Brønnøysundregistrene

ÅRSREGNSKAPET FOR REGNSKAPSÅRET 2022 - GENERELL INFORMASJON

Enheten

Organisasjonsnummer:	990 512 663
Organisasjonsform:	Allmennaksjeselskap
Foretaksnavn:	DOF INSTALLER ASA
Forretningsadresse:	Alfabygget
	5392 STOREBØ

Regnskapsår

Årsregnskapets periode:	01.01.2022 - 31.12.2022

Konsern

Morselskap i konsern:	Nei

Regnskapsregler

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

Årsregnskapet fastsatt av kompetent organ

Bekreftet av representant for selskapet:	Knut Søråsdekkan
Dato for fastsettelse av årsregnskapet:	09.06.2023

Grunnlag for avgivelse

År 2022: Årsregnskapet er elektronisk innlevert

År 2021: Tall er hentet fra elektronisk innlevert årsregnskap fra 2022

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

Brønnøysundregistrene, 26.06.2024

Resultatregnskap

Beløp i: NOK	Note	2022	2021
RESULTATREGNSKAP			
Inntekter			
Operating revenue	4	262 000 000	148 000 000
Sum inntekter		**262 000 000**	**148 000 000**
Kostnader			
Depreciation	6	-5 000 000	91 000 000
Other operating expenses	5	42 000 000	34 000 000
Rounding error			2 000 000
Sum kostnader		**37 000 000**	**127 000 000**
Driftsresultat		**225 000 000**	**21 000 000**
Finansinntekter og finanskostnader			
Financial income	7	17 000 000	4 000 000
Sum finansinntekter		**17 000 000**	**4 000 000**
Financial expense	7	106 000 000	72 000 000
Unrealised net loss on derivative instruments and currency position	7	147 000 000	9 000 000
Realised net loss on derivative instruments and currency position	7	46 000 000	1 000 000
Rounding error		-1 000 000	
Sum finanskostnader		**298 000 000**	**82 000 000**
Netto finans		**-281 000 000**	**-78 000 000**
Ordinært resultat før skattekostnad		**-56 000 000**	**-57 000 000**
Income tax expense	8	5 000 000	
Rounding error		1 000 000	
Ordinært resultat etter skattekostnad		**-62 000 000**	**-57 000 000**
Årsresultat		**-62 000 000**	**-57 000 000**
Overføringer og disponeringer			
Allocated to share premium			-57 000 000
Allocated to Paind-in equity		-62 000 000	

Resultatregnskap

Beløp i: NOK	Note	2022	2021
Sum overføringer og disponeringer		**-62 000 000**	**-57 000 000**

Balanse

Beløp i: NOK	Note	2022	2021
BALANSE - EIENDELER			
Anleggsmidler			
Immaterielle eiendeler			
Varige driftsmidler			
Tangible assets	6	1 472 000 000	1 471 000 000
Sum varige driftsmidler		**1 472 000 000**	**1 471 000 000**
Sum anleggsmidler		**1 472 000 000**	**1 471 000 000**
Omløpsmidler			
Varer			
Fordringer			
Current receivables from Group companies	9,10	207 000 000	118 000 000
Other current receivables		3 000 000	1 000 000
Rounding error			1 000 000
Sum fordringer		**210 000 000**	**120 000 000**
Bankinnskudd, kontanter og lignende			
Unrestricted cash and cash equivalents	11,9	709 000 000	563 000 000
Sum bankinnskudd, kontanter og lignende		**709 000 000**	**563 000 000**
Sum omløpsmidler		**919 000 000**	**683 000 000**
SUM EIENDELER		**2 391 000 000**	**2 154 000 000**
BALANSE - EGENKAPITAL OG GJELD			
Egenkapital			
Innskutt egenkapital			
Paid in equity	13,14	34 000 000	34 000 000
Overkurs		626 000 000	626 000 000
Annen innskutt egenkapital		-62 000 000	
Sum innskutt egenkapital		**598 000 000**	**660 000 000**

Balanse

Beløp i: NOK	Note	2022	2021
Sum egenkapital		**598 000 000**	**660 000 000**
Sum langsiktig gjeld		**0**	**0**
Kortsiktig gjeld			
Current portion of debt	9,11	1 746 000 000	1 460 000 000
Rounding error			1 000 000
Leverandørgjeld	9	1 000 000	18 000 000
Tax payable		6 000 000	
Current liabilities to Group companies	9,10	40 000 000	15 000 000
Sum kortsiktig gjeld		**1 793 000 000**	**1 494 000 000**
Sum gjeld		**1 793 000 000**	**1 494 000 000**
SUM EGENKAPITAL OG GJELD		**2 391 000 000**	**2 154 000 000**

MOTTATT

Norwegian Directorate of Taxes

Inquiries to	Your date	Our date
Torstein Kinden Helleland	07.08.2013	15.08.2013
Telephone	Your reference	Our reference
22078139	Petter O. Pharo	2013/595413

DOF SUBSEA AS
Thormøhlens gate 53C
5006 BERGEN

Permission to prepare the annual accounts and directors' report in English language

Dear Mr Petter O. Pharo

With reference to your letter of 7 August 2013, you apply for permission to keep annual accounts and directors' report in English language. The application in question concerns the companies mentioned below.

DOF Installer ASA	**org. nr. 990 512 663**
TECHDOF Brasil AS	**org. nr. 912 176 673**

Conclusion
Based on a total evaluation, the view of The Directorate of Taxes is that the companies mentioned above may make the directors' report and annual accounts in English language according to the Norwegian Accounting Act § 3-4 third paragraph.

The exemption requires that the information that the decision is based on, does not change significantly.

Background
The above mentioned companies are subsidiaries of DOF ASA. The DOF ASA Group is an international group of companies which owns and operates a modern fleet of offshore-/subsea vessels, and owns engineering capacity to service the subsea market. Other group companies have in previous decisions been given permission to make the directors' report and annual accounts in English language.

The working language in the group is English. The DOF ASA Group operate within the international offshore-/subsea industry, where English is clearly the dominant language. The group is highly international in the sense that it operates throughout the world, and the group has several legal entities and companies in different countries. A number of these companies are as well taxable or can be taxable in other jurisdictions due to inter alia international operations. It follows that the accounts for these companies as well will have to be presented in different jurisdictions. Almost all of the companies' users, including financial institutions, contracting parties, customers and suppliers

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are foreign/international companies or institutions. The companies' users, who are not foreign/international companies or institutions, master and use English language. The annual report and financial statements of the companies are required to be prepared each year in the Norwegian language only in order to satisfy the requirements of the Norwegian Accounting Act.

Permission to make the annual accounts and the directors' report in Norway in English language

According to the Norwegian Accounting Act § 3-4, third paragraph shall *"the directors' report and annual accounts ... be in Norwegian. The Ministry can in an individual decision decide that the directors' report and/or annual accounts may be in another language".*

Ot. prp. nr. 42 (1997-1998) About Act about annual accounts etc., says the following about the purpose of the Accounting Act, refer section 1.1:

> *"The aim of the Government with respect to the Accounting Act is that it shall contribute towards providing informative accounts for different users of accounts. The users of accounts include investors and creditors which provide capital for the companies. Other groups include those who have an interest in knowing how the companies are operated, for example employees and the local community. The information to the capital market is an important basis for the correct pricing of financial instruments. The correct pricing of stocks is an important factor in securing the best possible allocation of resources in the economy. High quality accounts will also make it more difficult for market participants to obtain speculative gains as a result of non-publicly available information."*

Hence, one of the main aims of the Accounting Act is to contribute to "informative accounts for different users of accounts". The users of the accounts will include investors, creditors, employees and the local community.

Hence, it is the view of the Ministry that it is crucial that the question of dispensation from the general rule that the annual accounts and/or directors' report should be done in Norwegian, not in any significant way deviate from the consideration of users of the accounts.

As mentioned above it is particularly the consideration of the users of the account information which has to be taken into consideration when considering the application for permission. In this assessment, the Directorate of Taxes has emphasized that other group companies have in decisions been given permission to make the directors' report and annual accounts in English language. The companies operates in highly international branch, where English is the common languages used. Internal, English is also only language used for reporting purpose. Furthermore, it is emphasized that non in the Board of directors speaks Norwegian.

We kindly request you to mention "our reference" in all written communication with The Norwegian Tax Authorities.

Best regards

Rune Tystad

Rune Tystad
Senior Adviser
Rettsavdelingen, foretaksskatt
Norwegian Directorate of Taxes

Torstein Kinden Helleland

Torstein Kinden Helleland

To the General Meeting of DOF Installer ASA

Independent Auditor's Report

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of DOF Installer ASA (the Company), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2022, statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion

- the financial statements comply with applicable statutory requirements, and
- the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2022, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with simplified application of international accounting standards according to section 3-9 of the Norwegian Accounting Act.

Basis for Opinion

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

Other Information

The Board of Directors and the Managing Director (management) are responsible for the information in the Board of Directors' report. The other information comprises information in the annual report, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the information in the Board of Directors' report.

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

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

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

PricewaterhouseCoopers AS, Sandviksbodene 2A, Postboks 3984 - Sandviken, NO-5835 Bergen
T: 02316, org. no.: 987 009 713 MVA, www.pwc.no
Statsautoriserte revisorer, medlemmer av Den norske Revisorforening og autorisert regnskapsførerselskap

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with simplified application of International Accounting Standards according to the Norwegian Accounting Act section 3-9, 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 ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

For further description of Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements reference is made to: https://revisorforeningen.no/revisjonsberetninger

Bergen, 9 June 2023
PricewaterhouseCoopers AS

Marius Kaland Olsen
State Authorised Public Accountant
(This document is signed electronically)

Securely signed with Brevio

Revisjonsberetning

Signers:

Name	*Method*	*Date*
Olsen, Marius Kaland	BANKID	2023-06-12 10:46

DOF INSTALLER ASA

ANNUAL REPORT

2022

DOF Installer ASA Directors report

Key notes

DOF Installer ASA ("The Company") is 85.15% owned by DOF Subsea AS and is part of DOF Subsea Group ("the Group") and DOF Group ASA ("DOF Group"). The Company's head office is located at Storebø in Austevoll municipality.

The operating revenue was NOK 262 million in 2022 compared to NOK 148 million in 2021. The operating profit before depreciation (EBITDA) was NOK 220 million (NOK 113 million), whilst the operating profit (EBIT) was NOK 225 million (NOK 22 million), after depreciation with NOK 89 million and reversal of impairment with NOK 94 million in 2022 (depreciation of NOK 91 million in 2021). Total assets amounted to NOK 2 391 million (NOK 2 154 million), of which NOK 1 472 million was non current assets (NOK 1 471 million in 2021). Total equity was NOK 598 million (NOK 660 million) and net interestbearing debt was NOK 938 million (NOK 781 million).

Business overview & strategy

The Company's core business is ownership of subsea/AHTS vessels, and at yearend the Company owned three vessels.

The vessels owned by the Company are among the most advanced subsea and AHTS vessels ever built with high bollard pull, offshore cranes and ROV capabilities. The vessels were built to comply with the highest international standards for Environment and Safety of Life at Sea. The vessels' size and capabilities make them suitable for global operations and create a good foundation for longterm relationships with the end users of the vessels.

During the year, DOF Management and DOF Subsea Canada have been responsible for the vessel management of the Company's vessels through ship management agreements.

For further reading reference is given to the annual report of DOF Subsea Group and DOF Group ASA.

Operations 2022

The Company has experienced increased demand for its fleet in 2022.

Skandi Hercules has been chartered to DOF Subsea Group, where it has been utilised in the subsea market in the Asia Pacific (APAC) region. The vessel has in 2022 been working on various construction, commissioning and IMR projects on the northern and western Australia coast.

Skandi Skansen has been chartered to DOF Subsea Group where the vessel has been utilised in the subsea market in the Atlantic and the North America region. The vessel has been working on the Hywind Tampen project for the Atlantic region and conducted mooring projects in both the North Sea and Gulf of Mexico. The vessel commenced as a front runner on the awarded MPSV contract in Guyana in November 2022.

Skandi Vinland is on a 12 year bareboat charter contract with DOF Subsea Canada where she is utilised under a 10 year IMR contract with Cenovus Energy off the East Coast of Canada.

Social and environmental sustainability

Having sustainable operations is important for the Group. The successful balance between social, environmental and economic elements allows the Group to develop 'Sustainable Operations' and ensures that the Group remains commercially feasible, socially acceptable and works within the capacity of the external environment.

The Group acts responsibly and ethically everywhere it operates, and the Group's operations and decisions are guided by the values – Respect, Integrity, Teamwork, Excellence – RITE – and above all we are Safe. This ensures honest, fair and equitable operations, protecting and building the DOF Group's reputation.

'Safe the RITE way' is the guiding philosophy by which the Group safeguards its people, external environment, vessels and subsea assets. 'Safe the RITE way' is the umbrella for the safety program which brings together core values and connects them to strategic areas for sustainable operations.

The Group is guided by the articles of association, the Corporate Governance and group policies, combined with the DOF Group's Code of Business Conduct, ensuring that the operations consider the interests of all stakeholders.

The Group promotes transparency and standard disclosure of information relating to key sustainability aspects. As part of this, the Group reports according to CDP and the Global Reporting Initiative. Detailed reporting on these matters is included in the Integrated Annual Report 2022 for New DOF ASA (DOF Group ASA).

As the Group's sustainability efforts evolve, expand, and become more comprehensive, so too do our stakeholders and their material interest in our activities. It is therefore of the utmost importance that the Group has effective mechanisms and reporting structures to communicate financial and non financial information to these interested parties. DOF has adopted the World Economic Forum's Stakeholder Capitalism Metrics of, People, Planet, Prosperity, and Principles.

Not only does this framework compliment the Group's vision of creating broad stakeholder value, but it promotes a core set of non financial metrics and disclosures for investors and stakeholders alike. The Group is committed to the pillars of People, Planet, Prosperity, and Principles and believes this concept is integral to future sustainability initiatives and communication.

All the DOF Group companies are certified to ISO 9001:2015, ISO 14001: 2015, and ISO 45001:2018. The certificates are issued at DOF Group ASA level, and valid until December 2023.

Employees

The Company has no employees as they are hired in from DOF Management. At the end of 2022, the headcount in the DOF Group was 3,774 people, of which approximately 13% were women.

Equal opportunities and anti discrimination

The Group has focus on diversity and strives to create equal opportunities for all employees, regardless of their ethnic background, nationality, descent, color, language, religion, lifestyle or gender. The Group's 'Equal Employment Opportunity' policy clearly states that the Group is committed to be an equal opportunity employer. This means that all business units within the Group will select and appoint the most suitable person for a position based on their attitude, skills and qualifications. The Group also has a zero tolerance policy for workplace harassments. Despite all efforts we sadly have to report four sexual harassment cases in 2022 that lead to dismissal.

Our campaign to promote and secure retention of female managers and captains has been continued in 2022, with communication internally and externally. Several measures such as flexible work hours, and working from home, has been promoted to secure a balanced workforce and to create equal opportunities. This also includes dialogue with labor unions for flexible offshore rotation.

Human Rights and Labor standards

The Group embraces practices consistent with international human rights standards and operates in compliance with fundamental as well as local labor standards. The Group's policies and standards are based on International Labour Organisation (ILO) conventions, and they prohibit any use of forced or child labour. The Group recognises and respects employees' right to freely associate, organise and collectively bargain, and the policies are compliant with working hour requirements as established by local laws.

Several initiatives have been taken during the year to ensure that slavery and human trafficking are not occurring within the supply chain nor in any part of the Group's activities. The Group's human rights and slavery statement is available on the Group's website. In 2021, Amnesty International ranked DOF in the top five global companies based in the Nordics with the best score related to human rights and responsible employer.

Health, saftey, and the working environment

During the year the strong COVID measures were brought into normalisation and COVID-19 outbreak treated like influenza like infection and guided by our medical protocols and HR handbooks.

The Group strives to improve safety and environmental performance across all worksites, globally. DOF Group experienced eight Lost Time Incidents (LTI) in 2022, which resulted in a Lost time injury frequency rate (LTIFR) of 0.68 LTIs per million manhours. Combined with twelve Medical Treatment Cases and eight Restricted Workday Cases, the Total recordable injuries rate (TRIR) was 2.17 recordable incidents per million manhours. No of the incidents have led to any disabilities and all workers are back in duty.

The Group's ambition is to be an incident free organisation. Through the 'Safe the RITE way' program, the Group has been able to establish a unified safety culture, as well as a stronger safety cooperation with clients, industry partners and suppliers. Various surveys among our offshore employees during the year concluded with a strong and unified safety culture build around our values and Safe the RITE way.

In 2022, DOF Group`s absence due to illness has been 2.90 per cent, which is below the Group's target of 3 per cent. The working environment is monitored by various means of activities, including working environment surveys.

Business Integrity and Ethics

Integrity is the core of multiple aspects of the Group's business model, both from an internal and external perspective. As one of the governing core values, the Group has established integrity training throughout the organisation. This seeks to ensure sound business practices and decisions determined and executed in accordance with the Group's Code of Business Conduct, promoting everyone to display professional competence, due diligence, confidentiality, and professional behavior in everything we do on behalf of the Group.

A new Ethics Helpline was launched in 2019. The helpline operated by a third party company and provides a platform for reporting unacceptable conduct when normal reporting lines cannot be used. The helpline allows for communication with the reporters even if they prefer to be anonymous, which can be essential during investigations.

Anti-corruption and anti-bribery

The Group has a zero tolerance policy for bribery and corruption. The Group's policy is to conduct all business in an honest and ethical manner. The Code of Business Conduct sets clear expectations for all employees and is supplemented by internal training.

It is the desire of the Board of Directors that the Group shall be recognised by its high ethical standards. Anti-corruption and anti-bribery measures are regularly evaluated and assessed to ensure that they are aligned with legal requirements and best practice. There have been no confirmed incidents of corruption during 2022.

During the year DOF became a member of MACN, Maritime Anti-Corruption Network, the leading anti-corruption initiative in the Maritime Industry.

Compliance to Law

The DOF Group acknowledges the importance for its internal and external stakeholders of being a reliable partner, compliance is therefore a key topic for the DOF Group. Compliance with both international and local laws and regulations and industry standards is important for the Group. In 2022, there have been no significant fines or non monetary sanctions for non compliance with laws and/or regulations in the social and economic area.

External environment

The Group's environmental management system ensures that the operations are effectively managed, and that continuous improvement of environmental performance is achieved. The energy efficiency program of the Group is continuously challenged with the aim to improve environmental performance.

During 2022, the focus on energy efficiency has increased by implementing Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) related to environmental performance, e.g. energy consumption and CO2 emissions. During the year, there have been one loss of secondary containment spills that exceeded the 50-litre threshold to environment in the Group.

The DOF Group's total volume of all spills during 2022 was 3,575 litres, whereby 2,112 litres was considered loss of secondary containment.

Climate change and emissions to the air

The Group has several processes to ensure that direct and indirect climate influencing activities are kept at a minimum and consistent with the Group's overall approach to climate change.

Defining and measuring environmental sustainability and risks associated with the Group's business activities are important. Investments in systems and equipment have been made to record, understand and improve environmental performance. This has been achieved through SEEMP, ISO 14001 and CDP, where the Group achieved a score of B in 2022.

Through continued focus on technologically advanced vessels and an improved environmental culture on all levels of the organisation, the Group strives to achieve the objective of a reduction in CO2 emissions through reduced fuel consumption.

Continuous improvement of operations

It is the view of the Board of Directors that continuous improvement helps to reduce risk, improve performance and align ways of working. Through the Group's improvement program, the Group has streamlined and systematised its improvement work. Based on thorough planning, improvement projects have been carried out through the Group's value chain, focusing on standardisation and improved efficiency. The improvement initiatives will continue in 2023

Risk Management and Compliance

The global community is witnessing the invasion of Ukraine, and we see the repercussions of fractured tensions in international cooperation. However, the Group has not identified any potential exposure to assets or operations in Eastern Europe, specifically Ukraine and Russia. The situation is monitored by the Groups Ukraine Task force. DOF will continue applying our values as guiding principles of good corporate governance and behaviour. Our company values and Code of Business Conduct are essential to navigating DOF through the volatile, complex, and uncertain challenges that we may see unfold in the coming year.

The Group's risk management and internal control are based on the principles in the Norwegian Code of Practise for Corporate Governance. The Board of Director's view is that continuous improvement of the Group's operations in a systematic manner is a necessity in order to manage risks and realise opportunities to ensure efficient operations in line with the stakeholder's expectations.

The Group has established routines for weekly, monthly, and quarterly reporting regarding operations, liquidity, financing, investments, HSEQ, HR, taxes and legal performance.

Five year financial forecasts including information on market assumptions are prepared on a regular basis. The Group carries out annually detailed budget processes at all levels. Due to challenging markets and the Group's continued weak financial position, the focus on liquidity, profit or loss forecast control and financial compliance control has been high during the year.

The operational and financial processes are standardised, and the same reporting and control structures are in use for all companies in the Group. These processes are integrated in the Group's ERP system and supported by the Group's policies, guidelines, and standards in the Business Management System (BMS).

The Group's due diligence processes have been strengthened in recent years and involve the global competence within legal, finance and ESG. The new vendor evaluation database allows management to assess the suppliers and subcontractors towards the Group's requirements for ESG. The process is built upon UN Global Compact guidelines and ISO standards. The new DOF Workbook is the foundation for all the training in the years to come. The modules have a holistic approach and will be the centre of compliance for all our activities as well as the Group stakeholders' expectations for DOF to be a leading company, aligning its activities with the UN's sustainability development goals.

Investment in modern communication tools has enabled global alignment to streamline the organisation, allowing further development of our human and organisational capital.

Alignment towards the Norwegian Transparency act

On 1st of July 2022 the Norwegian Transparency Act will enter into force and DOF has been part of the official hearing process on the new law and given concrete proposal on practical means to obey the intension of Transparency Act based on our experience on how we deal with fundamental human rights and decent working conditions globally. The organisation is aligned and prepared for the new requirements. The Group's Transparency Act statement is published on the DOF's website www.dof.com.

Shareholders, Board of Directors and employees

As of 31 December 2022, the Company's equity consists of a share capital of NOK 33 931 000 divided into 33

931 000 shares, each with a nominal value of NOK 1. The Company has 32 shareholders, where DOF Subsea AS is the main shareholder with 85,15 % of the shares.

The Board of Directors of the Company consists of two woman and one man. The Company had no employees during the year, and the Managing Director is employed in DOF Subsea AS.

D&O insurance has been signed on behalf of the board members and executive management to protect against claims which may arise from the decisions and actions taken within the scope of their regular duties. The insurance policy is signed with international reputable companies.

Financing and capital structure

The Company's interest bearing debt by 31 December 2022 comprise secured debt of NOK 1 737 million. In 2022 secured debt in NOK and CAD has been converted to USD loans.

DOF Group signed a Restructuring Agreement (RA) with its lenders in June 2022, which included the debt in DOF Installer ASA, and it was approved by all relevant financial creditors in November 2022. The parties of the RA further signed an Addendum which described certain steps on how to implement the RA should the shareholders not approve the restructuring. The RA did not get the necessary majority votes from the shareholders, resulting in that the financial creditors requested the board to file for bankruptcy in the DOF ASA. The bankruptcy proceedings were opened on the 2nd of February 2023.

As a consequence of the Restructuring Agreement all subsidiaries in DOF ASA were transferred to DOF Services AS, later named to New DOF ASA and then DOF Group ASA, as a planned "drop-down" process. As part of the agreements in the Addendum all the operations in the subsidiaries of DOF have continued as normal and was unaffected by the bankruptcy proceedings in DOF ASA.

The refinancing was completed on the 22nd of March 2023 and as part of the refinancing external debt in DOF Installer ASA with USD 171 million was reinstated as debt in DOF Subsea As with maturity in January 2026, and loans from DOF Subsea AS to DOF Installer ASA with corresponding installments and interest were established.

The main objective when managing the Company's capital structure is to ensure that the Company is able to sustain acceptable credit rating and thereby achieve favourable terms and conditions for long term funding which is suitable for the Company's operation and growth.

Financial Performance

Operating income totaled NOK 262 million (NOK 148 million) and total operating expenses were NOK 42 million (NOK 34 million). Improved earnings in 2022 is based on increased activity and rates.

The operating profit before depreciation (EBITDA) was NOK 220 million (NOK 113 million). The operating profit (EBIT) was NOK 225 million (NOK 22 million), included depreciation of NOK 89 million (NOK 91 million) and reversal of previous impairment of NOK 94 million in 2022 (0 in 2021). Net financial items are NOK -281 million (NOK -78 million). Strengthened USD towards NOK have resulted in unrealised currency losses on loan with NOK - 146 million in 2022 (NOK -11 million).

Total balance is NOK 2 391 million (NOK 2 154 million) of which NOK 1 472 million (NOK 1 471 million) represent non current assets (vessels). Current assets were NOK 919 million (NOK 683 million), of which NOK 709 million (NOK 563 million) was cash and cash equivalents. Total liabilities are NOK 1793 million (NOK 1 494 million) and mainly comprise secured debt of NOK 1 746 million (NOK 1 460 million). Equity is NOK 598 million (NOK 660 million).

The Company's net cash from operating activities was NOK 147 million (NOK 128 million). Cash flow from investing activities was NOK 4 million (NOK -71 million). Net cash from financing activities was NOK -6 million (NOK 0 million) and include settlement of one unsecured facility.

Risk

Climate risk

The Company's ability to manage GHG Emissions is a key component of the organisation's ESG profile. Providing a vessel fleet and services with reduced GHG emissions can become a value proposition for clients and investors or negatively impact upon competitiveness of the organisation against peers. The main concern is the Company's ability to meet changing stakeholder expectations associated with Greenhouse Gas emission from ships, including Nitrogen Oxides (NOX), Sulphur Oxides (SOX) and Particulate Matter (PM) in harbour areas.

Financial risk factors

The Company is exposed to financial and liquidity risk through its operations and the requirement for refinancing and periodical maintenance of existing vessels.

The Company has historically achieved satisfactory long term financing of its new building program and refinancing of existing assets. However, a weak market in the period from 2014 to 2021 and an increased focus on ESG from financial institutions have increased the refinancing risk for the Group.

The Company has secured a runway until 2026 for its fleet as part of the restructuring, where the main focus is to reduce the debt and the opportunities to invest in new assets or new businesses are limited.

Currency risk

The Company operates parts of its fleet globally and is to a certain extent exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from various currency exposures, mainly USD, CAD and GBP. Foreign exchange risk arises from future commercial transactions, contractual obligations (assets), liabilities and investments in foreign operations.

The Company's reporting currency is NOK. Foreign exchange risk arises when future commercial transactions, contractual obligations (assets) and liabilities are in different currencies that the reporting currency. The Company aims to achieve a natural hedge between cash inflows and cash outflows to secure the debt funding in equivalent and currency as the committed earnings from the charter contracts, and further to manage the remaining foreign exchange risk arising from commercial transactions, through forward contracts and similar instruments as appropriate. However, these forward contracts are limited in the new loan facility. Hence the Company's liquidity risk has increased in the currency fluctuate.

Foreign exchange rate changes in receivables, liabilities and currency swaps are recognised as a financial income/ expense in the profit or loss statement. Fluctuation in foreign exchange rates will therefore have an effect on the future results and balances.

The Company's debt is in USD.

Interest risk

The Company is exposed to changes in interest rates as parts of the Group's liabilities have a floating rate of interest. The Company has historically reduced its interest rate exposure by entering into interest rate swap agreements. The possibilities to enter into interest forward contracts (swap contracts), in the new loan facilities are limited and the Group's exposure to volatility in interest rates has increased.

Credit risk

The Company's credit risk has historically been low as the Company's customers traditionally have had good financial capability to meet their obligations and have high credit ratings. Historically, the portion of receivables not being collectable has been low.

Market risk

The Company is exposed to market fluctuations which have resulted in lower utilisation and reduced earnings for the Company's vessels and services due to continuing challenging markets in the period from 2014-2021. The Company's strategy is to focus on long term relationships with the clients and firm contracts for its fleet and has managed to continue a high utilisation also through the downturn. Since 2022 the client's willingness to agree contracts for longer periods have increased due to improving markets.

Price risk

The Company is exposed to increased costs in general. The effects of the Covid pandemic and the war in Ukraine have resulted in higher inflation on vessel maintenance, services, and salaries. In addition, the logistics and supply management have become more challenging and more costly. The Company has focus on early planning to mitigate the risk of not receiving deliveries on time and sign agreements with the main suppliers at fixed prices.

Tax risk

The Company operate vessels in several different tax jurisdictions. The income and profit from these operations are subject to income taxes and judgment may be involved when determining the taxable results. Tax authorities in different jurisdictions may challenge the calculation of taxes payable from prior periods through tax audits.

Cyber risk

The continuous digitalization of routines and operations increases exposure of the Group's business information and communication systems to external and/or internal cyberattacks. These cyberattacks could lead to business disruption and/or data breaches.
To manage this risk, the Group works systematically to make the organization more resistant to cyberattacks and reduce the consequences of breaches. Cyber Security is an integrated part of the organization and internal training material.

Allocation of the result

The Company's total comprehensive loss for the year net of tax NOK -62 million was covered by share premium.

The Board of Directors proposes to the annual General Meeting that a dividend of NOK 250 million is distributed to the shareholders.

Going concern

The financial statements are prepared on the assumption of going concern. The Company's and the Group's financial position has since 2019 not been sustainable and standstill agreements with the financial creditors have been applicable for the debt since 2nd Quarter 2020. The RA with the financial creditors was signed in June 2022 and the restructuring was completed in March 2023. Based on that the restructuring of the Company and the Group is now done and the budget for the next 12 months, the Board is of the opinion that the Company is in compliance with going concern.

Events after balance date

On the 22nd of March 2023 the restructuring of the Company and the Group were completed.

As part of the restructuring external debt in DOF Installer ASA with USD 171 million was reinstated as debt in DOF Subsea AS with maturity in January 2026, and loans from DOF Subsea AS to DOF Installer ASA with corresponding installments and interest were established.

Outlook

The oil and gas markets have improved in 2022 resulting in better performance and earnings. This trend has continued into 2023. The Company has a strong back log in 2023 which gives a good visibility on the earnings in 2023. The recent contract awards are done at higher rates and better terms than the previous contracts.

The completion of the Restructuring has created a stable and viable financial platform for the Company. The reinstated debt terms support liquidity and provide significant maturity runway and is further a simplification of the Company's financing structure. The Restructuring leaves the Company well positioned to support its operations, secure new contracts and to continue to deliver on the Group's strategy.

Storebø, 9th June 2023

The Board of Directors of DOF Installer ASA

Mons Aase (Jun 12, 2023 11:27 GMT+2)
Mons S. Aase
Chairman

Hilde Drønen (Jun 12, 2023 11:14 GMT+2)
Hilde Drønen
Director

Marianne Møgster (Jun 12, 2023 11:54 GMT+2)
Marianne Møgster
Director

Martin Lundberg (Jun 12, 2023 11:00 GMT+2)
Martin Lundberg
Managing Director

DOF Installer ASA

Amounts in NOK million

Financial statements DOF Installer ASA

DOF Installer ASA

Amounts in NOK million

Statement of comprehensive income

	Note	2022	2021
Operating revenue	4	**262**	**148**
Other operating expenses	5	-42	-34
Operating profit before depreciation (EBITDA)		**220**	**113**
Depreciation and impairment	6	5	-91
Operating profit (EBIT)		**225**	**22**
Financial income	7	17	4
Financial expenses	7	-106	-72
Realised net gain / loss on derivative instruments and currency position	7	-46	-1
Unrealised net gain / loss on derivative instruments and currency position	7	-147	-9
Net financial income / loss		**-281**	**-78**
Profit / loss before tax		**-56**	**-57**
Income tax expense	8	-5	-
Profit / loss for the year		**-62**	**-57**
Other comprehensive income / loss, net of tax		**-**	**-**
Total comprehensive income / loss for the year, net of tax		**-62**	**-57**

DOF Installer ASA

Amounts in NOK million

Statement of financial position

	Note	31.12.2022	31.12.2021
Assets			
Tangible assets	6	1 472	1 471
Non-current assets		**1 472**	**1 471**
Current receivables from Group companies	9, 10	207	118
Other current receivables		3	1
Total current receivables		**210**	**120**
Unrestricted cash and cash equivalents	11, 9	709	563
Cash and cash equivalents		**709**	**563**
Current assets		**919**	**683**
Total assets		**2 391**	**2 154**

DOF Installer ASA

Amounts in NOK million

Statement of financial position

	Note	31.12.2022	31.12.2021
Equity and liabilities			
Paid-in equity	13, 14	598	660
Other equity		-	-
Total equity		**598**	**660**
Debt to credit institutions	9, 11	-	-
Non-current liabilities		**-**	**-**
Current portion of debt	9, 11	1 746	1 460
Trade payables	9	1	18
Current liabilities to Group companies	9, 10	40	15
Tax payable		6	-
Current liabilities		**1 793**	**1 494**
Total liabilities		**1 793**	**1 494**
Total equity and liabilities		**2 391**	**2 154**

Storebø, 9th June 2023

The Board of Directors of DOF Installer ASA

Mons Aase (Jun 12, 2023 11:27 GMT+2)
Mons S. Aase
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Director

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Marianne Møgster
Director

Martin Lundberg (Jun 12, 2023 11:00 GMT+2)
Martin Lundberg
Managing Director

DOF Installer ASA

Amounts in NOK million

Statement of changes in equity

Changes in equity	Share capital	Share premium	Paid-in equity	Other equity	Total equity
Equity at 01.01.2022	**34**	**626**	**660**	**-**	**660**
Profit / loss for the period	-	-	-62	-	-62
Total comprehensive income for the period	**-**	**-**	**-62**	**-**	**-62**
Equity at 31.12.2022	**34**	**626**	**598**	**-**	**598**
Equity at 01.01.2021	**34**	**682**	**716**	**-**	**716**
Profit / loss for the period	-	-57	-57	-	-57
Total comprehensive income for the period	**-**	**-57**	**-57**	**-**	**-57**
Equity at 31.12.2021	**34**	**626**	**660**	**-**	**660**

DOF Installer ASA

Amounts in NOK million

Statement of cash flows

	Note	2022	2021
Operating profit (EBIT)		225	22
Depreciation and impairment	6	-5	91
Impairment on receivables		-	-7
Change in trade receivables		-	-
Change in trade payables		-17	15
Changes in other working capital including intercompany balances		-59	-
Exchange rate effect on operating activities		2	4
Cash flow from operating activities		**146**	**125**
Interest received		13	4
Interest and finance expenses paid		-12	-1
Net cash flow from operating activities		**147**	**128**
Purchase of tangible assets	6	4	-71
Sale of tangible assets		-	-
Cash flow from investing activities		**4**	**-71**
Installments on non-current debt		-6	-
Cash flow from financing activities		**-6**	**-**
Net change in cash and cash equivalents		**145**	**57**
Cash and cash equivalents at 01.01		**563**	**506**
Exchange rate gain / loss on cash and cash equivalents		-	-
Cash and cash equivalents at 31.12		**709**	**563**

DOF Installer ASA

Amounts in NOK million

Contents

DOF Installer ASA

Amounts in NOK million

Notes to the financial statements

1 Corporate information and going concern

Corporate information

DOF Installer ASA (the Company) was founded 4th of December 2006. The main purpose of the Company is to conduct business within the shipping-, offshore- and energy sectors. The Company owns modern high-end subsea and AHTS vessels: Skandi Hercules, Skandi Skansen and Skandi Vinland.

The office address for the Company is at Storebø, in the municipality of Austevoll, Norway.

The vessels have mainly been chartered to the DOF Subsea Group, where they have been utilised in the Subsea/IMR Projects segment. The vessels owned by the Company are among the most advanced subsea and AHTS vessels ever built with high bollard pull, offshore cranes and ROV capabilities. The vessels were built to comply with the highest international standards for Environment and Safety of Life at Sea. The vessels' size and capabilities make them suitable for global operations and create a good foundation for long-term relationships with the end users of the vessels. The Company has 31 shareholders, where DOF Subsea AS is the main shareholder with 85.15% of the shares; the other main shareholders are Euroclear Bank S.A/N.V., Meteva AS and MP Pensjon PK.

Going concern

The financial statements for the Company have been prepared on the basis of going concern assumption in accordance with the Norwegian Accounting Act § 3-3a.

The going concern assumption is based on the refinancing that was completed on 22nd March 2023, strong operational performance and the contract coverage. Approximately NOK 5.2 billion of debt in the ultimate parent company, DOF Group ASA, was converted into equity. NOK 3.1 billion of the NOK 5.2 billion has been given effect on equity in DOF Subsea Group.

As part of the refinancing external debt in DOF Installer ASA with USD 171 million was reinstated as debt in DOF Subsea AS with maturity in January 2026, and loans from DOF Subsea AS to DOF Installer ASA with corresponding installments and interest were established.

2 Financial risk management

The Company is exposed to various types of financial risk relating to its ongoing business operations: market risk (including foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk and price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's governing risk management strategy focuses on minimising the potential negative effects on the Company's results.

The current loan agreements limit the Company from entering hedging transactions to reduce foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk and liquidity risk. Hence, these risks increased if the currencies and interest rates fluctuate.

Credit and liquidity risk

Credit and liquidity risk arises from cash and cash equivalents, derivatives, financial instruments and deposit with banks as well as payment terms towards clients and suppliers. Liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities, and to maintain available funding through committed credit facilities.

The Company's counterparty credit risk has been low as the Company's end clients traditionally have had good financial capability to meet their obligations and have had high credit ratings. Historically, the portion of receivables not being collectable has been low. The risk for losses related to internal loans and receivables has decreased after the refinancing and loss provision of NOK 15 million related to internal loans has been reversed in 2022.

The Company's financing, capital structure and liquidity are monitored closely. Liquidity risk is monitored on short, medium and long-term, focusing on funding and liquidity requirements. From the 22nd of March 2023 all debt is internal debt.

Currency risk

The Company has global operations, and a significant portion of the income and costs are denominated in foreign currencies, mainly USD. Fluctations in foreign exchange rates against NOK have impact on the Company's financial statement. In first quarter 2022 debt in CAD and NOK has been converted to USD. The company has loan in USD equivalent to NOK 1 688 million pr 31.12.2022.

Interest risk

The Company's existing debt arrangements are loans at floating interest rates. Movements in interest rates will have effects on the Company's cash flow and financial condition

Price risk

The Company is exposed to price risk at two main levels:

- The demand for the Company's vessels is sensitive to changes in the oil industry, for example oil price movements, exploration and general activity level within the offshore energy industry. This affects both the pricing and the utilisation of the Company's assets.
- The costs of construction of new assets and replacements of assets are sensitive to changes in market prices.

The Company attempts to reduce price risk by long-term contracts and frame agreements with key suppliers.

The Company is exposed to market fluctuations which have resulted in lower utilisation and reduced earnings from its vessels due to continuing challenging markets in the period from 2014-2021. The Company's strategy is still to continue its focus on long-term contracts for its fleet. During the market downturn many of the clients have preferred shorter term contract renewals, however in 2022 and so far in 2023 the client's willingness to enter into contracts for longer periods has increased due to improving markets.

Inflation risk and supply management

The Company is exposed to inflation risks. Effects of the covid pandemic and the war in Ukraine contributed to the start of higher inflation and a greater degree of unpredictability in the prices of goods, services and salaries. Inflation has during 2022 reached level not seen in decades. In addition, the logistics and supply management have become more challenging. To mitigate these risks and not receiving deliveries on time, strategy is to do early planning and sign agreements with the main suppliers at fixed prices.

Capital structure and equity

DOF ASA Group signed the Restructuring Agreement (RA) in June 2022, which included the debt in DOF Installer ASA. The refinancing was completed on the 22nd of March 2023. As part of the restructuring external debt in the Company with USD 171 million was reinstated as debt in DOF Subsea AS with maturity in January 2026, and loans from DOF Subsea AS to DOF Installer ASA with corresponding installments and interest were established.

For further information related to the refinancing see the Annual report for DOF ASA Group and DOF Subsea Group.

3 Accounting estimates and assessments

When preparing the annual accounts, estimates and assessments have been in use. Bases for these estimates and assessments may change and impact assets, liabilities, equity and result.

Valuations, estimates and assumptions with a significant effect on the financial statements are summarised below:

Depreciation of vessels

The carrying amount of the Company's vessels represents 62% of the total statement of financial position. Consequently, policies and estimates linked to the vessels have a significant impact on the Company's financial statements. Depreciation is calculated on a modified straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of the asset.

Depreciable amount equals historical cost less residual value. Please see note 17 'Accounting policies' for further information about tangible assets.

Useful life and periodic maintenance

The level of depreciation depends on the calculated residual value. Residual value after 30 years is set to zero based on an assumption that environmental requirements related to disposal of vessels are estimated to offset the scrap value of the steel.

Periodic maintenance is related to major inspections and overhaul costs which occur at regular intervals over the life of the vessel. The expenditure is capitalised and depreciated until the vessel enters the next periodical maintenance. Estimated life of each periodical maintenance program is normally five years. When new vessels are acquired, a portion of the cost price is classified as periodic maintenance based on best estimates.

Impairment of vessels

For the purposes of assessing impairment of vessels, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (cash-generating units, "CGU"). Each vessel together with associated contracts is considered as a separate CGU.

Fair value less cost to sell

For vessels, fair value less cost to sell is based on an average of brokers' estimates, taken into account sales commission. All vessels in the company are assessed by obtaining independent broker estimates. The brokers' estimates are based on the principle of 'willing buyer and willing seller'. Broker estimates include mounted equipment and assume that the vessels are without any charter contracts (i.e. charter-free basis). The company adjusts for positive or negative contract value in associated contracts. The Company has sought to substantiate the broker valuations, inter alia with value in use calculations or tests of reasonableness of implicit rates and other assumptions derived from the valuations.

Value in use

Estimated cash flows are based on next year's budgets per vessel and forecasted earnings. The budget process is a detailed and thorough bottom-up budgeting process at all levels of the organisation, with approval procedures on all levels. Estimated future cash flows are based on historical performance per vessel, in combination with current market situation and future expectations. Critical assumptions in the assessment are related to income rates, utilisation, operational and capital expenditure. The impairment test for vessels has included cost related to decarbonisation measures.

For vessels fixed on firm long-term contracts, the assumption is that the contracts run up until expiry of the contracts. Options held by the customers are not assumed to be exercised, unless the options are at or below current market rates. For vessels without a contract, assumptions derived from the evaluation of broker estimates, combined with other market information are considered when estimating future revenues.

The Weighted Average Cost of Capital (WACC) is used as a discount rate and reflects a normalised capital structure for the industry. The WACC represents the rate of return the Group is expected to pay to its sources of finance for cash flows with similar risks. Cash flows are calculated after tax and discounted with an after-tax discount rate. The nominal WACC used in the value in use calculations is 10.8%.

Sensitivity analysis or stress tests have been carried out for the main variables in the assessment. This includes changes to key variables such as broker estimates, operating revenue, operating expenses and the discount rate.

Climate Risk and Impairment test

The impairment test for vessels has included an analysis of which measures will be necessary to achieve GHG emissions reductions target. It is expected that decarbonisation measures will contain activities that have a greater degree of uncertainty than a traditional maintenance and upgrade program for the vessels. Cash flow effects related to risk and opportunities in a climate risk context therefore comes with higher degree of uncertainty.

It is likely that a tax on GHG emissions can be implemented during the vessels' useful life. However, there is great uncertainty about when, where, and how this tax will affect future cash flows. In the current impairment model, the Company has therefore not included any costs linked to a potential tax on GHG emissions.

A general transformation to a low-carbon economy can also affect future revenue for the vessels. There will be risks and opportunities in energy transition to a low carbon economy. However, there are limited knowledge available about future cash flow effects on revenue, hence there has not been possible to quantify or measure these effects. The impairment test has therefore not included any potential effect on future income cash flow related to energy transition.

The business model is founded on the principle of maximising the value of vessel assets across its operational lifespan. With a greater appreciation of climate change transition risks and circular economy, the Company seeks to extend assets' operational and economic life for as long as possible. With this objective comes increased business sustainability through maximising material value and reduced exposure to asset write-down. These principles are a fundamental component of the decarbonisation roadmap, building business resilience to climate change impact and offering greater value to stakeholders of the Company.

The residual value has been set to zero after 30 years as the cost of increasing environmental requirements related to disposal of vessels are estimated to offset the scrap value of the steel. Useful life and residual value of vessels is based on knowledge of the market and years of operations of these types of vessels.

It is key for the Company to limit exposure to stranded assets by incorporating climate-resilient strategies within the business model and create low-carbon value propositions for the clients across short, medium and long-term timeframes.

The economic life of the vessels and the risk of stranded assets will depend on the Company's ability to reach its climate targets. Increasing focus on the circular economy will also have effects on the economic life and the useful life of the vessels. A short or longer economic life might affect the value of the vessels and equipment as well as future depreciation.

There will always be a risk that a change in regulation and the market's requirements for sustainable operation may affect the economic life and useful life of the vessels and in turn increase the risk of asset being stranded.

DOF Installer ASA

Amounts in NOK million

4 Operating revenue

Geographical distribution of operating revenue 2022	Norway	Singapore	Canada	USA	Total
Distribution of operating revenue	89	64	60	48	262

Geographical distribution of operating revenue 2021	Norway	Singapore	Canada	USA	Total
Distribution of operating revenue	27	36	56	28	148

Geographical distribution of revenue from contracts with customers is based on the location of clients. The Company's vessels operate in the Subsea/IMR Projects market through third parties.

5 Remuneration to Board of Directors, Executives and Auditor

The Company has no employees. No salaries or other remuneration have been paid to the members of the Board of Directors or Managing Director. No loans or guarantees have been provided for the members of the Board of Directors, Managing Director or close associates.

Specification of auditor's fee (excl. VAT), amounts in NOK	2022	2021
Fee for audit of financial statements PWC	238 000	209 803
Fee for tax consultancy	67 500	40 000
Total	**305 500**	**249 803**

6 Tangible assets

2022	Vessels	Periodical maintenance	Total
Cost at 01.01	2 596	176	2 772
Additions	-	-4	-4
Disposals	-	-	-
Cost at 31.12	**2 596**	**172**	**2768**
Depreciation at 01.01	-464	-103	-567
Depreciation for the year	-72	-17	-89
Depreciation at 31.12	**-536**	**-120**	**-656**
Impairment at 01.01	-734	-	-734
Impairment for the year	-	-	-
Impairment reversals	94	-	94
Impairment 31.12	**-640**	**-**	**-640**
Book value at 31.12	**1 420**	**52**	**1 472**
Asset lifetime (years)	30	2.5-5	
Depreciation schedule	Linear	Linear	

DOF Installer ASA

Amounts in NOK million

2021	Vessels	Periodical maintenance	Total
Cost at 01.01	2 596	105	2 701
Additions	-	71	71
Disposals	-	-	-
Cost at 31.12	**2 596**	**176**	**2 772**
Depreciation at 01.01	-392	-83	-475
Depreciation for the year	-71	-20	-91
Depreciation at 31.12	**-464**	**-103**	**-567**
Impairment at 01.01	-734	-	-734
Impairment for the year	-	-	-
Impairment 31.12	**-734**	**-**	**-734**
Book value at 31.12	**1 398**	**73**	**1 471**
Asset lifetime (years)	30	2.5-5	
Depreciation schedule	Linear	Linear	

Useful life and Residual value

The The Group has reassessed useful life of vessels from 20 years to 30 years with effect from 01.01.2021.

The residual value has been set to zero after 30 years.

Reversal of impairment

The impairment test is based on operational performance, contract backlog and the completed refinancing 22nd of March 2023. The impairment test has resulted in a reversal of impairment of NOK 94 million. For further information about the impairment assessment, see note 3 'Accounting estimates and assessments'

Sensitivity analysis

Impairment tests are highly sensitive to changes in NOK towards other currencies and a strengthening of NOK of 20% will result in an additional impairment of NOK 284 million, given no change in other assumptions. While testing the reasonableness of the broker estimates the Group has applied a nominal WACC after tax of 10.8 %. An increase in WACC with 200 basis points will result in an additional impairment of the vessels with NOK 74 million. Negative effect on net future cash flows with 20 % will result in an additional impairment of the vessels with NOK 179 million. DOF Installer ASA has vessels with an avarage age below 10 years, and as a result, the future cash flows for the vessels are long. The key assumptions in a discounted cash flow calculation for vessels are utilisation, charter rates, operational costs and climate related costs. Changes in these assumptions could have considerable effects on the value of the vessels

DOF Installer ASA

Amounts in NOK million

7 Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses	2022	2021
Interest income	13	4
Other financial income	4	-
Financial income	**17**	**4**
Interest expenses	-105	-69
Reversal impairment of loans to Group companies	15	-
Other financial expenses	-16	-3
Financial expenses	**-106**	**-72**
Realised gain / loss on debt	-50	-4
Realised gain / loss on currencies	4	3
Realised gain / loss on financial instruments	**-46**	**-1**
Unrealised gain / loss on debt	-146	-11
Unrealised gain / loss on derivative financial instruments	-	-
Unrealised gain / loss on currencies	-	1
Unrealised gain / loss on financial instruments	**-147**	**-9**
Net financial income / loss	**-281**	**-78**

8 Tax

Financial income within tonnage tax regime	2022	2021
Net taxable financial income	-32	-24
Unrecognised tax losses	32	24
Basis for deferred tax		
Tax loss carry forward	-226	-194
Tax loss not included as deferred tax asset	226	194
Basis for calculating deferred tax / tax asset (-)	**-**	**-**

The Company is registered within the shipping tonnage tax regime. It is unlikely that the Company will have a future taxable income due to tonnage tax regulation and current tax loss carry forward. Therefore deferred tax asset is not recognised in the statement of comprehensive income. The Company has temporary differences relating to effects on financial instruments. The tax effects of unrealised financial items are dependent on the future relation between financial assets and total assets. This future relation cannot be estimated reliably.

Recognised income tax expense and tax payable with NOK 5 million relates to countries outside Norway.

DOF Installer ASA

Amounts in NOK million

9 Financial instruments - by category

This note gives an overview of the carrying value of the Company's financial instruments and the accounting treatment of these instruments. The table is the basis for further information regarding the Company's financial risk.

31.12.2022	Financial instruments at fair value through profit and loss	Financial instruments measured at amortised cost	Total	Of which included in net interest bearing debt
Assets				
Trade receivables and other current receivables	-	207	207	90
Unrestricted cash	-	709	709	709
Total financial assets	**-**	**916**	**916**	**799**
Liabilities				
Current portion of debt	-	1 746	1 746	1 737
Trade payables and other current liabilities	-	41	41	-
Total financial liabilities	**-**	**1 787**	**1 787**	**1 737**

31.12.2021	Financial instruments at fair value through profit and loss	Financial instruments measured at amortised cost	Total	Of which included in net interest bearing debt
Assets				
Trade receivables and other current receivables	-	118	118	75
Unrestricted cash	-	563	563	563
Total financial assets	**-**	**681**	**681**	**638**
Liabilities				
Current portion of debt	-	1 460	1 460	1 419
Trade payables and other current liabilities	-	33	33	-
Total financial liabilities	**-**	**1 493**	**1 493**	**1 419**

Prepayments and non-financial liabilities are excluded from the disclosures above.

Trade receivables, other current receivables, and all interest-bearing debt are measured at amortised cost.

The carrying amount of cash and cash equivalents is approximately equal to fair value since these instruments have a short term to maturity. Similarly, the carrying amount of trade receivables and trade payables is approximately equal to fair value since they are entered into at standard terms and conditions.

For further information on financial instruments, please refer to accounting policies.

DOF Installer ASA

Amounts in NOK million

10 Related parties

DOF Group ASA is the owner of DOF Subsea AS with a 100% holding. DOF Installer ASA is owned 85.15% by DOF Subsea AS.

DOF Management and DOF Subsea Canada delivers ship management services on the Company's vessels.

The transactions and balances are as follow:

Operating revenue	2022	2021
DOF Subsea Group	262	151
Total	**262**	**151**
Operating expenses		
DOF Subsea Group other operating expenses	-34	-19
DOF Subsea Group impairment trade receivable	-	-
DOF Subsea Group reversal of impairment trade receivable	-	7
Total	**-34**	**-12**
Net financial loss		
Interest income from DOF Subsea Group companies	3	2
Guarantee expenses to DOF Subsea Group companies	-9	-10
Reversal impairment of loans to DOF Subsea Group companies	15	-
Other financial expenses including foreign exchange gain / loss	-11	4
Total	**-2**	**-3**
Current receivables from Group companies		
Loan to DOF Subsea Group companies	90	90
Impairment of loans to DOF Subsea Group companies	-	-15
Trade receivables and other current receivable to DOF Subsea Group companies	117	43
Impairment on trade receivables to DOF Subsea Group companies	-	-
Total	**207**	**118**
Current liabilities to Group companies		
DOF Subsea Group	40	15
Total	**40**	**15**

The outstanding balance at period end is mainly in NOK, USD and CAD.

For further information see the financial statements for DOF Group ASA and DOF Subsea AS at www.dof.com

DOF Installer ASA

Amounts in NOK million

11 Interest-bearing debt

	31.12.2022	31.12.2021
Debt to credit institutions	-	-
Other non-current debt	-	-
Total non-current interest-bearing debt	**-**	**-**
Debt to credit institutions	1 737	1 369
Other current debt	-	50
Total current interest-bearing debt	**1 737**	**1 419**
Total non-current and current interest-bearing debt	**1 737**	**1 419**
Cash and cash equivalents	709	563
Interest-bearing receivables from Group companies	90	75
Total net interest-bearing debt	**938**	**781**

Current portion of debt in the statement of financial position includes accrued interest. Accrued interest expenses are excluded in the figures above.

Liabilities secured by mortgage	2022	2021
Debt to credit institutions	1 737	1 373
Book value of assets pledged as security	1 472	1 471

Financing

The Company has standstill-agreement with its lenders at 31 December 2022 and the financial covenants have been waived in the standstill agreement.

DOF ASA Group including DOF Subsea Group signed a Restructuring Agreement (RA) in June 2022 which include all the external debt in the Company.

All the financial creditors have approved the RA and the Addendum, the refinancing was completed on the 22nd of March 2023 and USD 171 million of the Company's debt was reinstated as debt in DOF Subsea AS with maturity in January 2026, and loans from DOF Subsea AS to DOF Installer ASA with corresponding installments and interest were established. The new loan in DOF Subsea AS is secured with the Company's vessels.

Financial covenants in new loan agreements

After completion of the financial restructuring of the Group and the Company, new loan facilities have been established including changes in the financial covenants. There are no financial covenants at company level for DOF Installer ASA. Applicable covenants are on DOF Subsea Group consolidated level, in addition to covenants in sister companies DOF Rederi AS and Norskan Offshore Ltda. The new loan agreements have financial covenants related to cash, working capital, interest coverage ratio and fair value of vessels. Testing date is set to be the last day in each quarter. For further information about financial covenants in the Group see the annual report 2022 for DOF Subsea Group and DOF Group ASA.

12 Contingencies

The Company is not involved in any legal disputes or on-going legal matters involving potential losses.

13 Earnings per share

Basis for calculating earnings per share	2022	2021
Profit / loss attributable to shareholders	-62	-57
Weighted average number of outstanding shares	33 931 000	33 931 000
Weighted average number of outstanding shares, diluted	33 931 000	33 931 000
Basic and diluted earnings per share (NOK)	**-1.83**	**-1.68**

DOF Installer ASA

Amounts in NOK million

14 Share capital and share information

Share capital

The share capital in the Company at year end was NOK 33 931 000 comprising 33 931 000 shares, each with a nominal value of NOK 1.

Shareholder overview

The members of the Board of Directors and senior executives own shares in related companies, and thus have indirect ownership stakes in DOF Installer ASA. Please refer to the DOF Subsea AS' Annual Report for further information.

Shareholders at 31.12.2022	No. shares	Shareholding and voting shares
DOF SUBSEA AS	28 893 335	85.15%
Euroclear Bank S.A./N.V.	1 501 800	4.43%
METEVA AS	630 000	1.86%
MP PENSJON PK	508 190	1.50%
AS CLIPPER	366 100	1.08%
AS STRAEN	364 915	1.08%
EUROMAR AS	331 900	0.98%
PROFOND AS	321 380	0.95%
AS AUDLEY	225 750	0.67%
SUNDT AS	140 000	0.41%
SNIPTIND INVEST AS	129 560	0.38%
LANDE EIENDOM INVEST AS	75 000	0.22%
BARQUE AS	56 500	0.17%
BYGGEVIRKSOMHET AS	56 000	0.17%
LEIF INGE SLETTHEI AS	50 708	0.15%
Total	33 651 138	99.18%
Other shareholders	279 862	0.82%
Total number of shares	33 931 000	100%

Board of Directors	Title
Mons S. Aase	Chairman
Marianne Møgster	Director
Hilde Drønen	Director
Management group	**Title**
Martin Lundberg	Managing Director

15 Events occurring after period end

On the 22nd of March 2023 the restructuring of the Company and the Group were completed. As part of the restructuring and USD 171 million of the Company's debt was reinstated as debt in DOF Subsea AS with maturity in January 2026, and loans from DOF Subsea AS to DOF Installer ASA with corresponding installments and interest were established.

16 Fair value estimation

For those financial and tangible assets and liabilities, which have been recognized at fair value in the Statements of Financial Position, the measurement hierarchy and valuation methods described below have been applied. There have been no transfers between fair value levels.

Measurement level 1 (Quoted, unadjusted prices in active markets for identical assets and liabilities). Not in use for any assets or liabilities.

Measurement level 2 (Techniques for which all inputs which have significant effect on the recorded fair value are observable, directly and indirectly)

The fair value of forward exchange contracts is determined using the forward exchange rate at the end of the reporting period. The forward exchange rate is based on the relevant currency's interest rate curves. The fair value of interest swaps is determined by the present value of future cash flows, which is also dependent on the interest curves.

Measurement level 3 (Techniques which use inputs which have significant effect on the recorded fair value that are not based on observable market data)

The fair value of the Company's assets are assessed by obtaining independent quarterly broker estimates from recognised brokers within the industry. Net sales value is calculated based on an average of the brokers' values, taken into account sales commission and adjusted for for any excess values in the firm existing contracts.

17 Accounting policies

Summary of significant accounting principles

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with the Norwegian Accounting Act § 3-9 and Finance Ministry's prescribed regulations on simplified IFRS. Principally this means that recognition and measurement complies with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and presentation and note disclosures are in accordance with the Norwegian Accounting Act and generally accepted accounting principles. The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the historical cost convention with the following exception: financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss are subsequently carried at fair value.

The fiscal year is the same as the calendar year.

Group companies

DOF Group ASA companies are defined as DOF Group ASA and its subsidiaries excluding companies within the DOF Subsea Group. DOF Subsea AS companies are defined as DOF Subsea AS and its subsidiaries. Group companies are defined as both DOF Group ASA and DOF Subsea AS companies.

Segment reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision-maker. The chief operating decision-maker, who is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments, has been identified as the Board of Directors. The Company has only one business segment, Chartering of vessels.

Conversion of foreign currency

a) Foreign currency

The functional currency is NOK. The statements are presented in NOK million.

b) Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the transaction date. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions are presented as realised currency gain/loss under financial items. Similarly, the conversion at year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised as unrealised currency gain/loss.

Classification of assets and liabilities

Assets are classified as current assets when:

- the asset forms part of the entity's operating cycle, and is expected to be realised or consumed over the course of the entity's normal operations; or
- the asset is held for trading; or
- the asset is expected to be realised within 12 months after the reporting period

All other assets are classified as non-current assets.

Liabilities are classified as current liabilities when:

- the liability forms part of the entity's operating cycle, and is expected to be realised or consumed over the course of the entity's normal operations; or
- the liability is held for trading; or
- settlement of the liability has been agreed upon within 12 months after the reporting period; or
- the entity does not have an unconditional right to postpone settlement of the liability until at least 12 months after the reporting period

All other liabilities are classified as non-current liabilities.

Trade receivables

Trade receivables are amounts due from customers for services performed in the ordinary course of business and classified as current assets. In addition to invoiced amounts, trade receivable also includes accrued, not invoiced revenues when the amounts are independent of future performance. Accrued not invoiced revenues is recognised if the company performs by transferring services to a customer before the customer pays consideration or before invoice can be issued.

Trade receivables are recognised initially at nominal amount. An impairment analysis is performed at each reporting period to measure expected credit losses.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are recognised at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. The cost of tangible assets comprises its purchase price, borrowing costs and any directly attributable costs of bringing the asset to its operating condition. If significant, the total expenditure is separated into components which have different expected useful lives.

Depreciation is calculated on a modified straight-line basis over the useful life of the asset. The depreciable amount equals historical cost less residual value.

Depreciation commences when the asset is ready for its intended use. The useful lives of tangible assets and the depreciation method are reviewed periodically in order to ensure that the method and period of depreciation are consistent with the expected pattern of financial benefits expected to be derived from the assets.

When tangible assets are sold or retired, their cost and accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment loss are derecognised and any gain or loss resulting from their disposal is included in profit or loss.

For vessels, residual value is determined based on estimated fair value today as if the asset was at the end of its useful life. Useful life and economic life of the Company's vessels is estimated to be 30 years. For further information on depreciation policy see note 3 'accounting estimates and assessments'.

Impairment of assets

All assets are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. Whenever the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, an impairment loss is recognised. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's net selling price and value in use. For further information on the calculation see note 3 'Accounting estimates and assessments'.

Periodic maintenance of tangible assets

Periodic maintenance is related to major inspection and overhaul costs which occur at regular intervals over the life of an asset. The expenditure is capitalised when it is probable that the Company will derive future financial benefits from upgrading the assets. Periodic maintenance is depreciated on a straight-line basis until the vessel is due for its next periodic maintenance. When new vessels are acquired, a portion of the cost price is classified as periodic maintenance based on best estimates. Intervals between periodic maintenance are calculated on the basis of past experience. The estimated life of each periodic maintenance program is 5 years.

Ordinary repairs and maintenance costs of assets are expensed as incurred.

Debt

Debt is recognised initially at fair value, net of incurred transaction costs. Debt is subsequently carried at amortised cost; any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption value is recognised in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income over the period of the debt using the effective interest method.

Fees paid on the establishment of debt are recognised as transaction costs of the debt to the extent that it is probable that some or all of the liability will be drawn. In this case, the fee is deferred until the drawdown occurs. To the extent there is no evidence that it is probable that some or all of the liability will be drawndown, the fee is recognised as a prepayment for liquidity services and amortised over the period of the liability to which it relates.

Interest expenses related to debt are recognised as part of the cost of an asset when the borrowing costs accrue during the construction period of a qualifying asset.

Debt is classified as a current liability unless it involves an unconditional right to postpone payment of the liability for more than 12 months from the reporting period.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when, and only when, the Company faces an obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable (more than 50%) that a settlement will be required and a reliable estimate can be made of the obligation amount.

Revenue recognition

The Company recognises income in line with the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. Operating revenue is shown net of discounts, value-added tax and other taxes on gross rates.

Day rate contracts

A day rate contract is a contract where the Company is remunerated by the customer at an agreed daily rate for each day of use of the vessel, equipment, crew and other resources and service utilised on the contract. Such contracts may also include certain lump sum payments.

The right to use the vessel fall in under the scope of IFRS 16 'Leases', and revenue is recognised over the lease period on a straight-line basis.

Distinct service components in a contract are accounted for separately from other promises in the contract. Where the contracts include multiple performance obligations, the transaction price is allocated to each performance obligation based on the stand-alone selling prices. Revenue is recognised over time as the services are provided. The stage of completion for determining the amount of revenue to recognise is assessed based on an input or output method. The method applied is the one that most faithfully depicts the Company 's progress towards complete satisfaction of the performance obligation. Progress is usually measured based on output methods such as days.

The Company does not recognise revenue during periods when the vessel is off-hire. In contracts where the Company is remunerated for maintenance days the revenue is recognised over the contract period. The maintenance days are recognised as receivables, and invoiced during off-hire.

Costs incurred relating to future performance obligations are deferred and recognised as assets in the consolidated statement of financial position. The costs incurred will be expensed in line with the satisfaction of the performance obligation.

Contract cost

Cost incurred relating to future performance obligations are deferred and recognised as assets in the statement of balance sheet. The nature of the asset is incremental cost of obtaining a contract and will be recovered by the revenue over the contract period. Costs related to contract and future performance obligation longer that 12 months are classified and presented as other non-current assets. All other costs for future performance are presented as other current assets. Contract costs incurred will be expensed and presented as operational expenses in line with the satisfaction of the performance obligation.

Interest income

Interest income is recognised using the effective interest method

Current and deferred income tax

The Company is compliant to special tax rules for ship owners in the Norwegian Taxation Act (§ 8-10 - § 8-20). The Norwegian tonnage tax scheme is approved as legal state aid under the EU guidelines for a 10-year period, from 1 January 2018 until 31 December 2027. These tax rules stipulate certain requirements which will have to be met. A failure to meet such requirements may have an adverse effect on the effective tax rate of the Company.

Deferred income tax is provided in full, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements per IAS 12 'Income taxes'.

Deferred tax assets are recognised in the statement of financial position on the basis of unused tax losses carried forward or deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable there will be sufficient future earnings available against which the loss or deductible can be utilised.

The tonnage tax is payable, which is determined based on the vessel's net weight. This tonnage tax is presented as an operating expense.

Derivative financial instruments and hedging activities

The Company uses derivative financial instruments to manage certain exposures to fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates and interest rates. Foreign exchange derivatives are utilised to manage foreign exchange risk related to projected future sales. Interest rate swaps are utilised to manage interest rate risk by converting from floating to fixed interest rates. Derivative financial instruments are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured at fair value through profit or loss. The Company has currently not applied hedge accounting for any hedging activities.

Derivates are carried as assets when the fair value is positive and as liabilities when the fair value is negative. The full fair value of a derivative is classified as a non-current asset or liability when the remaining maturity of the item is more than 12 months, and as a current asset or liability when the remaining maturity is less than 12 months. Trading derivatives are classified as current assets or liabilities.

Events after period end

New information and other events that provide evidence of conditions that existed at the end of the reporting period is included in the accounts. Events occurring after the reporting period, which do not impact the Company's financial position, but which have a significant impact on future periods, are disclosed in the notes.

Use of estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with simplified IFRS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgment in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgment or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the consolidated financial statements are disclosed in note 3 'Accounting estimates and assessments'. Changes in accounting estimates are recognised in profit or loss for the period in which they occur. If the changes also apply to future periods, the effect of the change is distributed over current and future periods.

Statement of cash flows

The statement of cash flow is prepared in accordance with the indirect model.

New standards, amendments and interpretations

No new standards, amendments or interpretations have been adopted by the Company in 2022.

New standards, amendments and interpretations not yet adopted

New standards and amendments mandatory for annual reporting periods after 31 December 2022 is expected to not be significant for the Company.

DOF Installer ASA

Amounts in NOK million

18 Performance measurement definitions

Alternative performance measurements:

The Company presents alternative performance measurements (APM) that are regularly reviewed by management and aim to enhance the understanding of the Company 's performance. APMS are calculated consistently over time and are based on financial data presented in accordance with IFRS and other operational data as described in the table below.

Measure	Description	Reason for including
Operating profit before depreciation (EBITDA)	EBITDA is defined as operating profit, including profit from sale of non-current assets, and amortisation of contract assets before impairment and depreciation of tangible assets. EBITDA represents earnings before interest, tax depreciation and impairment, and is a key financial parameter for the Company.	This measure is useful in evaluating operating profitability on a more variable cost basis as it excludes depreciation and impairment EBITDA shows operating profitability regardless of capital structure and tax situations with the purpose of simplifying comparison in the same industry.
Operating profit (EBIT)	EBIT represents earnings before interest and tax	EBIT shows operating profitability regardless of capital structure and tax situations.
Net interest-bearing debt	Net interest-bearing debt consists of both current and non-current interest-bearing liabilities less interest bearing financial assets,cash and cash equivalents. Cash and cash equivalents will include restricted cash. Current interest-bearing debt includes interest-bearing debt related to asset held for sale.	Net interest-bearing debt is a measure of the Company's net indebtedness that provides an indicator of the overall statement. It measures the Company's ability to pay all interest-bearing liabilities within available interest bearing financial assets, cash and cash equivalents, if all debt matured on the day of the calculation. It is therefore a measurement of the risk related to the Company's capital structure
Working capital	The working capital position of the Company is equal to current assets less current liabilities.	It is a measure of the Company's liquidity and efficiency, and demonstrates the Company's ability to pay its current liabilities.

Other definitions	Description

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