Brønnøysundregistrene

ÅRSREGNSKAPET FOR REGNSKAPSÅRET 2020 - GENERELL INFORMASJON

Enheten

Organisasjonsnummer:	995 354 829
Organisasjonsform:	Aksjeselskap
Foretaksnavn:	GEO VESSELS AS
Forretningsadresse:	Damsgårdsveien 135 5160 LAKSEVÅG

Regnskapsår

Årsregnskapets periode:	01.01.2020 - 31.12.2020

Konsern

Morselskap i konsern:	Nei

Regnskapsregler

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

Årsregnskapet fastsatt av kompetent organ

Bekreftet av representant for selskapet:	Hilde Marie Bjerga
Dato for fastsettelse av årsregnskapet:	30.06.2021

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, 27.07.2022

Resultatregnskap

Beløp i: USD	Note	2020	2019
RESULTATREGNSKAP			
Inntekter			
Operating revenue	3, 9	32 620 000	18 264 000
Other operating revenue	3, 4		
Sum inntekter		**32 620 000**	**18 264 000**
Kostnader			
Depreciation	4	24 055 000	18 390 000
Nedskrivning av varige driftsmidler og immaterielle eiendeler	4		59 070 000
Gain on sale of fixed assets	4	-559 000	
Other cost, net	12	894 000	1 384 000
Administration expenses	9, 11		
Loss on sale of fixed assets	4		
Sum kostnader		**24 389 000**	**78 845 000**
Driftsresultat		**8 231 000**	**-60 581 000**
Finansinntekter og finanskostnader			
Annen renteinntekt		40 000	168 000
Sum finansinntekter		**40 000**	**168 000**
Annen rentekostnad	7	7 296 000	10 607 000
Interest expense on financial lease	15	1 781 000	
Sum finanskostnader		**9 076 000**	**10 607 000**
Netto finans		**-9 036 000**	**-10 439 000**
Ordinært resultat før skattekostnad	6	**-805 000**	**-71 020 000**
Tax expenses	8		
Ordinært resultat etter skattekostnad		**-805 000**	**-71 020 000**
Other comprehensive income for the year			
Årsresultat		**-805 000**	**-71 020 000**
Årsresultat etter minoritetsinteresser		**-805 000**	**-71 020 000**

Resultatregnskap

Beløp i: USD	Note	2020	2019
Totalresultat		**-805 000**	**-71 020 000**
Overføringer og disponeringer			
To other equity		-805 000	-71 020 000
Sum overføringer og disponeringer		**-805 000**	**-71 020 000**

Balanse

Beløp i: USD	Note	2020	2019
BALANSE - EIENDELER			
Anleggsmidler			
Immaterielle eiendeler			
Utsatt skattefordel	8		
Varige driftsmidler			
Vessels and marine equipment	4	140 675 000	152 428 000
Seismic equipment	4		
Right of use assets	4, 15	49 208 000	
Sum varige driftsmidler		**189 883 000**	**152 428 000**
Sum anleggsmidler		**189 883 000**	**152 428 000**
Omløpsmidler			
Varer			
Fordringer			
Accounts receivables	5	276 000	170 000
Other short-term receivables		75 000	297 000
Receivables to group companies		119 000	
Sum fordringer		**470 000**	**467 000**
Investeringer			
Assets held for sale	4		466 000
Sum investeringer			**466 000**
Bankinnskudd, kontanter og lignende			
Cash and cash equivalents		10 511 000	6 460 000
Sum bankinnskudd, kontanter og lignende		**10 511 000**	**6 460 000**
Sum omløpsmidler		**10 981 000**	**7 393 000**
SUM EIENDELER		**200 863 000**	**159 821 000**

BALANSE - EGENKAPITAL OG GJELD

Balanse

Beløp i: USD	Note	2020	2019
Egenkapital			
Innskutt egenkapital			
Share capital	6	2 838 000	2 838 000
Overkurs	6	125 939 000	125 939 000
Sum innskutt egenkapital		**128 776 000**	**128 776 000**
Opptjent egenkapital			
Retained earnings	6	-143 831 000	-143 025 000
Sum opptjent egenkapital		**-143 831 000**	**-143 025 000**
Sum egenkapital		**-15 054 000**	**-14 249 000**
Gjeld			
Langsiktig gjeld			
Utsatt skatt	8		
Annen langsiktig gjeld			
Obligasjonslån	9	14 576 000	
Gjeld til kredittinstitusjoner	7	131 040 000	165 940 000
Other long-term financial lease liabilities	9, 15	35 216 000	
Sum annen langsiktig gjeld		**180 832 000**	**165 940 000**
Sum langsiktig gjeld		**180 832 000**	**165 940 000**
Kortsiktig gjeld			
Sertifikatlån	9, 15	13 486 000	
Debt to financial institutions	7	20 950 000	7 500 000
Leverandørgjeld		589 000	129 000
Tax payable	8		
Liabilities to group companies	9	60 000	
Other current liabilities			501 000
Sum kortsiktig gjeld		**35 086 000**	**8 130 000**
Sum gjeld		**215 918 000**	**174 070 000**
SUM EGENKAPITAL OG GJELD		**200 863 000**	**159 821 000**

Geo Vessels AS

Org nr. 995 354 829

Financial Report 2020

Director's report 2020

General information

Geo Vessels AS (the "Company") is a limited liability company, registered in Norway. The Company's primary activity is to own and charter seismic vessels to entities operating as seismic service providers. The Company is a fully owned subsidiary of Global Seismic Shipping AS. The company's corporate office is in Bergen and part of the Shearwater GeoServices Group ("Shearwater") from January 8th, 2020.

The Company owns four streamer vessels of which two were laid up at the end of 2020. Three of the Company's vessels have been on bareboat charters with Shearwater GeoServices in 2020 of which two have been managed by Reflection Marine Ltd while CGG Eidesvik Ship Management AS in Bergen, Norway has managed the laid-up vessels.

Financial review

Result before tax in 2020 was negative with USD -0.8 mill. compared with USD -71.0 mill. in 2019. Net operating income in 2020 totalled to USD 8.2 mill. compared with USD -60.6 mill. in 2019. The negative operating income in 2019 was mainly due to impairment of three vessels. Not taking the impairment into account, the Company has a positive increase due to three vessels on bareboat charter throughout the year. In 2020 financial items are negative by USD -9.0 mill. compared to USD -10.4 mill. previous year. Lease of streamers presented in the accounts as financial lease makes up USD -1.8 mill. of the financial items.

The company's liquidity was USD 10.5 mill. as at 31.12.2020 (2019: USD 6.5 mill.). Cash flow from operating activities in 2020 was positive with USD 39.0 mill. which is due to a combination of increased activity as well as open short-term payables to shareholder at year end (2019: positive USD 7.3 mill.). Cash flow from investing activities was positive USD 1.1 mill. due to sale of the vessel Alize in October 2020. Net cash flow from financing activities was negative USD -36.0 mill. (2019: negative USD -7.6 mill.). The marked difference from 2019 is due to amended instalment profile of the long-term facility after transfer of ownership of shares in Global Seismic Shipping AS to Shearwater 8th of January 2020.

Future prospects

The company's operation is exposed to the development in the markets for oil and gas exploration and -production. Business activity in the Shearwater group in the first half of 2020 reflected improved market rates as demand for seismic data rebounded in 2019 after several years depressed E&P activity following the oil price collapse in 2014. The positive trend was however disrupted by the Covid-19 pandemic and as OPEC and Russia failed to agree on oil production quotas. The corresponding negative impact on commodity markets and subsequent reductions in E&P investments led to a significant decline in demand for Shearwaters' services into the second half of the year.

Despite the challenging market conditions, Shearwater group continued to secure new contracts with E&P clients to a large extent prioritising production related seismic over exploration surveys. Going into 2021, this trend has continued, and market activity has started to recover amid the roll-out of vaccination programs and rebounding oil prices.

Longer-term, the global economic activity will recover from Covid-19 and drive increased demand for oil and gas which together with more focus on enhanced oil recovery will require the E&P sector to resume and increase exploration and development investments. This provides a positive outlook for the seismic market. Still, the seismic market recovery is from historically low levels reflecting years of reduced exploration across the E&P industry.

Going concern
Based on the above report of profit and loss for the company, the Board of Directors confirms that the financial statements for 2020 are prepared on the assumption of going concern and that there is basis for adopting this principle in accordance with section 3-3 of the Norwegian Accountancy Act. This assumption is based on the forecasts for 2021 and the Company's long-term strategic forecast. The instalments for long term loans are tailored to the cash flows and the Company do not expect disruption in cash flows.

Financial risk
The Company's functional currency is USD. The exposure to currency risks is limited as the Company's financing as well as charter income are based in USD. There is limited exposure to other currencies. There are no open forward contracts per 31 December 2020.

The Company's vessels have in 2020 been chartered to Shearwater companies. The charters are guaranteed by Shearwater Geoservices Holding AS, and the credit risk is considered moderate.

The Company has a floating interest rate agreement with its lenders and are exposed to changes in interest rates. This risk is considered manageable for the Company.

The Company operates and invests in market segments which are largely dependent on global trends in demand for oil and gas and is hence exposed to market risks. However, long term bareboat charters to Shearwater operating company guaranteed by the Shearwater holding company, reduces this risk to a moderate level.

Employees
The Company has no employees. Shearwater GeoServices Norway AS, a company in the Shearwater GeoServices group, held the function as Company Manager from January 2020.

There are one woman and one man in the Board of Directors. The Board of Directors has not considered it necessary to implement specific actions in accordance with equality.

Environment
Safe behaviour in this industry is paramount. The Company's vessels are sophisticated and modern with high technical standard. The vessels are developed for optimal use of energy and low fuel consumption to lower the emission of NOx and CO2. Operational routines are optimized with the technical concepts to prevent damage and accidents on personnel, environment and equipment. Operation of seismic vessels will always have some emission and the risk of unfortunate incidents cannot be eliminated.

Allocation of net income
The financial statement shows a loss of USD 805,283 which is proposed allocated to other equity.

Bergen, 30.06.2021
Board of Directors in Geo Vessels AS

Irene Waage Basili
chairman of the board/
managing director

Andreas Hveding Aubert
member of the board

Geo Vessels AS

All figures in thousand US Dollar

Profit and Loss

	Note	2020	2019
Revenue	3, 9	32 620	18 264
Total revenue		**32 620**	**18 264**
Depreciation	4	24 055	18 390
Impairment	4	-	59 070
Net gain on sale of vessel	4	(559)	-
Other cost, net	12	894	1 384
Total operating cost		**24 389**	**78 845**
Operating profit		**8 231**	**-60 581**
Interest and financial income		40	167
Interest and financial expenses	7	(7 296)	(10 606)
Interest on financial lease	15	(1 781)	
Net financial items		**(9 036)**	**(10 439)**
Profit (loss) before tax		**(805)**	**(71 020)**
Income tax expense	8	0	0
Profit (loss) for the year		**(805)**	**(71 020)**
Other comprehensive income for the year		0	0
Total comprehensive income for the year		**(805)**	**(71 020)**
Allocation of total comprehensive income	6		
Transferred from other equity		(805)	(71 020)
Total allocations and equity transfers		**(805)**	**(71 020)**

Geo Vessels AS

All figures in thousand US Dollar

BALANCE SHEET

ASSETS	Note	2020	2019
Non-current assets			
Fixed assets			
Vessels	4	140 675	152 428
Right of use asset - streamers	4, 15	49 208	0
Total fixed assets		**189 883**	**152 428**
Total non-current assets		**189 883**	**152 428**
Current assets			
Trade accounts receivables	5	276	170
Other receivables and prepayments		75	297
Receivables to group companies		119	0
Cash equivalents		10 511	6 460
Total current assets		**10 981**	**6 927**
Assets held for sale			
Assets held for sale	4	0	466
TOTAL ASSETS		**200 863**	**159 821**

Geo Vessels AS

All figures in thousand US Dollar

EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	Note	2020	2019
EQUITY			
Paid in capital			
Share capital (10,000 shares at NOK 2,000)	6	2 838	2 838
Premium capital	6	125 939	125 939
Total paid in capital		**128 776**	**128 776**
Other equity			
Other equity	6	-143 832	-143 026
Total other equity		**-143 832**	**-143 026**
Total equity		**-15 055**	**-14 250**
LIABILITIES			
Non current liabilities			
Debt to financial institutions	7	131 040	165 940
Other long-term financial lease liabilities	9, 15	35 216	0
Other long-term liabilities to holding company	9	14 576	
Total non current liabilities		**180 832**	**165 940**
Current liabilities			
Debt to financial institutions	7	20 950	7 500
Other short-term financial lease liabilities	9, 15	13 486	
Trade accounts payable		589	129
Liabilities to group companies	9	60	0
Other current liabilities		0	501
Total current liabilities		**35 086**	**8 130**
Total liabilities		**215 918**	**174 070**
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**200 863**	**159 821**

Bergen, 30.06.2021

Irene Waage Basili
chairman of the board/
managing director

Andreas Hveding Aubert
member of the board

Geo Vessels AS

All figures in thousand US Dollar

CASH FLOW STATEMENT

	Notes	2020	2019
Operating activities			
Net income		-805	-71 020
Depreciation	4	24 055	18 390
Impairment		0	59 070
Gain on sale of vessel	4	-559	0
Interest on financial lease without cash effect	15	1 781	0
Accrued borrowing cost		0	208
Decrease / (increase) receivables/payables		14 412	765
Other movements in operating capital		107	-127
Net cash from operating activities		**38 989**	**7 287**
Investing activities			
Sale of vessel	4	1 100	0
Net cash from investing activities		**1 100**	**0**
Financing activities			
Financial lease payments		-14 589	0
Repayment of senior facilities		-20 350	-5 000
Extra ordinary instalment		-1 100	-2 560
Net cash flow from financing activities		**-36 039**	**-7 560**
Net change in cash and cash equivalents		4 051	-273
Cash equivalents at 01.01		6 460	6 733
Cash equivalents as at 31.12		**10 511**	**6 460**

Geo Vessels AS

Notes to the financial statements 2020

Note 1 Description of Company and operations

Geo Vessels AS (The "Company") is a limited liability company, registered in Bergen (Norway). All issued shares of the Company is held by Global Seismic Shipping AS, Bergen (Norway).

The Company charter vessels on long term charters to related vessel operating companies.
In the context of financing the Company, the Company's shareholder has pledged all shares of the Company as security.

As of 8th of January 2020 the Company is part of the Shearwater GeoServices group. The Group's consolidated financial statement is available at the corporate head office in Damsgårdsveien 135, Bergen, Norway.

Note 2 Summary of significant accounting policies

General
The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Norwegian accounting act § 3-9 and "Forskrift om forenklet IFRS fastsatt av Finansdepartementet 21. januar 2008" (hereafter "Simplified IFRS"). This implies that recognition and measurement are mainly in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and that presentation and disclosures are in accordance with the Norwegian accounting act and good accounting practice.
The financial statements are presented in USD, the Company's functional and reporting currency.

Basis of preparation
The financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention. Unless mentioned otherwise, assets and liabilities are stated at nominal value, income and expenses are determined and reported on an accrual basis.

Foreign currency translation
Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in currencies other than US Dollar are translated to US Dollar at rates of exchange prevailing on the reporting date. Transactions during the year are translated at the rates of exchange ruling at the time of the transaction. Exchange gains and losses are recognized in the statement of comprehensive income.

Classification of assets and liabilities
Assets intended to serve the Company beyond the current period are presented as non-current. All other assets are presented as current. Non-current liabilities include amounts due beyond one year.

Estimates
The preparation of financial statements in accordance with simplified IFRS requires management to make estimates, assumptions and judgment that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the period. Actual results could differ materially from those estimates due to changes in economic conditions, changes in laws and regulations, changes in strategy and the inherent imprecision associated with the use of estimates. Changes of estimates are accounted for prospectively from the date of change.

Cash flow statement
The cash flow statement is prepared using the indirect method.

Events after the reporting period
Events providing evidence of conditions that existed at the end of the reporting period and occurring after the reporting period and before authorization of the financial statements through the management board are reflected in the financial statements.

Revenue
Revenues are recognised when they can be measured reliably, and when it is likely that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the company, which is at the point that such revenues have been realised or are considered realisable.

Tangible assets
Acquired and developed properties in use are depreciated using straight-line basis rates method. For newbuilding contracts the paid milestone are capitalized together with direct cost related to one project management and interest on loans related to the building.
Depreciation of assets are calculated on a straight-line basis rates and adjusted for impairment charges and residual value, if any.

Expected useful lives of long-lived assets are reviewed at each balance sheet date and, where they differ significantly from previous estimates, depreciation periods are changed accordingly. Any change is accounted for prospectively.

The residual value of an asset is the estimated amount that the Company would currently obtain from disposal of the asset, after deducting the estimated costs of disposal, if the assets were already of the age and in the condition expected at the end of its useful life.

Ordinary repairs and maintenance costs, defined as day-to-day servicing costs, are charged to the income statement during the financial period in which they are incurred. The cost of major overhauls is included in the asset's carrying amount.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the disposal proceeds with the carrying amount and are included in other operating expenses.

Borrowing costs
Borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction of production of a qualifying asset are capitalized as part of the cost of that asset. Other borrowing costs are recognised as amortized cost on long-term debt.

Impairment of long-lived assets
Seismic vessels and equipment as well as intangible assets with finite useful life are reviewed for potential impairment indicators annually, and whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable.

Management has estimated both fair value less cost of disposal and value in use. Fair value less cost of disposal is based on the average of two valuations from reputable brokers, adjusted for expected sales commissions. The values in the broker valuations are quoted as a range. The mid-point in the range is used, since this is considered to best reflect all possible outcomes of a potential transaction. In the current market, the valuations from brokers only to a limited extent represents results of transactions of similar assets. This reduces the reliability of the valuation, and management has sought to substantiate the broker valuations, inter alia with value in use calculations or tests of reasonableness of implicit rates derived from the valuations.

Implicit rates have been derived from a discounted cash flow model. Estimating future cash flows requires management to make judgments regarding long-term forecasts of future revenues and costs related to the assets subject to review. These forecasts are subject to uncertainty as they require assumptions about demand for our products and services, future market conditions and technological developments. Significant and unanticipated changes in these assumptions could result in impairments in a future period

The Group applied a pre-tax discount rate of 10.0% in determining discounted cash flows in connection with the impairment evaluations of seismic vessels and equipment at year end. The rates reflect the estimated weighted average cost of capital for Group activities.

When estimating value in use, management has used the same assumption and discount rate as in the evaluation of the broker valuations.

In estimating future cash flows for the seismic fleet, management has based the assessment on awarded projects as well as estimates about future rates. Future rates are based on expectations of improved oil price, that oil and gas demand is recovering and will be further supported by lifting Covid-19 related economic lock downs, and deferred 2020 projects coming back to the market. Even as the global energy transition evolves towards a higher share of renewable sources, Shearwater believes that oil and gas will remain a vital part of the energy mix also in the future.

Due to the inherent volatile nature of macro-economic factors such as future oil price, discount rate and changes to rules and regulations for seismic exploration, there is always a risk of change to the assumptions used.

Leases
The Company assesses at contract inception whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. That is, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

The Company as a lessor
Leases in which the Group does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an asset are classified as operating leases. Rental income arising is accounted for on a straight-line basis over the lease terms and is included in revenue in the statement of profit or loss due to its operating nature.

The Company as a lessee
The Group applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The Group recognises the liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets.

Lease term
The lease term is determined on the commencement date of the lease, and corresponds to the term of the lease contract, unless the Company is reasonably certain that it will exercise contractual extensions or termination options.

Measurement of lease liabilities
At the commencement date of the lease, the Company recognises a lease liability measured at the present value of lease payments due under the contract, less any lease incentives receivable, plus the costs of purchase or termination options if reasonably certain to be exercised. Lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease. If that rate cannot be determined, the Company's incremental borrowing rate is used, being the rate that the lessee would have to pay to borrow the funds necessary to obtain an asset of similar value in a similar economic environment with similar terms and conditions.

Subsequently, the carrying amount of the lease liability is increased to reflect the accumulation of interest on the liability balance and reduced as the lease payments are charged to the liability. In addition, the carrying amount of the lease liability is remeasured to reflect contractual modifications, changes to lease payments or changes in the assessment of the lease term.

Measurement of right-of-use asset
Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, comprising the initial measurement of lease liability, lease payments made at the commencement date, initial direct costs and estimated restoration costs, less any lease incentives received. Subsequently, the right-of-use asset is measured at cost, less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful lives of the assets. The right-of-use assets are also subject to impairment. Refer to the accounting policies in section Impairment of long-lived assets.

Short term leases and low value leases
The Company has no short-term leases or leases of low-value assets.

Trade receivables
Trade receivables are recognised and carried at their anticipated realisable value, which is the original invoice amount less an estimated valuation allowance for any uncollectible amounts. A provision is made when there is objective evidence that the Company will not be able to collect the debts. Bad debts are expensed when identified.

Financial instruments
A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

Financial assets
The Company´s financial assets are: trade receivables and cash and cash equivalents. The Company measures these assets at amortized cost. The Company's Financial assets at amortized cost are subsequently subject to impairment. Gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss when the asset is impaired.

Trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component are measured at the transaction price, and impaired based on estimated credit loss (ECL). For credit exposures for which there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, ECLs are provided for credit losses that result from default events that are possible within the next 12-months. For those credit exposures for which there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, a loss allowance is required for credit losses expected over the remaining life of the exposure, irrespective of the timing of the default.

Financial liabilities
The Company's financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as loans and borrowings, payables or as derivatives with fair value through profit and loss. The Company does not have derivatives designated as hedging instruments in effective hedges. All financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

Loans, borrowings and payables
After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR (effective interest rate) method. Gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognized as well as through the EIR amortization process.

Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortization is included as finance costs in the statement of profit or loss.

Payables are measured at their nominal amount when the effect of discounting is not material.

Financial liabilities
Financial liabilities are reported at amortised costs.

Taxation
The Company's operational result is subject to Norwegian tonnage tax legislation. Tonnage tax is recognised as other operating expenses. The Company's financial result is subject to Norwegian income tax. Income taxes are recognised in the same period as the revenue and the expenses to which these relate.

Cash and cash equivalents
Cash and short-term deposits in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less.

Subsequent events
Subsequent events are those events, favourable and unfavourable, that occur between the balance sheet date and the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Events that provide evidence of conditions that existed at the balance sheet date are recognised in the financial statements.

Events that are indicative of conditions that arose after the balance sheet date are disclosed when they are significant.

Comparatives
Comparative figures have been adjusted to conform to changes in presentation in the current year, where necessary.

Change in accounting policies in 2020
The accounting principles applied are consistent with the principles used in previous periods. There are no standards or interpretations that are not yet effective that would be expected to have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

Note 3 Charter revenues

The Company has chartered vessels on long term rolling charters to related vessel operating companies. The operating companies are related to the Company via the shareholders of Global Seismic Shipping AS.

Note 4 Tangible assets

Thousand USD	Vessels	Equipment integrated in vessels	Total Vessels	Right of use asset Streamers	Total
Historical cost					
Balance at 01 Jan. 2019	441 442	62 783	504 225	-	504 225
Capital expenditures	-				-
Reclass	-				-
Sale of vessel	-				-
Balance at 31 Dec. 2019	**441 442**	**62 783**	**504 225**	**-**	**504 225**
Capital expenditures	-	-	-	-	-
Reclass	-	-	-	61 510	61 510
Sale of vessel	-41 519	-3 620	-45 139	-	-45 139
Balance at 31 Dec. 2020	**399 923**	**59 163**	**459 086**	**61 510**	**520 596**
Accumulated depreciation					
Balance at 01 Jan. 2019	216 585	57 286	273 871	-	273 871
Depreciation	16 995	1 395	18 390	-	18 390
Impairment	59 070	-	59 070	-	59 070
Balance at 31 Dec. 2019	**292 650**	**58 681**	**351 331**	**-**	**351 331**
Depreciation	10 347	1 406	11 753	12 302	24 055
Impairment	-		-		-
Sale of vessel	-41 053	-3 620	-44 673	-	-44 673
Balance at 31 Dec. 2020	**261 944**	**56 467**	**318 411**	**12 302**	**330 713**
Carrying amount 31 Dec.					
2019	148 792	4 102	152 894	-	152 894
2020	**137 979**	**2 696**	**140 675**	**49 208**	**189 883**

The Company entered into a five-year rental agreement for streamers with Global Seismic Shipping AS 8th of January 2020. As this is considered a financial lease it is also presented as a right of use asset in the financial statement.

The vessel Alize was sold in October 2020 for MUSD 1,1 with a net gain of MUSD 0,6.

Impairment
Three of four vessels in the Company are on long-term contracts with a related company, ensuring steady revenue and cash for the Company throughout 2024. As of 31 December 2020, the Company via Shearwater Group, obtained vessel market values from two reputable brokers for the Company's fleet. Impairment testing has been performed in order to calculate the recoverable amount for the fleet. Each vessel constitues a separate cash-generating unit, which is tested separately for impairment. The recoverable amount is tested against each vessels' book value. When the calculated recoverable amount is lower than book value of the vessel, the vessel is written down to its recoverable amount. In accordance with IAS 36 the recoverable amount is defined as the highest of the assumed fair value less cost of disposal (net sales value) and value in use.

The Shearwater Group has been affected by drop in demand due to Covid-19 in 2020, but does see an increase in activity at the end of the year, working its way up towards pre-covid levels which gives confidence that the impairment testing and conclusions are correct. Due to the often short-term nature of seismic contracts the Company believes that net sales value based on independent broker estimates gives a reasonable indicator of the recoverable amount. The Company compared an average of the valuations with a reduction of sales commission, against book value. As fair values are subject to uncertainty, the Company via Shearwater Group sought to substantiate the broker valuations, inter alia with tests of reasonableness of implicit rates derived from the valuations.

Based on the above, no impairment of vessels or right of use assets have been made as at 31 December 2020.

As of 31 December 2019 the Company was able to compare book value of the vessels with values assigned the vessels by the purchaser in the transaction agreement between CGG and the Shearwater group, finalised 8th of January 2020. As this was a transaction between independent parties, the Company was of the opinion that these values were the fair values as at year end 2019, which resulted in a total impairment of USD 59.1 million.

The impairment in 2019 was related to Geo Coral (MUSD 15,0), Geo Caribbean (MUSD 14,5), Geo Celtic (MUSD 11,1) and Challenger (MUSD 18,5).

Assets held for sale
Fixed assets are classified as held for sale when the capitalized amount is mainly realized through a sales transaction, and a sale is considered highly likely. Assessment is done at the lowest capitalized value and fair value less sales costs. It was considered that Alize was a candidate for sale in 2020, subject to consent from the lenders. The financing is not directly related to the value of the vessel. Book value of Alize was MUSD

Note 5 Recievable

Trade accounts receivables relate to recharges and rentals to previously related parties.

Note 6 Shareholders' equity

Thousand USD	Share capital	Premium capital	Other equity	Total
Balance at 1 January 2019	**2 838**	**95 206**	**(72 007)**	**26 037**
Conversion of debt	0	30 733	-	30 733
Result for the year	-	-	(71 020)	(71 020)
Balance at 31 December 2019	**2 838**	**125 939**	**(143 026)**	**(14 250)**
Result for the year	-	-	(805)	(805)
Balance at 31 December 2020	**2 838**	**125 939**	**(143 832)**	**(15 055)**

The share capital contains of 1 000 001 shares à NOK 20, all owned by Global Seismic Shipping AS. All shares have the same rights.

End of September 2019 a subordintated loan of USD 30 million including interest to related entity CGG Services (Norway) AS was converted to equity as of 24th September 2019 by issuing 1 new share and share premium.

Note 7 Debt to financial institutions
The Company has a facility under the Nordic term facility agreement with Nordea. On January 8th 2020, the shares in Global Seismic Shipping AS was transferred to the ownership of Shearwater Geoservices Holding AS (Shearwater) through a subsidiary, Shearwater GeoAssets AS. The Company subsequently became a subsidiary of Shearwater. The financial institutions behind the financing facilitiy of the Company continued their current arrangements with an amended instalment profile.

At 31 December, 2020 the remaining amount on the term loan was USD 151,99 million. Interest rate is Libor + 3,25 % per annum and the loan fully matures December 2024. The financial covenants are minimum liquidity (cash and cash equivalent) of USD 5 million and the facilities are secured by the Company's assets and a shareholder pledge on the Company's shares. Book value of the Company's assets held as security totals to USD 151.7 million.

Instalment profile long-term loan for the year ending 31.12.2020:

Thousand USD	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025 or later
Instalments					
Term loan	20 950	24 700	26 750	79 590	-
Revolving facility				-	-
Accumulated	**20 950**	**45 650**	**72 400**	**151 990**	-

Instalment profile long-term loan for the year ending 31.12.2019:

Thousand USD	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024 or later
Instalments					
Term loan	7 500	14 000	16 750	17 750	117 440
Revolving facility				-	-
Accumulated	**7 500**	**21 500**	**38 250**	**56 000**	**173 440**

Note 8 Taxation

Income tax recorded in income for the period is as follows:

Thousand USD	**2020**	**2019**
Tax payable		
Taxable finance income	121	368
Deductable finance cost	-466	-345
Limitations of interest deductable related parties	-	-
Sum	***-345***	***23***
Taxable loss carried forward	-	-23
Taxable loss (-)/profit (+)	**-345**	**0**
Tax payable = Yearly tax cost	**-**	**-**
Taxable loss carried forward	4 301	3 811
Basis for deferred tax benefit	**4 301**	**3 811**

Deferred tax benefit from loss carried forward is not recognised as an asset.

Note 9 Related party transactions

Other companies in the Global Seismic Shipping AS group, and group companies in the Shearwater GeoServices Holding AS group are classified as related parties. The Company enters into transactions with related parties as part of the ordinary business.

Three vessels are hired on a five-year bareboat charter to Shearwater GeoServices CharterCo AS totalling to MUSD 36,6 in 2020. The Company has entered into a five-year lease agreement with its holding company Global Seismic Shipping AS for streamer sets for the vessels on bareboat charter. This has been defined as a financial lease and presented as right of use asset in the financial statement, see note 4 and note 15.

Liabilities to group companies consists mainly of liabilities to the holding company Global Seismic Shipping AS. Requirements in the Nordea facility agreement state that these liabilities are not to be settled in cash. As these are considered ordinary payables, and no signed resolution for conversion of debt is available at the date of sign off, the liabilities are presented as long term.

The Company has not provided any loans or guarantees to its Directors or shareholder.

Note 10 Financial risk

General
During the normal course of business, the Company uses various financial instruments that expose the Company to credit, interest rate, liquidity, exchange rate and fair value risks. These relate to financial instruments that are reported in the statements of financial position. If the counterparty fails to meet its payment obligations to the Company, the resulting losses are limited to the fair value of the instruments in question. The contract value or principal amount of the financial instruments serve only as an indication of the extent to which such financial instruments are used, and not of the value of the credit or market risks.

Credit risk
The Company's vessels have in 2020 been chartered to Shearwater GeoServices CharterCo AS, a Shearwater group company. As the bareboat charters are guaranteed be Shearwater GeoServices Holding AS, the counterparty risk is considered low.

Interest rate risk
Interest rate risk is related to the Company's long term debt. The long term loan is mainly expesed to the development in USD interest rates. The lenders are renowned Norwegian and international shippingbanks. Interest rate risk is considered moderate.

Liquidity risk
The risk of not being able to meet the Company's obligations when due, is mitigated by the long term amended facility significantly reduces the short term liquidity exposure.

Exchange rate risk
The Company's financing as well as revenues are denominated in the Company's functional currency USD. The Company does not expect having to settle any significant transaction in a different currency.

Note 11 Personnel

As at 31 December 2020 and 2019, the Company had no employees. The Company is not required to have an occupational pension plan.

Note 12 Audit fees

Remuneration to auditors is as follows (excluding VAT):

Thousand USD	2020	2019
Statutory audit	18	25

Of which USD 14,5 thousand in 2020 is related to the previous elected auditor.

Note 13 Board remuneration

No member of the Board of Directors of the Company received any remuneration in the capacity as a member of the Board of Director.

Note 14 Exchange rates

Rates of exchange ("RoE) are as follows:

NOK / USD	Average 2019	31 Dec. 2019	Average 2020	31 Dec. 2020
	8,8037	8,7803	9,4004	8,5326

Note 15 Leases

To determine whether a contract contains a lease, it is considered whether the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset. This is for the Company considered to be the case for streamer hire. For the Company, these lease commitments resulted in the recognition of an asset (right-of-use) and a lease liability. The rental period is calculated based on the duration of the agreement. The future payments under each lease arrangement have been discounted using the incremental borrowing rate applicable to the leased assets in order to calculate the lease liability recognised on the date of adoption.

The Company has non-cancellable lease commitments related to streamers. The lease payments have been discounted at 3.3% which the Company considered to be its incremental borrowing rate at the initial measuring.

Lease payments for right of use assets will be included under depreciation and financial cost in the Company's income statement (see note 4).

The Company has the following lease commitments related to right ofuse assets at the end of 2020:

Thousand USD	2020
Net carrying amount of right of use assets (see note 4)	49 208
Current portion of long-term leasing debt	13 486
Non-current lease liability	35 216
Total lease liability as of 31 December	**48 702**

Future minimum lese instalments related to non-cancellable lease agreements are due as follows:

Total lease liability	2020
Within 1 year	14 874
From 1 to 5 years	36 753
More than 5 years	-
Future minimum lease instalments	**51 627**

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To the General Meeting of Geo Vessels AS

Independent Auditor's Report

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Geo Vessels AS, which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 December 2020, the income statement, statement of comprehensive income 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 accompanying financial statements are prepared in accordance with law and regulations and 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 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 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.

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State authorised public accountants, members of The Norwegian Institute of Public Accountants, and authorised accounting firm

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

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

The Board of Directors and the Managing Director (management) are responsible for the preparation and a true and fair view of the financial statements in accordance with simplified application of International Accounting Standards according to the Norwegian Accounting Act section 3-9, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with 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.

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

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 and the going concern assumption 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.

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Bergen, 30 June 2021
PricewaterhouseCoopers AS

Jon Haugervåg
State Authorised Public Accountant

(This document is signed electronically)

Securely signed with Brevio

Revisjonsberetning

Signers:

Name	***Method***	***Date***
Haugervåg, Jon	BANKID_MOBILE	2021-06-30 17:40

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Geo Vessels AS

Org nr. 995 354 829

Financial Report 2020

Director's report 2020

General information

Geo Vessels AS (the "Company") is a limited liability company, registered in Norway. The Company's primary activity is to own and charter seismic vessels to entities operating as seismic service providers. The Company is a fully owned subsidiary of Global Seismic Shipping AS. The company's corporate office is in Bergen and part of the Shearwater GeoServices Group ("Shearwater") from January 8th, 2020.

The Company owns four streamer vessels of which two were laid up at the end of 2020. Three of the Company's vessels have been on bareboat charters with Shearwater GeoServices in 2020 of which two have been managed by Reflection Marine Ltd while CGG Eidesvik Ship Management AS in Bergen, Norway has managed the laid-up vessels.

Financial review

Result before tax in 2020 was negative with USD -0.8 mill. compared with USD -71.0 mill. in 2019. Net operating income in 2020 totalled to USD 8.2 mill. compared with USD -60.6 mill. in 2019. The negative operating income in 2019 was mainly due to impairment of three vessels. Not taking the impairment into account, the Company has a positive increase due to three vessels on bareboat charter throughout the year. In 2020 financial items are negative by USD -9.0 mill. compared to USD -10.4 mill. previous year. Lease of streamers presented in the accounts as financial lease makes up USD -1.8 mill. of the financial items.

The company's liquidity was USD 10.5 mill. as at 31.12.2020 (2019: USD 6.5 mill.). Cash flow from operating activities in 2020 was positive with USD 39.0 mill. which is due to a combination of increased activity as well as open short-term payables to shareholder at year end (2019: positive USD 7.3 mill.). Cash flow from investing activities was positive USD 1.1 mill. due to sale of the vessel Alize in October 2020. Net cash flow from financing activities was negative USD -36.0 mill. (2019: negative USD -7.6 mill.). The marked difference from 2019 is due to amended instalment profile of the long-term facility after transfer of ownership of shares in Global Seismic Shipping AS to Shearwater 8th of January 2020.

Future prospects

The company's operation is exposed to the development in the markets for oil and gas exploration and -production. Business activity in the Shearwater group in the first half of 2020 reflected improved market rates as demand for seismic data rebounded in 2019 after several years depressed E&P activity following the oil price collapse in 2014. The positive trend was however disrupted by the Covid-19 pandemic and as OPEC and Russia failed to agree on oil production quotas. The corresponding negative impact on commodity markets and subsequent reductions in E&P investments led to a significant decline in demand for Shearwaters' services into the second half of the year.

Despite the challenging market conditions, Shearwater group continued to secure new contracts with E&P clients to a large extent prioritising production related seismic over exploration surveys. Going into 2021, this trend has continued, and market activity has started to recover amid the roll-out of vaccination programs and rebounding oil prices.

Longer-term, the global economic activity will recover from Covid-19 and drive increased demand for oil and gas which together with more focus on enhanced oil recovery will require the E&P sector to resume and increase exploration and development investments. This provides a positive outlook for the seismic market. Still, the seismic market recovery is from historically low levels reflecting years of reduced exploration across the E&P industry.

Going concern
Based on the above report of profit and loss for the company, the Board of Directors confirms that the financial statements for 2020 are prepared on the assumption of going concern and that there is basis for adopting this principle in accordance with section 3-3 of the Norwegian Accountancy Act. This assumption is based on the forecasts for 2021 and the Company's long-term strategic forecast. The instalments for long term loans are tailored to the cash flows and the Company do not expect disruption in cash flows.

Financial risk
The Company's functional currency is USD. The exposure to currency risks is limited as the Company's financing as well as charter income are based in USD. There is limited exposure to other currencies. There are no open forward contracts per 31 December 2020.

The Company's vessels have in 2020 been chartered to Shearwater companies. The charters are guaranteed by Shearwater Geoservices Holding AS, and the credit risk is considered moderate.

The Company has a floating interest rate agreement with its lenders and are exposed to changes in interest rates. This risk is considered manageable for the Company.

The Company operates and invests in market segments which are largely dependent on global trends in demand for oil and gas and is hence exposed to market risks. However, long term bareboat charters to Shearwater operating company guaranteed by the Shearwater holding company, reduces this risk to a moderate level.

Employees
The Company has no employees. Shearwater GeoServices Norway AS, a company in the Shearwater GeoServices group, held the function as Company Manager from January 2020.

There are one woman and one man in the Board of Directors. The Board of Directors has not considered it necessary to implement specific actions in accordance with equality.

Environment
Safe behaviour in this industry is paramount. The Company's vessels are sophisticated and modern with high technical standard. The vessels are developed for optimal use of energy and low fuel consumption to lower the emission of NOx and CO2. Operational routines are optimized with the technical concepts to prevent damage and accidents on personnel, environment and equipment. Operation of seismic vessels will always have some emission and the risk of unfortunate incidents cannot be eliminated.

Allocation of net income
The financial statement shows a loss of USD 805,283 which is proposed allocated to other equity.

Bergen, 30.06.2021
Board of Directors in Geo Vessels AS

Irene Waage Basili	**Andreas Hveding Aubert**
chairman of the board/ managing director	member of the board

Geo Vessels AS

All figures in thousand US Dollar

Profit and Loss

	Note	2020	2019
Revenue	3, 9	32,620	18,264
Total revenue		**32,620**	**18,264**
Depreciation	4	24,055	18,390
Impairment	4	-	59,070
Net gain on sale of vessel	4	(559)	-
Other cost, net	12	894	1,384
Total operating cost		**24,389**	**78,845**
Operating profit		**8,231**	**-60,581**
Interest and financial income		40	167
Interest and financial expenses	7	(7,296)	(10,606)
Interest on financial lease	15	(1,781)	
Net financial items		**(9,036)**	**(10,439)**
Profit (loss) before tax		**(805)**	**(71,020)**
Income tax expense	8	0	0
Profit (loss) for the year		**(805)**	**(71,020)**
Other comprehensive income for the year		0	0
Total comprehensive income for the year		**(805)**	**(71,020)**
Allocation of total comprehensive income	6		
Transferred from other equity		(805)	(71,020)
Total allocations and equity transfers		**(805)**	**(71,020)**

Geo Vessels AS

All figures in thousand US Dollar

BALANCE SHEET

ASSETS	Note	2020	2019
Non-current assets			
Fixed assets			
Vessels	4	140,675	152,428
Right of use asset - streamers	4, 15	49,208	0
Total fixed assets		**189,883**	**152,428**
Total non-current assets		**189,883**	**152,428**
Current assets			
Trade accounts receivables	5	276	170
Other receivables and prepayments		75	297
Receivables to group companies		119	0
Cash equivalents		10,511	6,460
Total current assets		**10,981**	**6,927**
Assets held for sale			
Assets held for sale	4	0	466
TOTAL ASSETS		**200,863**	**159,821**

Geo Vessels AS

All figures in thousand US Dollar

EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	Note	2020	2019
EQUITY			
Paid in capital			
Share capital (10,000 shares at NOK 2,000)	6	2,838	2,838
Premium capital	6	125,939	125,939
Total paid in capital		**128,776**	**128,776**
Other equity			
Other equity	6	-143,832	-143,026
Total other equity		**-143,832**	**-143,026**
Total equity		**-15,055**	**-14,250**
LIABILITIES			
Non current liabilities			
Debt to financial institutions	7	131,040	165,940
Other long-term financial lease liabilities	9, 15	35,216	0
Other long-term liabilities to holding company	9	14,576	
Total non current liabilities		**180,832**	**165,940**
Current liabilities			
Debt to financial institutions	7	20,950	7,500
Other short-term financial lease liabilities	9, 15	13,486	
Trade accounts payable		589	129
Liabilities to group companies	9	60	0
Other current liabilities		0	501
Total current liabilities		**35,086**	**8,130**
Total liabilities		**215,918**	**174,070**
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**200,863**	**159,821**

Bergen, 30.06.2021

Irene Waage Basili
chairman of the board/
managing director

Andreas Hveding Aubert
member of the board

Geo Vessels AS

All figures in thousand US Dollar

CASH FLOW STATEMENT

	Notes	2020	2019
Operating activities			
Net income		-805	-71,020
Depreciation	4	24,055	18,390
Impairment		0	59,070
Gain on sale of vessel	4	-559	0
Interest on financial lease without cash effect	15	1,781	0
Accrued borrowing cost		0	208
Decrease / (increase) receivables/payables		14,412	765
Other movements in operating capital		107	-127
Net cash from operating activities		**38,989**	**7,287**
Investing activities			
Sale of vessel	4	1,100	0
Net cash from investing activities		**1,100**	**0**
Financing activities			
Financial lease payments		-14,589	0
Repayment of senior facilities		-20,350	-5,000
Extra ordinary instalment		-1,100	-2,560
Net cash flow from financing activities		**-36,039**	**-7,560**
Net change in cash and cash equivalents		4,051	-273
Cash equivalents at 01.01		6,460	6,733
Cash equivalents as at 31.12		**10,511**	**6,460**

Geo Vessels AS

Notes to the financial statements 2020

Note 1 Description of Company and operations

Geo Vessels AS (The "Company") is a limited liability company, registered in Bergen (Norway). All issued shares of the Company is held by Global Seismic Shipping AS, Bergen (Norway).

The Company charter vessels on long term charters to related vessel operating companies.
In the context of financing the Company, the Company's shareholder has pledged all shares of the Company as security.

As of 8th of January 2020 the Company is part of the Shearwater GeoServices group. The Group's consolidated financial statement is available at the corporate head office in Damsgårdsveien 135, Bergen, Norway.

Note 2 Summary of significant accounting policies

General
The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Norwegian accounting act § 3-9 and "Forskrift om forenklet IFRS fastsatt av Finansdepartementet 21. januar 2008" (hereafter "Simplified IFRS"). This implies that recognition and measurement are mainly in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and that presentation and disclosures are in accordance with the Norwegian accounting act and good accounting practice.
The financial statements are presented in USD, the Company's functional and reporting currency.

Basis of preparation
The financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention. Unless mentioned otherwise, assets and liabilities are stated at nominal value, income and expenses are determined and reported on an accrual basis.

Foreign currency translation
Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in currencies other than US Dollar are translated to US Dollar at rates of exchange prevailing on the reporting date. Transactions during the year are translated at the rates of exchange ruling at the time of the transaction. Exchange gains and losses are recognized in the statement of comprehensive income.

Classification of assets and liabilities
Assets intended to serve the Company beyond the current period are presented as non-current. All other assets are presented as current. Non-current liabilities include amounts due beyond one year.

Estimates
The preparation of financial statements in accordance with simplified IFRS requires management to make estimates, assumptions and judgment that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the period. Actual results could differ materially from those estimates due to changes in economic conditions, changes in laws and regulations, changes in strategy and the inherent imprecision associated with the use of estimates. Changes of estimates are accounted for prospectively from the date of change.

Cash flow statement
The cash flow statement is prepared using the indirect method.

Events after the reporting period
Events providing evidence of conditions that existed at the end of the reporting period and occurring after the reporting period and before authorization of the financial statements through the management board are reflected in the financial statements.

Revenue
Revenues are recognised when they can be measured reliably, and when it is likely that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the company, which is at the point that such revenues have been realised or are considered realisable.

Tangible assets
Acquired and developed properties in use are depreciated using straight-line basis rates method. For newbuilding contracts the paid milestone are capitalized together with direct cost related to one project management and interest on loans related to the building.
Depreciation of assets are calculated on a straight-line basis rates and adjusted for impairment charges and residual value, if any.

Expected useful lives of long-lived assets are reviewed at each balance sheet date and, where they differ significantly from previous estimates, depreciation periods are changed accordingly. Any change is accounted for prospectively.

The residual value of an asset is the estimated amount that the Company would currently obtain from disposal of the asset, after deducting the estimated costs of disposal, if the assets were already of the age and in the condition expected at the end of its useful life.

Ordinary repairs and maintenance costs, defined as day-to-day servicing costs, are charged to the income statement during the financial period in which they are incurred. The cost of major overhauls is included in the asset's carrying amount.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the disposal proceeds with the carrying amount and are included in other operating expenses.

Borrowing costs
Borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction of production of a qualifying asset are capitalized as part of the cost of that asset. Other borrowing costs are recognised as amortized cost on long-term debt.

Impairment of long-lived assets
Seismic vessels and equipment as well as intangible assets with finite useful life are reviewed for potential impairment indicators annually, and whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable.

Management has estimated both fair value less cost of disposal and value in use. Fair value less cost of disposal is based on the average of two valuations from reputable brokers, adjusted for expected sales commissions. The values in the broker valuations are quoted as a range. The mid-point in the range is used, since this is considered to best reflect all possible outcomes of a potential transaction. In the current market, the valuations from brokers only to a limited extent represents results of transactions of similar assets. This reduces the reliability of the valuation, and management has sought to substantiate the broker valuations, inter alia with value in use calculations or tests of reasonableness of implicit rates derived from the valuations.

Implicit rates have been derived from a discounted cash flow model. Estimating future cash flows requires management to make judgments regarding long-term forecasts of future revenues and costs related to the assets subject to review. These forecasts are subject to uncertainty as they require assumptions about demand for our products and services, future market conditions and technological developments. Significant and unanticipated changes in these assumptions could result in impairments in a future period

The Group applied a pre-tax discount rate of 10.0% in determining discounted cash flows in connection with the impairment evaluations of seismic vessels and equipment at year end. The rates reflect the estimated weighted average cost of capital for Group activities.

When estimating value in use, management has used the same assumption and discount rate as in the evaluation of the broker valuations.

In estimating future cash flows for the seismic fleet, management has based the assessment on awarded projects as well as estimates about future rates. Future rates are based on expectations of improved oil price, that oil and gas demand is recovering and will be further supported by lifting Covid-19 related economic lock downs, and deferred 2020 projects coming back to the market. Even as the global energy transition evolves towards a higher share of renewable sources, Shearwater believes that oil and gas will remain a vital part of the energy mix also in the future.

Due to the inherent volatile nature of macro-economic factors such as future oil price, discount rate and changes to rules and regulations for seismic exploration, there is always a risk of change to the assumptions used.

Leases
The Company assesses at contract inception whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. That is, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

The Company as a lessor
Leases in which the Group does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an asset are classified as operating leases. Rental income arising is accounted for on a straight-line basis over the lease terms and is included in revenue in the statement of profit or loss due to its operating nature.

The Company as a lessee
The Group applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The Group recognises the liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets.

Lease term
The lease term is determined on the commencement date of the lease, and corresponds to the term of the lease contract, unless the Company is reasonably certain that it will exercise contractual extensions or termination options.

Measurement of lease liabilities
At the commencement date of the lease, the Company recognises a lease liability measured at the present value of lease payments due under the contract, less any lease incentives receivable, plus the costs of purchase or termination options if reasonably certain to be exercised. Lease

payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease. If that rate cannot be determined, the Company's incremental borrowing rate is used, being the rate that the lessee would have to pay to borrow the funds necessary to obtain an asset of similar value in a similar economic environment with similar terms and conditions.

Subsequently, the carrying amount of the lease liability is increased to reflect the accumulation of interest on the liability balance and reduced as the lease payments are charged to the liability. In addition, the carrying amount of the lease liability is remeasured to reflect contractual modifications, changes to lease payments or changes in the assessment of the lease term.

Measurement of right-of-use asset
Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, comprising the initial measurement of lease liability, lease payments made at the commencement date, initial direct costs and estimated restoration costs, less any lease incentives received. Subsequently, the right-of-use asset is measured at cost, less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful lives of the assets. The right-of-use assets are also subject to impairment. Refer to the accounting policies in section Impairment of long-lived assets.

Short term leases and low value leases
The Company has no short-term leases or leases of low-value assets.

Trade receivables
Trade receivables are recognised and carried at their anticipated realisable value, which is the original invoice amount less an estimated valuation allowance for any uncollectible amounts. A provision is made when there is objective evidence that the Company will not be able to collect the debts. Bad debts are expensed when identified.

Financial instruments
A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

Financial assets
The Company´s financial assets are: trade receivables and cash and cash equivalents. The Company measures these assets at amortized cost. The Company's Financial assets at amortized cost are subsequently subject to impairment. Gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss when the asset is impaired.

Trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component are measured at the transaction price, and impaired based on estimated credit loss (ECL). For credit exposures for which there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, ECLs are provided for credit losses that result from default events that are possible within the next 12-months. For those credit exposures for which there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, a loss allowance is required for credit losses expected over the remaining life of the exposure, irrespective of the timing of the default.

Financial liabilities
The Company's financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as loans and borrowings, payables or as derivatives with fair value through profit and loss. The Company does not have derivatives designated as hedging instruments in effective hedges. All financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

Loans, borrowings and payables
After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR (effective interest rate) method. Gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognized as well as through the EIR amortization process.

Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortization is included as finance costs in the statement of profit or loss.

Payables are measured at their nominal amount when the effect of discounting is not material.

Financial liabilities
Financial liabilities are reported at amortised costs.

Taxation
The Company's operational result is subject to Norwegian tonnage tax legislation. Tonnage tax is recognised as other operating expenses. The Company's financial result is subject to Norwegian income tax. Income taxes are recognised in the same period as the revenue and the expenses to which these relate.

Cash and cash equivalents
Cash and short-term deposits in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less.

less.

Subsequent events
Subsequent events are those events, favourable and unfavourable, that occur between the balance sheet date and the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Events that provide evidence of conditions that existed at the balance sheet date are recognised in the financial statements.

Events that are indicative of conditions that arose after the balance sheet date are disclosed when they are significant.

Comparatives
Comparative figures have been adjusted to conform to changes in presentation in the current year, where necessary.

Change in accounting policies in 2020
The accounting principles applied are consistent with the principles used in previous periods. There are no standards or interpretations that are not yet effective that would be expected to have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

Note 3 Charter revenues

The Company has chartered vessels on long term rolling charters to related vessel operating companies. The operating companies are related to the Company via the shareholders of Global Seismic Shipping AS.

Note 4 Tangible assets

Thousand USD	Vessels	Equipment integrated in vessels	Total Vessels	Right of use asset Streamers	Total
Historical cost					
Balance at 01 Jan. 2019	441,442	62,783	504,225	-	504,225
Capital expenditures	-				-
Reclass	-				-
Sale of vessel	-				-
Balance at 31 Dec. 2019	**441,442**	**62,783**	**504,225**	**-**	**504,225**
Capital expenditures	-	-	-	-	-
Reclass	-	-	-	61,510	61,510
Sale of vessel	-41,519	-3,620	-45,139	-	-45,139
Balance at 31 Dec. 2020	**399,923**	**59,163**	**459,086**	**61,510**	**520,596**
Accumulated depreciation					
Balance at 01 Jan. 2019	216,585	57,286	273,871	-	273,871
Depreciation	16,995	1,395	18,390	-	18,390
Impairment	59,070	-	59,070	-	59,070
Balance at 31 Dec. 2019	**292,650**	**58,681**	**351,331**	**-**	**351,331**
Depreciation	10,347	1,406	11,753	12,302	24,055
Impairment	-		-		-
Sale of vessel	-41,053	-3,620	-44,673	-	-44,673
Balance at 31 Dec. 2020	**261,944**	**56,467**	**318,411**	**12,302**	**330,713**
Carrying amount 31 Dec.					
2019	148,792	4,102	152,894	-	152,894
2020	**137,979**	**2,696**	**140,675**	**49,208**	**189,883**

The Company entered into a five-year rental agreement for streamers with Global Seismic Shipping AS 8th of January 2020. As this is considered a financial lease it is also presented as a right of use asset in the financial statement.

The vessel Alize was sold in October 2020 for MUSD 1,1 with a net gain of MUSD 0,6.

Impairment
Three of four vessels in the Company are on long-term contracts with a related company, ensuring steady revenue and cash for the Company throughout 2024. As of 31 December 2020, the Company via Shearwater Group, obtained vessel market values from two reputable brokers for the Company's fleet. Impairment testing has been performed in order to calculate the recoverable amount for the fleet. Each vessel constitues a separate cash-generating unit, which is tested separately for impairment. The recoverable amount is tested against each vessels' book value. When the calculated recoverable amount is lower than book value of the vessel, the vessel is written down to its recoverable amount. In accordance with IAS 36 the recoverable amount is defined as the highest of the assumed fair value less cost of disposal (net sales value) and value in use.

The Shearwater Group has been affected by drop in demand due to Covid-19 in 2020, but does see an increase in activity at the end of the year, working its way up towards pre-covid levels which gives confidence that the impairment testing and conclusions are correct. Due to the often short-term nature of seismic contracts the Company believes that net sales value based on independent broker estimates gives a reasonable indicator of the recoverable amount. The Company compared an average of the valuations with a reduction of sales commission, against book value. As fair values are subject to uncertainty, the Company via Shearwater Group sought to substantiate the broker valuations, inter alia with tests of reasonableness of implicit rates derived from the valuations.

Based on the above, no impairment of vessels or right of use assets have been made as at 31 December 2020.

As of 31 December 2019 the Company was able to compare book value of the vessels with values assigned the vessels by the purchaser in the transaction agreement between CGG and the Shearwater group, finalised 8th of January 2020. As this was a transaction between independent parties, the Company was of the opinion that these values were the fair values as at year end 2019, which resulted in a total impairment of USD

59.1 million.

The impairment in 2019 was related to Geo Coral (MUSD 15,0), Geo Caribbean (MUSD 14,5), Geo Celtic (MUSD 11,1) and Challenger (MUSD 18,5).

Assets held for sale
Fixed assets are classified as held for sale when the capitalized amount is mainly realized through a sales transaction, and a sale is considered highly likely. Assessment is done at the lowest capitalized value and fair value less sales costs. It was considered that Alize was a candidate for sale in 2020, subject to consent from the lenders. The financing is not directly related to the value of the vessel. Book value of Alize was MUSD 0,5 at year end 2019.

Note 5 Recievable

Trade accounts receivables relate to recharges and rentals to previously related parties.

Note 6 Shareholders' equity

Thousand USD	Share capital	Premium capital	Other equity	Total
Balance at 1 January 2019	**2,838**	**95,206**	**(72,007)**	**26,037**
Conversion of debt	0	30,733	-	30,733
Result for the year	-	-	(71,020)	(71,020)
Balance at 31 December 2019	**2,838**	**125,939**	**(143,026)**	**(14,250)**
Result for the year	-	-	(805)	(805)
Balance at 31 December 2020	**2,838**	**125,939**	**(143,832)**	**(15,055)**

The share capital contains of 1 000 001 shares à NOK 20, all owned by Global Seismic Shipping AS. All shares have the same rights.

End of September 2019 a subordintated loan of USD 30 million including interest to related entity CGG Services (Norway) AS was converted to equity as of 24th September 2019 by issuing 1 new share and share premium.

Note 7 Debt to financial institutions
The Company has a facility under the Nordic term facility agreement with Nordea. On January 8th 2020, the shares in Global Seismic Shipping AS was transferred to the ownership of Shearwater Geoservices Holding AS (Shearwater) through a subsidiary, Shearwater GeoAssets AS. The Company subsequently became a subsidiary of Shearwater. The financial institutions behind the financing facilitiy of the Company continued their current arrangements with an amended instalment profile.

At 31 December, 2020 the remaining amount on the term loan was USD 151,99 million. Interest rate is Libor + 3,25 % per annum and the loan fully matures December 2024. The financial covenants are minimum liquidity (cash and cash equivalent) of USD 5 million and the facilities are secured by the Company's assets and a shareholder pledge on the Company's shares. Book value of the Company's assets held as security totals to USD 151.7 million.

Instalment profile long-term loan for the year ending 31.12.2020:

Thousand USD	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025 or later
Instalments					
Term loan	20,950	24,700	26,750	79,590	-
Revolving facility				-	-
Accumulated	**20,950**	**45,650**	**72,400**	**151,990**	-

Instalment profile long-term loan for the year ending 31.12.2019:

Thousand USD	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024 or later
Instalments					
Term loan	7,500	14,000	16,750	17,750	117,440
Revolving facility				-	-
Accumulated	**7,500**	**21,500**	**38,250**	**56,000**	**173,440**

Note 8 Taxation

Income tax recorded in income for the period is as follows:

Thousand USD	**2020**	**2019**
Tax payable		
Taxable finance income	121	368
Deductable finance cost	-466	-345
Limitations of interest deductable related parties	-	-
Sum	***-345***	***23***
Taxable loss carried forward	-	-23
Taxable loss (-)/profit (+)	**-345**	**0**
Tax payable = Yearly tax cost	**-**	**-**
Taxable loss carried forward	4,301	3,811
Basis for deferred tax benefit	**4,301**	**3,811**

Deferred tax benefit from loss carried forward is not recognised as an asset.

Note 9 Related party transactions

Other companies in the Global Seismic Shipping AS group, and group companies in the Shearwater GeoServices Holding AS group are classified as related parties. The Company enters into transactions with related parties as part of the ordinary business.

Three vessels are hired on a five-year bareboat charter to Shearwater GeoServices CharterCo AS totalling to MUSD 36,6 in 2020. The Company has entered into a five-year lease agreement with its holding company Global Seismic Shipping AS for streamer sets for the vessels on bareboat charter. This has been defined as a financial lease and presented as right of use asset in the financial statement, see note 4 and note 15.

Liabilities to group companies consists mainly of liabilities to the holding company Global Seismic Shipping AS. Requirements in the Nordea facility agreement state that these liabilities are not to be settled in cash. As these are considered ordinary payables, and no signed resolution for conversion of debt is available at the date of sign off, the liabilities are presented as long term.

The Company has not provided any loans or guarantees to its Directors or shareholder.

Note 10 Financial risk

General
During the normal course of business, the Company uses various financial instruments that expose the Company to credit, interest rate, liquidity, exchange rate and fair value risks. These relate to financial instruments that are reported in the statements of financial position. If the counterparty fails to meet its payment obligations to the Company, the resulting losses are limited to the fair value of the instruments in question. The contract value or principal amount of the financial instruments serve only as an indication of the extent to which such financial instruments are used, and not of the value of the credit or market risks.

Credit risk
The Company's vessels have in 2020 been chartered to Shearwater GeoServices CharterCo AS, a Shearwater group company. As the bareboat charters are guaranteed be Shearwater GeoServices Holding AS, the counterparty risk is considered low.

Interest rate risk
Interest rate risk is related to the Company's long term debt. The long term loan is mainly expesed to the development in USD interest rates. The lenders are renowned Norwegian and international shippingbanks. Interest rate risk is considered moderate.

Liquidity risk
The risk of not being able to meet the Company's obligations when due, is mitigated by the long term amended facility significantly reduces the short term liquidity exposure.

Exchange rate risk
The Company's financing as well as revenues are denominated in the Company's functional currency USD. The Company does not expect having to settle any significant transaction in a different currency.

Note 11 Personnel

As at 31 December 2020 and 2019, the Company had no employees. The Company is not required to have an occupational pension plan.

Note 12 Audit fees

Remuneration to auditors is as follows (excluding VAT):

Thousand USD	**2020**	**2019**
Statutory audit	18	25

Of which USD 14,5 thousand in 2020 is related to the previous elected auditor.

Note 13 Board remuneration

No member of the Board of Directors of the Company received any remuneration in the capacity as a member of the Board of Director.

Note 14 Exchange rates

Rates of exchange ("RoE) are as follows:

NOK / USD	**Average 2019**	**31 Dec. 2019**	**Average 2020**	**31 Dec. 2020**
	8.8037	8.7803	9.4004	8.5326

Note 15 Leases

To determine whether a contract contains a lease, it is considered whether the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset. This is for the Company considered to be the case for streamer hire. For the Company, these lease commitments resulted in the recognition of an asset (right-of-use) and a lease liability. The rental period is calculated based on the duration of the agreement. The future payments under each lease arrangement have been discounted using the incremental borrowing rate applicable to the leased assets in order to calculate the lease liability recognised on the date of adoption.

The Company has non-cancellable lease commitments related to streamers. The lease payments have been discounted at 3.3% which the Company considered to be its incremental borrowing rate at the initial measuring.

Lease payments for right of use assets will be included under depreciation and financial cost in the Company's income statement (see note 4).

The Company has the following lease commitments related to right ofuse assets at the end of 2020:

Thousand USD	**2020**
Net carrying amount of right of use assets (see note 4)	49,208
Current portion of long-term leasing debt	13,486
Non-current lease liability	35,216
Total lease liability as of 31 December	**48,702**

Future minimum lese instalments related to non-cancellable lease agreements are due as follows:

Total lease liability	**2020**
Within 1 year	14,874
From 1 to 5 years	36,753
More than 5 years	-
Future minimum lease instalments	**51,627**

Skatteetaten

Vår dato	Din/Deres dato	Saksbehandler
17.12.2020	15.11.2020	Nazish Fatima Mohammad
800 80 000 Skatteetaten.no	Din/Deres referanse	Telefon 901 51 930
Org.nr 974761076	Vår referanse 2020/6150709	Postadresse Postboks 9200 Grønland 0134 OSLO

U.off. offl. § 13, sktfvl. § 3-1

Shearwater GoServices AS
Damsgårdsveien 135
5160 Laksevåg
v/ Hilde Marie Bjerga

Dispensasjon fra kravet om å utarbeide årsregnskap på norsk

Vi viser til deres søknad om dispensasjon fra kravet om å utarbeide årsregnskap og årsberetning på norsk, på vegne av:

- Shearwater GoAssets AS, org.nr. 923 032 789
- Global Seismic Shipping AS, org.nr, 918 591 664
- Oceanic Seismic Shipping AS, org.nr. 990 952 507
- Geo Vessels AS, org.nr. 995 354 829

Skattekontoret gir på bakgrunn av en konkret helhetsvurdering selskapet dispensasjon fra kravet til å utarbeide årsregnskap og årsberetning på norsk, jf. regnskapsloven § 3-4 tredje ledd. Dispensasjonen forutsetter at engelsk språk benyttes i stedet ved utarbeidelsen, og at øvrige opplysninger som vedtaket baserer seg på, heller ikke endres vesentlig.

Kopi av dette brevet må sendes Regnskapsregisteret i Brønnøysund sammen med årsregnskapet. Det påligger den regnskapspliktige å dokumentere ved dette brev at tillatelsen er gitt.

Bakgrunn
Fra søknaden siteres:

> "Shearwater GeoServices Holding AS, med datterselskaper tilbyr tjenester innen Seismikkvirksomhet internasjonalt. Konsernet operer hvor engelsk klart er det dominerende arbeidspråket. All kommunikasjon med konsernets primære kunder og kreditorer foregår på engelsk. Alle sentrale aktører og samarbeidspartnere innen denne bransjen behersker og benytter engelsk. Konsernets arbeidsspråk er også engelsk. For mer informasjon om vår bransje/ virksomhet henvises til selskapets internettside: www.shearwatergeo.com.
>
> Det er heller ingen forhold rundt konsernets finansiering som skulle tilsi behov for regnskap på norsk (bankforbindelser etterspør kun informasjon på engelsk).
>
> Selskapets eiere er RASMUSSENGRUPPEN AS, GC Rieber Shipping ASA, Schlumberger and Eidesvik Offshore. RASMUSSENGRUPPEN AS er et profesjonelt investeringsselskap som arbeider mot både det norske og internasjonale markedet. GC Rieber Shipping ASA og Eidesvik Offshore er veletablerte rederi med fokus på internasjonale markeder. Schlumberger er et stort

internasjonalt konsern. Det foreligger derfor ingen behov blandt eierne å utarbeide regnskapet på norsk"

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, kunder 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.

Som nevnt ovenfor er det særlig hensynet til brukerne av regnskapsinformasjon som skal vurderes ved en dispensasjonssøknad. I søknaden informeres det om at all kommunikasjon med konsernets primære kunder og kreditorer foregår på engelsk. Alle sentrale aktører og samarbeidspartnere innen bransjen behersker og benytter engelsk. Konsernets arbeidsspråk er også engelsk. Skattekontoret finner at disse forholdene samlet tilsier at dispensasjon fra kravet om å utarbeide årsregnskap og årsberetning på norsk kan gis.

Vennligst oppgi vår referanse ved henvendelse i saken.

Med hilsen

Inger Mette Dahler
underdirektør
Innsats, storbedrift
Skatteetaten

Nazish Fatima Mohammad

Dokumentet er elektronisk godkjent og har derfor ikke håndskrevne signaturer.

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