parties

Internal short and long term Group loans and commitments carry market interest rates according to agreement as at the date of issue. Depending on the terms of the loan agreement, the interest rates set are based on an arm's length principle and follow the market interest rates taking into account the relevant risks involved. The risk involved includes type of business, geographical affiliation, security, duration etc.

(Amounts in NOK 1 000)	2018	2017
Revenues		
Subsidiaries:	75	75
Total	75	75
Operating expenses		
Subsidiaries	33	68
Other related parties	190	389
Fred. Olsen & Co.	110 387	106 533
Total	110 610	106 990
Financial income		
Interest income from subsidiaries	40 786	35 916
Group contribution	2 730	1 176
Guarantee income from subsidiaries:	15 300	16 559
Total	58 816	53 650
Interest expenses		
Subsidiaries:	0	1 132
Total	0	1 132
Accounts receivable		
Subsidiaries:	2 704	4 174
Total	2 704	4 174
Accounts payable		
Subsidiaries:	0	0
Other related parties (Fred. Olsen & Co)	14 947	17 402
Total	14 947	17 402
Interest bearing long term receivables		
Subsidiaries:	914 480	659 214
Total	914 480	659 214

Fred. Olsen & Co.

The origin of the firm Fred. Olsen & Co. dates back to 1848. The current proprietor of Fred. Olsen & Co., Anette Sofie Olsen, identifies the fifth generation Olsen and can draw an uninterrupted line of business conduct back to 1848. Whilst some Fred. Olsen-related activities are investments by Bonheur, others remain private - but they all stem from the private entrepreneurship back in 1848.

A good example is the Renewable energy business segment, which in the early nineties of the last century evolved out of private Fred. Olsen-related green energy activities in the moorlands of Scotland. At the time this was not a business segment in which the maritime focused Bonheur was invested and which in turn brought a new line of focus to Bonheur ASA. However, on the back of these activities an opportunity was made available for Bonheur to expand its business interests into investing in constructing, owning and operating windfarms, initially primarily in the UK.

Fred. Olsen & Co. has for generations managed, the day-to-day operation of Bonheur. The public side of the Fred. Olsen-related activities was in earlier years centered around five shipping companies, all listed on the Oslo Stock Exchange and each engaged in distinct business activities and operated by Fred. Olsen & Co. Following various mergers, the latest in May 2016, Bonheur became the sole surviving entity out of these five companies, but now with investments in a variety of diversified business segments, each subject to autonomous corporate structures and accordingly with distinct managements.

Over the years Fred. Olsen & Co. have in addition also been engaged in day-to-day operation or provision of professional services to other companies and investment funds.

In addition to being in charge of the day-to-day operation of Bonheur, Fred. Olsen & Co. today also provides a variety of professional services at market rates to predominantly subsidiaries of Bonheur engaged in the various business segments within which Bonheur is invested. Fred. Olsen & Co. only to a very limited degree provides services to private Fred. Olsen-related companies, and then at rates equal to those applied to subsidiaries of Bonheur.

The Board of Bonheur is satisfied that the arrangement with Fred. Olsen & Co. in charge of the day-to-day operation of Bonheur, which has proved successful for decades, also today is very suitable.

The Board is of the view that the business segments within which Bonheur at any one point in time is invested through subsidiaries, must be operated on an autonomous basis. At the same time, and partly for the same reason, it is of significant value to Bonheur that Fred. Olsen & Co. with its experience and knowledge on a professional basis assists each of these business segments in achieving their respective goals. That in turn provides a unique platform for Fred. Olsen & Co. to be able to efficiently provide such day-to-day operation of Bonheur that it needs. By Fred. Olsen & Co. both being in charge of the day-to-day operation of Bonheur and also providing a variety of services to subsidiaries of Bonheur, Bonheur and Fred. Olsen & Co. achieve cost and competence synergies. Such benefits to both parties are then realized without any interests being compromised.

For its services to Bonheur, Fred. Olsen & Co. is compensated through a cost-plus model. A markup commensurable with margins used in comparable uncontrolled transactions is applied on top of a cost base consisting of documented expenses mainly related to personnel, external consultancy services, rent and IT expenses (see below table). Pension costs relative to Fred. Olsen & Co., hereunder pension to Mr. Fred. Olsen, do not form part of this cost base but are charged directly to the Company. The profit margin on ordinary services payable to Fred. Olsen & Co. has in recent years equaled 10-12 %.

The compensation model also allows for a potential limited annual bonus to Fred. Olsen & Co. on top of the ordinary compensation, conditional on to what extent different criteria have been met. Such bonus has since 2014 varied between 0, and NOK 3,33 million out of NOK 5 million, which currently identifies the maximum obtainable bonus.

The compensation model is monitored by the Shareholders' Committee who applies it in connection with its annual recommendation to the Board on compensation and possible bonus to Fred. Olsen & Co. The five members of the Shareholders' Committee are all independent of the majority shareholders of Bonheur. When dealing with these recommendations, the Board will be constituted by its in this regard non- conflicted Directors. The Board of Bonheur consists of five Directors out of which the majority, i.e. three Directors, are independent of the majority shareholders of Bonheur.

The aforementioned compensation - together with a possible bonus - is the only compensation Fred. Olsen & Co. receives. The profit margin and the maximum obtainable bonus is subject to regular third party benchmarking and review, performed every 3 years, last time in 2016, also monitored by the Shareholders' Committee.

(Amounts in NOK 1 000)	2018	2017	
Costs together with profit margin and bonus to Fred. Olsen & Co., charged to the Company	110 387	106 533	**)
Amount outstanding between Fred. Olsen & Co. and the Company *)	-24 564	-23 399	

*) Short term outstanding in connection with current operations. **) 2017 is restated, see note 1

Fred. Olsen is party to a consultancy agreement with Fred. Olsen & Co. In 2018, NOK 4.9 million was paid under this consultancy agreement (2017: NOK 4.7 million). Such payment is part of the costs charged to Bonheur.

Members of the Board of Directors, the managing director and other related parties holds in total NOK 95 million of BON03, BON05, BON06, BON07 and BON08 bond loans (2017: NOK 95 million).

Note 13 – Financial instruments

The Company's ordinary operations involve exposure to credit-, interest-, currency- and liquidity risks.

Credit risk

Transactions with financial derivatives are carried out with counterparties with good credit ratings. The counterparty risk is therefore considered to be low. The maximum exposure of the credit risk is reflected in the balance sheet value of each financial asset, including financial derivatives.

Interest rate risk

Bonheur ASA is exposed to fluctuations in interest rates, as the debt is partly based on floating interest rates, primarily in NOK. From time to time, the Company enters into interest rate swap agreements in order to reduce the interest rate risk. Per 31 December 2018 there are no interest rate swap agreements. Please refer to note 9 for an overview of Company loan commitments.

Currency risk

Bonheur ASA is exposed to currency risk by purchases, sales, assets and liabilities in other currencies than NOK, primarily the currencies GBP, USD and EUR.

The Company accounts are presented in NOK. The Company is closely monitoring the currency markets and may enter into forward exchange contracts if this seems appropriate. No currency contracts were entered into during 2018.

From the beginning to the end of 2018 the USD strengthened against NOK by 5.9% from 8.2050 to 8.6885, the EUR strengthened against NOK by 1.1% from 9.8403 to 9.9483 the GBP strengthened against NOK by 0.3% from 11.0910 to 11.1213.

Liquidity risk

A conservative handling of liquidity risk involves having sufficient cash, securities and available financing, as well as the possibility of closing market positions. Bonheur ASA is exposed to the risk of not being able to sell unlisted shares at prices close to fair value. The management is of the opinion that this risk is low, as the investments in unlisted shares are long term investments.

Solidity

Bonheur ASA had an equity ratio of 70% per 31 December 2018.

Assessment of fair value

The most important methods and assumptions applied when evaluating the fair value of financial instruments are summarized below.

Shares and bonds

Fair value is based on listed market prices on the balance sheet date without deduction for transaction costs. Where no listed market price is available, the fair value is estimated based on information received from the companies.

Accounts receivable and accounts payable

The carrying amount is considered to reflect the fair value of accounts receivable/payable with duration of less than one year. Other accounts receivable/payable are discounted in order to assess the fair value.

Fair value of financial instruments

Fair values and carrying amounts are as follows:

(Amounts in NOK 1 000)	Carrying amount 2018	Fair value 2018	Carrying amount 2017	Fair value 2017
Cash and cash equivalents	3 680 639	3 680 639	2 789 786	2 789 786
Trade debtors and other short term receivables	640 521	654 621	9 700	9 700
Shares and bonds	5 116 948	5 066 488	5 398 163	5 423 103
Unsecured bond-loans	-1 593 813	-1 600 000	-2 433 227	-2 444 000
Trade creditors and other short term liabilities *)	-1 061 423	-1 061 842	-134 602	-134 602
	6 782 873	6 739 907	5 629 819	5 643 986
Unrealized gains / (losses)	0	-42 966	0	14 167

*) Inclusive short-term portion of unsecured bond-loans in 2018.

Note 14 - Cash and cash equivalents

(Amounts in NOK 1 000)	2018	2017
Cash related to payroll tax withholdings	1 576	1 520
Unrestricted cash *)	3 679 063	2 788 265
Total cash & cash equivalents	3 680 639	2 789 786
Unused credit facilities	0	0

*) According to covenants in bond agreements Bonheur ASA has to maintain cash and cash equivalents of minimum NOK 500 mill.

Note 15 - Dividends

(Amounts in NOK 1 000)	2018	2017
Subsidiaries:		
Fred. Olsen Renewables AS	2 100 000	1 630 000
First Olsen Holding AS	54 779	167 715
NHST Media Group AS	2 163	2 086
Luftmateriell AS	2 000	0
Other:		
Koksa Eiendom AS	0	61 626
From other investments	664	3 401
Total	2 159 606	1 864 828

Note 16 - Other financial expenses

(Amounts in NOK 1 000)	Note	2018	2017
Impairment of shares in subsidiaries 1)		721 031	429 397
Impairment of other shares 2)		114 179	0
Various financial expenses		6 865	11 079
Total		842 075	440 476
1) Subsidiaries:			
Dolphin Drilling ASA (formerly Fred. Olsen Energy ASA)	5	713 699	429 397
Other subsidiaries		7 332	0
Sum		721 031	429 397
2) Other shares:			
Short-term liquid shares		97 008	0
Long-term liquid shares		17 171	0
Sum		114 179	0

Statements

Directors' responsibility statement

The Board of Directors of Bonheur ASA (the Company) and Fred. Olsen & Co. together with the Managing Director of the Company have in a board meeting 10 April 2019 reviewed and approved the Board of Directors' Report and the consolidated and separate annual financial statements for the Company, for the year ending 31 December 2018 (Annual Report 2018) subject to corresponding recommendation from the Shareholders' Committee.

To the best of our knowledge:

- The consolidated and separate annual financial statements for 2018 have been prepared in accordance with applicable accounting standards.
- The consolidated and separate annual financial statements give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position and profit as a whole as of 31 December 2018 for the Group of companies (i.e. the Company including subsidiaries and associated companies) and the Company.
- The Board of Directors' report for the Group of companies and the Company includes a true and fair review of
  - the development and performance of the business and the position of the Group of companies and the Company, and
  - the principal risks and uncertainties which the Group of companies and the Company face.

Oslo,10 April 2019
Bonheur ASA – The Board of Directors

Fred. Olsen *Chairman* Sign.	Carol Bell *Director* Sign.	Nick Emery *Director* Sign.	Helen Mahy *Director* Sign.	Andreas Mellbye *Director* Sign.
				Anette Sofie Olsen *Managing Director* Sign.

Statement by the Shareholders' Committee

The annual report and accounts for 2018 were addressed by the Shareholders' Committee on 24 April 2019. The Shareholders' Committee resolved to recommend to the Annual General Meeting that the Board's proposal to the annual accounts for 2018 is approved.

The Shareholders' Committee hereunder resolved to recommend to the Annual General Meeting that the Board's proposal on an ordinary dividend equal to NOK 4.00 per share, in total for the company NOK 170.1 million, is approved.

Oslo, 24 April 2019
Christian Fredrik Michelet,
Chairman of the Shareholders' Committee
Sign.

Auditor’s Report

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To the General Meeting of Bonheur ASA

Independent auditor’s report

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Bonheur ASA, which comprise:

- The financial statements of the parent company Bonheur ASA (the Company), which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 December 2018, the income statement and cash flow statement for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies, and
- The consolidated financial statements of Bonheur ASA and its subsidiaries (the Group), which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 December 2018, 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 are prepared in accordance with the law and regulations.
- The accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2018, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the Norwegian Accounting Act and accounting standards and practices generally accepted in Norway.
- The accompanying consolidated financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Group as at 31 December 2018, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the EU.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with laws, regulations, and auditing standards and practices generally accepted in Norway, including 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 as required by laws and regulations, 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.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Auditor's Report

KPMG

Bonheur ASA

Assessment of control and discontinued operations

Reference is made to Note 31 Discontinued operations, and the Board of Directors report, the paragraph on Dolphin Drilling.

The Key Audit Matter	*How the matter was addressed in our audit*
Bonheur is, by the accounting standards, required to continuously assess the control over subsidiaries. Assessing the continuance control in a subsidiary in financial distress requires management judgement. Dolphin Drilling ASA (Dolphin), former Fred Olsen Energy ASA, is the parent company in the group constituting the former Offshore Drilling segment of Bonheur. Dolphin has for a prolonged period made refinancing efforts in order to find a long term financial solution, as the company had a waiver for certain debt covenants between December 2016 and June 2018. Bonheur has proposed and supported various potential refinancing solutions, including capital contributions from Bonheur. As per 30 June 2018, Dolphin was in breach of the financial covenants of their loans after the expiry of the above mentioned waiver period. 3 July 2018 Dolphin resolved to stop its service of interests and instalments of financial debt. The financial situation deteriorated during the fall as the required refinancing of Dolphin was not in place. As a consequence of the course of events Bonheur's management had to re-assess its control over Dolphin. This assessment required significant management judgement, and management concluded that in November 2018 Bonheur was no longer in control of Dolphin as per the applicable accounting standards. When control was lost the investment in Dolphin was required to be measured at fair value. At the same time the investment was deconsolidated, which required significant changes in the presentation of the financial statements. Due to the significant judgements involved in assessing control, and the consequential substantial changes in the financial statements, we considered this issue to be a key audit matter.	We gained an understanding of management's evaluation of the issue through reading the written assessments, and by discussing the issue with relevant management representatives. We challenged and evaluated management's assessments of the situation on the basis of the information available, hereunder • documentation from management in Bonheur ASA produced by external legal advisors of Dolphin, stating that the Bonheur related members of the Board of Directors were prevented to participate in Board matters related to the restructuring due to potential conflict of interest. • discussing our understanding of the financial situation with the component auditor • information produced by legal advisers of Dolphin to update key stakeholders on the refinancing and restructuring process of Dolphin, and information from other legal counsel engaged in the process. • summary of proposed refinancing solutions from Bonheur ASA, . • letters from certain creditors of Dolphin. By assessing the development over some time, considering the available documentation as well as the development in the governance structure of Dolphin, we concur with management's assessment that Bonheur as per applicable accounting standards no longer was in control of Dolphin. We tested the Group's restatement of the comparative numbers and associated disclosures to assess whether the allocation of the prior year results between continuing and discontinued operations are properly presented. We carefully assessed the disclosures related to the loss of control of Dolphin, the related deconsolidation and presentation as discontinued operations in the Group Financial Statements of Bonheur ASA.

2

Auditor’s Report

Bonheur ASA

Other information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises information in the annual report, except the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of the Board of Directors and the Managing Director for the Financial Statements

The Board of Directors and the Managing Director (Management) are responsible for the preparation in accordance with law and regulations, including fair presentation of the financial statements of the Company in accordance with the Norwegian Accounting Act and accounting standards and practices generally accepted in Norway, and for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements of the Group in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the EU, 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. The financial statements of the Company use the going concern basis of accounting insofar as it is not likely that the enterprise will cease operations. The consolidated financial statements of the Group use the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate 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 laws, regulations, and auditing standards and practices generally accepted in Norway, including 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 these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with laws, regulations, and auditing standards and practices generally accepted in Norway, including 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. 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 or the Group's internal control.

- evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

Auditor’s Report

- 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 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.

We also provide the Board of Directors with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with the Board of Directors, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor’s report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

Opinion on the Board of Directors’ report

Based on our audit of the financial statements as described above, it is our opinion that the information presented in the Board of Directors’ report and in the statements on Corporate Governance and Corporate Social Responsibility concerning the financial statements, the going concern assumption and the proposed allocation of the result is consistent with the financial statements and complies with the law and regulations.

Opinion on Registration and Documentation

Based on our audit of the financial statements as described above, and control procedures we have considered necessary in accordance with the International Standard on Assurance Engagements *(ISAE) 3000, Assurance Engagements Other than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information*, it is our opinion that management has fulfilled its duty to produce a proper and clearly set out registration and documentation of the Company's accounting information in accordance with the law and bookkeeping standards and practices generally accepted in Norway.

Oslo, 17. april 2019
KPMG AS

Arve Gevoll
State Authorised Public Accountant

Corporate Governance

Bonheur ASA (the Company) remains focused on continuously developing its established principles on good corporate governance. The Company's corporate governance practice is adapted to the recommendations set out in the Norwegian Code of Practice for Corporate Governance ("NUES"), as published in the latest revised version of 17 October 2018.

1. Presentation of Corporate Governance

The principles for good corporate governance set out in NUES are applied to the organisational structure that the Company is part of. The Company is focusing on a continuing development of these principles as contributors towards the Company's strive for long term added value as well as towards the responsibilities owed to the society.

Significant parameters in this process are transparency, integrity and responsibility. These basic parameters also reflect the Company's value base while they also identify the ethical guidelines governing the Company's responsibility towards the society and the Company's behaviour in general.

Transparency points to confidence in procedures and decision making and the way in which the various activities of the Company are executed. In this connection, the Company's policy on information is essential. Integrity is the resulting effect of the norms that characterize the Company and which assist in securing a proper conduct of the Company's affairs. Responsibility relates to clarity on consequences of acts or omissions.

The Shareholders' Committee

The supervisory function of the Shareholders' Committee constitutes an integral element of the Company's Corporate Governance. It follows from the Company's Articles of Association that the Shareholders' Committee is responsible for exercising a supervisory function relative to the administration of the Company by the Board and Fred. Olsen & Co. The way in which the Shareholders' Committee execute these duties is adapted to NUES and equally follows established guidelines as calibrated against the corporate structure that the Company is part of. These guidelines i.a. address questions on potential conflict of interest. The Shareholders' Committee is attending to the Company's annual accounts and expresses its view thereon to the Annual General Meeting, hereunder on the Board's proposals on dividends. The Shareholders' Committee elects members to the Board subject to distinct nomination procedures, propose appointment of the Auditor and also provide recommendation to the Board on compensation and possible bonus to Fred. Olsen & Co. for its day-to-day management of the Company.

The Shareholders' Committee consists of the following persons: Christian Fredrik Michelet (Chairman), Einar Harboe (Deputy Chairman), Ole Kristian Aabø-Evensen, Bård Mikkelsen and Jørgen Heje. At the Annual General Meeting in May 2018, Ole Kristian Aabø-Evensen was elected as member of the Shareholders' Committee. All members of the Shareholders' Committee are independent of the Board and the day-to-day management of the Company as carried out by Fred. Olsen & Co.

2. Business

The object clause of the Company as reflected in the Articles of Association reads as follows: "Bonheur ASA is a limited liability company with its registered office in Oslo. The Company's business is to engage in maritime and energy related activities, transportation, technology and property development, investments within finance and commerce, as well as participation in other enterprises".

In line with the wording of this object clause, the Company is invested in a diversified business portfolio. These various business areas and their results are reflected in the Annual Reports. The Company and its subsidiaries and associated companies hereunder form the "Group of companies".

3. Equity and dividends

Equity

The equity of the Company is addressed in parent company note 8. The Board considers that the current equity level is satisfactory taking into account the Company's financial position relative to strategy and risk profile.

The Company has no current authority to increase its share capital. To the extent proposals will be made to a General Meeting on authority to increase the share capital, caution will be exercised relative to the principle of preference for existing Shareholders on subscription for new shares. In the event the Board of the Company should request a General Meeting for authority to increase the share capital or acquire treasury shares, such authority will in any event only be requested for a period of time limited to the next ordinary Annual General Meeting.

Dividend

When considering dividend payments, the Company takes into account the development of the Company' results together with the prevailing investment plans and the Company's financial position in general. Specific situations may arise where it would be in the interest of the Shareholders that dividend payments are not recommended or - otherwise, that extraordinary dividend payments are recommended. Dividend payments are considered by the Board, which then resolves on proposals to the General Meeting subsequent to the Shareholders' Committee having addressed this issue and formed its view.

4. Equal treatment of Shareholders and transactions with close associates

The Company only has one class of shares and each share equals one vote. The Company emphasizes the principle of equal treatment of all Shareholders. The Company has not been engaged in other transactions with its Shareholders, Board members, Fred. Olsen & Co. in its managerial capacity, or anyone related to these, other than what follows from group of companies' note 26 to the respective Annual Accounts or as may otherwise have been reported in separate announcements to Oslo Stock Exchange.

5. Freely negotiable shares

The Company's shares are traded freely negotiable.

6. Annual General Meetings

The Company's Annual General Meeting is normally held in May each year under the conduct of the Chairman of the Shareholders' Committee paying due account to NUES.

The summons, together with the appurtenant papers, is distributed in ample time in advance of the General Meeting. Shareholders who are prevented from participating may vote by way of proxy. The Shareholders' Committee, the Board and the Company's auditor are

Corporate Governance

all represented at the Annual General Meetings. The Annual General Meeting i.a. elects members to the Shareholders' Committee.

7. Nomination committee

The Company has no separate nomination committee. However, it follows from the Articles of Association that the Shareholders' Committee elects members to the Board and, as also set out above, does so in accordance with its own nomination procedure.

8. Corporate Assembly and Board of Directors – composition and independence

The Company does not have a Corporate Assembly. A supervisory function similar to that of a Corporate Assembly, is exercised by the Shareholders' Committee.

9. The conduct of the Board of Directors

The ultimate administration of the Company's business, which implies securing that the Company's business conduct is in line with the basic values of the Company, rests with the Board. The Board at present consists of five Directors, who are each elected for a two-year period. In addition to exercising the authorities on decision-making and control functions, the Board focuses on development of the Company's strategy. Emphasis is placed on providing the Board with good information as a basis for the Directors to adequately discharge their duties. All matters considered of material importance to the Company are placed before the Board. This i.a. comprises considering and approving quarterly and annual accounts, significant investment issues (hereunder acquisitions and divestments) and overall strategies. The composition of the Board reflects a broad level of competence.

The Company has the following Board Members:
Thomas Fredrik Olsen (Fred. Olsen) (b. 1929), Chairman. Mr. Olsen has been chairman of the Board since 1955.

Helen M. Mahy (b. 1961) has been a member of the Board since 2013.

Carol Bell (b. 1958) has been a member of the Board since 2014.

Nicholas (Nick) A. Emery (b. 1961) has been a member of the Board since 2014.

Andreas C. Mellbye (b. 1955) has been a member of the Board since 2001 and before that he served as an alternate.

All Board members participate regularly in the Company's board meetings. Lawful absence are exceptional and always distinctly justified.

The Board members Carol Bell, Helen Mahy and Andreas Mellbye are independent of the managerial functions of the Company as carried out by Fred. Olsen & Co. and of the Company's main shareholders.

In Note 7 to the group of companies' accounts information on compensation to the Board is provided. The compensation to the Board is not depending on results and neither have the Directors been granted any options.

Audit Committee
In its capacity as a preparatory and advisory working committee for the Company's Board, the Audit Committee - consisting of the Board Members Helen Mahy and Nick Emery - will review the financial reporting process, the system of internal control and management of financial risks, the auditing process, and the Company's process for monitoring compliance with laws and regulations. In performing these duties, the Audit Committee will maintain effective working relationships with the Company's Board, Fred. Olsen & Co. and the Company's Auditor.

10. Risk management and internal control

The Group of companies' risk managements, as developed within each of the business segments, are developed so as to ensure that risk evaluation is a fundamental aspect of all business activities. Continuous evaluation of exposure to risk is essential to identifying and assessing risks at all levels.

The Group of companies' risk management policies work to identify, evaluate and manage risk factors that affect the performance of the various business activities. As such, continuous and systematic processes are employed to mitigate potential damages and losses and to capitalize on business opportunities. These policies contribute to the success of both long and short term strategies.

Risk management is based on the principle that risk evaluation extends to all business activities. The individual business segments within the Group of companies have procedures for identifying, assessing, managing and monitoring primary risk exposures. As part of cash management policy, the Group of companies may individually deploy derivative instruments, such as interest rate swaps and currency contracts in order to reduce exposures.

The Group of companies' risk management and internal control procedures are reviewed by the Audit Committee in accordance with its charter. The operational risk management and internal control are carried out within each business segment in accordance with the nature of the operations and the governing legislation in the relevant jurisdictions. Financial risk management related to foreign exchange, interest rate management and short-term investments is handled in accordance with established policies and procedures.

The Company does not operate a distinct formal internal audit function as part of its internal control system. Instead, the Company works closely with the external auditor to ensure that risks and controls are monitored. Consequent on board meetings in subsidiaries, the Company through Fred. Olsen & Co. is able to adequately follow developments within the relevant operational subsidiaries, focusing on business performance, market conditions, competition situation and strategic issues. The resulting effect of these board meetings in subsidiaries thus in turn provide a solid foundation for the Company's assessment of its overall financial and operational risks.

11. Board remuneration

Board remuneration reflects the Board's responsibility, expertise, time spent, and the complexity of the business. The remuneration does not depend on the Company's financial performance. There are no option programs for any Board Member. The Annual General Meeting determines the remuneration to the Board Members. Additional information on remuneration paid to Board members for 2018 is presented in note 26 to the consolidated accounts.

12. Remuneration of executive management

As an integral part of Fred. Olsen & Co.'s day-to-day management of the Company, Anette S. Olsen holds the position as Managing Director of the Company. Anette S. Olsen is the sole proprietor of

Corporate Governance

Fred. Olsen & Co., which provides services within the areas of IT, finance, legal, accounting and general administration to the Company. The compensation to Fred. Olsen & Co. for these services follow under group of companies' note 26. The Company has no employees. There are no stock option programs in the Company or in Fred. Olsen & Co.

13. Information and communications

Emphasis is placed on conducting a policy on information which aims at providing the market with relevant and timely information in a way that supports the principle of equal treatment of all of the Company's shareholders. The Company provides presentations to shareholders and analysts in connection with announcement of the quarterly results. Annual and quarterly reports, together with the aforementioned presentations, are made available on the Company's web site, www.bonheur.no. The Company has a preparedness on information for situations of an extraordinary character.

14. Takeovers

Privately owned Fred. Olsen-related companies hold a total of 51.4 percent of the Company's shares. Considering the corporate structure of which the Company forms parts, the Company considers that the Code's takeover guidelines recommendation is currently not relevant.

15. Auditor

The Company's Auditor is annually providing an activity plan for the audit of the Company. As part of the established routines within the Company on Corporate Governance the Auditor is conducting presentations to the Audit Committee and the Shareholders' Committee on the auditing carried out and the Auditor is hereunder addressing the Company's risks, internal control and quality on reporting. The Auditor is conducting a similar presentation to the Board in connection with the Board considering the Annual Accounts.

In connection with the Auditor's report, the Auditor also provides an affirmation on independency and objectivity. The Auditor participates at the Annual General Meeting. The Board is satisfied that Fred. Olsen & Co. on behalf of the Company and at its sound discretion, when considered both generally and specifically serviceable by Fred. Olsen & Co., may deploy the Auditor for services beyond statutory auditing. In connection with the issue on compensation to the Auditor, it must and will however always be identified how such compensation is split between statutory auditing on the one side and other services on the other.

Major Asset List as per 31 December 2018

BONHEUR GROUP OF COMPANIES

Segment / Asset	Built year	Type	Capacity/ length/ water depth/ tonnage	Ownership
Renewable energy:			Capacity	
Crystal Rig	2004/-07	25 Nordex 2,5 MW	62,5 MW	51,0 %
Rothes	2005	22 Siemens 2,3 MW	50,6 MW	51,0 %
Paul's Hill	2006	28 Siemens 2,3 MW	64,4 MW	51,0 %
Crystal Rig II	2010	60 Siemens 2,3 MW	138,0 MW	51,0 %
Rothes II	2013	18 Siemens 2,3 MW	41,4 MW	51,0 %
Mid Hill	2014	33 Siemens 2,3 MW	75,9 MW	51,0 %
Brockloch Rig Windfarm	2017	30 Senvion 2,05 MW	61,5 MW	51,0 %
Brockloch Rig 1	1996	36 Nordtank 0,6 MW	21,6 MW	100,0 %
Crystal Rig III	2016	6 Siemens 2,3 MW	13,8 MW	51,0 %
Lista	2012	31 Siemens 2,3 MW	71,3 MW	100,0 %
Fäbodliden	2015	24 Vestas 3,3 MW	79,2 MW	100,0 %
Shipping / Offshore wind:			Length	
Brave Tern	2012	Offshore wind turbine installation vessel	132 metres	100,0 %
Bold Tern	2013	Offshore wind turbine installation vessel	132 metres	100,0 %
Blue Tern	2012	Offshore wind turbine installation vessel	151 metres	51,0 %
Bayard 1 - 7	2011/-13	Offshore wind service vessels CTVs	20 metres	100,0 %
Cruise:			Tonnage	
Black Watch	1972/-82/-05	Cruise	28 670 grt	100,0 %
Braemar	1993/-01/-08	Cruise	24 344 grt	100,0 %
Boudicca	1973/-06	Cruise	28 388 grt	100,0 %
Balmoral	1998/-08	Cruise	43 537 grt	100,0 %

Definitions

List of Alternative Performance Measures (APM):
Bonheur ASA discloses alternative performance measures as a supplement to the financial statements prepared in accordance with IFRS.

In the quarterly report the following alternative performance measures are most frequently used. Below is a list followed by a definition of each APM.

General financial Alternative Performance Measures:

EBITDA:	Earnings before Depreciation, Impairment, Result from associates, Net financial expense and Tax
EBIT:	Operating result after depreciation (EBITDA less depreciation and impairments)
EBT:	Earnings before tax
EBITDA margin:	The ratio of EBITDA divided by operating revenues
NIBD:	Net Interest Bearing Debt is the sum of non current interest bearing debt and current interest bearing debt, less the sum of cash and cash equivalents
Capital employed:	NIBD + Total equity
Equity ratio:	The ratio of total equity divided by total capital

Abbreviations – Company Names per segment

Renewable energy:

FORAS:	Fred. Olsen Renewables AS
FOR:	Fred. Olsen Renewables group
FOWL:	Fred. Olsen Wind Limited
FOCB:	Fred. Olsen CB Limited
FOCBH:	Fred. Olsen CBH Limited
AVIVA investors:	Aviva Investors Global Services Ltd
TRIG:	The Renewables Infrastructure Group Limited
FOGP:	Fred. Olsen Green Power AS

Shipping / offshore wind:

FOO:	Fred. Olsen Ocean Ltd
GWS:	Global Wind Service A/S
FOW:	Fred.Olsen WindCarrier AS

Cruise:

FOCL:	Fred. Olsen Cruise Lines Ltd

Other:

NHST:	NHST Media Group AS
DD:	Dolphin Drilling ASA

Addresses

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Fred. Olsen & Co.
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Renewable energy

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www.fredolsen-renewables.com

Fred. Olsen Renewables Ltd.
Enterprise no: 2672436
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Shipping / Offshore wind

Fred. Olsen Ocean Ltd.
c/o Fred. Olsen Ocean AS
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Telephone: +47 22 34 10 00
www.fredolsen-ocean.com

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Denmark
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www.universal-foundation.com

Fred. Olsen Windcarrier AS
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Fred. Olsens gate 2
P.O.Box 581 Sentrum
0106 Oslo, Norway
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www.windcarrier.com

Global Wind Services A/S
Enterprise no: 31166047
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Telephone: +45 76 203 660
www.globalwindservice.com

Cruise

First Olsen (Holdings) Ltd.
Enterprise no: 6443267
Fred. Olsen House
White House Road
Ipswich Suffolk IP1 5LL, England
Telephone: +44 1 473 292 200
www.fredolsencruises.com

Other investments

NHST Media Group AS
Enterprise no: 914 744 121
Christian Kroghs gate 16
PO Box 1182 Sentrum
0107 Oslo, Norway
Telephone: +47 22 00 10 00
www.nhst.no

Fred. Olsen Travel AS
Enterprise no: 925 619 655
Prinsensgate 2B
0152 Oslo, Norway
Telephone: +47 22 34 11 11
www.fredolsentravel.com

Dolphin Drilling ASA
Enterprise no: 977 388 287
Fred. Olsens gate 2
0152 Oslo, Norway
Telephone: +47 22 34 10 00
www.dolphindrilling.no

Annual General Meeting
The annual general meeting will be held at the company's office,
Fred. Olsens gt. 2, Oslo, Norway (entrance Tollbugt. 1b)
Tuesday 28 May 2019, at 2pm.

Bonheur ASA
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