



ÅRSREGNSKAPET FOR REGNSKAPSÅRET 2020 - GENERELL INFORMASJON

Enheten

Organisasjonsnummer: 925 270 172
Organisasjonsform: Aksjeselskap
Foretaksnavn: ALTUS INTERVENTION HOLDING AS
Forretningsadresse: Lagervegen 30
4033 STAVANGER

Regnskapsår

Årsregnskapets periode: 01.01.2020 - 31.12.2020

Konsern

Mørselskap i konsern: Ja
Konsernregnskap lagt ved: Ja

Regnskapsregler

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

Årsregnskapet fastsatt av kompetent organ

Bekreftet av representant for selskapet: Lars Bethuelen
Dato for fastsettelse av årsregnskapet: 15.06.2021

Grunnlag for avgivelse

År 2020: Årsregnskapet er elektronisk innlevert
År 2019: Tall er hentet fra elektronisk innlevert årsregnskap fra 2020

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, 26.08.2022



Resultatregnskap

| Beløp i: NOK | Note | 2020 | 2019 |
|---|------|------------------|----------|
| RESULTATREGNSKAP | | | |
| Kostnader | | | |
| Payroll and related cost | | 475 417 | |
| Other operating expenses | 2 | 114 176 | |
| Sum kostnader | | 589 593 | |
| Driftsresultat | | -589 593 | |
| Finansinntekter og finanskostnader | | | |
| Income from subsidiaries and associated companies | | 2 000 000 | |
| Annen renteinntekt | | 236 | |
| Annen finansinntekt | | 11 236 | |
| Sum finansinntekter | | 2 011 472 | |
| Annen rentekostnad | | 2 500 | |
| Sum finanskostnader | | 2 500 | |
| Netto finans | | 2 008 972 | |
| Ordinært resultat før skattekostnad | | 1 419 379 | 0 |
| Ordinært resultat etter skattekostnad | | 1 419 379 | 0 |
| Årsresultat | | 1 419 379 | 0 |
| Overføringer og disponeringer | | | |
| Profit/(loss) for the financial year | | 1 419 379 | |
| Sum overføringer og disponeringer | | 1 419 379 | |



Balanse

| Beløp i: NOK | Note | 2020 | 2019 |
|--|------|------------------|----------|
| BALANSE - EIENDELER | | | |
| Anleggsmidler | | | |
| Immaterielle eiendeler | | | |
| Finansielle anleggsmidler | | | |
| Investering i datterselskap | 4 | 2 | |
| Sum finansielle anleggsmidler | | 2 | |
| Sum anleggsmidler | | 2 | 0 |
| Omløpsmidler | | | |
| Varer | | | |
| Fordringer | | | |
| Andre fordringer | | 177 527 | |
| Konsernfordringer | 5 | 2 000 000 | |
| Sum fordringer | | 2 177 527 | |
| Bankinnskudd, kontanter og lignende | | | |
| Cash and cash equivalents | | 185 067 | |
| Sum bankinnskudd, kontanter og lignende | | 185 067 | |
| Sum omløpsmidler | | 2 362 594 | 0 |
| SUM EIENDELER | | 2 362 596 | 0 |
| BALANSE - EGENKAPITAL OG GJELD | | | |
| Egenkapital | | | |
| Innskutt egenkapital | | | |
| Share capital (353.000 shares at NOK 0,1) | | 35 300 | |
| Overkurs | | 30 000 | |
| Sum innskutt egenkapital | | 65 300 | |
| Opptjent egenkapital | | | |



Balanse

| Beløp i: NOK | Note | 2020 | 2019 |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|------------------|-------------|
| Retained earnings | | 1 419 379 | |
| Sum opptjent egenkapital | | 1 419 379 | |
| Sum egenkapital | | 1 484 679 | 0 |
| Gjeld | | | |
| Langsiktig gjeld | | | |
| Annen langsiktig gjeld | | | |
| Langsiktig konserngjeld | 5 | 402 500 | |
| Sum annen langsiktig gjeld | | 402 500 | |
| Sum langsiktig gjeld | | 402 500 | 0 |
| Kortsiktig gjeld | | | |
| Other current liabilities | | 475 417 | |
| Sum kortsiktig gjeld | | 475 417 | |
| Sum gjeld | | 877 917 | 0 |
| SUM EGENKAPITAL OG GJELD | | 2 362 596 | 0 |



Konsernets resultatregnskap

| Beløp i: NOK | Note | 2020 | 2019 |
|--|----------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| RESULTATREGNSKAP | | | |
| Inntekter | | | |
| Rendering of services | 4 | 1 568 161 000 | 2 095 941 000 |
| Other operating revenue | 7 | 4 967 000 | 19 012 000 |
| Sum inntekter | | 1 573 128 000 | 2 114 953 000 |
| Kostnader | | | |
| Cost of goods sold | 3 | 261 154 000 | 391 618 000 |
| Salary and personnel costs | 8,23,2 6 | 908 794 000 | 1 051 093 000 |
| Depreciation and amortisation expenses | 11,13 | 285 720 000 | 302 292 000 |
| Depreciation and amortisation expenses - business combinations | 11,13 | 65 074 000 | 88 052 000 |
| Amortisation Right-of use assets | 12 | 54 190 000 | 43 358 000 |
| Nedskrivning av varige driftsmidler og immaterielle eiendeler | 13,14 | 82 000 000 | |
| Other operating expenses | 6,12,1 8,19 | 245 149 000 | 304 955 000 |
| Sum kostnader | | 1 902 081 000 | 2 181 368 000 |
| Driftsresultat | | -328 953 000 | -66 415 000 |
| Finansinntekter og finanskostnader | | | |
| Finance income | 9 | 1 249 001 000 | 64 252 000 |
| Sum finansinntekter | | 1 249 001 000 | 64 252 000 |
| Finance costs | 5,9,12, 22 | 271 590 000 | 325 531 000 |
| Sum finanskostnader | | 271 590 000 | 325 531 000 |
| Netto finans | | 977 411 000 | -261 279 000 |
| Ordinært resultat før skattekostnad | | 648 458 000 | -327 694 000 |
| Income tax expense | 10 | 5 276 000 | 12 902 000 |
| Ordinært resultat etter skattekostnad | | 643 182 000 | -340 596 000 |
| Årsresultat | | 643 182 000 | -340 596 000 |



Konsernets resultatregnskap

| Beløp i: NOK | Note | 2020 | 2019 |
|--|-------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| Actuarial gains (losses) on defined benefit pension plans | 23 | 6 383 000 | -3 368 000 |
| Tax related to items which will not be reclassified over profit and loss | | -1 151 000 | 607 000 |
| Translation differences | | 17 319 000 | 24 725 000 |
| Sum resultatkomponenter for IFRS-foretak | | 22 551 000 | 21 964 000 |
| Totalresultat | | 665 733 000 | -318 632 000 |
| | | | |
| Overføringer og disponeringer | | | |
| Overføringer til/fra annen egenkapital | | 665 733 000 | -318 632 000 |
| Sum overføringer og disponeringer | | 665 733 000 | -318 632 000 |



Konsernets balanse

| Beløp i: NOK | Note | 2020 | 2019 |
|--|--------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| BALANSE - EIENDELER | | | |
| Anleggsmidler | | | |
| Immaterielle eiendeler | | | |
| Intangible assets | 13,22 | 374 330 000 | 404 434 000 |
| Utsatt skattefordel | 10 | 14 647 000 | 15 079 000 |
| Goodwill | 13,14 | 1 082 715 000 | 1 162 188 000 |
| Other non-current assets | | 6 125 000 | 431 000 |
| Sum immaterielle eiendeler | | 1 477 817 000 | 1 582 132 000 |
| Varige driftsmidler | | | |
| Property, plant and equipment | 11,22 | 1 003 164 000 | 1 158 226 000 |
| Right-of-use assets | 12 | 202 502 000 | 229 144 000 |
| Sum varige driftsmidler | | 1 205 666 000 | 1 387 370 000 |
| Sum anleggsmidler | | 2 683 483 000 | 2 969 502 000 |
| Omløpsmidler | | | |
| Varer | | | |
| Inventories | 3,22 | 169 359 000 | 167 050 000 |
| Sum varer | | 169 359 000 | 167 050 000 |
| Fordringer | | | |
| Accounts receivable | 17,18, 22 | 190 920 000 | 249 010 000 |
| Other current assets | 17,19 | 136 643 000 | 175 926 000 |
| Sum fordringer | | 327 563 000 | 424 936 000 |
| Bankinnskudd, kontanter og lignende | | | |
| Cash and cash equivalents | 17,20 | 69 427 000 | 16 363 000 |
| Sum bankinnskudd, kontanter og lignende | | 69 427 000 | 16 363 000 |
| Sum omløpsmidler | | 566 349 000 | 608 349 000 |
| SUM EIENDELER | | 3 249 832 000 | 3 577 851 000 |

**Konsernets balanse**

| Beløp i: NOK | Note | 2020 | 2019 |
|--|------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| BALANSE - EGENKAPITAL OG GJELD | | | |
| Egenkapital | | | |
| Innskutt egenkapital | | | |
| Issued capital | 21 | 35 000 | 375 371 000 |
| Overkurs | 21 | 30 000 | 1 438 497 000 |
| Sum innskutt egenkapital | | 65 000 | 1 813 868 000 |
| Opptjent egenkapital | | | |
| Other equity | | 1 098 725 000 | -2 725 658 000 |
| Sum opptjent egenkapital | | 1 098 725 000 | -2 725 658 000 |
| Sum egenkapital | | 1 098 790 000 | -911 790 000 |
| Gjeld | | | |
| Langsiktig gjeld | | | |
| Pensjonsforpliktelser | 23 | 44 990 000 | 46 205 000 |
| Utsatt skatt | 10 | 32 826 000 | 45 575 000 |
| Sum avsetninger for forpliktelser | | 77 816 000 | 91 780 000 |
| Annen langsiktig gjeld | | | |
| Gjeld til kredittinstitusjoner | 15,17, 22 | 1 535 377 000 | 2 504 663 000 |
| Other long-term liabilities | 5,8,15, 17,22 | 2 252 000 | 1 153 090 000 |
| Lease liabilities | 12,15, 17 | 156 183 000 | 181 543 000 |
| Sum annen langsiktig gjeld | | 1 693 812 000 | 3 839 296 000 |
| Sum langsiktig gjeld | | 1 771 628 000 | 3 931 076 000 |
| Kortsiktig gjeld | | | |
| Interest-bearing loans and borrowings | 15,17, 20,22 | 0 | 87 659 000 |
| Leverandørgjeld | 15,17 | 78 257 000 | 142 324 000 |
| Current income taxes payable | 10,15 | 1 145 000 | 9 324 000 |
| Other taxes and public duties | 15 | 58 598 000 | 49 085 000 |
| Lease liabilities | 12,15, 17 | 51 860 000 | 51 521 000 |
| Accrued operating expenses and other liabilities | 15,24 | 189 556 000 | 218 653 000 |



Konsernets balanse

| Beløp i: NOK | Note | 2020 | 2019 |
|---------------------------------|-------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Sum kortsiktig gjeld | | 379 416 000 | 558 566 000 |
| Sum gjeld | | 2 151 044 000 | 4 489 642 000 |
| SUM EGENKAPITAL OG GJELD | | 3 249 834 000 | 3 577 852 000 |
| POSTER UTENOM BALANSEN | | | |
| Garantistillelser | 22 | 1 535 377 000 | 3 460 850 000 |
| Pantstillelser | 22 | 1 576 229 000 | 1 728 278 000 |



Skatteetaten

| | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|--|
| Vår dato 02.02.2021 | Din/Deres dato 19.01.2021 | Saksbehandler Lars Waalorp |
| 800 80 000 Skatteetaten.no | Din/Deres referanse AR411386712 | Telefon 32212244 |
| Org.nr 974761076 | Vår referanse 2021/5071372 | Postadresse Postboks 9200 Grønland 0134 OSLO |

ALTUS INTERVENTION HOLDING AS
Postboks 281 Forus
4068 STAVANGER

Att. Anniken Bjerke

Tillatelse til å utarbeide årsregnskap og årsberetning på engelsk for Altus Intervention Holding AS, org.nr. 925 270 172

Vi viser til deres brev av 19. januar 2021 der det søkes om dispensasjon fra kravet til å utarbeide årsregnskap og årsberetning på norsk for Altus Intervention Holding AS. Søknaden ble sendt til Skattedirektoratet. Skattedirektoratets myndighet til å treffe enkeltvedtak etter regnskapsloven § 3-4 tredje ledd ble delegert til skattekontoret med virkning fra 1. juni 2019.

Skattekontoret gir på bakgrunn av en konkret helhetsvurdering Altus Intervention Holding AS dispensasjon fra kravet til å utarbeide årsregnskap og årsberetning på norsk, jf. regnskapsloven § 3-4 tredje ledd. Dispensasjonen gjelder så lenge opplysningene som danner grunnlaget for vedtaket ikke endres vesentlig.

Kopi av dette brevet må sendes til Regnskapsregisteret i Brønnøysund sammen med årsregnskapet. Den regnskapspliktige må selv dokumentere ved dette brev at tillatelse er gitt.

Bakgrunn

Altus Intervention Holding AS er eid av norske og utenlandske profesjonelle eiere. Selskapet er morselskap til Altus-konsernet som er et norsk konsern bestående av internasjonale selskaper med verdensomspennende operasjoner i oljeservicebransjen. Øvrige selskaper i konsernet er tidligere gitt tillatelse til å utarbeide årsregnskap og årsberetning på engelsk. Konsernets kunder er store, internasjonale aktører, og arbeidsspråket i konsernet er engelsk.

Skattekontorets vurdering

Etter regnskapsloven § 3-4 tredje ledd skal "årsregnskapet og årsberetningen [...] være på norsk. Departementet kan ved [...] enkeltvedtak bestemme at årsregnskapet og/eller årsberetningen kan være på et annet språk."

I Ot. prp. nr. 42 (1997-1998) Om lov om årsregnskap mv., er det uttalt følgende om regnskapslovens formål, jf. pkt. 1.1:

"Regjeringen har som siktemål at regnskapsloven skal bidra til informative regnskaper for ulike grupper av regnskapsbrukere. Regnskapsbrukerne er dels investorer og kreditorer som tilfører kapital til foretakene, og dels andre grupper som har interesse av å vite hvordan foretaket drives,



f.eks. de ansatte og lokalsamfunnet. Informasjonen til kapitalmarkedet skal gi grunnlag for riktig prising av finansielle objekter. Riktig prisdannelse på aksjer er en forutsetning for at ressursbruken i samfunnsøkonomien skal bli best mulig. Gode regnskaper vil også gjøre det vanskeligere for markedsdeltakere å ta ut spekulasjonsgevinster med basis i skjevt fordelt informasjon.”

Det fremgår således at et av hovedformålene med regnskapsloven er å bidra til “informative regnskaper for ulike grupper av regnskapsbrukere”. Regnskapsbrukere vil omfatte, jf. uttalelsen i proposisjonen, blant andre investorer, kreditorer, ansatte og lokalsamfunnet.

Det er etter skattekontorets vurdering derfor avgjørende ved vurdering av om dispensasjon fra kravet til å utarbeide årsregnskap og/eller årsberetning på norsk kan gis, at det ikke foreligger mulige brukere av regnskapsinformasjon som blir vesentlig berørt negativt ved en eventuell dispensasjon.

Det er særlig hensynet til brukerne av regnskapsinformasjon som skal vurderes ved en dispensasjonssøknad. I denne vurderingen har skattekontoret lagt særlig vekt på at selskapet er eid av profesjonelle eiere og inngår i et internasjonalt konsern. Videre er det vektlagt at selskapet driver virksomhet i en internasjonal bransje der alle sentrale aktører behersker og benytter engelsk.

Vennligst oppgi vår referanse ved henvendelse i saken.

Med hilsen

Lars Waalorp
seniorrådgiver
Brukerdialog, brukerkontakt
Skatteetaten

Dokumentet er elektronisk godkjent og har derfor ikke håndskrevne signaturer.



Annual Report 2020

Altus Intervention Holding AS

Org.no.: 925 270 172

1 of 62



Table of Contents

| | |
|---|-----------|
| Consolidated Annual Report | 3 |
| Altus Intervention Holding AS Financial Statement | 8 |
| Altus Intervention Holding AS Consolidated Financial Statement | 15 |
| Statement of Profit & Loss..... | 15 |
| Statement of Financial position..... | 16 |
| Statement of Changes in Equity..... | 17 |
| Statement of Cash flows..... | 18 |
| Notes to the Consolidated financial statements..... | 19 |
| Auditor's Report | 59 |



*Altus Intervention Holding AS
Annual Report 2020*

Altus Intervention Holding AS Consolidated Accounts

Annual Report 2020

Business operations

Altus Intervention Holding AS (Parent) is the parent company of the Altus Intervention Group of companies. Altus Intervention Holding AS with its subsidiaries (Company) is a specialist well intervention service and technology provider to the oil and gas industry operating globally. The Company was established 9th of January 2014 when Aker Solution's Well Intervention Services business was acquired. Altus Interventions Holding AS was included as a new parent in connection with a restructuring process following which Altus Intervention acquired all shares of Oz Midco AS from the former parent Oz Topco AS. The Company thus represents a continuation of the business established on 9 January 2014.

On 11 September 2020 the group completed a restructuring process following which Altus Intervention Holding AS is the legal parent company of the Altus Group. As a part of the transaction, external debt of NOK 1 344 million was converted to equity. Also, as part of the transaction, Oz Midco AS bought receivables towards Oz Holdco AS from external lenders of NOK 1 246 million for an amount of NOK 33,8 million.

The Company's main office is in Stavanger, Norway and we also have presence in Denmark, United Kingdom, U.S.A, Canada, Saudi Arabia, UAE, Malaysia, Indonesia and Equatorial Guinea.

2020 was dominated by the outbreak of the COVID-19 virus, and the following turmoil in the oil and gas markets. The Company has focused on mitigating operational effects and minimizing negative financial consequences while preserving liquidity.

The consolidated total revenues for 2020 were NOK 1,573 million, down 26% from NOK 2,115 million in 2019 primarily due to decrease in activity. The Parent had no revenues for 2020.

The Consolidated operating result was 199 NOK million before non-recurring cost of 41 NOK million, depreciation and amortization and impairment and write downs of 487 NOK million. Depreciation and amortization of purchased and internally developed fixed and intangible assets was NOK 286 million. Depreciation and amortization of fixed assets, intangible assets from the PPA was NOK 65 million and amortisation of Right-of-use assets was NOK 54 million. The Company has recognised an impairment of goodwill of 82 MNOK in 2020. The Company's operating loss was NOK 329 million and the Company's profit for the year from total operations was NOK 643 million. The profit for the year from total operations includes 1,213 MNOK in finance income from the restructuring process. The Parent recorded an operating loss of NOK 0,6 million and an Annual net profit of NOK 1,4 million for 2020. The Company had a negative cash flow from operating activities of NOK 10 million and total cash flow for the year was NOK 53 million. The Parent's total cash flow for the year ended at 0,2 KNOK.



*Altus Intervention Holding AS
Annual Report 2020*

Going concern

The Company's equity 31 December 2020 is 1,099 MNOK. The Company's P&L has been charged with 582 MNOK in impairment of goodwill (500 MNOK in 2016 and 82 MNOK in 2020) and 902 MNOK in depreciations (2014-2020) of PPA-values related to purchase of the Company in 2014.

The world is currently in the middle of the Covid-19 virus outbreak and how this will unfold is uncertain. The Company is continuously monitoring the development and will continue to take measures to mitigate the negative impacts for the company, including measures required to meet restrictions from governmental authorities. However, there is a risk that the COVID-19 outbreak may have continued substantial negative effects on the global economy, in which case this will also have increased negative effects on the Company.

The COVID-19 outbreak gives higher uncertainty for the going concern assumption for most companies. The current assessment is however, that the Company until next financial reporting date will generate and have access to sufficient funding for its operations and liabilities.

Therefore, in accordance with the Norwegian Accounting Act, the board of directors confirms that the going concern assumption, on which the consolidated financial statements have been prepared, is appropriate.

Business and Industry related risks

The Company continues to be in a sound position in the market. However, our business is ultimately affected by the level of activity in the oil and gas industry, which is significantly affected by among other things volatile oil prices. Our Company's statement of operations may thus be adversely affected by a decline in the global oil and gas industry.

A significant portion of the Company's contract revenues for the year ended December 31, 2020 were received from major oil companies. There is thus a concentration of revenue risk towards these customers. The Company competes with larger multinational companies and this competition can result in pricing pressure and lower margins on our revenues. This could have an adverse effect on our statement of operations and cash flows.

Financial risk

The Company has financial assets, including cash and cash equivalents, receivables and other investments. These assets expose the Company to credit risk arising from possible default by the counterparty. The Company considers the counterparties to be creditworthy financial institutions and customers and does not expect any significant losses from non-performance by such counterparties.

The Company has operations and assets and liabilities in countries with currency other than NOK and incurs expenditures in other currencies. This is causing its results from operations to be affected by fluctuations in currency rates. The company is also exposed to changes in interest rates on floating interest rate debt. There is thus a risk that currency and interest rate fluctuations will have a negative effect on the value of the Company's cash flows.

The Company's ability to make payments and to refinance its indebtedness and to fund planned capital expenditure depends on its ability to generate cash in the future. The Company has plans to make capital investments in order to develop the



*Altus Intervention Holding AS
Annual Report 2020*

Company and increase its capacity to return cash to its owners. To secure the growth plans the Company has undrawn commitments from credit facilities.

Working environment, personnel and equal rights

The work environment in the company is considered satisfactory. Absence due to illness constitute of 3 % of total working time. No serious workplace injuries or major damages to material have occurred or been reported during the year.

The Parent company has 0 employees, while the Company had on average 1,059 employees during 2020. The Board of Directors considers the working environment in the Company to be satisfactory and has not initiated any particular new measures in this area in 2020. The Company is committed to always choosing the best person for the job regardless of that person's race, colour, religion, disability, gender, sexual orientation, age or nationality.

The Company is, and strives to be, highly conscious of recruiting qualified female work force. The company actively promotes equality throughout the organisation and complies with Norwegian laws regarding non-discrimination and equality.

The Company has organized the daily operation to focus on equal treatment and opportunities for men and women, and with equal treatment no matter what ethnicity, nationality, language, religion or belief. The board is of the opinion that the Company operates within the objective of the Norwegian Act of discrimination, where gender diversity and equality between people are highly rated. The board consist of experienced industry advisors as well as advisors appointed by the shareholders.

Research and development

The Company's research and development activities take place in Houston (USA) and Stavanger (Norway).

The company maintains a level of sustaining development with relation to wireline tractor and tractor application technology, including a mixture of client funded new product research, plus internally funded development of existing designs and technologies. This work is ongoing and represents a cycle of continuous improvement.

Environment

Protection of the external environment is considered good, and protocols for use of chemicals and radioactive isotopes comply with government standards. The Company is certified according to ISO 14001. In 2020 there were no incidents in respect of the outside environment.

Subsequent events

There are no events after 31st December 2020 affecting the Consolidated Financial Statement for the year ending 31st December 2020.



*Altus Intervention Holding AS
Annual Report 2020*

Forward-looking statement

Although it is expected that the Covid-19 virus will have negative impact on operational activity also in 2021 the Company is cautiously optimistic that market situation will improve throughout the year as a result of increased rate of vaccination, which in turn should lead to increased global activity and thus increased demand for products and services offered by the Company.

During the first quarter of 2021 the Company's backlog has increased significantly following contract awards which will create a solid foundation for profitable growth.

Allocation of net profit

The consolidated profit for the year from total operations is NOK 643 million. All goodwill derived from the acquisition of the Company 9th January 2014 and goodwill is in accordance with IFRS tested for impairment on an annual basis. The recoverable amount is determined based on value-in-use calculations using cash flow projections. As a result of this analysis, the Management has recognised an impairment charge of 82 MNOK in December 2020.

The Parent's financial result for the year is a profit of NOK 1,4 million which the directors propose to apply as follows:

Profit brought forward: NOK 1,4 million.

Signature page follows



DocuSign Envelope ID: D0C150AE-EAFD-4593-A87E-00E42380AD83

*Altus Intervention Holding AS
Annual Report 2020*

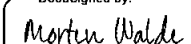
For the Board of Directors of Oz Topco AS
Stavanger, 28 April 2021

DocuSigned by:

606C9DBD2712493...
Harald Lauritz Thorstein
Chairman of the Board

DocuSigned by:

25635F74DB8F4C9...
Helga Cotgrove
Member of the Board

DocuSigned by:

ED8504D177E1436...
Morten Haakon Walde
Member of the Board

DocuSigned by:

E4711750BA384E6...
Ian Malcolm Smith
Member of the Board



Altus Intervention Holding AS

Profit and loss statement

| OPERATING REVENUE AND OPERATING EXPENSES | NOTE | 2020 |
|---|-------------|------------------|
| Payroll and related costs | | 475 417 |
| Other operating expenses | 2 | 114 176 |
| Total operating expenses | | 589 593 |
| Operating profit/(loss) | | -589 593 |
| FINANCIAL INCOME AND FINANCIAL EXPENSES | | |
| Income from subsidiaries and associated companies | | 2 000 000 |
| Other interest income | | 236 |
| Other financial income | | 11 236 |
| Interest expense to group companies | 5 | -2 500 |
| Financial items, net | | 2 008 972 |
| Profit/(loss) before taxation | | 1 419 379 |
| PROFIT/(LOSS) FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR | | 1 419 379 |
| | | |
| Annual net profit/(loss) | | 1 419 379 |
| ALLOCATION OF NET PROFIT/(LOSS) | | |
| Profit/loss brought forward | 7 | -1 419 379 |
| Total allocations and equity transfers | | 1 419 379 |



Altus Intervention Holding AS

Balance sheet at 31 December

| ASSETS | NOTE | 2020 |
|---|-------------|------------------|
| Non-current assets | | |
| Financial non-current assets | | |
| Investments in subsidiary companies | 4 | 2 |
| Total financial non-current assets | | <u>2</u> |
| Total non-current assets | | <u>2</u> |
| Current assets | | |
| Receivables | | |
| Other short-term receivables | | 177 527 |
| Group contribution | 5 | 2 000 000 |
| Total receivables | | <u>2 177 527</u> |
| Cash and cash equivalents | | 185 067 |
| Total current assets | | <u>2 362 594</u> |
| TOTAL ASSETS | | <u>2 362 596</u> |




DocuSign Envelope ID: D0C150AE-EAFD-4593-A87E-00E42380AD83


Altus Intervention Holding AS


Balance sheet at 31 December


| SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY AND LIABILITIES | NOTE | 2020 |
|--|------|------------------|
| Shareholders equity | | |
| Paid-in capital | | |
| Share capital (353.000 shares at NOK 0,1) | 3, 7 | 35 300 |
| Share premium reserve | 7 | 30 000 |
| Total paid-in capital | | 65 300 |
| Retained earnings | | |
| Retained earnings | | 1 419 379 |
| Total retained earnings | | 1 419 379 |
| Total shareholders equity | | 1 484 679 |
| Liabilities | | |
| Other non-current liabilities | | |
| Loans from group companies | 5 | 402 500 |
| Total non-current liabilities | | 402 500 |
| Current debt | | |
| Other current liabilities | | 475 417 |
| Total current liabilities | | 475 417 |
| Total liabilities | | 877 917 |
| TOTAL SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY AND LIABILITIES | | 2 362 596 |

Stavanger, 28.04.2021

DocuSigned by:

009000002712439
Harald Lauritz Thorstein
chairman of the board

DocuSigned by:

Morten Haakon Walde
member of the board

DocuSigned by:

2563CF711B5408
Helga Cotgrove
member of the board

DocuSigned by:

E471200023150
Ian Malcolm Smith
member of the board



Altus Intervention Holding AS Cash flow statement

| CASH FLOW FROM OPERATIONS: | 2020 |
|---|-----------------|
| Profit/(loss) before taxation | 1 419 379 |
| Other non-cash financial income | -2 000 000 |
| Changes in other current assets and other liabilities | 297 892 |
| Net cash flow from operations | -282 729 |
| | |
| CASH FLOW FROM INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES: | |
| Outflows due to purchases of financial non-current assets | -2 |
| Net cash flow from investment activities | -2 |
| | |
| CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES: | |
| Net change in loans from group companies | 402 500 |
| Inflow due to change in equity | 65 300 |
| Net cash flow from financing activities | 467 800 |
| | |
| Net change in cash and equivalents | 185 067 |
| Cash and equivalents at 31 December | 185 067 |



Altus Intervention Holding AS - Notes to the accounts

925 270 172

Note 1 Accounting principles

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Norwegian Accounting Act of 1998 and generally accepted accounting principles in Norway.

Valuation and classification of assets and liabilities

Assets intended for permanent ownership or use in the business are classified as non-current assets. Other assets are classified as current assets. Receivables due within one year are classified as current assets. The classification of current and non-current liabilities is based on the same criteria.

Current assets are valued at the lower of historical cost and fair value.

Foreign currency

All balance sheet items denominated in foreign currencies are translated into NOK at the exchange rate prevailing at the balance sheet date.

Shares in subsidiaries and associates

Subsidiaries and investments in associates are carried at cost in the parent company accounts. A write-down to fair value will be performed if the impairment is not considered to be temporary, and an impairment charge is deemed necessary according to generally accepted accounting principles. Dividends and group contributions received are recognised as other financial income, provided that such receipts exceed Altus Intervention Holding AS's share of profit over the period the shares have been held by Altus Intervention Holding AS or to the extent dividend/group contribution received exceeds the book value of such shares.

Income taxes

Tax expenses are matched with operating income before tax. Tax related to equity transactions e.g. group contribution, is recognised directly in equity. Tax expense consists of current income tax expense and change in net deferred tax. The tax expense is allocated to ordinary income and the effect of extraordinary items in accordance with the respective taxable income. Deferred tax liabilities and deferred tax assets are presented net in the balance sheet.

Note 2 Number of employees, remuneration, loans to employees etc.

In 2020 the company has no employees and fee to the Board of Directors is NOK 475 417.

| | |
|---|---------------|
| Remuneration to auditor incl vat | 2020 |
| Audit | 0 |
| Other services | 25 000 |
| Total | 25 000 |



Altus Intervention Holding AS - Notes to the accounts

925 270 172

Note 3 Shareholders

The share capital in Altus Intervention Holding AS as of 31.12 consists of the following share classes:

| | Total | Face value | Entered |
|-------------------|----------------|------------|---------------|
| Ordinary shares | 300 000 | 0,1 | 30 000 |
| Preference shares | 53 000 | 0,1 | 5 300 |
| Total | 353 000 | | 35 300 |

Ownership structure

The largest shareholders in % at year end:

| | Ordinary shares | Preference shares | Total | Owner interest | Share of votes |
|-------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Qserve Management Invest AS | 300 000 | | 300 000 | 85,0 | 85,0 |
| Godskipet 4 AS | | 20 829 | 20 829 | 5,9 | 5,9 |
| Danske Bank A/S | | 20 776 | 20 776 | 5,9 | 5,9 |
| IFA DBB AB | | 11 395 | 11 395 | 3,2 | 3,2 |
| Total number of shares | 300 000 | 53 000 | 353 000 | 100,0 | 100,0 |

Note 4 Subsidiaries, associated companies etc.

| Company | Date of acquisition | Office | Ownership interest | Voting interest |
|-------------|---------------------|-----------|--------------------|-----------------|
| OZ Midco AS | 11.09.2020 | Stavanger | 100% | 100% |

| Company | Cost | Carrying value | Equity per latest financial statements | Profit/Loss per latest financial statements |
|-------------|------|----------------|--|---|
| OZ Midco AS | 2 | 2 | 465 631 157 | -3 949 694 |

Note 5 Inter-company balances

| | Long term liabilities 2020 |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Group companies - long term | 402 500 |
| Group companies - group contribution | 2 000 000 |
| Total | 2 402 500 |



Altus Intervention Holding AS - Notes to the accounts

925 270 172

Note 6 Tax

| | |
|--|-------------|
| This year's tax expense | 2020 |
| Entered tax on ordinary profit/loss: | |
| Payable tax | 0 |
| Changes in deferred tax assets | 0 |
| Tax expense on ordinary profit/loss | 0 |

| | |
|----------------------------|-----------------|
| Taxable income: | |
| Ordinary result before tax | 1 419 379 |
| Permanent differences | -2 000 000 |
| Cut interest deduction | 2 264 |
| Taxable income | -578 357 |

| | |
|---|----------|
| Payable tax in the balance: | |
| Payable tax on this year's result | 0 |
| Total payable tax in the balance | 0 |

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

| | |
|--|-----------------|
| | 2020 |
| Accumulated loss to be brought forward | -578 357 |
| Cut interest deduction | -2 264 |
| Not included in the deferred tax calculation | 580 621 |
| Deferred tax assets (25 %) | -145 155 |

Deferred tax not included in the balance sheet.

Note 7 Equity

| | Share capital | Share premium | Retained earnings | Total |
|---|------------------|------------------|----------------------|------------------|
| Date of incorporation 9 June 2020 | 30 000 | | | 30 000 |
| Capital reduction 11. September 2020 | -30 000 | | | -30 000 |
| Increase of capital 11. September 2020 | 35 300 | 30 000 | | 65 300 |
| Profit of the year | | | 1 419 379 | 1 419 379 |
| Closing balance 31 December 2020 | 35 300 | 30 000 | 1 419 380 | 1 484 679 |



Altus Intervention Holding AS

Consolidated Statement of profit & loss and other comprehensive income

1 January - 31 December

(NOK 1000)

| | Note | 2020 | 2019 |
|--|------------|------------------|------------------|
| Rendering of services | 4 | 1 568 161 | 2 095 941 |
| Other operating revenue | 7 | 4 967 | 19 012 |
| Total revenue | | 1 573 128 | 2 114 954 |
| Cost of goods sold | 3 | -261 154 | -391 618 |
| Salary and personnel costs | 8,23,26 | -908 794 | -1 051 093 |
| Other operating expenses | 6,12,18,19 | -245 149 | -304 955 |
| Depreciation and amortisation expenses | 11,13 | -285 720 | -302 292 |
| Depreciation and amortisation expenses - business combinations | 11,13 | -65 074 | -88 052 |
| Amortisation Right-of use assets | 12 | -54 190 | -43 358 |
| Impairment and write downs | 13,14 | -82 000 | 0 |
| Operating profit (- loss) | | -328 953 | -66 415 |
| Finance income | 9 | 1 249 001 | 64 252 |
| Finance costs | 5,9,12,22 | -271 590 | -325 531 |
| Profit (- loss) before tax | | 648 458 | -327 694 |
| Income tax expense | 10 | -5 276 | -12 902 |
| Profit (- loss) for the year from total operations | | 643 182 | -340 596 |
| Other comprehensive income | | | |
| <i>Items which will not be reclassified over profit and loss</i> | | | |
| Actuarial gains (losses) on defined benefit pension plans | 23 | 6 383 | -3 368 |
| Tax related to items which will not be reclassified over profit and loss | | -1 151 | 607 |
| <i>Items which may be reclassified over profit and loss</i> | | | |
| Translation differences | | 17 319 | 24 725 |
| Other comprehensive income (-loss) net of income tax | | 22 551 | 21 964 |
| Total comprehensive income (-loss) for the year | | 665 733 | -318 632 |
| Profit (-loss) for the year attributable to: | | | |
| Equity holders of the parent company | | 643 182 | -340 596 |
| | | 643 182 | -340 596 |
| Total comprehensive income (-loss) attributable to: | | | |
| Equity holders of the parent company | | 665 733 | -318 632 |
| | | 665 733 | -318 632 |



DocuSign Envelope ID: D0C150AE-EAFD-4593-A87E-00E42380AD83

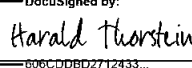
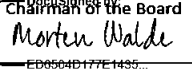
Altus Intervention Holding AS

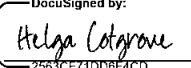
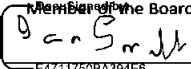
Consolidated Statement of financial position

(NOK 1000)

| | Note | 31.12.2020 | 31.12.2019 |
|--|--------------|------------------|-------------------|
| ASSETS | | | |
| Non-current assets | | | |
| Property, plant and equipment | 11.22 | 1 003 164 | 1 158 226 |
| Right-of-use assets | 12 | 202 502 | 229 144 |
| Intangible assets | 13.22 | 374 330 | 404 434 |
| Goodwill | 13.14 | 1 082 715 | 1 162 188 |
| Deferred tax assets | 10 | 14 647 | 15 079 |
| Other non-current assets | | 6 125 | 431 |
| Total non-current assets | | 2 683 483 | 2 969 502 |
| Current assets | | | |
| Inventories | 3, 22 | 169 359 | 167 050 |
| Accounts receivable | 17,18, 22 | 190 920 | 249 010 |
| Other current assets | 17.19 | 136 643 | 175 926 |
| Cash and cash equivalents | 17.20 | 69 427 | 16 363 |
| Total current assets | | 566 350 | 608 349 |
| TOTAL ASSETS | | 3 249 833 | 3 577 852 |
| EQUITY AND LIABILITIES | | | |
| Equity | | | |
| Paid in capital | | | |
| Issued capital | 21 | 35 | 375 371 |
| Share premium | 21 | 30 | 1 438 497 |
| Total paid in capital | | 65 | 1 813 868 |
| Other equity | | | |
| Other equity | | 1 098 725 | -2 725 658 |
| Total other equity | | 1 098 725 | -2 725 658 |
| Non-controlling interests | | | |
| Total equity | | 1 098 790 | -911 790 |
| Non-current liabilities | | | |
| Interest-bearing loans and borrowings | 15,17,22 | 1 535 377 | 2 504 663 |
| Other long-term liabilities | 5,8,15,17,22 | 2 252 | 1 153 090 |
| Lease liabilities | 12,15,17 | 156 183 | 181 543 |
| Pension liability | 23 | 44 990 | 46 205 |
| Deferred tax liabilities | 10 | 32 826 | 45 575 |
| Total non-current liabilities | | 1 771 629 | 3 931 076 |
| Current liabilities | | | |
| Interest-bearing loans and borrowings | 15,17,20,22 | 0 | 87 659 |
| Lease liabilities | 12,15,17 | 51 860 | 51 521 |
| Accounts payable | 15,17 | 78 257 | 142 324 |
| Current income taxes payable | 10,15 | 1 145 | 9 324 |
| Other taxes and public duties | 15 | 58 598 | 49 085 |
| Accrued operating expenses and other liabilities | 15,24 | 189 556 | 218 653 |
| Total current liabilities | | 379 415 | 558 566 |
| Total liabilities | | 2 151 043 | 4 489 642 |
| TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES | | 3 249 833 | 3 577 852 |

For the Board of Directors of Altus Intervention Holding AS
Stavanger, 28 April 2021

DocuSigned by:

606CDD8D2712433
Harald Lauritz Thorstein
DocuSigned by:

ED0504D177E1435...
Morten Haakon Walde
Member of the Board

DocuSigned by:

7563CF71D8B42D
Helga Cotgrove
DocuSigned by:

E4711750BA394E6
Ian Malcolm Smith
Member of the Board



Altus Intervention Holding AS Consolidated

Consolidated statement of changes in equity
(NOK 1000)

| | Attributable to parent company equity holders | | | | | | Total equity |
|--|---|------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| | Other Equity | | | | | | |
| | Share capital | Share premium | Translation differences | Actuarial gains and losses | Retained earnings | Total other equity | |
| Equity as at 01.01.2019 | 375 371 | 1 438 497 | 78 622 | -2 140 | -2 483 186 | -2 406 704 | -592 836 |
| Profit for the period | | | | | -340 596 | -340 596 | -340 596 |
| Actuarial gains and losses | | | | -2 761 | | -2 761 | -2 761 |
| Translation differences | | | 24 403 | | | 24 403 | 24 403 |
| Equity as at 31.12. 2019 | 375 371 | 1 438 497 | 103 025 | -4 901 | -2 823 782 | -2 725 658 | -911 790 |
| Restructuring Oz Topco AS | -375 371 | -1 438 497 | | | 1 813 868 | 1 813 868 | 0 |
| Incorporation of Altus Intervention Holding AS | 30 | | | | | 0 | 30 |
| Share capital decrease | -30 | | | | | 0 | -30 |
| Share capital increase ordinary shares | 30 | 30 | | | | 0 | 60 |
| Share capital increase preference shares | 5 | | | | | 0 | 5 |
| Conversion of debt to equity | | | | | 1 344 366 | 1 344 366 | 1 344 366 |
| Profit for the period | | | | | 643 182 | 643 182 | 643 182 |
| Actuarial gains and losses | | | | 5 232 | | 5 232 | 5 232 |
| Translation differences | | | 17 735 | | | 17 735 | 17 735 |
| Equity as at 31.12. 2020 | 35 | 30 | 120 760 | 331 | 977 634 | 1 098 725 | 1 098 790 |



Consolidated financial statements

Altus Intervention Holding AS

Consolidated statement of cash flows

| | 2020 | 2019 |
|---|-----------------|-----------------|
| CASH FLOW FROM OPERATIONS: | | |
| Profit/(loss) before taxation | 648 458 | -327 694 |
| Adjustments for: | | |
| Taxes paid for the period | -23 997 | -11 379 |
| Depreciation and amortisation | 364 094 | 398 186 |
| Impairment and write downs | 82 000 | |
| Effect of currency rate changes | 17 735 | 24 403 |
| (Gain)/loss on sale of fixed assets and intangibles | -4 967 | -19 012 |
| Other non-cash financial expense | -1 095 371 | 183 064 |
| Change in inventory | -2 309 | -21 903 |
| Change in trade receivables | 58 090 | -17 555 |
| Change in trade payables | -64 067 | 900 |
| Changes in other current assets and other liabilities | 35 572 | 31 522 |
| Net cash flow from operations | 15 237 | 240 532 |
| CASH FLOW FROM INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES: | | |
| Inflows due to sales of fixed assets | 7 633 | 20 915 |
| Outflows due to purchases of fixed assets | -121 823 | -292 201 |
| Outflows due to purchases of intangibles | -56 574 | -60 631 |
| Inflows due to sales of financial non-current assets | 0 | 67 |
| Net cash flow from investment activities | -170 764 | -331 850 |
| CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES: | | |
| Inflow due to new non-current liabilities | 290 666 | 87 195 |
| Outflow due to repayment of non-current liabilities | -33 766 | 0 |
| Inflow due to share capitla increase | 65 | 0 |
| Outflow due to new long-term receivable | -5 694 | 0 |
| Net change in lease liabilities | -25 021 | -8 525 |
| Net change in bank overdraft | -17 659 | 4 052 |
| Net cash flow from financing activities | 208 591 | 82 722 |
| Effects of currency rate changes on bank deposits, cash and equivalents | 0 | 0 |
| Net change in cash and equivalents | 53 064 | -8 596 |
| Cash and equivalents at 1 January | 16 363 | 24 960 |
| Cash and equivalents at 31 December | 69 427 | 16 363 |



| Index to the notes to the consolidated financial statements | Page |
|--|-------------|
| 1 Summary of significant accounting policies - IFRS | 20 |
| 2 List of subsidiaries | 38 |
| 3 Inventories | 39 |
| 4 Revenues | 39 |
| 5 Transactions with related parties and balance items | 40 |
| 6 Other operating expenses | 40 |
| 7 Other operating income | 40 |
| 8 Salary and personnel expense and management remuneration | 41 |
| 9 Financial income and expenses | 42 |
| 10 Income tax | 43 |
| 11 Property, plant and equipment | 44 |
| 12 Leases | 45 |
| 13 Intangible assets | 46 |
| 14 Impairment testing of goodwill | 47 |
| 15 Financial instruments | 48 |
| 16 Categories of financial assets and financial liabilities | 51 |
| 17 Determination of fair value of financial assets and liabilities | 52 |
| 18 Accounts receivables | 53 |
| 19 Other current assets | 53 |
| 20 Cash and cash equivalents | 53 |
| 21 Share capital, shareholder information and dividend | 54 |
| 22 Long-term debt | 55 |
| 23 Pension and other long-term employee benefits | 56 |
| 24 Accrued operating expenses and other liabilities | 58 |
| 25 Events after the balance sheet date | 58 |
| 26 Government grants | 58 |
| 27 Restructuring process | 58 |



Note 1 - Summary of significant accounting policies – IFRS

1. General information

Altus Intervention Holding AS is a limited company, incorporated in Norway, headquartered in Stavanger. Address to the headquarter is Lagerveien 30, 4033 Stavanger, Norway.

The consolidated financial statements of Altus Intervention Holding AS for the fiscal year 2020 were approved in the board meeting on 28 April 2021.

All amounts in notes are in NOK 1000, except has otherwise specifically stated.

2. Adoption of new and revised Standards

New and amended IFRS Standards that are effective for the current year

In the current year, the Group has applied a number of amendments to IFRS Standards and Interpretations issued by the IASB that are effective for an annual period that begins on or after 1 January 20. Their adoption has not had any material impact on the disclosures or on the amounts reported in these financial statements.

Amendments to References to the Conceptual Framework in IFRS Standards

The Group has adopted the amendments included in Amendments to References to the Conceptual Framework in IFRS Standards for the first time in the current year. The amendments include consequential amendments to affected Standards so that they refer to the new Framework. Not all amendments, however, update those pronouncements with regard to references to and quotes from the Framework so that they refer to the revised Conceptual Framework. Some pronouncements are only updated to indicate which version of the Framework they are referencing to (the IASB Framework adopted by the IASB in 2001, the IASB Framework of 2010, or the new revised Framework of 2018) or to indicate that definitions in the Standard have not been updated with the new definitions developed in the revised Conceptual Framework. The Standards which are amended are IFRS 2, IFRS 3, IFRS 6, IFRS 14, IAS 1, IAS 8, IAS 34, IAS 37, IAS 38, IFRIC 12, IFRIC 19, IFRIC 20, IFRIC 22, and SIC-32.

Amendments to IFRS 3 Definition of a business

The Group has adopted the amendments to IFRS 3 for the first time in the current year. The amendments clarify that while businesses usually have outputs, outputs are not required for an integrated set of activities and assets to qualify as a business. To be considered a business an acquired set of activities and assets must include, at a minimum, an input and a substantive process that together significantly contribute to the ability to create outputs.

The amendments remove the assessment of whether market participants are capable of replacing any missing inputs or processes and continuing to produce outputs. The amendments also introduce additional guidance that helps to determine whether a substantive process has been acquired.

The amendments introduce an optional concentration test that permits a simplified assessment of whether an acquired set of activities and assets is not a business. Under the optional concentration test, the acquired set of activities and assets is not a business if substantially all of the fair value of the gross assets acquired is concentrated in a single identifiable asset or group of similar assets. The amendments are applied prospectively to all business combinations and asset acquisitions for which the acquisition date is on or after 1 January 2020.

Amendments to IFRS 7, IFRS 9 and IAS 39 Interest Rate Benchmark Reform

The amendments to IFRS 9 and IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement provide a number of reliefs, which apply to all hedging relationships that are directly affected by interest rate benchmark reform. A hedging relationship is affected if the reform gives rise to uncertainty about the timing and/or amount of benchmark-based cash flows of the hedged item or the hedging instrument. These amendments have no impact on the consolidated financial statements of the Group as it does not have any interest rate hedge relationships

Amendments to IAS 1 and IAS 8 Definition of material

The Group has adopted the amendments to IAS 1 and IAS 8 for the first time in the current year. The amendments make the definition of material in IAS 1 easier to understand and are not intended to alter



the underlying concept of materiality in IFRS Standards. The concept of 'obscuring' material information with immaterial information has been included as part of the new definition.

The threshold for materiality influencing users has been changed from 'could influence' to 'could reasonably be expected to influence'. The definition of material in IAS 8 has been replaced by a reference to the definition of material in IAS 1. In addition, the IASB amended other Standards and the Conceptual Framework that contain a definition of 'material' or refer to the term 'material' to ensure consistency.

Amendments to IFRS 16 Covid-19 Related Rent Concessions

On 28 May 2020, the IASB issued Covid-19-Related Rent Concessions - a amendment to IFRS 16 Leases. The amendments provide relief to lessees from applying IFRS 16 guidance on lease modification accounting for rent concessions arising as a direct consequence of the Covid-19 pandemic. As a practical expedient, a lessee may elect not to assess whether a Covid-19 related rent concession from a lessor is a lease modification. A lessee that makes this election accounts for any change in lease payments resulting from the Covid-19 related rent concession the same way it would account for the change under IFRS 16, if the change were not a lease modification. The amendment applies to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 June 2020. Earlier application is permitted. This amendment had no impact on the consolidated financial statements of the Group.

New and revised IFRS Standards in issue but not yet effective

The directors do not expect that the adoption of the Standards below will have a material impact on the financial statements of the Group in future periods.

Amendments to IAS 1 – Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current

The amendments to IAS 1 affect only the presentation of liabilities as current or non-current in the statement of financial position and not the amount or timing of recognition of any asset, liability, income or expenses, or the information disclosed about those items.

The amendments clarify that the classification of liabilities as current or non-current is based on rights that are in existence at the end of the reporting period, specify that classification is unaffected by expectations about whether an entity will exercise its right to defer settlement of a liability, explain that rights are in existence if covenants are complied with at the end of the reporting period, and introduce a definition of 'settlement' to make clear that settlement refers to the transfer to the counterparty of cash, equity instruments, other assets or services.

The amendments are applied retrospectively for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023, with early application permitted.

Amendments to IFRS 3 – Reference to the Conceptual Framework

The amendments update IFRS 3 so that it refers to the 2018 Conceptual Framework instead of the 1989 Framework. They also add to IFRS 3 a requirement that, for obligations within the scope of IAS 37, an acquirer applies IAS 37 to determine whether at the acquisition date a present obligation exists as a result of past events. For a levy that would be within the scope of IFRIC 21 Levies, the acquirer applies IFRIC 21 to determine whether the obligating event that gives rise to a liability to pay the levy has occurred by the acquisition date.

Finally, the amendments add an explicit statement that an acquirer does not recognise contingent assets acquired in a business combination.

The amendments are effective for business combinations for which the date of acquisition is on or after the beginning of the first annual period beginning on or after 1 January 2022. Early application is permitted if an entity also applies all other updated references (published together with the updated Conceptual Framework) at the same time or earlier.

Amendments to IAS 16 – Property, Plant and Equipment—Proceeds before Intended Use

The amendments prohibit deducting from the cost of an item of property, plant and equipment any proceeds from selling items produced before that asset is available for use, i.e. proceeds while bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management. Consequently, an entity recognises such sales proceeds and related costs in profit or loss. The entity measures the cost of those items in accordance with IAS 2 Inventories.



The amendments also clarify the meaning of 'testing whether an asset is functioning properly'. IAS 16 now specifies this as assessing whether the technical and physical performance of the asset is such that it is capable of being used in the production or supply of goods or services, for rental to others, or for administrative purposes.

If not presented separately in the statement of comprehensive income, the financial statements shall disclose the amounts of proceeds and cost included in profit or loss that relate to items produced that are not an output of the entity's ordinary activities, and which line item(s) in the statement of comprehensive income include(s) such proceeds and cost.

The amendments are applied retrospectively, but only to items of property, plant and equipment that are brought to the location and condition necessary for them to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management on or after the beginning of the earliest period presented in the financial statements in which the entity first applies the amendments.

The entity shall recognise the cumulative effect of initially applying the amendments as an adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings (or other component of equity, as appropriate) at the beginning of that earliest period presented.

The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022, with early application permitted.

Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2018–2020

The Annual Improvements include amendments to four Standards.

IFRS 1 First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards

The amendment provides additional relief to a subsidiary which becomes a first-time adopter later than its parent in respect of accounting for cumulative translation differences. As a result of the amendment, a subsidiary that uses the exemption in IFRS 1:D16(a) can now also elect to measure cumulative translation differences for all foreign operations at the carrying amount that would be included in the parent's consolidated financial statements, based on the parent's date of transition to IFRS Standards, if no adjustments were made for consolidation procedures and for the effects of the business combination in which the parent acquired the subsidiary. A similar election is available to an associate or joint venture that uses the exemption in IFRS 1:D16(a).

The amendment is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022, with early application permitted.

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments

The amendment clarifies that in applying the '10 per cent' test to assess whether to derecognise a financial liability, an entity includes only fees paid or received between the entity (the borrower) and the lender, including fees paid or received by either the entity or the lender on the other's behalf.

The amendment is applied prospectively to modifications and exchanges that occur on or after the date the entity first applies the amendment.

The amendment is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022, with early application permitted.

IFRS 16 Leases

The amendment removes the illustration of the reimbursement of leasehold improvements. As the amendment to IFRS 16 only regards an illustrative example, no effective date is stated.

IAS 41 Agriculture

The amendment removes the requirement in IAS 41 for entities to exclude cash flows for taxation when measuring fair value. This aligns the fair value measurement in IAS 41 with the requirements of IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement to use internally consistent cash flows and discount rates and enables preparers to determine whether to use pretax or post-tax cash flows and discount rates for the most appropriate fair value measurement.

The amendment is applied prospectively, i.e. for fair value measurements on or after the date an entity initially applies the amendment.

The amendment is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022, with early application permitted.



3. Significant accounting policies

Basis for preparation of the annual accounts

The Altus Intervention Holding AS Group's consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with simplified IFRS defined by the Norwegian Accounting Act §3-9. From this follows that principles for measurement and recognition to the profit and loss accounts are according to IFRS, while the income statement, balance sheet and cash flow statements including notes are presented in accordance to the Norwegian Accounting Act's remaining sections, unless there are specific references to IFRS and its framework. In these instances, the IFRS framework is applied. The parent company financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Norwegian Accounting Act. The financial statements have been prepared based on the standards and interpretations that were effective at 31 December 2020.

The consolidated financial statements are based on historical cost, with the exception of financial instruments at fair value and loans which are recognised at amortised cost.

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the basis of uniform accounting principles for similar transactions and events under otherwise similar circumstances.

Functional currency and presentation currency

The functional currency is determined in each entity in the Group based on the currency within the entity's primary economic environment. Transactions in foreign currency are translated to functional currency using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. At the end of each reporting period foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate, non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction and non-monetary items that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was measured.

Changes in the exchange rate are recognised continuously in the accounting period.

The Group's presentation currency is NOK. This is also the parent company's functional currency.

The statement of financial position figures of entities with a different functional currency are translated at the exchange rate prevailing at the end of the reporting period for balance sheet items, including goodwill, and the exchange rate at the date of the transaction for profit and loss items. The monthly average exchange rates are used as an approximation of the transaction exchange rate. Exchange differences are recognised in other comprehensive income ("OCI").

When investments in foreign subsidiaries are sold, the accumulated translation differences relating to the subsidiary attributable to the equity holders of the parent are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income. When a loss of control, significant influence or joint control is present the accumulated exchange differences related to investments allocated to controlled interests is recognised in profit and loss.

When a partial disposal of a subsidiary (not loss of control) is present the proportionate share of the accumulated exchange differences is allocated to non-controlling interests.

Consolidation principles

The Group's consolidated financial statements comprise the parent company and its subsidiaries as of December 31, 2020. An entity has been assessed as being controlled by the Group when the Group is exposed for or have the rights to variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to use its power over the entity to affect the amount of the Group's returns.

Thus, the Group controls an entity if and only if the Group has all the following: Power over the entity; exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the entity; and the ability to use its power over the entity to affect the amount of the Group's returns.

There is a presumption that if the Group has the majority of the voting rights in an entity, the entity is considered as a subsidiary. To support this presumption and when the Group has less than a majority of the voting or similar rights of an investee, the Group considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether it has power over the entity. Including ownership



interests, voting rights, ownership structure and relative power, as well as options controlled by the Group and shareholder's agreement or other contractual agreements.

The assessments are done for each individual investment.

The Group re-assesses whether or not it controls an entity if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control. Business combinations are accounted for by using the acquisition method. Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when the Group obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when the Group loses control of the subsidiary.

Profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income (OCI) are attributed to the equity holders of the parent of the Group and to the non-controlling interests, even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance. When necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies into line with the Group's accounting policies. All intra-group assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between members of the Group are eliminated in full on consolidation.

Non-controlling interests is presented separately under equity in the Group's balance sheet. The Group do not have any non-controlling interest as per 31 December 2020.

Change in ownership interest without loss of control

A change in the ownership interest of a subsidiary, without a loss of control, is accounted for as an equity transaction.

The consideration is recognised at fair value and the difference between the consideration and the carrying amount of the non-controlling interests is recognised at the equity attributable to the parent.

Loss of control

In cases where changes in the ownership interest of a subsidiary lead to loss of control, the consideration is measured at fair value. Assets (including goodwill) and liabilities of the subsidiary and non-controlling interest at their carrying amounts are derecognized at the date when the control is lost.

The fair value of the consideration received is recognised and any investment retained is recognised at fair value. Gain or loss is recognised in profit and loss at the date when the control is lost.

The use of estimates and assessment of accounting policies when preparing the annual accounts

Estimates and assumptions

The management has used estimates and assumptions that have affected assets, liabilities, incomes, expenses and information on potential liabilities. This particularly applies to the depreciation of tangible fixed assets, evaluation of goodwill, evaluations related to share-based payments and pension commitments. Future events may lead to these estimates being changed. Estimates and their underlying assumptions are reviewed on a regular basis and are based on best estimates and historical experience. Changes in accounting estimates are recognised during the period when the changes take place. If the changes also apply to future periods, the effect is divided among the present and future periods.

Revenue recognition

The core principle of IFRS 15 is that an entity should recognise revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. Specifically, the Standard introduces a 5-step approach to revenue recognition:

- Step 1: Identify the contract(s) with a customer.
- Step 2: Identify the performance obligation in the contract.
- Step 3: Determine the transaction price.
- Step 4: Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligation in the contract.



- Step 5: Recognise revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies a performance obligation.

Under IFRS 15, an entity recognises revenue when (or as) a performance obligation is satisfied, i.e. when "control" of the goods or services underlying the particular performance obligation is transferred to the customer. Far more prescriptive guidance has been added in IFRS 15 to deal with specific scenarios. Furthermore, extensive disclosures are required by IFRS 15.

The Group recognizes revenue from the following major sources:

- Rendering of services – Ad-hoc provision of equipment, personnel and related services at contracted rates.
- Sale of goods – Sale of manufactured assets of consumables to customers as part of overall rendering of services.

Revenue is measured based on the consideration to which the Group expects to be entitled in a contract with a customer and exclude amounts collected on behalf of third parties. The Group recognizes revenue when it transfers control of a service or product to a customer. Revenues are presented net of value added tax and discounts.

Revenue from rendering of services

Revenue from a contract to provide services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the contract. The stage of completion of the contract is determined as follows:

- revenue from time and material contracts is recognised at the contractual rates as labour hours are delivered and direct expenses are incurred.

Revenue from sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when all the following conditions are satisfied:

- the Group has transferred to the buyer the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods;
- the Group retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity; and
- the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably

Share-based payment arrangements

Equity-settled share-based payments to employees and others providing similar services are measured at the fair value of the equity instruments at the grant date. Details regarding the determination of the fair value of equity-settled share-based transactions are set out in note 8. The fair value determined at the grant date of the equity-settled share-based payments is expensed on a straight-line basis over the vesting period, based on the Group's estimate of equity instruments that will eventually vest, with a corresponding increase in equity. At the end of each reporting period, the Group revises its estimate of the number of equity instruments expected to vest. The impact of the revision of the original estimates, if any, is recognized in profit or loss such that the cumulative expense reflects the revised estimate, with a corresponding adjustment to the equity-settled employee benefits reserve.

Equity-settled share-based payment transactions with parties other than employees are measured at the fair value of the goods or services received, except where that fair value cannot be estimated reliably, in which case they are measured at the fair value of the equity instrument granted, measured at the date the entity obtains the goods or the counterparty renders the service.

For cash-settled share-based payments, a liability is recognized for the goods or services acquired, measured initially at the fair value of the liability. At the end of each reporting period until the liability is settled, and at the date of settlement, the fair value of the liability is remeasured, with any changes in fair value recognized in profit or loss for the year.



Income tax

The tax expense consists of the tax payable and changes to deferred tax. Deferred tax/tax assets are calculated on all differences between the book value and tax value of assets and liabilities, with the exception of:

temporary differences linked to goodwill that are not tax deductible
temporary differences related to investments in subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures when the Group controls when the temporary differences are to be reversed and this is not expected to take place in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets are recognised when it is probable that the company will have a sufficient profit for tax purposes in subsequent periods to utilise the tax asset. The companies recognise previously unrecognised deferred tax assets to the extent it has become probable that the company can utilise the deferred tax asset. Similarly, the company will reduce a deferred tax asset to the extent that the company no longer regards it as probable that it can utilise the deferred tax asset.

Deferred tax and deferred tax assets are measured on the basis of the expected future tax rates applicable to the companies in the Group where temporary differences have arisen. Deferred tax and deferred tax assets are recognised at their nominal value and classified as non-current asset investments (long-term liabilities) in the balance sheet.

Taxes payable and deferred taxes are recognised directly in equity to the extent that they relate to equity transactions.

Research and development

Expenses relating to research activities are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income as they incur. Expenses relating to development activities are capitalised to the extent that the product or process is technically and commercially viable and the Group has sufficient resources to complete the development work. Expenses that are capitalised include the costs of materials, direct wage costs and a share of the directly attributable common expenses. Capitalised development costs are recognised at their cost minus accumulated amortisation and impairment losses.

Capitalised development costs are amortised on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of the asset.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are valued at their cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. When assets are sold or disposed of, the carrying amount is derecognised and any gain or loss is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

The cost of tangible non-current assets is the purchase price, including taxes/duties and costs directly linked to preparing the asset ready for its intended use. Costs incurred after the asset is in use, such as regular maintenance costs, are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income, while other costs that are expected to provide future financial benefits are capitalised.

Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method over useful life of 3 to 15 years.

The depreciation period and method are assessed each year. A residual value is estimated at each year-end, and changes to the estimated residual value are recognised as a change in an estimate.

Assets under construction are classified as non-current assets and recognised at cost until the production or development process is completed. Assets under construction are not depreciated until the asset is taken into use.

Leasing

The Group assesses whether a contract is or contains a lease, at inception of a contract. The Group recognizes a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability with respect to all lease agreements in which it is the lessee, except for short-term leases (defined as leases with a lease term of 12 months or less) and leases of low value assets (such as small items of office furniture and telephones). For these leases, the Group



recognizes the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease unless another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased asset are consumed.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted by using the rate implicit in the lease. If this rate cannot be readily determined, the Group uses its incremental borrowing rate.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise:

Fixed lease payments (including in-substance fixed payments). Less any lease incentives;

Variable lease payments that depend on an index or rate, initially measured using the index or rate at the commencement date;

The amount expected to be payable by the lessee under residual value guarantees;

The exercise price of purchase options, if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise the options; and

Payments of penalties for termination the lease, if the lease term reflects the exercise of an option to terminate the lease.

The lease liability is presented as a separate line in the consolidated statement of financial position.

The lease liability is subsequently measured by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability (using the effective interest method) and by reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made.

The Group remeasures the lease liability (and makes a corresponding adjustment to the related right-of-use asset) whenever

The lease term has changed or there is a change in the assessment of exercise of a purchase option, in which case the lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate.

The lease payments change due to changes in an index or rate or a change in expected payment under a guaranteed residual value, in which cases the lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using the initial discount rate (unless the lease payments change is due to a change in a floating interest rate, in which case a revised discount rate is used).

A lease contract is modified and the lease modification is not accounted for as a separate lease, in which case the lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate.

The right-of-use assets comprise the initial measurement of the corresponding lease liability, lease payments made at or before the commencement day and any initial direct cost. They are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciations and impairment losses.

Whenever the Group incurs an obligation for costs to dismantle and remove a leased asset, restore the site on which it is located or restore the underlying asset to the condition required by the terms and conditions of the lease, a provision is recognized and measured under IAS 37. The cost are included in the related right-of-use asset, unless those costs are incurred to produce inventories.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated over the shorter period of lease term and useful life of the underlying asset. If a lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset or the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the Group expects to exercise a purchase option, the related right-of-use asset is depreciated over the useful life of the underlying asset. The depreciation starts at the commencement date of the lease.

The right-of-use assets are presented as a separate line in the consolidated statement of financial position.

The Group applies IAS 36 Impairment of Assets to determine whether a right-of-use asset is impaired and accounts for any identified impairment loss as described in Note 11.

Variable rent that do not depend on an index or rate are not included in the measurement the lease liability and the right-of-use asset. The related payments are recognized as an expense in the period in which the event or



condition that triggers those payments occurs and are included in the line "other expenses" in the statement of profit or loss (see note 12)

As a practical expedient, IFRS 16 permits a lessee not to separate non-lease components, and instead account for any lease and associated non-lease components as a single arrangement. The Group has used this practical expedient.

Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately

Intangible assets acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Amortisation is recognised on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives. The estimated useful life and amortisation method are reviewed at the end of each annual reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate being accounted for on a prospective basis.

Internally-generated intangible assets - research and development expenditure

Expenditure on research activities is recognised as an expense in the period in which it is incurred. An internally-generated intangible asset arising from development (or from the development phase of an internal project) is recognised if, and only if, all of the following have been demonstrated:

the technical feasibility of completing the intangible asset so that it will be available for use or sale;

the intention to complete the intangible asset and use or sell it;

the ability to use or sell the intangible asset;

how the intangible asset will generate probable future economic benefits;

the availability of adequate technical, financial and other resources to complete the development and to use or sell the intangible asset; and

the ability to measure reliably the expenditure attributable to the intangible asset during its development.

The amount initially recognised for internally-generated intangible assets is the sum of the expenditure incurred from the date when the intangible asset first meets the recognition criteria listed above. Where no internally-generated intangible asset can be recognised, development expenditure is recognised in profit or loss in the period in which it is incurred.

Subsequent to initial recognition, internally-generated intangible assets are reported at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses, on the same basis as intangible assets that are acquired separately.

Intangible assets acquired in a business combination

Intangible assets acquired in a business combination and recognised separately from goodwill are initially recognised at their fair value at the acquisition date (which is regarded as their cost).

Subsequent to initial recognition, intangible assets acquired in a business combination are reported at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses, on the same basis as intangible assets that are acquired separately.



Business combinations and goodwill

Business combinations

Acquisitions of subsidiaries and businesses are accounted for using the acquisition method. The consideration for each acquisition is measured at the aggregate of the fair values (at the date of exchange) of assets given, liabilities incurred or assumed, and equity instruments issued by the Group in exchange for control of the acquiree. Acquisition-related costs are recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

At the acquisition date, the identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities assumed are recognised at their fair value, except that:

deferred tax assets or liabilities, and assets or liabilities related to employee benefit arrangements are recognised and measured in accordance with IAS 12 Income Taxes and IAS 19 Employee benefits respectively;

liabilities or equity instruments related to share-based payment arrangements of the acquiree or share-based payment arrangements of the Group entered into to replace share-based arrangements of the acquiree are measured in accordance with IFRS 2 Share-based Payment at the acquisition date, and

assets (or disposal groups) that are classified as held for sale in accordance with IFRS 5 Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations are measured in accordance with that Standard.

Where applicable, the consideration for the acquisition includes any asset or liability resulting from a contingent consideration arrangement, measured at its acquisition-date fair value. Subsequent changes in such fair values are adjusted against the cost of acquisition where they qualify as measurement period adjustments (see below). All other subsequent changes in the fair value of contingent consideration classified as an asset or liability are accounted for in accordance with relevant IFRSs.

If the initial accounting for a business combination is incomplete by the end of the reporting period in which the combination occurs, the Group reports provisional amounts for the items for which the accounting is incomplete. Those provisional amounts are adjusted during the measurement period, or additional assets or liabilities are recognised, to reflect new information obtained about facts and circumstances that existed as of the acquisition date that, if known, would have affected the amounts recognised as of that date.

When a business combination is achieved in stages, the Group's previously held equity interest in the acquiree is remeasured to its acquisition-date fair value and the resulting gain or loss, if any, is recognised in profit or loss. Amounts arising from interests in the acquiree prior to the acquisition date that have previously been recognised in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss where such treatment would be appropriate if the interest were disposed of.

The measurement period is the period from the date of acquisition to the date the Group obtains complete information about facts and circumstances that existed as of the acquisition date – and is subject to a maximum of one year.

Goodwill

Goodwill arising in a business combination is recognised as an asset at the date that control is acquired (the acquisition date). Goodwill is measured as the excess of the sum of the consideration transferred, the amount of any non-controlling interests in the acquiree, and the fair value of the acquirer's previously held equity interest in the acquiree (if any) over the net of the acquisition-date amounts of the identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities assumed.

Goodwill is assumed to have an indefinite useful life because there is no foreseeable limit to the period over which the asset is expected to generate net cash inflows for the entity. The acquisition of a company is based upon its strategic fit and anticipated profitability of that company over a long time of period.

On disposal of a subsidiary, the attributable amount of goodwill is included in the determination of the profit or loss on disposal.

Goodwill is not amortised but tested yearly for impairment.



Government grants

Government grants are recognised when it is reasonably certain that the company will meet the conditions stipulated for the grants and that the grants will be received. Operating grants are recognised systematically during the grant period. Grants are deducted from the cost which the grant is meant to cover. Investment grants are capitalised and recognised systematically over the asset's useful life. Investment grants are recognised either as deferred income or as a deduction of the asset's carrying amount.

Non - current assets held for sale and discontinued operations

Non-current assets and groups of non-current assets and liabilities are classified as held for sale if their carrying amount will be recovered through a sales transaction instead of through continued use. This is only regarded as having been fulfilled when a sale is highly probable and the non-current asset (or groups of non-current assets and liabilities) is available for immediate sale in its present form. The management must be committed to a sale and the sale must be expected to be carried out within one year after the classification date.

Non-current assets and groups of non-current assets and liabilities which are classified as held for sale are valued at the lower of their former carrying amount or fair value minus sales costs.

Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised in the Group's statement of financial position when the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

Financial assets

All regular way purchases or sales of financial assets are recognised and derecognised on a trade date basis. Regular way purchases or sales are purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame established by regulation or convention in the marketplace.

All recognised financial assets are measured subsequently in their entirety at either amortised cost or fair value, depending on the classification of the financial assets.

Classification of financial assets

Debt instruments that meet the following conditions are measured subsequently at amortised cost:

- the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and
- the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Debt instruments that meet the following conditions are measured subsequently at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI):

- the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets; and



- the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

By default, all other financial assets are measured subsequently at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL).

Despite the foregoing, the Group may make the following irrevocable election/designation at initial recognition of a financial asset:

- the Group may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in fair value of an equity investment in other comprehensive income if certain criteria are met (see (iii) below); and
- the Group may irrevocably designate a debt investment that meets the amortised cost or FVTOCI criteria as measured at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch (see (iv) below).

The Group has classified all of its financial assets at amortised cost.

(i) Amortised cost and effective interest method

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a debt instrument and of allocating interest income over the relevant period.

For financial assets other than purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets (i.e. assets that are credit-impaired on initial recognition), the effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) excluding expected credit losses, through the expected life of the debt instrument, or, where appropriate, a shorter period, to the gross carrying amount of the debt instrument on initial recognition. For purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets, a credit-adjusted effective interest rate is calculated by discounting the estimated future cash flows, including expected credit losses, to the amortised cost of the debt instrument on initial recognition.

The amortised cost of a financial asset is the amount at which the financial asset is measured at initial recognition minus the principal repayments, plus the cumulative amortisation using the effective interest method of any difference between that initial amount and the maturity amount, adjusted for any loss allowance. The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is the amortised cost of a financial asset before adjusting for any loss allowance.

Interest income is recognised using the effective interest method for debt instruments measured subsequently at amortised cost. For financial assets other than purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets, interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset, except for financial assets that have subsequently become credit-impaired (see below). For financial assets that have subsequently become credit-impaired, interest income is recognised by applying the effective interest rate to the amortised cost of the financial asset. If, in subsequent reporting periods, the credit risk on the credit-impaired financial instrument improves so that the financial asset is no longer credit-impaired, interest income is recognised by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset.

For purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets, the Group recognises interest income by applying the credit-adjusted effective interest rate to the amortised cost of the financial asset from initial recognition. The calculation does not revert to the gross basis even if the credit risk of the financial asset subsequently improves so that the financial asset is no longer credit-impaired.

Interest income is recognised in profit or loss and is included in the "finance income – interest income" line item, ref note 9.

Foreign exchange gains and losses

The carrying amount of financial assets that are denominated in a foreign currency is determined in that foreign currency and translated at the spot rate at the end of each reporting period. For financial assets



measured at amortised cost that are not part of a designated hedging relationship, exchange differences are recognised in profit or loss in the finance income and finance costs line item (note 9). The Group does not apply hedge accounting.

Impairment of financial assets

The Group recognises a loss allowance for expected credit losses on investments in debt instruments that are measured at amortised cost, lease receivables, trade receivables and contract assets, as well as on financial guarantee contracts. The amount of expected credit losses is updated at each reporting date to reflect changes in credit risk since initial recognition of the respective financial instrument.

The Group always recognises lifetime ECL for trade receivables, contract assets and lease receivables. The expected credit losses on these financial assets are estimated using a provision matrix based on the Group's historical credit loss experience, adjusted for factors that are specific to the debtors, general economic conditions and an assessment of both the current as well as the forecast direction of conditions at the reporting date, including time value of money where appropriate.

For all other financial instruments, the Group recognises lifetime ECL when there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. However, if the credit risk on the financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Group measures the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to 12-month ECL.

Lifetime ECL represents the expected credit losses that will result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. In contrast, 12-month ECL represents the portion of lifetime ECL that is expected to result from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date.

(1) Significant increase in credit risk

In assessing whether the credit risk on a financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition, the Group compares the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument at the reporting date with the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument at the date of initial recognition. In making this assessment, the Group considers both quantitative and qualitative information that is reasonable and supportable, including historical experience and forward-looking information that is available without undue cost or effort. Forward-looking information considered includes the future prospects of the industries in which the Group's debtors operate, obtained from economic expert reports, financial analysts, governmental bodies, relevant think-tanks and other similar organisations, as well as consideration of various external sources of actual and forecast economic information that relate to the Group's core operations.

In particular, the following information is taken into account when assessing whether credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition:

- an actual or expected significant deterioration in the financial instrument's external (if available) or internal credit rating;
- significant deterioration in external market indicators of credit risk for a particular financial instrument, e.g. a significant increase in the credit spread, the credit default swap prices for the debtor, or the length of time or the extent to which the fair value of a financial asset has been less than its amortised cost;
- existing or forecast adverse changes in business, financial or economic conditions that are expected to cause a significant decrease in the debtor's ability to meet its debt obligations;
- an actual or expected significant deterioration in the operating results of the debtor;
- significant increases in credit risk on other financial instruments of the same debtor;
- an actual or expected significant adverse change in the regulatory, economic, or technological environment of the debtor that results in a significant decrease in the debtor's ability to meet its debt obligations.

For financial guarantee contracts, the date that the Group becomes a party to the irrevocable commitment is considered to be the date of initial recognition for the purposes of assessing the financial instrument for impairment. In assessing whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial



recognition of a financial guarantee contracts, the Group considers the changes in the risk that the specified debtor will default on the contract.

The Group regularly monitors the effectiveness of the criteria used to identify whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk and revises them as appropriate to ensure that the criteria are capable of identifying significant increase in credit risk before the amount becomes past due.

(ii) Definition of default

The Group considers the following as constituting an event of default for internal credit risk management purposes as historical experience indicates that financial assets that meet either of the following criteria are generally not recoverable:

- when there is a breach of financial covenants by the debtor; or
- information developed internally or obtained from external sources indicates that the debtor is unlikely to pay its creditors, including the Group, in full (without taking into account any collateral held by the Group).

(iii) Credit-impaired financial assets

A financial asset is credit-impaired when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of that financial asset have occurred. Evidence that a financial asset is credit-impaired includes observable data about the following events:

- (a) significant financial difficulty of the issuer or the borrower;
- (b) a breach of contract, such as a default or past due event (see (ii) above);
- (c) the lender(s) of the borrower, for economic or contractual reasons relating to the borrower's financial difficulty, having granted to the borrower a concession(s) that the lender(s) would not otherwise consider;
- (d) it is becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation; or
- (e) the disappearance of an active market for that financial asset because of financial difficulties.

(iv) Write-off policy

The Group writes off a financial asset when the Group has no reasonable expectations of recovering the financial asset in its entirety or a portion thereof. The Group individually makes an assessment with respect to the timing and amount of write-off based on whether there is a reasonable expectation of recovery. Financial assets written off may still be subject to enforcement activities under the Group's recovery procedures, taking into account legal advice where appropriate. Any recoveries made are recognised in profit or loss.

(v) Measurement and recognition of expected credit losses

The measurement of expected credit losses is a function of the probability of default, loss given default (i.e. the magnitude of the loss if there is a default) and the exposure at default. The assessment of the probability of default and loss given default is based on historical data adjusted by forward-looking information as described above. As for the exposure at default, for financial assets, this is represented by the assets' gross carrying amount at the reporting date; for financial guarantee contracts, the exposure includes the amount drawn down as at the reporting date, together with any additional amounts expected to be drawn down in the future by default date determined based on historical trend, the Group's understanding of the specific future financing needs of the debtors, and other relevant forward-looking information.



For financial assets, the expected credit loss is estimated as the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Group in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Group expects to receive, discounted at the original effective interest rate.

For a financial guarantee contract, as the Group is required to make payments only in the event of a default by the debtor in accordance with the terms of the instrument that is guaranteed, the expected loss allowance is the expected payments to reimburse the holder for a credit loss that it incurs less any amounts that the Group expects to receive from the holder, the debtor or any other party.

If the Group has measured the loss allowance for a financial instrument at an amount equal to lifetime ECL in the previous reporting period, but determines at the current reporting date that the conditions for lifetime ECL are no longer met, the Group measures the loss allowance at an amount equal to 12-month ECL at the current reporting date, except for assets for which simplified approach was used.

The Group recognises an impairment gain or loss in profit or loss for all financial instruments with a corresponding adjustment to their carrying amount through a loss allowance account, except for investments in debt instruments that are measured at FVTOCI, for which the loss allowance is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the investment revaluation reserve, and does not reduce the carrying amount of the financial asset in the statement of financial position.

Derecognition of financial assets

The Group derecognises a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another entity. If the Group neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Group recognises its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the Group retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Group continues to recognise the financial asset and also recognises a collateralised borrowing for the proceeds received.

On derecognition of a financial asset measured at amortised cost, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable is recognised in profit or loss.

Financial liabilities and equity

Classification as debt or equity

Debt and equity instruments are classified as either financial liabilities or as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

Financial liabilities

All financial liabilities are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Financial liabilities measured subsequently at amortised cost

Financial liabilities that are not (i) contingent consideration of an acquirer in a business combination, (ii) held-for-trading, or (iii) designated as at FVTPL, are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective



interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the financial liability, or (where appropriate) a shorter period, to the amortised cost of a financial liability.

Financial guarantee contract liabilities

A financial guarantee contract is a contract that requires the issuer to make specified payments to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because a specified debtor fails to make payments when due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument.

Financial guarantee contract liabilities are measured initially at their fair values and, if not designated as at FVTPL and do not arise from a transfer of an asset, are measured subsequently at the higher of:

- the amount of the loss allowance determined in accordance with IFRS 9 (see financial assets above); and
- the amount recognised initially less, where appropriate, cumulative amortisation recognised in accordance with the revenue recognition policies set out above.

Foreign exchange gains and losses

For financial liabilities that are denominated in a foreign currency and are measured at amortised cost at the end of each reporting period, the foreign exchange gains and losses are determined based on the amortised cost of the instruments. These foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised in the finance income and finance costs line item in profit or loss (note 9). The fair value of financial liabilities denominated in a foreign currency is determined in that foreign currency and translated at the spot rate at the end of the reporting period.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Group derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the Group's obligations are discharged, cancelled or have expired. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognised and the consideration paid and payable is recognised in profit or loss.

When the Group exchanges with the existing lender one debt instrument into another one with the substantially different terms, such exchange is accounted for as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability. Similarly, the Group accounts for substantial modification of terms of an existing liability or part of it as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new liability. It is assumed that the terms are substantially different if the discounted present value of the cash flows under the new terms, including any fees paid net of any fees received and discounted using the original effective rate is at least 10 per cent different from the discounted present value of the remaining cash flows of the original financial liability. If the modification is not substantial, the difference between: (1) the carrying amount of the liability before the modification; and (2) the present value of the cash flows after modification should be recognised in profit or loss as the modification gain or loss within other gains and losses.

Inventories

Inventories are recognised at average cost, comprising material cost.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash includes cash in hand and at bank. Cash equivalents are short-term liquid investments that can be immediately converted into a known amount of cash and have a maximum term to maturity of three months.



Equity

Equity and liabilities

Financial instruments are classified as liabilities or equity in accordance with the underlying economical realities.

Interest, dividend, gains and losses relating to a financial instrument classified as a liability will be presented as an expense or income. Amounts distributed to holders of financial instruments that are classified as equity will be recorded directly in equity.

Convertible bonds and similar instruments which contain both a liability and equity element are divided into two components when issued, and these are recognised separately as a liability or equity.

Treasury shares

When treasury shares are repurchased, the purchase price including directly attributable costs is recognised in equity. Treasury shares are presented as a reduction in equity. Losses or gains on transactions involving treasury shares are not recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

Costs of equity transactions

Transaction costs directly related to an equity transaction are recognised directly in equity after deducting tax expenses.

Other equity

Reserve

This reserve contains the total net increase in the fair value of non-current assets that have been revalued at an amount which exceeds their cost. The reserve also contains total net changes in the fair value of financial instruments classified as available for sale until the investment has been sold or it has been determined that the investment is of no value.

Translation differences

Translation differences arise in connection with exchange-rate differences of consolidated foreign entities.

Exchange-rate differences in monetary amounts (liabilities or receivables) which are in reality a part of a company's net investment in a foreign entity are also included as translation differences.

If a foreign entity is sold, the accumulated translation difference linked to the entity is reversed and recognised in the statement of comprehensive income in the same period as the gain or loss on the sale is recognised.

Employee benefits

Defined benefit plans

Defined benefit plans are valued at the present value of accrued future pension benefits at the end of the reporting period. Pension plan assets are valued at their fair value.

The current service cost and net interest income/costs are recognised immediately and is presented in the salary and personnel cost in the income statement. Net interest income/costs is calculated by using the discount rate of the liability at the beginning of the period on the net liability. Changes in net pension liabilities as a result of payments of premiums and pension payments have been taken into consideration. The difference between the actual return and the accounted return is recognised continuously through other comprehensive income. The pension costs are affecting the salary and personnel costs in the income statement. Actuarial gains and losses, including changes in value, both for assets and liabilities, are recognised through other comprehensive income. Actuarial gains and losses are not reclassified over profit and loss.

Gains or losses on the curtailment or settlement of a defined benefit plan are recognised through profit and loss when the curtailment or settlement occurs.



A curtailment occurs when the Group decides to make a material reduction in the number of employees covered by a plan or amends the terms of a defined benefit plan such that a considerable part of the current employees' future earnings will no longer qualify for benefits or will qualify only for reduced benefits.

The introduction of a new defined benefit plan or an improvement to the current defined benefit plan will lead to changes in the pension liabilities. These will be charged to expenses in a straight line during the period until the effect of the change has been accrued. The introduction of new plans or changes to existing plans which take place with retroactive effect so that the employees immediately accrue a paid-up policy (or a change in a paid-up policy) are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income immediately. Gains or losses linked to curtailments or terminations of pension plans are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income when they arise.

Defined contribution plans

In addition to the defined benefit plan described above, the Group's other companies have made contributions to local pension plans. The pension premiums are charged to expenses as they are incurred.

Provisions

A provision is recognised when the Group has an obligation (legal or self-imposed) as a result of a previous event, it is probable (more likely than not) that a financial settlement will take place as a result of this obligation and the size of the amount can be measured reliably. If the effect is considerable, the provision is calculated by discounting estimated future cash flows using a discount rate before tax that reflects the market's pricing of the time value of money and, if relevant, risks specifically linked to the obligation.

A provision for a guarantee is recognised when the underlying products or services are sold. The provision is based on historical information on guarantees and a weighting of possible outcomes according to the likelihood of their occurrence.

Restructuring provisions are recognised when the Group has approved a detailed, formal restructuring plan and the restructuring has either started or been publicly announced.

Provisions for loss-making contracts are recognised when the Group's estimated revenues from a contract are lower than unavoidable costs which were incurred to meet the obligations pursuant to the contract.

Contingent liabilities and assets

Contingent liabilities are not recognised in the annual accounts. Significant contingent liabilities are disclosed, with the exception of contingent liabilities that are unlikely to be incurred.

Contingent assets are not recognised in the annual accounts but are disclosed if there is a certain probability that a benefit will be added to the Group.

Events after the reporting period

New information on the company's financial position on the end of the reporting period which becomes known after the reporting period is recorded in the annual accounts. Events after the reporting period that do not affect the company's financial position on the end of the reporting period, but which will affect the company's financial position in the future are disclosed if significant.



ALTUS INTERVENTION HOLDING AS
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

Note 2: List of subsidiaries

The following subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements:

| Company | Date of acquisition | Consolidated (yes/no) | Registered office | Voting share | Ownership share |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|------------------------|
| Owned by Parent company | | | | | |
| Oz MidCo AS | 11.09.20 | Yes | Norway | 100 % | 100 % |
| Owned by subsidiary company | | | | | |
| Oz HoldCo AS | 11.09.20 | Yes | Norway | 100 % | 100 % |
| Altus Intervention Group AS | 11.09.20 | Yes | Norway | 100 % | 100 % |
| Altus Intervention AS | 11.09.20 | Yes | Norway | 100 % | 100 % |
| Altus Intervention Holding Ltd | 11.09.20 | Yes | England | 100 % | 100 % |
| Altus Intervention Ltd | 11.09.20 | Yes | England | 100 % | 100 % |
| Altus Intervention USA Inc | 11.09.20 | Yes | US | 100 % | 100 % |
| Altus Intervention Canada Inc | 11.09.20 | Yes | Canada | 100 % | 100 % |
| Altus Intervention Technologies AS | 11.09.20 | Yes | Norway | 100 % | 100 % |
| Altus Intervention SA de C.V | 11.09.20 | Yes | Mexico | 100 % | 100 % |
| Altus Intervention Services SA de C.V | 11.09.20 | Yes | Mexico | 100 % | 100 % |
| Altus Intervention (ME) Ltd | 11.09.20 | Yes | Aberdeen | 100 % | 100 % |
| Altus Intervention Sdn. Bhd. | 11.09.20 | Yes | Malaysia | 100 % | 100 % |
| Altus Intervensi Teknologi, PT | 11.09.20 | Yes | Indonesia | 100 % | 0 % |
| Altus Intervention Saudi Arabia LLC | 11.09.20 | Yes | Saudi Arabia | 100 % | 100 % |

| Company | Cost | Equity latest financial statements | Profit/loss latest financial statements |
|---------------------------------------|-------------|---|--|
| Owned by Parent company | | | |
| Oz MidCo AS | 0.002 | 465 631 | -3 950 |
| Owned by subsidiary company | | | |
| Oz HoldCo AS | | 1 341 178 | -1 538 075 |
| Altus Intervention Group AS | | 1 331 372 | -1 389 524 |
| Altus Intervention AS | | 573 922 | -94 886 |
| Altus Intervention Holding Ltd | | -77 128 | -84 708 |
| Altus Intervention Ltd | | 683 721 | -119 370 |
| Altus Intervention USA Inc | | -8 542 | -18 522 |
| Altus Intervention Canada Inc | | -63 925 | -4 285 |
| Altus Intervention Technologies AS | | 567 134 | 4 569 |
| Altus Intervention SA de C.V | | -2 405 | - |
| Altus Intervention Services SA de C.V | | -1 425 | - |
| Altus Intervention (ME) Ltd | | -67 726 | 2 144 |
| Altus Intervention Sdn. Bhd. | | 4 428 | -129 |
| Altus Intervensi Teknologi, PT | | 3 273 | 1 407 |
| Altus Intervention Saudi Arabia LLC | | -7 834 | -8 736 |



ALTUS INTERVENTION HOLDING AS
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

Note 3: Inventories

| | 2020 | 2019 |
|----------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Inventories at cost | 176 288 | 173 554 |
| Provision for obsolescence | -6 929 | -6 504 |
| Total | 169 359 | 167 050 |

The Group's inventories includes spare parts, the in-house manufacturing process and inventory items used in the continuous engineering and development programs.

The cost of inventories recognised as an expense during the year in respect of continuing operations was 261 MNOK (31 December 2019: 392 MNOK) in the profit & loss in the line item cost of goods sold.

The cost of inventories recognised as an expense in 2020 is 0,4 MNOK (2019: 0 MNOK)

Inventories with a carrying amount of 160 MNOK (2019: 160 MNOK) have been pledged as security for certain of the Group's bank overdraft and external loans.

Note 4: Revenues

The Group provides well intervention services to the oil and gas industry, offering services including wireline services, wireline tractor services, logging services and coiled tubing services.

The geographical split of revenue is as follows:

| | 2020 | 2019 |
|-----------------|------------------|------------------|
| Norway | 598 099 | 615 476 |
| United Kingdom | 564 635 | 995 051 |
| North America | 82 481 | 165 551 |
| Other countries | 322 946 | 319 863 |
| Total | 1 568 161 | 2 095 941 |

All of the Group's revenues derives from the same business segment.



ALTUS INTERVENTION HOLDING AS
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

Note 5: Transactions and balances with related parties

| Long term debt | Relation | Note | 2020 | 2019 |
|-------------------------|-----------------|-------------|-------------|----------------|
| Loan from related party | Parent | 22 | 0 | 215 144 |
| Total | | | 0 | 215 144 |

| Intercompany interest | Relation | 2020 | 2019 |
|------------------------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Loan from related party | Parent | -14 452 | -26 299 |
| Total | | -14 452 | -26 299 |

Interest has been charged at 13 % and the interest is capitalised to the loan and payable together with repayment of the loan. The loan was settled as part of the completed restructuring process of external financing on 11 September 2020.

Note 6: Other Operating Expenses

| Specification auditor's fee | 2020 | 2019 |
|------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Statutory audit | 2 069 | 2 152 |
| Other assurance services | 414 | 1 145 |
| Tax consultant services | 791 | 1 141 |
| Other assurance reports | 433 | 59 |
| Total | 3 707 | 4 497 |

VAT is not included in the fees specified above.

Note 7: Other Operating Income

| | 2020 | 2019 |
|---|--------------|---------------|
| Net gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment | 4 967 | 19 012 |
| Other operating income | 4 967 | 19 012 |



ALTUS INTERVENTION HOLDING AS
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

Note 8: Salary and personnel expense and management remuneration

| | 2020 | 2019 |
|--|----------------|------------------|
| Salaries and holiday pay | 815 096 | 837 815 |
| Government's COVID-19 Retention Scheme (see note 26) | -50 986 | 0 |
| Social Security tax | 96 380 | 101 898 |
| Pension costs (Note 23) | 67 984 | 66 772 |
| Other personnel costs | 20 670 | 26 108 |
| Share-based payments and exit bonus (Note 17) | -40 350 | 18 500 |
| Total salaries and personnel expense | 908 794 | 1 051 093 |

Average number of fulltime equivalents during the year: 1 059 1 144

In addition to the Total Salaries and personell costs charged to profit and loss, 27,8 MNOK is capitalized as part of development of new technology in 2020 (2019: 50.2 MNOK) in the line item intangible assets.

| Directors' remuneration | | 2020 | 2019 |
|--------------------------------|---------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Name | Function | | |
| Odd Christopher Hansen ** | Chairman | 917 | 550 |
| Peter Mellbye ** | Member of the board | 250 | 150 |
| Anders Misund ** | Member of the board | 0 | 0 |
| Jørgen Peter Rasmussen * | Member of the board | 106 | 150 |
| Harald Lauritz Thorstein *** | Chairman | 0 | 0 |
| Helga Cotgrove *** | Member of the board | 0 | 0 |
| Morten Haakon Walde *** | Member of the board | 0 | 0 |
| Ian Smith *** | Member of the board | 0 | 0 |
| Total | | 1273 | 850 |

There have not been any remuneration related to pension, severance allowance or share based payments. None of the shares in the Company are held by Board of Directors.

* Resigned during 2019

** Resigned during 2020

*** Board fee 11th September to 31 December 2020 paid in February 2021

Share based payments

In connection with the restructuring process completed on 11 September 2020, the accrued share based exit bonus recorded for under IFRS 2 of 40,4 MNOK, was reversed.

Exit bonus

In 2020 Altus Intervention Holding AS entered into an exit bonus agreement with Executive management (the investors of Qserve Management Invest AS who owns the ordinary shares in Altus Intervention Holding AS).

Details of the 2020 exit scheme

Altus Intervention Holding AS ("The Company") entered into an exit bonus agreement with executive management who are the investors of Qserve Management Invest AS (who owns the ordinary shares in Altus Intervention Holding AS) in 2020 in case of an Exit.

Subject to the occurrence of an Exit Event based on an Enterprise Value equal to or higher than a minimum threshold, the employee shall be entitled to an agreed exit bonus.

The employee is entitled to the exit bonus only if the employee remains continuously employed in a non-terminated position within the Altus Group from the date of the agreement until completion of the exit event and that notice of dismissal, resignation or summary dismissal has not been given by neither the employee nor the Altus Group during the period.

There is no expiration date on the agreements. Exit bonus is paid in cash. Earned bonus will be accrued in the balance sheet.

The 2020 exit scheme is recognised in the Consolidated Financial Statement in accordance with IAS 19 Employee benefits. The estimated accrued exit bonus per 31 December 2020 amounts to NOK 2,3 million and is recognised in Other long-term liabilities in the Consolidated Statement of financial position and in Salary and personnel costs in the Consolidated Statement of profit & loss and other comprehensive income.



ALTUS INTERVENTION HOLDING AS
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

Note 9: Financial income and expenses

| Financial income | 2020 | 2019 |
|---|------------------|---------------|
| Interest income | 597 | 415 |
| Gain from settlement of non-current liabilities | 1 212 694 | 0 |
| Foreign exchange gains | 35 709 | 63 821 |
| Other financial income | 1 | 16 |
| Total financial income | 1 249 001 | 64 252 |

| Financial expenses | 2020 | 2019 |
|---|-----------------|-----------------|
| Interest expense loan from financial institutions | -191 991 | -188 251 |
| Interest expense shareholder loan | -14 452 | -26 299 |
| Interest expense on lease liabilities | -10 301 | -13 832 |
| Foreign exchange losses | -53 393 | -95 962 |
| Other financial expenses | -1 453 | -1 186 |
| Total financial expenses | -271 590 | -325 531 |

| Interest expense | 2020 | 2019 |
|---|-----------------|-----------------|
| Payable interest | -69 922 | -70 128 |
| Non-payable interest capitalised | -146 822 | -158 254 |
| Total financial expense recognised at amortized cost | -216 744 | -228 382 |

In connection with the restructuring process completed on 11 September 2020 a part of Oz Holdco AS' debt was settled by Oz Midco AS. The gain from debt settled by Oz Midco AS is accounted for as derecognition of debt presented as financial income. See note 27.



ALTUS INTERVENTION HOLDING AS
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

Note 10: Income tax

| Income tax expense: | 2020 | 2019 |
|----------------------------|--------------|---------------|
| Current tax: | | |
| Tax payable | 19 601 | 42 573 |
| Deferred tax | 0 | |
| Changes in deferred tax | -14 325 | -29 671 |
| Tax expense | 5 276 | 12 902 |

A reconciliation of the effective rate:

| | 2020 | 2019 |
|---|----------------|-----------------|
| Pre-tax profit (- loss) | 648 459 | -327 694 |
| Income taxes calculated at 22% (22 %) | 142 661 | -72 093 |
| Adjustment in respect of current income tax of previous years | 462 | 7 142 |
| Changes in unrecognised deferred tax asset | 26 125 | 48 632 |
| This year's loss without the deferred tax benefit recognised | 97 808 | 13 495 |
| Permanent differences | -277 311 | -1 720 |
| Effect of other tax rates in subsidiaries | 7 103 | 14 578 |
| Effect of change in tax rate* | 0 | 0 |
| Other | 8 428 | 2 868 |
| Tax expense | 5 276 | 12 902 |
| Income tax expense reported in consolidated income statement | 5 276 | 12 902 |
| Income tax expense | 5 276 | 12 902 |

* As of 01.01.2020 and until 31.12.20 the tax rate will be unchanged and will remain 22 %.

As of 31.12.2019 deferred tax assets and deferred tax liability was calculated with a tax rate of 22% and as of 31.12.20 with a tax rate of 22 %. The effect on the tax expense is 0 MNOK in 2020 (2019: 0 MNOK).

Deferred tax and deferred tax assets:

| | Consolidated balance sheet | |
|---|-----------------------------------|----------------|
| | 2020 | 2019 |
| Deferred tax assets | | |
| Inventories | 1 525 | 1 431 |
| Property, plant and equipment | 42 311 | 34 510 |
| Receivables | 11 359 | 11 456 |
| Investments | 1 207 | 1 215 |
| Pensions | 9 793 | 10 039 |
| Current liabilities | 6 175 | 21 404 |
| Tax losses carried forward | 359 059 | 278 397 |
| Other interest restriction | 53 198 | 49 577 |
| Leases | 1 071 | 894 |
| Deferred tax assets | 485 698 | 408 922 |
| Reclassified in balance sheet | -25 301 | -35 996 |
| Deferred tax assets not recognised in the Balance Sheet | -445 750 | -357 847 |
| Net deferred tax benefit in the balance sheet | 14 647 | 15 079 |
| Deferred tax liabilities | | |
| Property, plant and equipment | -55 979 | -74 124 |
| Intangible assets | 0 | 0 |
| Other | -2 148 | -7 447 |
| Deferred tax liabilities | -58 127 | -81 571 |
| Reclassified in balance sheet | 25 301 | 35 996 |
| Net deferred liability in the balance sheet | -32 826 | -45 575 |
| Net recognised deferred tax liabilities | -18 179 | -30 496 |

The Group offsets tax assets and liabilities if and only if it has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets and current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority.



ALTUS INTERVENTION HOLDING AS
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

Note 11: Property, plant and equipment

| Carrying amounts of: | 31.12.2020 | 31.12.2019 |
|--|------------------|------------------|
| Building and land | 5 038 | 6 329 |
| Plant and machinery | 998 126 | 1 151 897 |
| Assets subject to operating lease agreements | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 1 003 164 | 1 158 226 |

| Acquisition cost | Buildings and land | Plant and machinery | Total |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|------------------|
| At 1 January 2019 | 28 128 | 2 417 009 | 2 445 137 |
| Additions | 2 086 | 252 270 | 254 356 |
| Transfers | 0 | -2 159 | -2 159 |
| Disposals | 0 | -15 013 | -15 013 |
| Scrapping | 0 | -85 895 | -85 895 |
| Currency translation | 1 361 | 57 575 | 58 936 |
| At 31 December 2019 | 31 575 | 2 623 787 | 2 655 362 |
| Additions | 139 | 114 473 | 114 612 |
| Transfers | 0 | -5 255 | -5 255 |
| Disposals | 0 | -11 054 | -11 054 |
| Scrapping | 0 | -12 662 | -12 662 |
| Currency translation | 201 | 6 599 | 6 800 |
| At 31 December 2020 | 31 915 | 2 715 888 | 2 747 803 |
| Accumulated depreciation | | | |
| At 1 January 2019 | 22 872 | 1 239 836 | 1 262 708 |
| Current year depreciation expense | 1 183 | 284 331 | 285 514 |
| Disposals | 0 | -13 167 | -13 167 |
| Scrapping | 0 | -85 895 | -85 895 |
| Currency translation | 1 191 | 46 785 | 47 976 |
| At 31 December 2019 | 25 246 | 1 471 890 | 1 497 136 |
| Current year depreciation expense | 1 508 | 268 957 | 270 465 |
| Disposals | 0 | -8 423 | -8 423 |
| Transfers | 0 | -4 082 | -4 082 |
| Scrapping | 0 | -12 662 | -12 662 |
| Currency translation | 123 | 2 082 | 2 205 |
| At 31 December 2020 | 26 877 | 1 717 762 | 1 744 639 |
| Net book value: | | | |
| At 31 December 2019 | 6 329 | 1 151 897 | 1 158 226 |
| At 31 December 2020 | 5 038 | 998 126 | 1 003 164 |

Buildings, plant and machinery are depreciated on a straight line basis over an estimated useful economic lifetime 3 - 15 years.

Fair value measurement of the Group's property, plant and equipment

Current year's addition is offset by 1,1 MNOK related to Skattefunn grants.

The company has decided to extend the useful lifetime of tractor equipment from eight to ten years, effective from 1st January 2020. The Company has been utilizing tractor equipment for many years, since mid-90's. The tractor assets are developed, operated and maintained by own personnel. The operational track record on tractors is analysed by the in-house R&D department (EDS) and the assets are subject to continuous enhancements. The Company has noticed that fully depreciated assets are still being deployed in the field. Net effect on 2020 Financial Statements in connection with change in useful lifetime of tractor equipment to ten years is a decrease in depreciations of 19,9 MNOK compared to useful lifetime of eight years.

The Company has reviewed the fixed assets for indicators for potential impairment. In 2019 and 2020 the Group did not identify any indicators for potential impairment.

Assets pledged as security

Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets with a carrying amount of 1,255 MNOK (31 December 2019: 1,358 MNOK) have been pledged to secure borrowings of the Group (see note 22).



ALTUS INTERVENTION HOLDING AS
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

Note 12: Leases

The Group leases several assets including buildings, plants and machinery and IT equipment.

| Right-of-use assets | 31.12.20 | 31.12.19 |
|---|-----------------|-----------------|
| Acquisition cost 1 January | 311 770 | 246 265 |
| Additions | 21 148 | 45 372 |
| Transfer to capitalised fixed assets | - | - |
| Rental adjustments | 12 249 | 15 322 |
| FX effects assets | (5 849) | 4 811 |
| Acquisition value at 31 December | 339 318 | 311 770 |
| Accumulated depreciation at 1 January | 82 626 | 39 268 |
| Depreciations for the year | 54 190 | 43 358 |
| Accumulated depreciation at 31 December | 136 816 | 82 626 |
| Right-of-use assets at 31 December | 202 502 | 229 144 |
| Interest cost on lease liabilities for the year | 10 301 | 13 832 |

At 31 December 2020, the Group has no commitment for short-term leases and leases of low value.

| Lease liabilities | 31.12.20 | 31.12.19 |
|--|-----------------|-----------------|
| Non-current | 156 183 | 181 543 |
| Current | 51 860 | 51 521 |
| Total | 208 043 | 233 064 |
| Maturity analysis | 31.12.20 | 31.12.19 |
| Not later than 1 year | 51 860 | 51 521 |
| Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years | 136 797 | 151 494 |
| Later than 5 years | 19 386 | 30 049 |
| Total | 208 043 | 233 064 |

The Group does not face a significant liquidity risk with regard to its lease liabilities. Lease liabilities are monitored within the Group's treasury function.

The Group has entered into different operating leases for machinery, offices and other facilities. The leases do not represent any restrictions on the company's dividend policy or financing. Some of the leases contain an option for extension.



ALTUS INTERVENTION HOLDING AS
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

Note 13: Intangible assets

| Carrying amounts of: | 31.12.2020 | 31.12.2019 |
|---------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Internal development cost | 170 852 | 171 103 |
| Goodwill | 1 082 715 | 1 162 188 |
| Other intangible assets | 203 479 | 233 331 |
| Total | 1 457 045 | 1 566 622 |

| Acquisition cost | Internally development cost | Goodwill | Other intangible assets | Total |
|---|-----------------------------------|------------------|-------------------------------|------------------|
| Acquisition cost as at January 1, 2019 | 232 976 | 1 637 463 | 1 009 097 | 2 879 536 |
| Additions internal development cost | 59 904 | 0 | 727 | 60 631 |
| Transfer from internal development to other intangible assets | -67 195 | 0 | 67 195 | 0 |
| Reclass | 2 300 | 0 | 1 294 | 3 594 |
| Currency translation differences | 0 | 28 243 | 1 947 | 30 190 |
| Acquisition cost as at December 31, 2019 | 227 985 | 1 665 706 | 1 080 260 | 2 973 951 |
| Additions | 34 947 | 0 | 14 335 | 49 281 |
| Transfer from internal development to other intangible assets | -36 308 | 0 | 36 308 | 0 |
| Reclass | 1 110 | 0 | 0 | 1 110 |
| Currency translation differences | 0 | 2 006 | 107 | 2 113 |
| Acquisition cost as at December 31, 2020 | 227 734 | 1 667 712 | 1 131 010 | 3 026 455 |

| Accumulated amortisation | Internally development cost | Goodwill | Other intangible assets | Total |
|---|-----------------------------------|----------------|-------------------------------|------------------|
| Accumulated amortisation as at January 1, 2019 | 56 882 | 500 000 | 740 212 | 1 297 094 |
| Current year amortisation expense | 0 | 0 | 104 831 | 104 831 |
| Impairment | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Currency translation differences | 0 | 3 518 | 1 886 | 5 404 |
| Accumulated amortisation as at December 31, 2019 | 56 882 | 503 518 | 846 929 | 1 407 329 |
| Current year amortisation expense | 0 | 0 | 83 729 | 83 729 |
| Reversal of impairment | 0 | 0 | -3 400 | -3 400 |
| Impairment | 0 | 82 000 | 0 | 82 000 |
| Currency translation differences | 0 | -521 | 273 | -248 |
| Accumulated amortisation as at December 31, 2020 | 56 882 | 584 997 | 927 531 | 1 569 410 |

| | | | | |
|--|----------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|
| Net carrying amount as at December 31, 2019 | 171 103 | 1 162 188 | 233 331 | 1 566 622 |
| Net carrying amount as at December 31, 2020 | 170 852 | 1 082 715 | 203 479 | 1 457 045 |

| | | | |
|---------------------|--------------|----|--------------|
| Economic life | 2,5-10 years | NA | 2,5-10 years |
| Amortisation method | linear | NA | linear |

Internal development cost is related to the Group's development of tractor technology. The Group maintains a level of sustaining development with relation to e-line conveyed tractor and tractor application technology, including a mixture of client funded new product research. Current year's addition is offset by 6,6 MNOK related to Skattefunn grants and 4,2 MNOK related to Petromaks grants.

Altus Intervention Group acquired Aker Solutions' well intervention services division on 9 January 2014. As part of the purchase price allocation, intangible assets of NOK 2.403 million were recognised, including goodwill of NOK 1.683 million and other intangibles of NOK 720 million (comprising technology, customer relationships and customer contracts). Intangible assets related to the purchase price allocation are amortised over their respective useful lives on a straight line basis. Net book value of other intangibles related to purchase price 31 December 2020 was 88 MNOK (2019: 117 MNOK).

Goodwill is not amortised, but tested yearly for impairment. An impairment charge of 82 MNOK has been recorded in 2020. See note 14 for the impairment test of goodwill.

Of the total impairment of 37,5 MNOK in 2017 related to Plugs & Packers 3,4 MNOK is reversed in 2020.

The Company has reviewed the tangible fixed assets and intangible assets for indicators for potential impairment. In 2019 and 2020 the Group did not identify any indicators for potential impairment.



ALTUS INTERVENTION HOLDING AS
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

Note 14: Impairment testing of goodwill

Recognised goodwill in the Group amounts to MNOK 1.083 as of 31.12.2020. All goodwill is derived from the acquisition of Altus Intervention Group which was completed in January 2014. Goodwill is tested for impairment by two groups of cash-generating units (CGU).

Goodwill is tested for impairment on an annual basis at cash generating unit level, and more frequently if there are indications that amounts may be impaired. In accordance with IAS 36 Impairment of assets, the carrying amount of the cash generating units to which goodwill has been allocated is compared with the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit. The recoverable amount is determined based on value-in-use calculations.

CGU Altus was from the acquisition of the Altus Intervention Group in 2014 split in two CGU's, CGU Altus North Sea and Altus UK. In December 2015 the Group commenced a restructuring process of the Group to align the company structure of the Group to the existing reporting structure and the two business areas of the Group. The shares in Altus Intervention Ltd were demerged from Altus Intervention Group AS and merged into Altus Intervention AS. In connection with the demerger all tractor equipment and related R&D were demerged from Altus Intervention AS and merged into Altus Intervention Technologies AS. The result from the restructuring process is that all mechanical wireline services, logging services, coiled tubing services and process and pipeline services are provided from CGU Altus, and all tractor equipment and related R&D is owned by and mostly operated by CGU Altus Technologies. In the planning of the restructuring process in December 2015 it was decided that the Group, going forward, will present CGU Altus as one CGU.

The recoverable amount is determined based on a value in use calculation using cash flow projections from board approved Strategy Plan for the years 2021 to 2023 and the Managements estimates for 2024. The outlook is based on historical numbers and moderate growth in the total market, our market share and the prices of our products expected. According to the management these are reasonable assumptions.

The discount rate (WACC) after tax is calculated for each country the Group operates in. WACC varies from 7,6 % in Canada to 9,9 % in UAE. The discount rate calculations is based on the specific circumstances of the Group and its operating segment and derived from its weighted average cost of capital (WACC). The WACC takes into account both debt and equity. The cost of equity is derived from expected return on investment by the Group's investors. The cost of debt is based on the interest bearing borrowings the Group is obliged to serve. Market risk premium of 5,0 % to 6,2 % has been used in the calculations depending on which market the activity the included relates to. CGU-specific risk is incorporated by applying individual beta factors. The beta factor is based on public available market information.

| Book value of goodwill (MNOK): | 2020 | 2019 |
|---------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| CGU Altus | 980 | 1059 |
| CGU Altus Technologies | 104 | 103 |
| Total | 1083 | 1162 |

CGU Altus

Altus consist of the geographical segment Scandinavia, UK and West Africa. The main services provided to the customers are mechanical wireline services, logging services coiled tubing services, process and pipeline services as well as wireline tractor services.

CGU Altus Technologies

Altus Technologies comprise the geographical segments USA, Canada, Asia Pacific, Saudi Arabia, UAE and Kuwait. In addition to these segments, all new locations outside of Scandinavia and UK will be served by Altus Technologies. These are together identified as one CGU in Altus Intervention Group. The main service provided to customers from Altus Technologies is wireline tractor services.

Managements evaluation of impairment of goodwill per 31.12.20:

Altus:

The COVID-19 virus has had significant negative impact on the global economy and the Group's operational activities, wich also have an impact on the Group's Strategy Plan and the projected cash flow. This resulted in an lower value in use compared to last year. It was concluded that the recoverable amount did not exceed the carrying amount at 31.12.20. As a result of this analysis, the Management has recognised an impairment charge of 82 MNOK in December 2020. The impairment charge has been included in the Consolidated Statement of profit & loss and other comprehensive income in the "Impairment and write downs" item.

Altus Technologies:

The recoverable amount of CGU Altus Technologies exceeds the carrying amount at 31.12.20 and the management did not identify an impairment for this CGU.

Sensitivity analysis:

An increase of 1 % in WACC would result in a reduction in value in use of 224 MNOK (CGU Altus) and 145 MNOK (CGU Altus Technologies), which would not result in any impairment of goodwill for CGU Technologies but for CGU Altus it would result in an impairment of goodwill of 306 MNOK. A decrease in EBITDA of 2 % would not result in any impairment of goodwill for CGU Technologies but for CGU Altus it would result in an impairment of goodwill of 570 MNOK.



ALTUS INTERVENTION HOLDING AS
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

Note 15: Financial instruments (IFRS 9)

Financial risk

The Group uses financial instruments like bank loans and credit facilities. The purpose of the financial instruments is to raise capital for investments necessary for Group operations. In addition the Group has financial instruments such as account receivables, accounts payables etc. which are directly linked to the every day operation. The Group may from time to time use financial derivatives for hedging purposes. As of 31 December 2020 no such derivatives are in place.

The Group does not use financial instruments, including financial derivatives, for trading purposes.

Guidelines for risk-management have been approved by the board and are carried out by the Group finance department in cooperation with the individual operational units.

The most significant financial risk for the Group are interest rate risk, liquidity risk and exchange rate risk. Management continuously evaluates these risks and determines policies related to how these risks are to be handled within the Group.

The Group uses financial instruments to hedge its risks associated with interest rate and foreign currency fluctuations. The Group may from time to time find it appropriate to use financial derivatives to reduce these risks in accordance with the Group's strategy for its interest-rate and exchange-rate exposure. The accounting treatment of financial derivatives is described in Note 1.

(i) Credit risk

The Group is exposed to credit risk primarily related to accounts receivable and other current assets. The Group limits the exposure to credit risk through evaluation of the creditworthiness of its customers before credit is given.

The Group has no significant credit risk linked to an individual customer or several customers that can be regarded as a group due to similarities in the credit risk.

The Group has guidelines for ensuring that sales are only made to customers that have not experienced any significant payment problems, and that outstanding amounts do not exceed certain credit limits.

The maximum risk exposure is represented by the carrying amount of the financial assets in the statement of financial position. The Group regards its maximum credit risk exposure to the carrying amount of trade receivables (see Note 18) and other current assets (see Note 19).

(ii) Market risk - Interest-rate risk

The Group is exposed to interest-rate risk through its funding activities (see Note 22). Part of the interest bearing debt has floating interest rate conditions which makes the Group influenced by changes in the market rate.

The following table shows the Group's sensitivity for fluctuations in interest rates with effect up til 2021. The calculation includes all interest bearing instruments and interest rate financial derivatives.

| | Adjustments in interest rate level in basis points | Effect on profit before tax (NOKm) | Effect on equity (NOK 1000) |
|-------------|---|---|------------------------------------|
| 2020 | + / - 100 | + /- 15.45 | + /- 12.05 |
| 2019 | + / - 100 | + /- 26.13 | + /- 20.38 |

Based on the financial instruments that existed as of 31 December 2020 (31 December 2019), an increase of 1 % in the interest rate will reduce the Group's profit before tax by TNOK 15 448 (2019: TNOK 26 130).

The effective interest rate on financial instruments was as follows:

| | 2020 | 2019 |
|-----------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| Loans secured by collateral | 4.2 % | 5.3 % |
| Finance leases | 6.4 % | 6.4 % |
| Shareholder loan * | 13.0 % | 13.0 % |

* The loan was settled as part of the completed restructuring process of external financing on 11 September 2020.



ALTUS INTERVENTION HOLDING AS
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

(iii) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Groups approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Groups reputation. Unutilised credit opportunities are discussed in Note 20.

The table below sets out the maturity profile of the Groups for financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted payments exclusive interests. When a counterparty has a choice of when an amount is paid, the liability is included on the basis of the earliest date on which the entity can be required to pay. Financial liabilities that can be required to be repaid on demand are included in the "within 1 year" column.

| 31.12.2020 | Period left | | | | Total |
|--|------------------|--------------|--------------|-------------------|--------------|
| | Less than 1 year | 1-2 | 2-5 years | More than 5 years | |
| Financial liabilities (non- derivative) | | | | | |
| Bank loan | | | 1 535 | | 1 535 |
| Obligations under finance lease | 52 | 100 | 56 | - | 208 |
| Exit bonus | | | 2 | 2 | 5 |
| Accounts payable and other loans | 328 | | | | 328 |
| Total | 379 | 100 | 1 594 | 2 | 2 075 |
| | | | | | |
| 31.12.2019 | Period left | | | | Total |
| | Less than 1 year | 1-2 | 2-5 years | More than 5 years | |
| Financial liabilities (non- derivative) | | | | | |
| Bank loan (and shareholder loan) | 70 | 3 324 | 215 | | 3 609 |
| Obligations under finance lease | 52 | 78 | 56 | 47 | 233 |
| Share-based payment and exit bonus | | | | 52 | 52 |
| Accounts payable and other loans | 507 | | | | 507 |
| Total | 629 | 3 402 | 272 | 99 | 4 401 |

Refer to Note 22 for the loan repayment schedule.



ALTUS INTERVENTION HOLDING AS
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

(iv) Market risk - Exchange rate risk

The Group is exposed to changes in the value of NOK relative to other currencies, due to production and sales operations in foreign entities with different functional currencies. The carrying amount of the Groups net investment in foreign entities varies with changes in the value of NOK compared to other currencies. The net income of the Group is also affected by changes in exchange rates, as the profit and loss from foreign operations are translated into NOK using the weighted average exchange rate for the period.

The following table sets the Group's sensitivity for potential adjustments in NOK exchange rate, with all the other variables kept constant. The calculation is based on the same percentage adjustment, for all relevant currency. The effect in the profit is a result of adjustments in monetary value, and the effect on the equity is an result of the value of net investments in foreign currency.

| | Adjustment in exchange rate, NOK | Effect on profit before tax | Effect on equity |
|-------------|--|--------------------------------|------------------|
| 2020 | +5 % | -20.3 | 23.9 |
| | -5 % | 20.3 | -23.9 |
| 2019 | +5 % | -101.5 | 35.0 |
| | -5 % | 101.5 | -35.0 |

Capital structure and equity

The primary focus of the Group's capital management is to ensure continued going concern ability to fulfilling its obligations to bank, employees and other interested parties and to support its business and maximise shareholders value. The group manages its capital structure and makes adjustment to it, in light of changes in economic conditions. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Group may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares. No changes were made in the objectives policies or processes during the year 31 December 2020 and 31 December 2019.

Covenants in the loan agreements require us to meet certain financial tests and ratios. Failure to comply with these covenants in our debt agreements could result in default and could have an adverse effect on the Group.

On September 11 2020, the Company executed amendment agreements in respect of all of its debt facilities. The key terms and conditions of these agreements are disclosed in note 22.



ALTUS INTERVENTION HOLDING AS
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

Note 16: Categories of assets and liabilities

| 31.12.2020 | Financial instruments measured at amortised cost | Financial instruments at FVTPL | Non-financial assets / liabilities | Total |
|---------------------------------------|--|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------|
| Assets | | | | |
| Property, plant and equipment | | | 1 003 164 | 1 003 164 |
| Right-of-use assets | | | 202 502 | 202 502 |
| Intangible assets | | | 374 330 | 374 330 |
| Goodwill | | | 1 082 715 | 1 082 715 |
| Deferred tax assets | | | 14 647 | 14 647 |
| Other non-current assets | | | 6 125 | 6 125 |
| Inventories | | | 169 359 | 169 359 |
| Accounts receivable | 190 920 | | | 190 920 |
| Other current assets | 136 643 | | | 136 643 |
| Cash and cash equivalents | 69 427 | | | 69 427 |
| Total assets | 396 991 | 0 | 2 852 842 | 3 249 833 |
| Liabilities | | | | |
| Interest-bearing loans and borrowings | 1 535 377 | | 208 043 | 1 743 420 |
| Other long-term liabilities | - | | | - |
| Pension liability | | | 44 990 | 44 990 |
| Deferred tax liabilities | | | 32 826 | 32 826 |
| Share-based payments and exit bonus | | - | 2 252 | 2 252 |
| Short term liabilities | | | 249 298 | 249 298 |
| Accounts payable | | | 78 257 | 78 257 |
| Total liabilities | 1 535 377 | - | 615 666 | 2 151 043 |

| 31.12.2019 | Financial instruments measured at amortised cost | Financial instruments at FVTPL | Non-financial assets / liabilities | Total |
|---------------------------------------|--|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------|
| Assets | | | | |
| Property, plant and equipment | | | 1 158 226 | 1 158 226 |
| Right-of-use assets | | | 229 144 | 229 144 |
| Intangible assets | | | 404 434 | 404 434 |
| Goodwill | | | 1 162 188 | 1 162 188 |
| Deferred tax assets | | | 15 079 | 15 079 |
| Other non-current assets | | | 431 | 431 |
| Inventories | | | 167 050 | 167 050 |
| Accounts receivable | 249 010 | | | 249 010 |
| Other current assets | 175 926 | | | 175 926 |
| Cash and cash equivalents | 16 363 | | | 16 363 |
| Total assets | 441 299 | 0 | 3 136 552 | 3 577 852 |
| Liabilities | | | | |
| Interest-bearing loans and borrowings | 2 574 664 | | 250 723 | 2 825 387 |
| Other long-term liabilities | 1 101 330 | | | 1 101 330 |
| Pension liability | | | 46 205 | 46 205 |
| Deferred tax liabilities | | | 45 575 | 45 575 |
| Share-based payments | | 40 350 | 11 410 | 51 760 |
| Short term liabilities | | | 277 062 | 277 062 |
| Accounts payable | | | 142 324 | 142 324 |
| Total liabilities | 3 675 994 | 40 350 | 773 299 | 4 489 642 |



ALTUS INTERVENTION HOLDING AS
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

Note 17: Determination of fair value of financial assets and liabilities

The following of the Group's financial instruments are not measured at fair value: cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, other current receivables, overdraft facilities and long-term debts.

The carrying amount of cash and cash equivalents and overdraft facilities 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 on "normal" terms and conditions.

Set out below is a comparison by category of carrying amounts and fair values of all of the Group's financial instruments.

| | Fair value hierarchy | 2020 | | 2019 | |
|---|----------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | | Book value | Fair value | Book value | Fair value |
| <i>Financial assets</i> | | | | | |
| Cash | 2 | 69 427 | 69 427 | 16 363 | 16 363 |
| Trade receivables | 2 | 190 920 | 190 920 | 249 010 | 249 010 |
| Other receivables | 2 | 136 643 | 136 643 | 175 926 | 175 926 |
| Total financial assets | | 396 991 | 396 991 | 441 299 | 441 299 |
| | | | | | |
| Trade and other payables | 2 | 78 257 | 78 257 | 142 324 | 142 324 |
| Cash pool overdraft | 2 | - | - | 17 659 | 17 659 |
| <i>Interest-bearing loans and borrowings:</i> | | | | | |
| Bank loans (note 22) | 2 | 1 535 377 | 1 535 377 | 3 460 850 | 3 460 850 |
| Shareholder loan (note 22) | 2 | - | - | 215 144 | 215 144 |
| Share-based payments and exit bonus | 2/3 | 2 252 | 2 252 | 51 760 | 51 760 |
| Obligations under finance lease | 2 | 208 043 | 208 043 | 233 064 | 233 064 |
| Total financial liabilities | | 1 823 929 | 1 823 929 | 4 120 801 | 4 120 801 |

Fair value hierarchy

The Group uses the following hierarchy for determining and disclosing the fair value of financial instruments by valuations technique:

Level 1: Quoted (unadjusted) prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities

Level 2: Other techniques for which all inputs which have a significant effect on the recorded fair value are observable, either directly or indirectly

Level 3: Techniques which use inputs which have a significant effect on the recorded fair value that are not based on observable market data.

For recurring level 3 measurements, transfers between the levels in the fair value hierarchy are evaluated when reassessing the categories of the financial instruments at the end of the period.

Reconciliation of transfers on Level 3 from 31 December 2019 to 31 December 2020:

Share-based payments (Note 8)

| | |
|---------------------------------|----------|
| Liabilities at 31 December 2019 | 40 350 |
| Salary and personnel cost 2020 | (40 350) |
| Liabilities at 31 December 2020 | - |



ALTUS INTERVENTION HOLDING AS
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

Note 18: Account receivables

| | 2020 | 2019 |
|----------------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Accounts receivables | 203 400 | 255 410 |
| Bad debt provision 31 December | -12 479 | -6 400 |
| Accounts receivables, net | 190 920 | 249 010 |

Changes in bad debt provision :

| | 2020 | 2019 |
|--|---------------|--------------|
| Provisions as of January 1 | 6 400 | 1 734 |
| Provision for bad debt during the period | 6 079 | 4 666 |
| 31 December | 12 479 | 6 400 |

Provision for bad debt is classified as other operating expenses in the profit & loss statement. Credit risk and foreign exchange risk regarding accounts receivable is discussed in note 15.

Aging of accounts receivable as of 31.12.2020 was as follows:

| (NOK 1000) | Total | Not due | Overdue | | |
|------------|---------|---------|-------------------|------------|-------------------|
| | | | Less than 30 days | 30-60 days | More than 60 days |
| 2020 | 190 920 | 153 685 | 25 052 | 5 860 | 6 323 |
| 2019 | 249 010 | 207 543 | 35 377 | 6 093 | (3) |

The credit period on sales of goods is between 30 and 60 days. Trade receivable are non-interest bearing. The Group has recognised an allowance for doubtful debts of 12.5 MNOK 31 December 2020 (31 December 2019: 6.4 MNOK). Of a total accounts receivable of 191 MNOK 31 December 2020 3.1 % are past due beyond 60 days (31 December 2019: 0.2 %) and historical experience has been that there are only minor loss on outstanding accounts receivables.

Trade receivables disclosed above include amounts that are past due at the end of the reporting period for which the Group has not recognised an allowance for doubtful debts because there has not been a significant change in credit risk and the amounts are still considered recoverable.

In determining the recoverability of a trade receivable, the Group considers any change in the credit quality of the trade receivable from the date credit was initially granted up to the end of the reporting period. The concentration of credit risk is limited due to the fact that the customer base is large and unrelated.

Note 19: Other current assets

| | 2020 | 2019 |
|-----------------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Accrued operating revenues | 81 624 | 108 593 |
| Public duties and taxes refunds | 3 553 | 4 521 |
| Prepaid expenses | 35 651 | 35 498 |
| R&D refund / prepaid tax | 4 363 | 7 995 |
| Other current assets | 11 451 | 19 318 |
| Total other current assets | 136 643 | 175 926 |

Accrued operating revenues is revenues not yet invoiced as of 31 December.

Note 20: Cash and cash equivalents

| | 2020 | 2019 |
|---|---------------|---------------|
| Short-term bank deposits | 69 427 | 16 363 |
| Cash and cash equivalents in the balance sheet | 69 427 | 16 363 |

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents comprise the following at 31 December:

| | 2020 | 2019 |
|----------------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| Cash at banks and on hand | 69 427 | 16 363 |
| Cash and cash equivalents | 69 427 | 16 363 |

The Group had unused credit facilities of MNOK 125 as at 31 December 2020 (2019: MNOK 132). There are no restrictions on the use of these funds.

The Group holds a multi currency cash pool facility in Danske Bank. Oz Holdco AS is the owner of the cash pool. The multi currency cash pool facility has a limit of 125 MNOK. Each of the participating companies are joint liable for any debt. At year end the cash pool balance was 49.1 MNOK (2019: debt of 17.7 MNOK).

The company has a guarantee for tax withholdings. Withholding employee tax as of 31.12.20 is 25,2 MNOK (31.12.19: 19,8 MNOK).



ALTUS INTERVENTION HOLDING AS
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

Note 21: Share capital, shareholder information and dividend

| Amounts in NOK | Number | Nominal amount | Carrying value | Number of votes |
|-------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| Preference shares | 53 000 | 0.1 | 5 300 | 5 300 |
| Ordinary shares | 300 000 | 0.1 | 30 000 | 30 000 |
| Total number of shares | 353 000 | | 35 300 | 35 300 |

Changes to share capital and premium:

| | No. of shares | | Share capital | | Share premium | |
|--|----------------|--------|-----------------|---------|-------------------|-----------|
| | 2020 | 2019 | 2020 | 2019 | 2020 | 2019 |
| Issued and fully paid 1 January | 28 875 | 28 875 | 375 371 | 375 371 | 1 438 497 | 1 438 497 |
| Restructuring process Oz Topco AS | -28 875 | 0 | -375 371 | 0 | -1 438 497 | 0 |
| Incorporation of Altus Intervention Holding AS | 30 000 | 0 | 30 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Share capital decrease | -30 000 | 0 | -30 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Share capital increase ordinary shares | 300 000 | 0 | 30 | 0 | 30 | 0 |
| Share capital increase preference shares | 53 000 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 31 December | 353 000 | 28 875 | 35 | 375 371 | 30 | 1 438 497 |

On 11 September 2020 the Group completed a restructuring process, see note 27.

Largest shareholders as of 31 December 2020:

| | Number of shares: | Ownership share | Voting Share | Share class |
|-------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| Danske Bank AS | 20 776 | 5.89 % | 5.89 % | Preference shares |
| Godskipet AS c/o DNB Bank ASA | 20 829 | 5.90 % | 5.90 % | Preference shares |
| IFA DBB AB | 11 395 | 3.23 % | 3.23 % | Preference shares |
| Qserve Management Invest AS | 300 000 | 84.99 % | 84.99 % | Ordinary shares |
| Total | 353 000 | 100.00 % | 100.00 % | |

Dividend paid and proposed

There is no dividend to be approved at annual general meeting.

Treasury shares

The company do not have any treasury shares on 31 December 2019 or 31 December 2020.



ALTUS INTERVENTION HOLDING AS
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

Note 22: Long-term debt

On September 11 2020, the Company executed amendment agreements in respect of all of its debt facilities.

| | Effective interest rate | Maturity date | Carrying amount | |
|---|-------------------------|---------------|------------------|------------------|
| | | | 2020 | 2019 |
| Secured | | | | |
| Facility A * | 6.50 % | 2021 | - | 384 752 |
| Facility B NOK * | 7.06 % | 2021 | - | 733 092 |
| Facility B USD * | 8.89 % | 2021 | - | 365 838 |
| Facility B GBP * | 5.94 % | 2021 | - | 557 532 |
| Capex/Acquisition Facility * | 7.02 % | 2021 | - | 330 257 |
| Revolving Facility A * | 7.16 % | 2021 | - | 195 523 |
| PIK interest on Cash Pool Facility | 3.73 % | 2021 | - | 7 670 |
| New Term Loan Facility B1 | 4.24 % | 2023 | 1 502 143 | - |
| New Loan Facility - Oz Midco | 3.24 % | 2023 | 33 234 | - |
| Total interest-bearing loans and borrowings * | 4.22 % | | 1 535 377 | 2 574 664 |
| Mezzanine Facility | 0.38 % | 2022 | - | 886 186 |
| Total secured long-term debt | | | 1 535 377 | 3 460 850 |
| Unsecured | | | | |
| Shareholder loan** | 13 % | 2025 | - | 215 144 |
| Share-based payment and Exit bonus (note 8, 17) | | | 2 252 | 51 760 |
| Total unsecured long-term debt ** | | | 2 252 | 266 904 |
| Total long-term debt | | | 1 537 629 | 3 727 754 |
| 1st year's principal repayments on long-term debt | | | - | 70 000 |
| Total long-term debt excluding the 1st year's principal repayments | | | 1 537 629 | 3 657 754 |

* There is a right to toggle cash payable interest above 2 % into PIK interest.

** The loan was settled as part of the completed restructuring process of external financing on 11 September 2020.

On 11 September 2020 the Group completed a restructuring process where the senior facilities (all facilities except from Shareholder loan and Mezzanine facility and except from 1 500 000 MNOK) was converted to equity and the Mezzanine facility and the shareholder loan was purchased by Oz Midco AS with an amount of 33.8 MNOK. PIK interests are accrued and included in the loan balance.

The rate of interest is a calculated weighted average.

Long-term debt have been recognised at amortised cost by using the effective interest rate method.

| | 2020 | 2019 |
|--|------------------|------------------|
| Secured borrowings and guarantees | | |
| Secured borrowings etc.: | | |
| Borrowings from financial institutions | 1 535 377 | 3 460 850 |
| Total | 1 535 377 | 3 460 850 |
| Carrying amount of pledged assets | | |
| Cash and cash equivalents | 0 | 0 |
| Fixed and intangible assets | 1 254 628 | 1 357 508 |
| Inventory | 159 977 | 160 164 |
| Accounts receivables | 161 624 | 210 606 |
| Total | 1 576 229 | 1 728 278 |

Contract guarantees 2 161 2 160
The company has a guarantee for tax withholdings.

The outstanding debt as at 31.12.20 is repayable as follows:

Year ending December 31st

| | |
|---------------------|------------------|
| 2023 and thereafter | 1 535 377 |
| Total | 1 535 377 |

There are covenants requirements related to interest cover, net debt cover, minimum EBITDA and liquidity in the executed amendment agreement. As of 31 December 2020 the Group was not in breach of any of the covenants.



ALTUS INTERVENTION HOLDING AS
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

Note 23: Pensions and other long-term employee benefits

The Group's pension costs show the employee's earned future pension in the accounting year. In a defined contribution plan, the company is responsible for paying an agreed contribution to the employee's pension assets. In a defined benefit plan, the company is responsible for paying an agreed pension to the employee based on his final salary.

In certain countries, the Group is subject to mandatory laws on occupational pension schemes and the plans offered are in keeping with this.

UK

In the UK, the Group has only defined contribution plans. Contributions are paid to pension insurance plans and charged to the income statement in the corresponding period. Once the contributions have been paid, there are no further payment obligations.

Norway

In connection with the transition to a defined contribution scheme in Norway, Altus Intervention AS established a system of compensation which ensures that employees will not suffer losses on the transition to the new regime. The basis for the compensation amount is the difference between the calculated pension capital from the defined benefit scheme and value of defined benefit plan at the age of 67. The compensation amount will be adjusted annually in line with changes in the individual's pension income, and accrued at market rates. If an employee leaves voluntarily before the age of 67, the compensation amount will be reduced. Actuarial gains and losses on defined benefit pension plans are recognised to other comprehensive income.

Details of the Norwegian defined benefit pension plan are included below.

The company is required to have an occupational post-employment plan in accordance with Norwegian legislation on occupational post-employment ("lov om obligatorisk tjenestepensjon"). The company's post-employment plan meet the requirements of this legislation.

| | 2020 | 2019 |
|--|---------------|---------------|
| Present value of current year service cost | 4 005 | 3 888 |
| Interest cost on projected benefit obligations | 1 039 | 1 006 |
| Other pension expenses (defined contribution plan) | 62 940 | 61 878 |
| Net pension costs (note 8) | 67 984 | 66 772 |

| | 2020 | 2019 |
|--|---------------|---------------|
| Defined benefit obligation at beginning of period | 46 205 | 58 207 |
| Current year pension entitlement, service cost | 4 005 | 3 792 |
| Interest expense on pension obligations | 1 039 | 2 064 |
| Removal of members/new members | | -18 119 |
| Social security payments relating to pension fund | | 0 |
| Pension payments | -925 | -2 783 |
| Actuarial losses / (gains) recognized in OCI | -5 334 | 3 044 |
| Defined benefit obligation at end of period | 44 990 | 46 205 |

| | | |
|---|----------------|----------------|
| Plan assets at market value at beginning of year | 0 | 19 249 |
| Expected return on plan assets | 0 | 320 |
| Settlement | 0 | -1 167 |
| Removal of members/new members | 0 | -18 119 |
| Pension disbursements | 0 | 0 |
| Actuarial (loss) / gain recognized in OCI | - | - 283 |
| Plan assets at market value at end of year | 0 | 0 |
| Net pension assets / (liabilities) | -44 990 | -46 205 |



ALTUS INTERVENTION HOLDING AS
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

| Number of people covered by plans (beginning of year) | 01.01.20 | 01.01.19 |
|--|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Defined benefit plan (Norway): | | |
| Current employees | 207 | 215 |
| Retirees | 0 | 18 |
| Total | 207 | 233 |
| Defined contribution plans (Norway and UK): | | |
| Current employees - Norway | 388 | 348 |
| Current employees - UK | 577 | 553 |
| Total | 965 | 901 |
| Number of people covered by plans (end of year) | | |
| 31.12.20 | | |
| 31.12.19 | | |
| Defined benefit plan (Norway): | | |
| Current employees | 200 | 207 |
| Retirees | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 200 | 207 |
| Defined contribution plans (Norway and UK): | | |
| Current employees - Norway | 386 | 388 |
| Current employees - UK | 472 | 577 |
| Total | 858 | 965 |
| Financial assumptions (defined benefit plans - beginning of year) | | |
| Discount rate | 1.70 % | 2.30 % |
| Expected return on pension fund | 0.00 % | 0.00 % |
| Expected increase in salaries | 2.25 % | 2.25 % |
| Expected increase in pensions | 1.70 % | 2.30 % |
| Actuarial assumptions (defined benefit plans - beginning of year) | | |
| Applied mortality table | K2013 BE | K2013 BE |
| Applied disability tariff | IR02 | IR02 |
| Expected withdrawal rate AFP | 0.00 % | 0.00 % |
| Expected voluntary retirement (all ages) | before 50: 6% after 50: 2% | before 50: 6% after 50: 2% |



ALTUS INTERVENTION HOLDING AS
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

Note 24: Accrued operating expenses and other liabilities

| | 2020 | 2019 |
|---|----------------|----------------|
| Accrued interest payable | 0 | 0 |
| Accrued expenses and other current liabilities | 68 617 | 86 349 |
| Accruals for payroll cost, vacation payment etc | 120 938 | 132 304 |
| SUM | 189 555 | 218 653 |

Note 25: Events after the balance sheet date

There have been no events after 31st December 2020 affecting the Consolidated Financial Statement for the year ending 31st December 2020.

Note 26: Government grants

During 2020 the Company received 7,3 MNOK in Denmark related to compensation for loss due to COVID-19. This is a scheme that allows reclaim of a portion of employee's usual wages when they are unable to work their usual hours while Coronavirus restrictions are in place. The received compensation is presented as reduction in Salary and personnel costs in Consolidated Statement of profit & loss and other comprehensive income.

During 2020 the Company also received 3,6 MGBP in UK related to UK Government's Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme. This is a scheme that allows reclaim of a portion of employee's usual wages when they are unable to work their usual hours while Coronavirus restrictions are in place. The received compensation is presented as reduction in Salary and personnel costs in Consolidated Statement of profit & loss and other comprehensive income.

Note 27: Restructuring process

On 11 September 2020 the group completed a restructuring process. The parent company of the group, Oz Topco AS, sold all of its shares in Oz Midco AS to Altus Intervention Holding AS. From 11 September 2020, Altus Intervention Holding AS is the legal parent company of the Altus Group.

As it follows from IFRS 3 Business Combinations, a new entity formed to effect a business combination is not necessarily the acquirer. A reverse acquisition occurs when the entity that issues securities (the legal acquirer) is identified as the acquiree for accounting purposes. Consolidated financial statements prepared following a reverse acquisition are issued under the name of the legal parent (accounting acquiree).

In the restructuring process Oz Midco AS is the acquirer for accounting purposes. The Consolidated Financial Statement prepared for 2020 following a reverse acquisition are issued under the name of the legal parent, Altus Intervention Holding AS.

The Consolidated Financial Statement of Altus Intervention Holding AS includes net income up to 11 September 2020 from Oz Topco AS.

As a part of the transaction, external debt of 1 344 366 KNOK was converted to equity.

At the time of the restructuring process the group had external debt of 4 090 826 KNOK.

Also as part of the transaction, Oz Midco AS bought receivables towards Oz Holdco AS from external lender of 1 246 460 KNOK for an amount of 33 766 KNOK.

The deviation between the debt of 1 246 460 KNOK and the purchase price of 33 766 KNOK is presented as gain in the financial income in the Statement of profit & loss and other comprehensive income.



Deloitte.

Deloitte AS
Strandvingen 14 A
NO-4032 Stavanger
Norway

Tel: +47 51 81 56 00
www.deloitte.no

To the General Meeting of Altus Intervention Holding AS

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Altus Intervention Holding AS, which comprise:

- The financial statements of the parent company Altus Intervention Holding AS (the Company), which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 December 2020, the income statement and cash flow statement for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies, and
- The consolidated financial statements of Altus Intervention Holding AS and its subsidiaries (the Group), which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 December 2020, the income statement, statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion:

- The financial statements are prepared in accordance with the law and regulations.
- The accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2020, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the Norwegian Accounting Act and accounting standards and practices generally accepted in Norway.
- The accompanying consolidated financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Group as at 31 December 2020, 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 laws, regulations, and auditing standards and practices generally accepted in Norway, including International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Company and the Group as required by laws and regulations, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Other information

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

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

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

Deloitte refers to one or more of Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu Limited ("DTTL"), its global network of member firms, and their related entities (collectively, the "Deloitte organization"). DTTL (also referred to as "Deloitte Global") and each of its member firms and related entities are legally separate and independent entities, which cannot obligate or bind each other in respect of third parties. DTTL and each DTTL member firm and related entity is liable only for its own acts and omissions, and not those of each other. DTTL does not provide services to clients. Please see www.deloitte.no to learn more.

© Deloitte AS

Registrert i Foretaksregisteret Medlemmer av Den norske Revisorforening
Organisasjonsnummer: 980 211 282

59 of 62

Pennco Dokumentnøkkel: J076Q-OP0BL-PFBYJ-M8H07-IVZJV-DPB4M



Deloitte.

Page 2
Independent Auditor's Report -
Altus Intervention Holding AS

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

Responsibilities of the Board of Directors for the Financial Statements

The Board of Directors (Management) are responsible for the preparation in accordance with law and regulations, including a true and fair view of the financial statements of the Company in accordance with the Norwegian Accounting Act and accounting standards and practices generally accepted in Norway, and for the preparation and true and fair view of the consolidated financial statements of the Group 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 and the Group's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern. The financial statements of the Company use the going concern basis of accounting insofar as it is not likely that the enterprise will cease operations. The consolidated financial statements of the Group use the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Group or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

As part of an audit in accordance with laws, regulations, and auditing standards and practices generally accepted in Norway, including ISAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. We design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's or the Group's internal control.
- evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company and the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company and the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.
- evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves a true and fair view.

Penneo Dokumentnøkkel: J076Q-OP0BL-PFBYJ-M8H07-JVZJV-DPB4M



Deloitte.

Page 3
Independent Auditor's Report -
Altus Intervention Holding AS

- obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

Opinion on the Board of Directors' report

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

Opinion on Registration and Documentation

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

Stavanger, 28 April 2021
Deloitte AS

Ommund Skailand
State Authorised Public Accountant (Norway)

Pennco Dokumentnøkkel: J076Q-OP0BL-PFBYJ-M8H07-JVZJV-DPB4M



PENNEO

Signaturene i dette dokumentet er juridisk bindende. Dokument signert med "Penneo™ - sikker digital signatur".
De signerende parter sin identitet er registrert, og er listet nedenfor.

"Med min signatur bekrefter jeg alle datoer og innholdet i dette dokument."

Ommund Skailand

Statsautorisert revisor

Serienummer: 9578-5999-4-1493317

IP: 79.160.xxx.xxx

2021-04-29 07:44:04Z



Penneo DokumentInokkelt: J076Q-OP0BL-PFBYJ-M8H07-JVZJV-DPB4M

Dokumentet er signert digitalt, med **Penneo.com**. Alle digitale signatur-data i dokumentet er sikret og validert av den datamaskin-utregnede hash-verdien av det opprinnelige dokument. Dokumentet er låst og tids-stemplet med et sertifikat fra en betrodd tredjepart. All kryptografisk bevis er integrert i denne PDF, for fremtidig validering (hvis nødvendig).

Hvordan bekrefter at dette dokumentet er originalen?

Dokumentet er beskyttet av ett Adobe CDS sertifikat. Når du åpner dokumentet i

Adobe Reader, skal du kunne se at dokumentet er sertifisert av **Penneo e-signature service <penneo@penneo.com>**. Dette garanterer at innholdet i dokumentet ikke har blitt endret.

Det er lett å kontrollere de kryptografiske beviser som er lokalisert inne i dokumentet, med Penneo validator - <https://penneo.com/validate>

62 of 62