



## ÅRSREGNSKAPET FOR REGNSKAPSÅRET 2023 - GENERELL INFORMASJON

### Enheten

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

### Regnskapsår

Årsregnskapets periode:	01.01.2023 - 31.12.2023
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### Konsern

Morselskap i konsern:	Nei
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### 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:	Cristoffer Lunde
Dato for fastsettelse av årsregnskapet:	26.04.2024

### Grunnlag for avgivelse

År 2023: Årsregnskapet er elektronisk innlevert  
År 2022: Tall er hentet fra elektronisk innlevert årsregnskap fra 2023

*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	2023	2022
<b>RESULTATREGNSKAP</b>			
<b>Inntekter</b>			
Operating revenue		405 000 000	262 000 000
<b>Sum inntekter</b>		<b>405 000 000</b>	<b>262 000 000</b>
<b>Kostnader</b>			
Depriciation	7	-223 000 000	-5 000 000
Other operating expenses	6, 16	135 000 000	42 000 000
<b>Sum kostnader</b>		<b>-88 000 000</b>	<b>37 000 000</b>
<b>Driftsresultat</b>		<b>493 000 000</b>	<b>225 000 000</b>
<b>Finansinntekter og finanskostnader</b>			
Financial income	8,16	19 000 000	17 000 000
<b>Sum finansinntekter</b>		<b>19 000 000</b>	<b>17 000 000</b>
Financial expenses	8,16	145 000 000	106 000 000
Unrealised net loss on derivative instruments and currency positions	8,16	-248 000 000	147 000 000
Realised net loss on financial derivatives and currency positions	8,16	311 000 000	46 000 000
Rounding corrections			-1 000 000
<b>Sum finanskostnader</b>		<b>208 000 000</b>	<b>298 000 000</b>
<b>Netto finans</b>		<b>-189 000 000</b>	<b>-281 000 000</b>
<b>Ordinært resultat før skattekostnad</b>		<b>304 000 000</b>	<b>-56 000 000</b>
Income tax expenses		14 000 000	5 000 000
Rounding corrections			1 000 000
<b>Ordinært resultat etter skattekostnad</b>		<b>290 000 000</b>	<b>-62 000 000</b>
<b>Årsresultat</b>		<b>290 000 000</b>	<b>-62 000 000</b>
<b>Overføringer og disponeringer</b>			
Allocated to Paid-in equity		290 000 000	-62 000 000
<b>Sum overføringer og disponeringer</b>		<b>290 000 000</b>	<b>-62 000 000</b>



### Balanse

Beløp i: NOK	Note	2023	2022
<b>BALANSE - EIENDELER</b>			
<b>Anleggsmidler</b>			
<b>Immaterielle eiendeler</b>			
<b>Varige driftsmidler</b>			
Tangible assets	7,15	1 712 000 000	1 472 000 000
<b>Sum varige driftsmidler</b>		<b>1 712 000 000</b>	<b>1 472 000 000</b>
<b>Sum anleggsmidler</b>		<b>1 712 000 000</b>	<b>1 472 000 000</b>
<b>Omløpsmidler</b>			
<b>Varer</b>			
<b>Fordringer</b>			
Current receivables from Group companies	11,16	136 000 000	207 000 000
Other current recivables	12	5 000 000	3 000 000
<b>Sum fordringer</b>		<b>141 000 000</b>	<b>210 000 000</b>
<b>Bankinnskudd, kontanter og lignende</b>			
Unrestricted cash and cash equivalents	11,13, 15	379 000 000	709 000 000
<b>Sum bankinnskudd, kontanter og lignende</b>		<b>379 000 000</b>	<b>709 000 000</b>
<b>Sum omløpsmidler</b>		<b>520 000 000</b>	<b>919 000 000</b>
<b>SUM EIENDELER</b>		<b>2 232 000 000</b>	<b>2 391 000 000</b>
<b>BALANSE - EGENKAPITAL OG GJELD</b>			
<b>Egenkapital</b>			
<b>Innskutt egenkapital</b>			
Paid-in equity	14	34 000 000	34 000 000
Overkurs		626 000 000	626 000 000
Annen innskutt egenkapital		-8 000 000	-62 000 000
<b>Sum innskutt egenkapital</b>		<b>652 000 000</b>	<b>598 000 000</b>



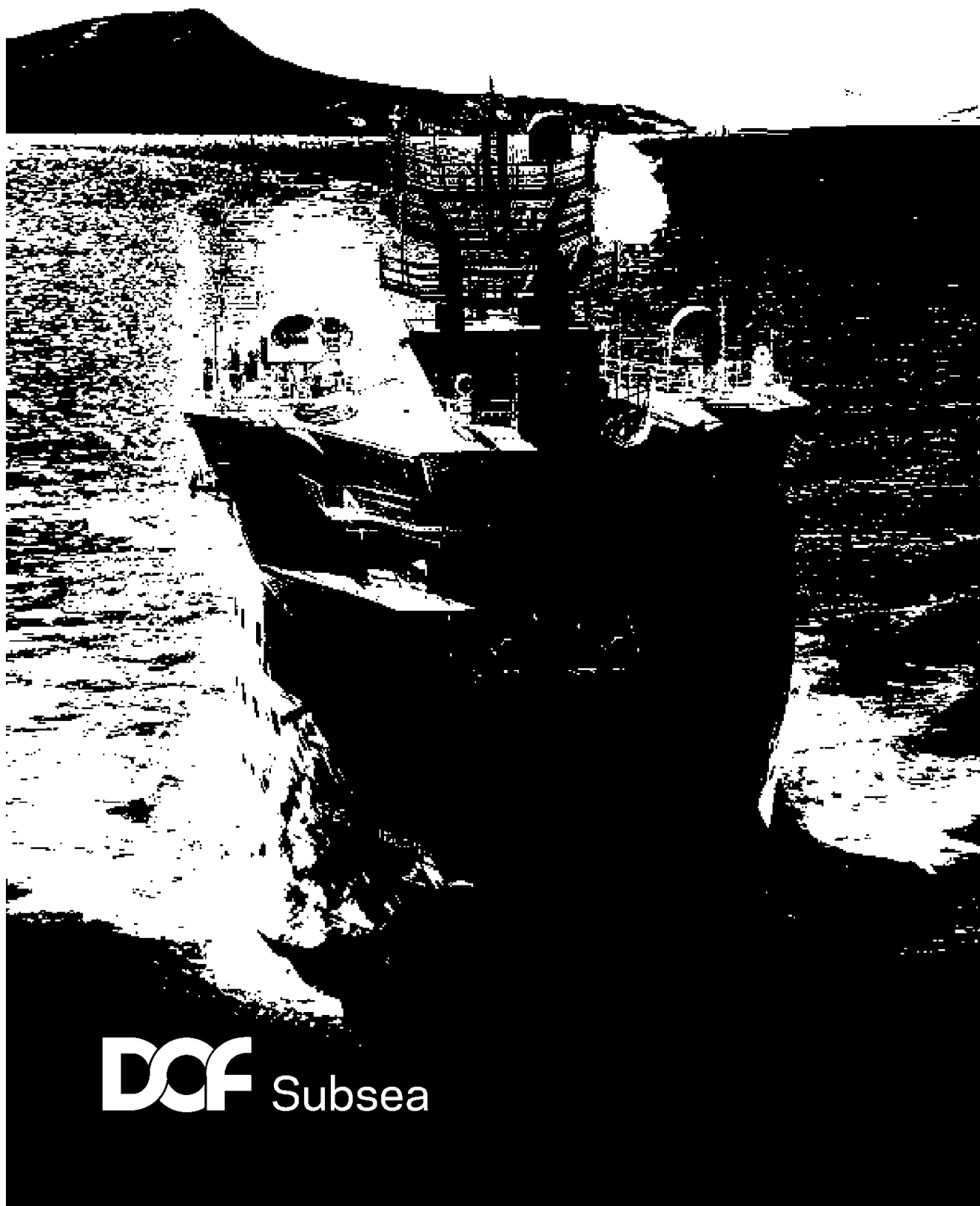
## Balanse

Beløp i: NOK	Note	2023	2022
<b>Sum egenkapital</b>		<b>652 000 000</b>	<b>598 000 000</b>
<b>Sum langsiktig gjeld</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Kortsiktig gjeld</b>			
Current portion of debt	11,15	0	1 746 000 000
Debt to Group companies	11,15, 16	1 421 000 000	
Rounding corrections			
Leverandørgjeld	11	9 000 000	1 000 000
Tax payable	9	7 000 000	6 000 000
Current liabilities to Group companies		143 000 000	40 000 000
<b>Sum kortsiktig gjeld</b>		<b>1 580 000 000</b>	<b>1 793 000 000</b>
<b>Sum gjeld</b>		<b>1 580 000 000</b>	<b>1 793 000 000</b>
<b>SUM EGENKAPITAL OG GJELD</b>		<b>2 232 000 000</b>	<b>2 391 000 000</b>



## DOF Installer ASA

Annual Report 2023





DOF Installer ASA Annual Report 2023

## Board of Directors report

### Key notes

DOF Installer ASA (“the Company”) has after the financial restructuring in March 2023, achieved a sustainable financing and delivered a good result throughout the year.

The Company is 85.15% owned by DOF Subsea AS and is part of DOF Group ASA (“The Group”). The Company’s head office is located at Storebø in Austevoll municipality.

The operating revenue was NOK 405 million in 2023 compared to NOK 262 million in 2022. The operating profit before depreciation (EBITDA) was NOK 270 million (NOK 220 million), whilst the operating profit (EBIT) was NOK 493 million (NOK 225 million), after depreciation with NOK 93 million and reversal of impairment with NOK 316 million in 2023 (depreciation of NOK 89 million and reversal of impairment NOK 94 million in 2022). Total assets amounted to NOK 2 232 million (NOK 2 391 million), of which NOK 1 712 million was non-current assets (NOK 1 472 million in 2022). Total equity was NOK 652 million (NOK 598 million) and net interest-bearing debt was NOK 1 122 million (NOK 938 million).

The markets continued to be strong through the year resulting in an utilisation of 99% and better earnings compared to previous year and the Company has further experienced an increase in demand within its segment. The Group’s high focus on ESG and sustainable operations has been maintained.

### Business overview & strategy

The Company’s core business is ownership of subsea/AHTS vessels, and at year end the Company owned three vessels.

The Company’s vessels are among the most advanced subsea and AHTS vessels in the market, with high bollard pull, offshore cranes and ROV capabilities. The vessels’ size and capabilities make them suitable for global operations and create a good foundation for long term relationships with the Group’s clients.

During the year, companies in the Group have been responsible for the vessel management of the Company’s vessels via ship management agreements. The Company operates under the policies, procedures and guidelines implemented in the Group’s Business Management System (BMS). For further reading, reference is given to the

annual report of DOF Group ASA.

### Operations 2023

Skandi Hercules has, for the full year, been chartered to DOF Subsea Asia Pacific, where she has been utilised to support the subsea project in their region.

Skandi Skansen has been chartered partly to DOF Subsea USA and DOF Subsea Atlantic, where she has been utilised as a project vessel in the North America region and in West-Africa.

Skandi Vinland is committed on a long-term bareboat charter contract with DOF Subsea Canada where she is utilised under an IMR contract with Cenovus Energy, as the end client, at the East Coast of Canada.

### Social and environmental sustainability

At the core of the Group’s sustainability strategy is the principle of ‘Safe the RITE way,’ reflecting an unwavering dedication to safeguarding people, the external environment, vessels, and subsea assets. This philosophy serves as the cornerstone of the Group’s safety program, aligning the core values of Respect, Integrity, Teamwork, and Excellence (RITE) and strategically driving sustainable operations forward.

Furthermore, amidst the complexities of the business environment, the Group upholds its commitment to governance frameworks, including the articles of association, enterprise risk management system, and Group policies, alongside the organisation’s Code of Business Conduct. In 2023, the Group placed even greater emphasis on transparency and the quality of disclosures related to non-financial performance, as evidenced by the scoring within CDP and reporting against the Global Reporting Initiative. For detailed insights into the Groups progress in sustainability, stakeholders can refer to the dedicated ESG fact book section of the Group’s Annual Report.

Moreover, the certification of the Group companies to ISO 9001:2015, ISO 14001:2015, and ISO 45001:2018 standards underscore a commitment to quality, environmental management, and occupational health and safety. These certifications, issued at the Group level, serve as a testament to the relentless pursuit of excellence and compliance across all facets of the Groups operations.

As the Group navigated the ever-changing business



landscape of 2023, it remains steadfast in its dedication to social and environmental sustainability, guided by the core values, the '4P's' framework, utilising the principles of People, Planet, Prosperity, Principles and a commitment to safety and business responsibility. The Group continues to evolve and expand its sustainability efforts, focusing on what is material to the organisation while delivering value to stakeholders and contributing positively to the communities in which it operates.

## Employees and people

The Company has no employees as they are hired in from DOF Management. All crew onboard the vessel works under the Groups Business Management System (BMS). For further reading about employees, equal opportunities, human rights, labour standards and anti-discrimination, reference is made to the Annual Report for the Group.

## Health, safety, and the working environment

The Group's ambition is to be an incident free organisation. The Group strives to improve safety and environmental performance across all worksites, globally. Through the 'Safe the RITE way' program, the Group has cultivated a unified safety culture, fostering collaboration with clients, industry partners, and suppliers. Surveys and feedback among offshore employees have demonstrated a strong and unified safety culture rooted in the Group's values and commitment to safety.

The Group experienced two Lost Time Incidents (LTI) in 2023, which resulted in a Lost time injury frequency rate (LTIFR) of 0.21 LTIs per million manhours. Additionally, there were three Medical Treatment Cases and two restricted workday cases, leading to a Total Recordable Injuries Rate (TRIR) of 0.73 recordable incidents per million man-hours. It's noteworthy that none of these incidents resulted in disabilities, and all workers have returned to duty.

The global sick-leave absence in the Group was 1,4% for 2023. The working environment is monitored by various means of activities, including working environment surveys.

## Business integrity and ethics

Embedded as a core value, integrity is upheld through comprehensive integrity training across the organisation, ensuring that all business practices and decisions adhere to the Group's Code of Business Conduct. This commitment promotes professionalism, competence, diligence, confidentiality, and ethical behaviour in all endeavours undertaken on behalf of the Group. As part of the Group's

ongoing efforts to foster a culture of integrity, the Ethics Helpline, which is operated by a third-party provides a confidential platform for reporting unacceptable conduct when regular reporting channels are not feasible. It enables communication with reporters, even allowing for anonymity if desired, facilitating thorough investigations when necessary.

## External environment

The Group continues to uphold its commitment to environmental stewardship through the implementation of its environmental management system. This system ensures the effective management of operations and facilitates continuous improvement in environmental performance. Notably, the Group's energy efficiency program remains a focal point, with ongoing efforts aimed at decarbonising the fleet in a sustainable manner. Throughout 2023, there was a heightened emphasis on energy efficiency. The increased availability and use of quantifiable information in relation to Scope 1 and 3 emissions, in accordance with the EU Taxonomy Regulation, has allowed the Group to make more informed decisions around energy consumption on vessels and in the supply chain. The Group supports and aligns itself with the strengthening of Emission reduction targets published by IMO in 2023.

There were no incidents of loss of secondary containment spills exceeding the 50-litre threshold to the environment during the year. The total volume of spills reported in 2023 amounted to 1,442 litres, with 105 litres classified as loss of secondary containment. It is noteworthy that the Group did not incur any fines or other non-monetary sanctions from local governments related to spills to the external environment.

## Climate change and emissions to the air

The Group recognises the pressing need to address climate change and reduce emissions across its operations. Through the Groups enterprise risk management model, the Group have integrated climate scenario analysis to better understand and mitigate climate-related risks. By transferring climate risks into the corporate risk register, the Group aim to proactively manage these risks and capitalise on emerging opportunities through strategy and improvement initiatives. Furthermore, the Group recognise climate change and energy use as key material topics for the business, aligning with a commitment to



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sustainability and responsible corporate citizenship.

## Risk management and compliance

In response to the geopolitical risks and other enterprise risks, the Group maintains robust enterprise risk management protocols and compliance frameworks aligned with global standards, such as the COSO framework. By leveraging comprehensive reporting mechanisms and existing maturity within risk management processes the Group continues to proactively identify and address emerging threats. The Group's commitment to due diligence extends to evaluating geopolitical risks and implementing targeted strategies to navigate complex landscapes effectively.

Aligned with the Norwegian Code of Practice for Corporate Governance, the Group's risk management and internal controls are founded on principles aimed at fostering efficient operations in line with stakeholders' expectations. Routine reporting on operations, liquidity, financing, HSEQ, HR, taxes, and legal performance ensures transparency and accountability. Additionally, comprehensive financial forecasts and budget processes provide insight into market assumptions and guide strategic decision-making. The Group's focus remains on liquidity, profit/loss forecast control, and financial compliance.

## Transparency act statement

The Norwegian Transparency Act entered into force on 1st of July 2022 and DOF published its first annual statement June 2023 and outlined steps taken to ensure safeguarding of fundamental human rights and decent working conditions. The statement is publicly available on the Group's webpage and the statement is subject to yearly updates within 30th of June each year.

## Shareholders, Board of Directors and employees

As of 31 December 2023, 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 31 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 women and two men. The Company had no employees during the year, and the Managing Director is employed in DOF Subsea AS.

The Group has signed D&O insurance on behalf of the board members 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.

## Financial performance

Operating income totalled NOK 405 million (NOK 262 million) and total operating expenses were NOK 135 million (NOK 42 million). Improved earnings in 2023 is based on increased activity and rates.

The operating profit before depreciation (EBITDA) was NOK 270 million (NOK 220 million). The operating profit (EBIT) was NOK 493 million (NOK 225 million), included depreciation of NOK 93 million (NOK 89 million) and reversal of previous impairment of NOK 316 million in 2023 (NOK 94 million). Net financial items are NOK -189 million (NOK -281 million). Weakened USD towards NOK have resulted in unrealised currency gain on loan with NOK 248 million in 2023 (currency losses on loan with NOK -146 million).

Total balance is NOK 2 232 million (NOK 2 391 million) of which NOK 1 712 million (NOK 1 472 million) represent non-current assets (vessels). Current assets were NOK 520 million (NOK 919 million), of which NOK 379 million (NOK 709 million) was cash and cash equivalents. Total liabilities are NOK 1 580 million (NOK 1 793 million) and mainly comprise of liabilities to group companies NOK 1 564 million (secured debt of NOK 1 746 million). Equity is NOK 652 million (NOK 598 million).

The Company's net cash from operating activities was NOK 187 million (NOK 147 million). Cash flow from investing activities was NOK -17 million (NOK 4 million). Net cash from financing activities was NOK -501 million (NOK -6 million).

## Financing and capital structure

The Company's interest-bearing debt by 31 December 2023 was NOK 1 501 million, all debt secured and nominated in USD.

After completion of the restructuring, completed in 1st quarter 2023, new loan facilities were drawn in DOF Subsea Group and external loans in the Company were replaced with an internal loan to DOF Subsea AS with corresponding instalments and interest. The main terms in the new facilities include interest margin of ca. 2% margin above SOFR, low amortisation and a cash sweep mechanism at DOF Subsea Group level. The new facilities



mature in January 2026.

## Risk

### Climate risk

Managing GHG emissions is integral to the Group's ESG profile, as it directly impacts competitiveness and investor sentiment. The Group's ability to offer a vessel fleet and services with reduced GHG emissions will serve as a value proposition for clients and investors. However, failure to meet evolving stakeholder expectations regarding GHG emissions from ships poses significant risk to reputation and market positioning.

In the context of the Group's enterprise risk management framework, it acknowledges the importance of incorporating climate scenarios to assess and mitigate risks associated with GHG emissions. By aligning risk management protocols with climate-related scenarios, the Group aims to anticipate and address potential challenges arising from changing regulatory requirements, stakeholder preferences, and market dynamics. This proactive approach not only strengthens resilience to climate-related risks but also positions the organization as a responsible and forward-thinking player in the maritime industry.

The Group'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 Group'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 and liquidity risk

The Company is exposed to financial and liquidity risk through its operations and the existing or future debt arrangements could limit the Company's liquidity and flexibility in obtaining additional financing, in pursuing other business opportunities.

The Group has secured a runway until 2026 for its fleet as part of the financial restructuring of the Group. The main focus going forward is to reduce the debt, hence the opportunities to invest in new assets or new businesses are limited. The credit facilities contain, and any future bank and bond loan agreements may contain, certain covenants and event of default clauses, including cross default provisions and restrictive covenants and

performance requirements, free cash reserves, certain cash sweep limitations and valuation requirements for vessels, which may affect the operational and financial flexibility of the Company and the Group. For further information on the financing and the covenants, see the annual report for DOF Group ASA.

### Interest risk

The Company is exposed to changes in interest rates as the Company'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 however, limited under the existing loan facilities, hence the Company's exposure to volatility in interest rates has increased.

### 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 and CAD. Foreign exchange risk arises from future commercial transactions, contractual obligations (assets), liabilities and investments in foreign operations.

The Company's functional currency and reporting currency is NOK in 2023, but from 2024 this will be changed to USD. Foreign exchange risk arises when future commercial transactions, contractual obligations (assets) and liabilities are in different currencies than the functional currency. The Company aims to achieve a natural hedge between cash inflows and cash outflows to secure the debt funding in equivalent 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 if the currency fluctuates.

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.

#### Credit risk

The Company has credit risk, however, historically, the portion of receivables not being collectable has been low. The Company's customers are mainly companies in the DOF Subsea Group supported by a refinanced DOF Subsea AS.

#### Market risk

The markets for the offshore service industry and the rates the Company can charge have been, and are, cyclical and volatile. Fluctuations in rates are caused by changes in the global supply of offshore services, number of available vessels and the global demand for offshore support vessels and subsea services. Number of available vessels are influenced by factors such as the number of newbuilds ordered and delivered, the number of vessels being scrapped, conversion of vessels to other uses and the number of vessels that are out of service and lay-ups due to market situations. An increase in the supply of offshore support vessels could have a material adverse effect on the Company's revenues, profitability, liquidity, cash, and financial position.

The Company's strategy is to focus on long term relationships with the clients and firm contracts for its fleet.

#### Price risk

The Company is exposed to increased costs in general. The effects of the Covid pandemic and the geopolitical instability have resulted in a general higher inflation, hence increased costs 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 ongoing digitalization of routines and operations heightens the vulnerability of the Group's business information and communication systems to both external and internal cyber-attacks.

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 profit for the year was NOK 290 million. The Board of Directors proposes to allocate the profit to other equity.

#### Going concern

The financial statements are prepared on the assumption of going concern. The Company's financial position is sustainable after completion of the financial restructuring and a good result for 2023. The markets have continued to be strong and based on the Group's high backlog and the budgets for the next 12 months, the Board of Directors is of the opinion that the Company is a going concern.

#### Events after balance date

The Company has a global operation with the main currency in USD, hence the functional currency and the reporting currency from 2024 and onwards will be in USD.

In 2024, Skandi Skansen, chartered to DOF Subsea Group, was awarded a contract with Altera Infrastructure, where she will be utilised in the Atlantic region. Offshore operations are planned to begin during the third quarter of 2024.

#### Outlook


The markets have improved in 2023 resulting in better performance and earnings and this trend has continued into 2024. The Company has a strong back log which gives a good visibility on the earnings in 2024.

The Company's balance sheet is sustainable, and the Company is well positioned to support further growth and to deliver on the Group's strategy.




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Storebø, 26<sup>th</sup> of April 2024  
The Board of Directors of DOF Installer ASA

  
Mons Aase (Apr 26, 2024 17:23 GMT+2)


Mons S. Aase  
Chairman

  
Hilde Drønen (Apr 26, 2024 17:48 GMT+2)


Hilde Drønen  
Director

  
Marianne Møgster (Apr 26, 2024 17:21 GMT+2)

Marianne Møgster  
Director

  
michael.steensland.brun (Apr 26, 2024 18:10 GMT+2)

Michael Steensland-Brun  
Director

  
Martin Lundberg (Apr 26, 2024 20:36 GMT+2)

Martin Lundberg  
Managing Director



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Amounts in NOK million

## Financial statements DOF Installer ASA



DOF installer ASA

Amounts in NOK million

## Statement of comprehensive income

	Note	2023	2022
<b>Operating revenue</b>	5, 16	<b>405</b>	<b>262</b>
Other operating expenses	6, 16	-135	-42
<b>Operating profit before depreciation (EBITDA)</b>		<b>270</b>	<b>220</b>
Depreciation and impairment	7	223	5
<b>Operating profit (EBIT)</b>		<b>493</b>	<b>225</b>
Financial income	8, 16	19	17
Financial expenses	8, 16	-145	-106
Realised net gain / loss on derivative instruments and currency position	8, 16	-311	-46
Unrealised net gain / loss on derivative instruments and currency position	8, 16	248	-147
<b>Net financial income / loss</b>		<b>-189</b>	<b>-281</b>
Profit / loss before tax		305	-56
Income tax expense	9	-14	-5
<b>Profit / loss for the year</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>290</b>	<b>-62</b>
Other comprehensive income / loss, net of tax		-	-
<b>Total comprehensive income / loss for the year, net of tax</b>		<b>290</b>	<b>-62</b>



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DOF installer ASA

Amounts in NOK million

## Statement of financial position

	Note	31.12.2023	31.12.2022
<b>Assets</b>			
Tangible assets	7, 15	1 712	1 472
<b>Non-current assets</b>		<b>1 712</b>	<b>1 472</b>
Current receivables from Group companies	11, 16	136	207
Other current receivables	12	5	3
<b>Total current receivables</b>		<b>141</b>	<b>210</b>
Unrestricted cash and cash equivalents	11, 13, 15	379	709
<b>Cash and cash equivalents</b>		<b>379</b>	<b>709</b>
<b>Total current assets</b>		<b>520</b>	<b>919</b>
<b>Total assets</b>		<b>2 232</b>	<b>2 391</b>



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DOF installer ASA


Amounts in NOK million

## Statement of financial position


	Note	31.12.2023	31.12.2022
<b>Equity and liabilities</b>			
Paid-in equity	14	410	660
Other equity		242	-62
<b>Total equity</b>		<b>652</b>	<b>598</b>
<hr/>			
Debt to Group companies	11, 15, 16	1 421	-
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>		<b>1 421</b>	<b>-</b>
<hr/>			
Current portion of debt	11, 15	-	1 746
Trade payables	11	9	1
Current liabilities to Group companies	11, 15, 16	143	40
Tax payable	9	7	6
<b>Current liabilities</b>		<b>159</b>	<b>1 793</b>
<hr/>			
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<b>1 580</b>	<b>1 793</b>
<hr/>			
<b>Total equity and liabilities</b>		<b>2 232</b>	<b>2 391</b>

Storebø, 26<sup>th</sup> of April 2024


The Board of Directors of DOF Installer ASA

  
Mons Aase (Apr 26, 2024 17:23 GMT+2)


Mons S. Aase  
Chairman

  
Hilde Drønen (Apr 26, 2024 17:48 GMT+2)


Hilde Drønen  
Director

  
Marianne Møgster (Apr 26, 2024 17:21 GMT+2)

Marianne Møgster  
Director

  
michael steensland brun (Apr 26, 2024 18:10 GMT+2)

Michael Steensland-Brun  
Director

  
Martin Lundberg (Apr 26, 2024 20:36 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	Total Paid-in equity	Other equity	Total equity
<b>Equity at 01.01.2023</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>626</b>	<b>660</b>	<b>-62</b>	<b>598</b>
Profit / loss for the period	-	-	-	290	290
<b>Total comprehensive income for the period</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>290</b>	<b>290</b>
Dividends	-	-250	-250	-	-250
Refinance effects*	-	-	-	13	13
<b>Equity at 31.12.2023</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>376</b>	<b>410</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>652</b>
<b>Equity at 01.01.2022</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>626</b>	<b>660</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>660</b>
Profit / loss for the period	-	-	-	-62	-62
<b>Total comprehensive income for the period</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-62</b>	<b>-62</b>
<b>Equity at 31.12.2022</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>626</b>	<b>660</b>	<b>-62</b>	<b>598</b>

\* As part of the refinancing interest cost not claimed by the lenders with NOK 13 million was recognised against equity.



DOF installer ASA

Amounts in NOK million

## Statement of cash flows

	Note	2023	2022
Operating profit (EBIT)		493	225
Depreciation and impairment	7	-223	-5
Change in trade payables		8	-17
Changes in other working capital including intercompany balances		113	-59
Exchange rate effect on operating activities		1	2
<b>Cash flow from operating activities</b>		<b>392</b>	<b>146</b>
Interest received		19	13
Interest and finance expenses paid		-211	-12
Taxes paid		-13	-
<b>Net cash flow from operating activities</b>		<b>187</b>	<b>147</b>
Purchase of tangible assets	7	-17	4
<b>Cash flow from investing activities</b>		<b>-17</b>	<b>4</b>
Instalments on debt to Group companies		-251	-
Instalments on non-current debt		-	-6
Dividends		-250	-
<b>Cash flow from financing activities</b>		<b>-501</b>	<b>-6</b>
<b>Net change in cash and cash equivalents</b>		<b>-331</b>	<b>145</b>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at 01.01</b>		<b>709</b>	<b>563</b>
Exchange rate gain / loss on cash and cash equivalents		1	1
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at 31.12</b>		<b>379</b>	<b>709</b>

The refinancing of the Company's debt was completed in March 2023. As part of the refinancing external debt in DOF Installer ASA was reinstated in DOF Subsea AS and internal loans between the companies were established. Change in creditor from external parties to internal debt did not have a cash flow effect.



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Amounts in NOK million

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## 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.

### 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, there have been no losses on trade receivables.

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. Fluctuations in foreign exchange rates against NOK have impact on

the Company's financial statement. The company has loan in USD equivalent to NOK 1 501 million per 31 December 2023.

The Company has a global operations with the main currency in USD and from 2024 the functional currency will be USD. The sensitivity against the USD exchange rate will be reduced as a result of this change.

#### 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 vessels.
- 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.

#### Inflation risk and supply management

The Company is exposed to increases in costs in general. The effects of the Covid pandemic and the geopolitical instability have resulted in a general higher inflation, hence increased costs 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.

#### Capital structure and equity

The 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 instalments and interest were established.

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

### 3 Climate Risk

#### Climate Risk and Impairment test

The impairment test for vessels has included an analysis of which measures will be necessary to achieve the Group's decarbonisation targets. The technical and commercial feasibility of decarbonisation measures have, in general, a high degree of uncertainty in comparison to conventional maintenance and upgrade programs for vessels. Cash flow effects related to risk and opportunities in a climate risk context, therefore, come with a higher degree of uncertainty. For further information about the Group's decarbonisation strategy, see the chapter "Our Planet" and section "Decarbonisation" in the Integrated Annual Report for the Group.

For cash flow, the key climate change risks for operations comprise cost increases following the risk of introduction of carbon pricing, a



contraction in carbon-intensive operations in a push to decarbonise the economy, as well as increasing severity and rate of occurrence of extreme weather events. Nevertheless, there remains uncertainty around the form and the trajectory these risks shall take and what effect this will have on cash flows. In the current impairment model, the Group 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 Group's vessels. There will be risks and opportunities in the energy transition to a low-carbon economy. However, limited knowledge is available about future cash flow effects on revenue. Hence, it 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.

#### Climate Risk and Useful Lives of Vessels

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 risks and circular economy, the Group and 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. The principles of maximising material value across an asset's useful life are a fundamental component of DOF's decarbonisation strategy and how the organisation generates value.

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

The economic life of the vessels will in a climate risk & opportunities context be dependent on the ability to reach and to meet the markets and the stakeholder's expectation to sustainable operation. Additionally, the growing emphasis on the circular economy will positively impact both the economic and useful life of the Group's vessels.

A short or longer economic life might affect the value of the Group's vessels and equipment as well as future depreciation.

## 4 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 77% 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 19 '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 11,2%

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.



DOF installer ASA

Amounts in NOK million

## 5 Operating revenue

Geographical distribution of operating revenue 2023	USA	Singapore	Canada	UK	Norway	Total
Distribution of operating revenue	191	108	64	41	1	405
Geographical distribution of operating revenue 2022	USA	Singapore	Canada	UK	Norway	Total
Distribution of operating revenue	48	64	60	-	89	262

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.

## 6 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	2023	2022
Fee for audit of financial statements	303 400	238 000
Fee for tax consultancy	25 204	67 500
<b>Total</b>	<b>328 604</b>	<b>305 500</b>



DOF installer ASA

Amounts in NOK million

## 7 Tangible assets

2023	Vessels	Periodical maintenance	Total
<b>Cost at 01.01</b>	<b>2 596</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>2 768</b>
Additions	-	17	17
Disposals	-	-92	-92
Reclass of prior year	-3	3	-
<b>Cost at 31.12</b>	<b>2 593</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2 693</b>
<b>Depreciation and impairment at 01.01</b>	<b>-1 176</b>	<b>-120</b>	<b>-1 296</b>
Depreciation for the year	-77	-16	-93
Depreciation on disposals	-	92	92
Reversal of impairment	316	-	316
<b>Depreciation and impairment at 31.12</b>	<b>-937</b>	<b>-44</b>	<b>-981</b>
<b>Book value at 31.12</b>	<b>1 656</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>1 712</b>
Asset lifetime (years)	30	2.5-5	
Depreciation schedule	Linear	Linear	

2022	Vessels	Periodical maintenance	Total
<b>Cost at 01.01</b>	<b>2 596</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>2 772</b>
Additions	-	-4	-4
<b>Cost at 31.12</b>	<b>2 596</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>2 768</b>
<b>Depreciation and impairment at 01.01</b>	<b>-1 198</b>	<b>-103</b>	<b>-1 301</b>
Depreciation for the year	-72	-17	-89
Reversal of impairment	94	-	94
<b>Depreciation and impairment at 31.12</b>	<b>-1 176</b>	<b>-120</b>	<b>-1 296</b>
<b>Book value at 31.12</b>	<b>1 420</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>1 472</b>
Asset lifetime (years)	30	2.5-5	
Depreciation schedule	Linear	Linear	

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 improved market. The impairment test has resulted in a reversal of impairment of NOK 316 million.

### Sensitivity analysis

Impairment tests are highly sensitive to changes in NOK towards other currencies and a strengthening of NOK of 10% will result in an additional impairment of NOK 238 million, given no change in other assumptions. While testing the reasonableness of the broker estimates the Company has applied a nominal WACC after tax of 11.2%. An increase in WACC with 100 basis points will result in additional impairment of NOK 95 million. Negative effect on net future cash flows by 10% will result in an impairment of the vessel of approximately NOK 218 million. The Company has a relatively new vessel and as a result future cash flows for a long period of time. The key assumptions in a discounted cash flow calculation for vessels are utilisation and charter rates. Changes in these assumptions would have considerable effects on the net present value of the vessels in a value in use calculation.



DOF installer ASA

Amounts in NOK million

## 8 Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses	2023	2022
Interest income	19	13
Other financial income	-	4
<b>Financial income</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>17</b>
Interest expenses	-129	-105
Reversal impairment of loans to Group companies	-	15
Other financial expenses	-16	-16
<b>Financial expenses</b>	<b>-145</b>	<b>-106</b>
Realised loss on debt	-317	-50
Realised gain on currencies	6	4
<b>Realised loss on financial instruments</b>	<b>-311</b>	<b>-46</b>
Unrealised gain / loss on debt	248	-146
<b>Unrealised gain / loss on financial instruments</b>	<b>248</b>	<b>-147</b>
<b>Net financial loss</b>	<b>-189</b>	<b>-281</b>

## 9 Tax

Financial income within tonnage tax regime	2023	2022
Net taxable financial income	-138	-32
Unrecognised tax losses	138	32
<b>Basis for deferred tax</b>		
Tax loss carry forward	-363	-226
Tax loss not included as deferred tax asset	363	226
<b>Basis for calculating deferred tax / tax asset (-)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

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 NOK 14 million and tax payable NOK 7 million relates to countries outside Norway.

## 10 Earnings per share

Basis for calculating earnings per share	2023	2022
Profit / loss attributable to shareholders	290	-62
Weighted average number of outstanding shares	33 931 000	33 931 000
Weighted average number of outstanding shares, diluted	33 391 000	33 931 000
<b>Basic and diluted earnings per share (NOK)</b>	<b>8.55</b>	<b>-1.83</b>



DOF installer ASA

Amounts in NOK million

## 11 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.

31.12.2023	Financial instruments at fair value through profit and loss	Financial instruments measured at amortised cost	Total	Of which included in net interest bearing debt
<b>Assets</b>				
Trade receivables and other current receivables	-	136	136	-
Unrestricted cash	-	379	379	379
<b>Total financial assets</b>	-	<b>515</b>	<b>515</b>	<b>379</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>				
Non-current portion of debt	-	1 421	1 421	1 421
Current portion of debt	-	80	80	80
Trade payables and other current liabilities	-	72	72	-
<b>Total financial liabilities</b>	-	<b>1 573</b>	<b>1 573</b>	<b>1 501</b>

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
<b>Assets</b>				
Trade receivables and other current receivables	-	207	207	90
Unrestricted cash	-	709	709	709
<b>Total financial assets</b>	-	<b>916</b>	<b>916</b>	<b>799</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>				
Current portion of debt	-	1 746	1 746	1 737
Trade payables and other current liabilities	-	41	41	-
<b>Total financial liabilities</b>	-	<b>1 787</b>	<b>1 787</b>	<b>1 737</b>

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 note 19 'Accounting policies'.



DOF installer ASA

Amounts in NOK million

## 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 any excess values in the firm existing contracts.

## 12 Other current receivables

Other current receivables	2023	2022
Insurance claims	2	-
Prepaid expense	3	3
<b>Other current receivables at 31.12</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>

## 13 Cash and cash equivalents

The company has no restricted deposits at year-end 2023.



DOF installer ASA

Amounts in NOK million

## 14 Share capital and share information

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

At 31 December 2023 the shareholders in the Company were as follows:

Shareholders at 31.12.2023	No. of 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%
<b>Total</b>	<b>33 651 138</b>	<b>99.18%</b>
Other shareholders	279 862	0.82%
<b>Total number of shares</b>	<b>33 931 000</b>	<b>100%</b>

The members of the Board of Directors and senior executives' do not own direct shares within the Company. The members of the Board of Directors and senior executives' do own shares in related companies, and thus have indirect ownership stakes in DOF Installer ASA. All Company shares have the same rights and there are not existing rights that could result for new shares issue.

DOF Installer ASA and DOF Subsea AS are companies within the DOF Group ASA. DOF Group ASA has its headquarters at Storebø in Austevoll municipal in Norway. For further information see the consolidated financial statement for DOF Group ASA at [www.dof.com](http://www.dof.com).



DOF installer ASA

Amounts in NOK million

## 15 Interest-bearing debt

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, and loans from DOF Subsea AS to the Company with corresponding instalments and interest were established.

	31.12.2023	31.12.2022
Debt to Group companies	1 421	-
<b>Total non-current interest-bearing debt</b>	<b>1 421</b>	<b>-</b>
Debt to credit institutions	-	1 737
Debt to Group companies	80	-
<b>Total current interest-bearing debt</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>1 737</b>
<b>Total non-current and current interest-bearing debt</b>	<b>1 501</b>	<b>1 737</b>
Cash and cash equivalents	379	709
Interest-bearing receivables from Group companies	-	90
<b>Total net interest-bearing debt</b>	<b>1 122</b>	<b>938</b>

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	2023	2022
Debt to Group companies	1 501	-
Debt to credit institutions	-	1 737
Book value of assets pledged as security	1 712	1 472

### Repayment plan

In accordance with the repayment plan, the Company's annual instalment on the loan to DOF Subsea AS is NOK 80 million. The loan has maturity in January 2026.

### 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. The most important financial covenants in the new loan agreements concerning DOF Subsea Group (excluding DOF Subsea Brasil Ltda.) are as followed:

- DOF Subsea Group shall have available cash of at least NOK 600 million on each testing date.
- DOF Subsea Group shall have positive working capital (current assets less current liabilities excluded current portion of debt to credit institutions), on each testing date.
- DOF Subsea Group's interest coverage ratio (EBITDA / interest payable in period) shall be no less than the level set out that period. The interest coverage ratios are the following: from June 23-Dec 23, 2.0x, from March 24-Dec 24, 2.50x and from March 25-Dec 25, 3.25x.
- Fair value (based on 2 brokers valuations) for the vessels shall be at least 100% of the total outstanding loans related to the vessels. From March 2024 it shall be 105 % and from March 2025 110 %.
- Testing date is set to be the last day in each quarter.

The DOF Subsea Group was in compliance with all financial covenants at year-end 2023.

For further information see the consolidated financial statements for DOF Group ASA and DOF Subsea AS at [www.dof.com](http://www.dof.com).



DOF installer ASA

Amounts in NOK million

## 16 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 Group delivers ship management services on the Company's vessels.

The transactions and balances are as follow:

Operating revenue	2023	2022
DOF Group companies	405	262
<b>Total</b>	<b>405</b>	<b>262</b>
<b>Operating expenses</b>		
DOF Group companies	-126	-34
<b>Total</b>	<b>-126</b>	<b>-34</b>
<b>Net financial loss</b>		
Interest income from DOF Group companies	2	3
Interest paid to DOF Group companies	-99	-
Guarantee expenses to DOF Group companies	-5	-9
Reversal impairment of loans to DOF Group companies	-	15
Other financial expenses including foreign exchange gain / loss	63	-11
<b>Total</b>	<b>-39</b>	<b>-2</b>
<b>Current receivables from Group companies</b>		
Loan to DOF Group companies	-	90
Trade receivables and other current receivable to DOF Group companies	136	117
<b>Total</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>207</b>
<b>Non-current liabilities to Group companies</b>		
Non-current debt to DOF Group companies	1 421	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 421</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Current liabilities to Group companies</b>		
Other current liabilities to DOF Group companies	143	40
<b>Total</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>40</b>

The outstanding balances at period end are mainly in NOK, USD and CAD.

For further information see the consolidated financial statements for DOF Group ASA and DOF Subsea AS at [www.dof.com](http://www.dof.com).

## 17 Contingencies

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

## 18 Events occurring after period end

The Company has a global operation with the main currency in USD, hence the functional currency and the reporting currency from 2024 and onwards will be in USD.

In 2024, Skandi Skansen, chartered to DOF Subsea Group, was awarded a contract with Altera Infrastructure, where she will be utilised in the Atlantic region. Offshore operations are planned to begin during the third quarter of 2024.



## 19 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 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.

### Residual value of vessels

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 the vessels are estimated to offset scrap value of steel.

### 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 drawn, 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 than 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.

#### 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.



DOF installer ASA

Amounts in NOK million

## 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 2023.

### New standards, amendments and interpretations not yet adopted

New standards and amendments mandatory for annual reporting periods after 31 December 2023 is expected to not be significant for the Company.

## 20 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
Market value	Calculated average vessel value between two independent brokers' estimates based on the principle of "willing buyer and willing seller".	
Equity ratio	Equity ratio is defined as total equity divided by total assets at the reporting date.	



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DOF Installer ASA

Alfabygget

5392 Storebø

Norway





# DOF Installer ASA Annual Report 2023

Final Audit Report

2024-04-26


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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 2023, the 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 2023, 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.

### 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.

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



#### **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, 26 April 2024  
**PricewaterhouseCoopers AS**

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



 Securely signed with Brevio

Revisjonsberetning 2023

**Signers:**

<b>Name</b>	<b>Method</b>	<b>Date</b>
Olsen, Marius Kaland	BANKID	2024-04-29 12:32

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of the document.



Norwegian Directorate of Taxes

Inquiries to  
Torstein Kinden Helleland

Your date  
07.08.2013

MOTTATT

Our date  
15.08.2013

Telephone  
22078139

Your reference  
Petter O. Pharo

Our reference  
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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P.O. Box 9200 Grønland  
0134 Oslo  
For elektronisk henvendelse se [www.skatteetaten.no](http://www.skatteetaten.no)

Visiting address:  
See [www.skatteetaten.no](http://www.skatteetaten.no)  
Org.nr: 996250318

Telephone  
800 80 000  
Telefax  
22 17 08 60



are foreign/international companies or institutions. The companies' users, who are not foreign/international companies or institutions, must 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 operate in highly international branch, where English is the common language used. Internal, English is also only language used for reporting purpose. Furthermore, it is emphasized that none in the Board of directors speaks Norwegian.



2013/595413 Side 3 av 3

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

Best regards

Rune Tystad

Senior Adviser

Rettsavdelingen, foretaksskatt

Norwegian Directorate of Taxes

Torstein Kinden Helleland