Annual Report 2023

Bonheur ASA

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At a Glance

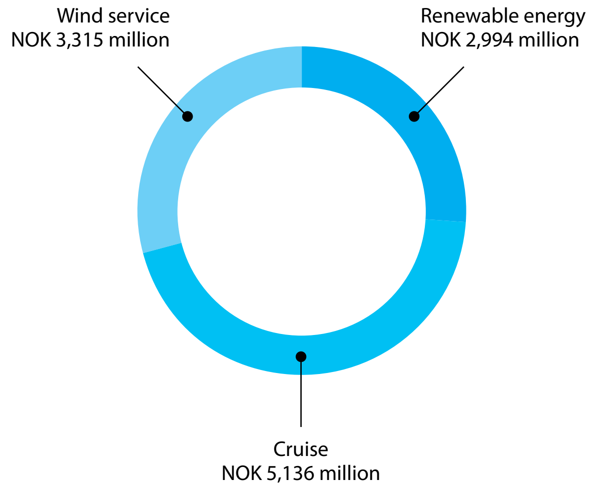
Total revenue in NOK

12 billion

Install capacity

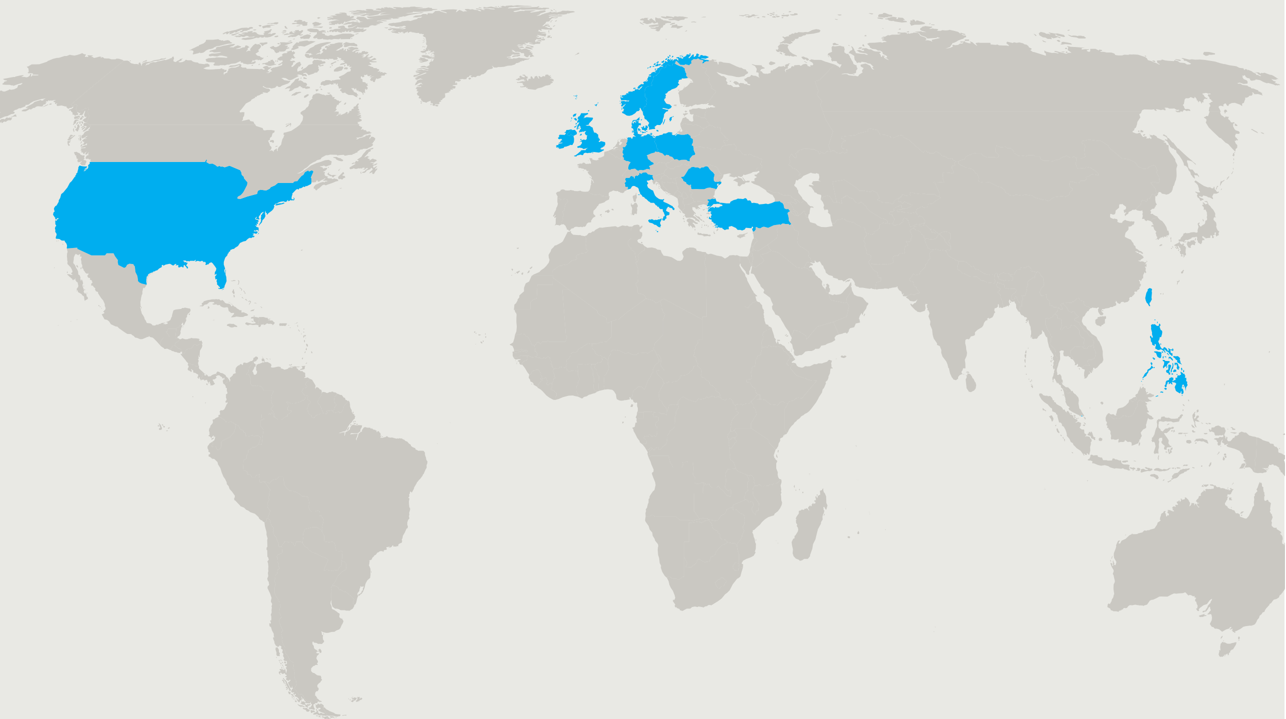
805 MW

Revenue per segment



Total emplyoees world wide

2,717



Bonheur ASA

Key Figures

Group of companies – Bonheur ASA	2023	2022	2021
Amounts in NOK million			
Income statement			
Operating income	12,559.7	11,435.1	7,541.0
Operating profit before depreciation and impairment losses (EBITDA)	3,557.0	3,854.4	1,937.0
EBITDA-margin	28%	34%	26%
Operating profit/loss (-) (EBIT)	2,442.1	2,314.3	1,004.0
Share of result in associates	-20.4	-14.2	-6.3
Net finance income / expense (-)	-384.7	159.5	-82.2
Profit / loss (-) before tax	2,037.0	2,459.6	915.8
Tax income / expense (-)	-457.8	-757.5	-482.2
Net result from continuing operations	1,579.3	1,702.0	433.6
Profit for the year	1,579.3	1,702.0	433.6
Non-controlling interests	541.5	1,304.7	540.2
Profit / loss (-) for the year (shareholders of the parent)	1,037.8	397.3	-106.6
Statement of financial position			
Non-current assets	14,048.0	13,020.8	12,645.2
Current assets	9,456.7	8,695.4	6,464.5
Equity ex non-controlling interests	6,677.5	5,719.1	4,622.1
Non-controlling interests	1,230.4	1,237.1	-197.7
Non-current interest-bearing liabilities	7,717.4	8,788.1	8,780.1
Other non-current liabilities	1,853.8	1,592.8	1,652.9
Current interest-bearing liabilities	2,362.8	1,389.0	1,644.6
Other current liabilities	3,662.8	3,026.6	2,607.7
Total assets / total equity and liabilities	23,504.8	21,752.6	19,109.7
Liquidity			
Cash and cash equivalents as at 31 December[1]	5,460.2	5,458.5	4,039.2
Net change in cash and cash equivalents[1]	-144.3	1,380.2	-282.0
Net cash from operating activities[1]	2,417.9	2,529.9	1,462.1
Capital			
Share capital	53.1	53.2	53.2
Total number of shares outstanding as at 31 December	42,531,893	42,531,893	42,531,893

Parent Company – Bonheur ASA	2023	2022	2021
Amounts in NOK million			
Parent Company - Bonheur ASA			
Equity-to-assets ratio	70%	73%	66%
Booked equity[2]	8,565	8,066	6,843
Total assets / total equity and liabilities	12,182	11,001	10,333
Key figures per share			
Market price 31 December	242	287	355
Dividend per share	6.0	5.0	4.3

[1] In accordance with cash flow statement.
[2] Equity as per cent of total assets.

The non-controlling interests in the Bonheur Group of companies are included in the Consolidated Income Statement. The non-controlling interests consist of 43.28% of NHST Media Group AS (adjusted for own shares), 49% of Fred. Olsen Wind Limited (UK), 49% of Fred. Olsen CBH Limited (UK), 49% of Hvitsten II JV AS, 49% of Hvitsten II JV AB, 49% of Blue Tern Limited, 50% of United Wind Logistics GmbH and 7.84% of Global Wind Service A/S.

Letter from the CEO

Dear Shareholders,

2023 turned out as a year of economic resilience amid challenges by way of particularly increasing interest rates, high inflation and global political unrest. Despite these hurdles, Bonheur continued on a positive trajectory, marked by good overall financial results and strategic advancements.

The Renewable Energy segment navigated through declining electricity prices, but nevertheless maintained strong financial and operational performance. The Wind Service segment also thrived, with improved performance within Fred. Olsen Windcarrier. Furthermore, the Cruise segment achieved a return to normalcy, contributing with a positive EBITDA of NOK 483 million.

Looking ahead, Bonheur has reason to be optimistic about its position in the renewable energy ecosystem. Still, the prevailing macroeconomic and geopolitical environment presents concerns, particularly with ongoing conflicts in the Middle East and in Ukraine together with failing predictability on energy prices and global trade. Uncertainties about new taxes on wind energy in Norway and the UK have however to some extend been resolved allowing for subsidiaries of Bonheur to pursue new renewable energy projects in both markets.

The reshaping of the global energy market together with the call for an urgent green energy transition have accelerated offshore wind market developments. Global demand for new renewable energy projects remains strong, and Bonheur is through its investments in operating subsidiaries well positioned to capitalize on expected growth in demand for both operation and maintenance services within the wind renewable energy segment.

In order to prepare for the coming 2024 reporting requirements from the EU, Bonheur has developed a sustainability statement with a view to align with the Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD) and the corresponding European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS).

Bonheur and its operating subsidiaries have cooperated closely during 2023 with a view to being ready to report in line with the coming requirements. The sustainability statement is now presented as an integral part of the Annual Report. Various development milestones achieved by operating subsidiaries of Bonheur were marked during 2023, and some of these are highlighted below.

Fred. Olsen Renewables completed the construction of Fäboliden 2 in Sweden, increasing the onshore wind operations to 805MW with a development portfolio of 4075 MW. Fred. Olsen Seawind progressed their development on major projects in Ireland and Scotland, including becoming successful in the Irish CFD auction allowing for future production of 1300 MW out of the Codling wind park project, representing one of the largest infrastructure investments in Ireland. Global Wind Service stood out as one of the world's leading wind turbine installation companies, completing large-scale projects globally, including significant contributions to offshore installations in Asia and the US. Fred. Olsen Windcarrier continued their crane upgrading program for their specialized vessels, and at the same time had a 95 % utilisation of these vessels. Fred. Olsen 1848 continued developing innovating floating wind and solar technologies. Fred. Olsen Cruise Lines successfully resumed normal operations, with solid booking numbers and strong customer feedback throughout the year.

In conclusion, Bonheur stands on a robust foundation, with a solid balance sheet and well-established strategic directions and remains thankful to its shareholders and other stakeholders, including employees and partners of its operating subsidiaries, for continued support also during 2024.

Sincerely,

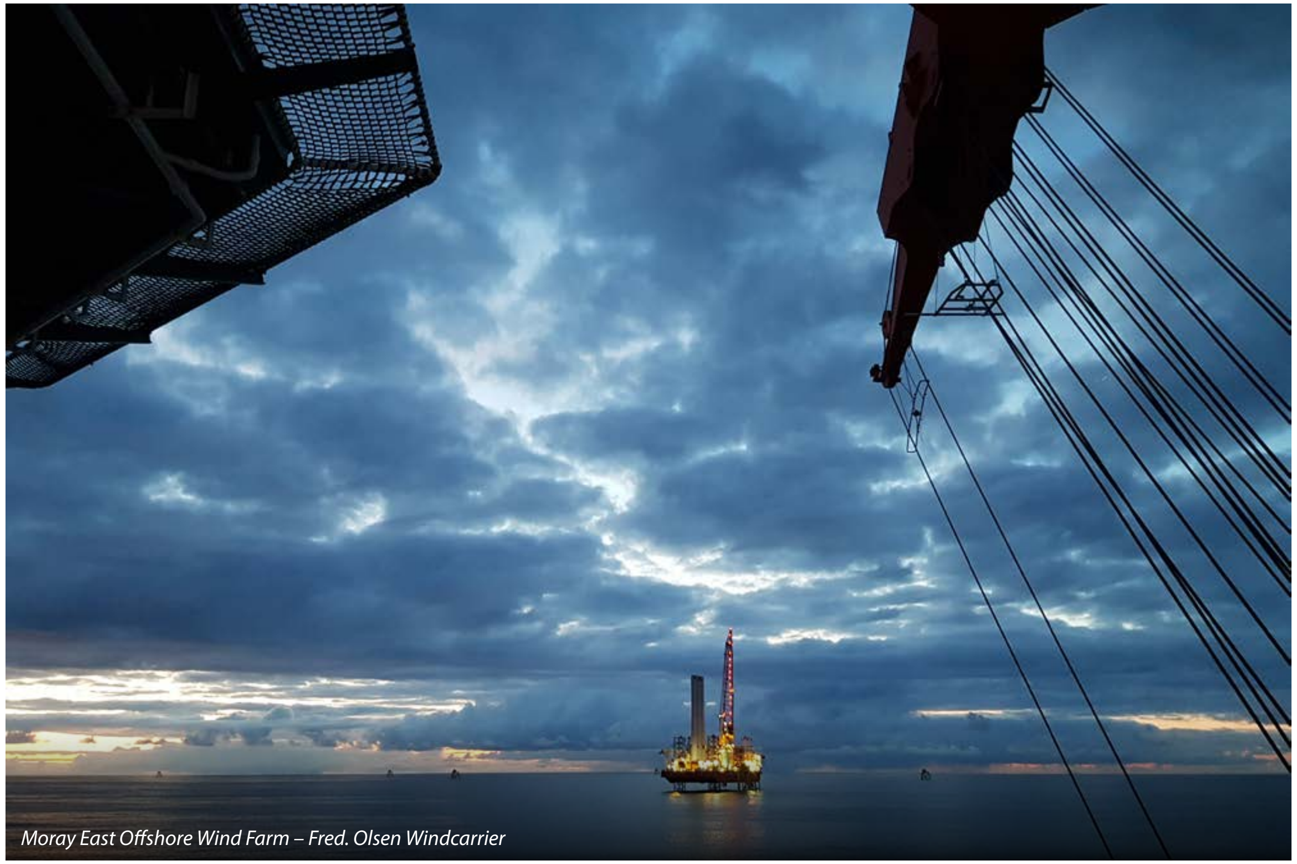
Anette S. Olsen
CEO
Bonheur ASA

Overview

Bonheur ASA (the "Company") is domiciled in Norway with its head office in Oslo and is listed on the Oslo Stock Exchange. The Company was established in 1897 and has been stock listed since 1920.

Today, the Company is invested in several business areas through distinct operating subsidiaries. Initially Bonheur ASA's interests were only within the shipping industry. This included both cargo and passenger services before expanding into ship building and aviation and later contributing to the development of the offshore energy sector in Norway, e.g., through ownership in both the yard industry and within offshore drilling. Since before the turn of the last century , Bonheur ASA has focused its energy sector investments on renewable energy and has developed a strong eco-system of renewable energy related companies including industrial and financial partners to drive profitable growth and sustainability. Bonheur's first renewable energy investment was made in 1996 and today, through operating subsidiaries, it owns a substantial portfolio of both wind farms and development projects mainly located in Scandinavia, Ireland, Italy and the United Kingdom. Capitalizing on its vast experience from diversified investments and interests in marine operation and renewable energy, Bonheur's investments and interests have expanded further into the offshore wind service industry where it comprises transportation, installation and maintenance services related to offshore wind turbines. The latest business development is within floating offshore wind.

Bonheur reports its results under four distinct segments: Renewable Energy, Wind Service, Cruise and Other Investments.



Moray East Offshore Wind Farm – Fred. Olsen Windcarrier

Private Fred. Olsen related interests hold a total of 51.6% of the Company's shares. The management of Bonheur ASA is performed by Fred. Olsen & Co. AS.

Lista Wind Farm – Fred. Olsen Renewables

Brave Tern – Fred. Olsen Windcarrier

Borealis – Fred. Olsen Cruise Lines

RENEWABLE ENERGY SEGMENT

The Renewable Energy segment consists of Fred. Olsen Renewables AS (FOR) and Fred. Olsen Seawind ASA (FOS).

FOR is primarily engaged in development, construction and operation of wind farms. By the end of the year the installed capacity in operation was 804.9 MW. In addition, FOR has an onshore development portfolio of 4 075 MW of which 530 MW is consented.

FOS is engaged in development, construction and operation of offshore wind farms. In 2022 FOS was awarded an option agreement for a Scottish floating offshore wind farm with capacity up to 798 MW in a joint venture with Vattenfall. In 2023 Codling Wind Park Ltd.(a 50/50 JV with EDF and FOS), was awarded 1 300 MW in a CfD auction in Ireland (ORESS 1).

WIND SERVICE SEGMENT

The Wind Service segment contains Fred. Olsen Ocean Ltd. (FOO) which main operating entities are:

- Fred. Olsen Windcarrier AS (FOWIC)
- Global Wind Service A/S (GWS)
- United Wind Logistic GmbH (UWL)

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

GWS (owned 92.2% by FOO) is an inter-national supplier of installation services, blade repair services and expertise to the global onshore and offshore wind turbine industry with a global footprint with operations in Europe, Asia, US and Australia.

UWL (owned 50% by FOO) provides marine transportation for offshore wind turbine components from manufacturing sites to pre-assembly ports with three owned vessels.

CRUISE SEGMENT

The Cruise segment's principal trading entity is Fred. Olsen Cruise Lines Ltd (FOCL), operating from the UK. FOCL and its fellow subsidiaries operate three ocean cruise ships with an overall berth capacity of approximately 4 100 passengers.

It offers cruise holidays ranging from 2-night mini cruises in Europe, to more than 100-nights on a World cruise.
FOCL's strategy is to develop unique itineraries and onboard experiences which allow passengers to get closer to the destinations, offering authentic and interesting experiences.

OTHER INVESTMENTS

Other investments include:

- Fred. Olsen 1848 (FO 1848), a technology and innovation company. The main technologies of FO 1848 are aimed at solving some of the industry key challenges within floating wind and floating solar.
- Fred. Olsen Investments (FOI), is a company with an investment team which executes and manages investment opportunities to strengthen existing business and expand into new, but still related, business areas.
- NHST Media Group AS (owned 55.0 % by Bonheur) comprises both publications and software-as-a-services. The main publications which are organized under DN Media Group are Dagens Næringsliv, Tradewinds, Recharge Intrafish and Upstream. The main software-as-a-services which are organized under NHST Marketing Technology are MyNewsDesk and Mention Solutions.

Other investments also include 100% ownership of the Fred. Olsen Head office buildings in Oslo, service companies Fred. Olsen Insurance Services AS and Fred. Olsen Travel AS. The segment also includes investments within real estate, bonds and shares.

BRIZO in Risør – Fred. Olsen 1848

Fred. Olsen Investments

NHST Holding

Director's Report

The consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2023 are for Bonheur ASA, its subsidiaries and associates (for accounting purposes only in the following referred to as the "Group of companies"). The Company's head office is in Oslo, Norway. Numbers in (brackets) relates to 2022.

2023 turned out to be a year with continued economic recovery post the pandemic. Global GDP growth in 2023, according to IMF was 3.0% (3.5%).

The Renewable Energy segment experienced declining electricity prices throughout 2023 due to lower natural gas prices during the year impacting the electricity price. EBITDA in 2023 was NOK 1,921 million (NOK 3,486 million). The Wind Service segment performed well in 2023, mainly due to continued improved and strong performance for Fred. Olsen Windcarrier, resulting in an EBITDA of NOK 1,327 million (NOK 921 million). Cruise operations had three ships in operation for the full year and the normalisation process of the cruise market continued, resulting in a positive EBITDA of NOK 483 million (NOK -424 million). Overall, the Group of companies achieved an EBITDA of NOK 3,557 million (NOK 3,854 million).

In addition to the financial results, the Group of Companies have made strategic progress in the following areas:

- Fred. Olsen Renewables (FOR) continued the growth of the onshore wind development portfolio, adding net 375 MW of quality sites to the pipeline projects in UK, Sweden, Italy and Norway, summing up to a total onshore development portfolio of 4,075 MW.
- Construction of Fäbodliden 2 windfarm project. The construction work for Fäbodliden 2 (17.2 MW) was completed in 4Q 2023. The project was an extension of Fäbodliden (79.2 MW) with shared infrastructure.
- Fred. Olsen Seawind (FOS) has made good progress in Ireland, Scotland and Norway:
  - Advancing the Codling wind park project together with EDF. FOS is progressing the development of Codling Wind Park project in the Irish Sea, which represents one of the largest energy infrastructure investments in Ireland this decade and would become Ireland's largest offshore windfarm. In 2023 Codling Wind Park Ltd. (Ireland) was awarded 1,300 MW in the offshore wind CfD auction in Ireland (ORESS 1). The submission of the consent application for the Codling Wind Park project is scheduled in 2Q 2024.
  - Advancing the Muir Mhòr site in the Scotwind lease round in a joint venture with Vattenfall. The offshore floating wind site northeast of Aberdeen has a capacity when built of up to 798 MW. The submission of the consent application for Muir Mhòr is scheduled by year-end 2024.
  - Advancing the Blåvinge partnership. FOS is also a partner in the Blåvinge JV with Hafslund for the development of offshore wind in Norway. The Norwegian Government announced in March 2024 that the Utsira Nord Projects is now likely to be awarded in 2025, and that such delay is due to notification to ESA (EFTA surveillance authority) regarding approval of state subsidies for floating offshore wind.
- Continued the fleet upgrade program for FOWIC. With the following key events:
  - Increased the backlog to EUR 535 million for the Tern vessels and EUR 131 million for the Blue Wind Vessel.
  - The conversion of the Brave Tern. The conversion commenced at the end of 2023 at the Navantia shipyard in Spain. The conversion includes crane replacement and upgrades of the vessel and is expected to be completed in the third quarter of 2024. Brave Tern will after the completion of the upgrade have the same capabilities as Bold Tern and will be well suited for the installation of the next generation turbines.
  - Strategic alliance for Blue Wind. In 2023 FOWIC signed a MOU (Memorandum of Understanding) for exclusive sales and marketing for the vessel Blue Wind, owned 100% by Shimizu Corporation, outside Japan. FOWIC enter into contracts with the clients, and contracts with Shimizu for the rental of the vessel and crew.
- Global Wind Service segmenting it's position of the leading global offshore wind turbine installation company taking on all offshore wind projects in the US so far and continue to contribute successfully to offshore installations in Taiwan.
- Fred. Olsen 1848 progressing several technologies and innovations within floating wind and floating solar, like the floating PV power production system, Brizo, the Brunel floating foundation and floating maintenance solutions for offshore wind turbines.
- Cruise back to normalised operation. Fred. Olsen Cruise Lines' three ships are back cruising with improved booking numbers and strong customer feedback in 2023.

Bonheur ASA has a strong balance sheet and a solid financial position. At year end, the Company had book equity of NOK 8.6 billion (NOK 8.1 billion) and a cash position of NOK 3.5 billion (NOK 3.0 billion).

THE GROUP OF COMPANIES' RESULTS

(2022 in brackets)

Operating revenues for the year amounted to NOK 12,560 million (NOK 11,435 million). Operating expenses amounted to NOK 9,003 million (NOK 7,581) million.

Operating result before depreciation, amortization and impairment charges (EBITDA) was NOK 3,557 million (NOK 3,854 million). Depreciation amounted to NOK 1,070 million (NOK 1,088 million). Impairment related to property, plant and equipment and intangible assets were NOK 45 million (NOK 452 million). Operating result (EBIT) was NOK 2,442 million (NOK 2,314 million).

Net financial items were NOK -385 million (NOK 160 million). Profit for the year was NOK 1,579 million (NOK 1,702 million), After non-controlling interests of NOK 542 million (NOK 1,305 million), controlling interests' share of result after estimated tax amounted to NOK 1,038 million (NOK 397 million). The main reason for the difference between controlling and non-controlling interests is the financial results in the Cruise segment where Bonheur holds 100%, while the non-controlling interests own indirectly 49% of 11 of the 12 onshore wind farms which generated less profit in 2023. At year-end, the non-controlling interests of the Group of companies mainly consisted of 43.28% of NHST Holding AS (adjusted for own shares), 49% of Fred. Olsen Wind Limited (UK), 49% of Fred. Olsen CBH Limited (UK), 49% of Hvitsten II JV AS, 49% of Hvitsten II JV AB, 49% of Blue Tern Limited, 50% of United Wind Logistics GmbH and 7.84% of Global Wind Service A/S.

Net cash from operating activities was NOK 2,418 million (NOK 2,530 million). Net cash from investing activities was NOK -878 million (NOK -1,356 million). Net cash from financing activities was NOK -1,684 million (NOK 207 million). Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December 2023 were NOK 5,460 million (NOK 5,458 million).

RESULTS FROM THE MAIN BUSINESS SEGMENTS WITHIN WHICH BONHEUR ASA IS INVESTED

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

RENEWABLE ENERGY

The Renewable Energy segment consists of Fred. Olsen Renewables AS ("FOR") with subsidiaries and Fred. Olsen Seawind ("FOS").

Fred. Olsen Renewables

FOR owns and operates onshore wind farms. Currently, these onshore wind farms have a total capacity of 804.9 MW.

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

Fred. Olsen CBH Ltd (FOCBH) is a subsidiary of FOR, of which FOR holds 51%. FOCBH owns 75.3 MW. Aviva Investors Global Services Ltd. (Aviva) owns the remaining 49% of FOCBH.

Three Scandinavian windfarms (Högaliden and Fäbodliden in Sweden, and Lista in Norway), with total installed capacity of 275.2 MW is owned 51% by FOR and 49% of Wind Fund 1. Wind Fund 1 is owned with 1/3 each by Kommunal Landspensjonskasse (KLP), MEAG Munich ERGO AssetManagement GmbH, and Keppel Infrastructure Trust/Keppel Corporation Limited. The fund has an exclusive right and obligation to invest 49% in all onshore windfarm projects in the UK and Sweden that FOR takes forward to final investment decision until the current outstanding commitment of Euro 291 million is fully utilized or a period of five years from establishment has lapsed. Wind Fund 1 is managed by Hvitsten AS, which is licensed as an infrastructure fund manager owned by Fred. Olsen & Co.

The remaining 21.6 MW installed capacity is held by wholly owned subsidiaries of FOR.

FOR completed the construction work for Fäbodliden 2 (17.2 MW) in 4Q 2023, an extension of Fäbodliden (79.2 MW) with shared infrastructure.

In addition, FOR has a portfolio of development projects onshore in the UK, Norway, Sweden and Italy.

The UK power market in 2023 was similar to that of the rest of Europe, affected by high commodity prices and variable renewable generation with particularly low renewable generation during the summer. Wind generation increased back towards normal levels after the summer which coupled with falling gas prices, lead to significantly lower power prices during the year.

The Norwegian Government in its national budget for 2024 approved changes to tax legislation for onshore wind. The new resource rent tax (RRT) is 25% effective tax rate (32% nominal tax rate). For existing windfarms, the tax balance value of the assets can be adjusted up with a factor of 1.4 and depreciated on linear basis over 5 years. For Lista wind farm this will adjust the tax value of the assets with only NOK 29.8 million, which is insignificant relative to the new tax, which represents a transfer of value from Lista wind farm to the Norwegian government of approximately 25% of the value of the wind farm.

In the UK, the Corporation Tax rate increased from 19% to 25% from April 2023. A temporary 45% electricity generator levy (EGL) on extraordinary profits (defined as electricity sold at an average price above GBP 75 MWh) is valid from January 2023 to March 2028. The EGL is estimated based on a full year forecast and is booked as an Opex fee impacting the EBITDA result on a quarterly basis. For 2023 the EGL was NOK 21 million.

Fred. Olsen Seawind

FOS develops wind farms offshore, and currently has three major ongoing projects as well as early phase projects and site investigation activities. FOS is progressing the development of Codling Wind Park project in the Irish Sea, which represents one of the largest energy infrastructure investments in Ireland this decade and would become Ireland's largest offshore windfarm. In 2023 Codling Wind Park Ltd. (Ireland) was awarded 1,300 MW in the offshore wind CfD auction in Ireland (ORESS 1). The submission of the consent application for the Codling Wind Park project is scheduled in 2Q 2024. The Codling Wind Park is a planned bottom fixed offshore wind farm, and it is expected to be a major contributor to Ireland's target of 5 GW offshore wind by 2030. Furthermore, In January 2022, FOS was granted an option lease on the ScotWind project for the development of a floating wind farm off the coast of Scotland together with their JV partner Vattenfall. The project has a planned capacity of 798 MW, and the project will be managed through the JV-company Muir Mhòr Offshore Wind Farm Limited. In addition, FOS is working on preparations for the bid on the projects in Utsira Nord in Norway. The projects are managed by "Blåvinge", a joint venture partnership with Hafslund ECO. The Norwegian Government announced in March 2024 that the Utsira Nord Projects is now likely to be awarded in 2025. The delay seems to be primarily due to notification to ESA (EFTA surveillance authority) regarding approval of state subsidies for floating offshore wind.

Operating revenues were NOK 2,994 million (NOK 4,392 million) and the annual production was 1,774 GWh (2,097 GWh). EBITDA was NOK 1,921 million (NOK 3,486 million). Operating result (EBIT) amounted to NOK 1,593 million (NOK 3,164 million), while net result was NOK 770 million (NOK 2,753 million).

WIND SERVICE

The Wind Service segment comprises the holding company FOO with the main operating subsidiaries including Fred. Olsen Windcarrier (FOWIC), Global Wind Service (GWS) and United Wind Logistics (UWL).

Subsidiaries of FOWIC provide services for transportation, installation and service of offshore wind turbines deploying the jack-up vessels Brave Tern, Bold Tern and Blue Tern.

GWS, owned 92.2% by FOO, is an international supplier of skilled technicians and expertise to the global wind turbine industry. GWS provides a range of installation and maintenance services, both onshore and offshore.

UWL owned 50% by FOO, is offering services within marine transportation of offshore wind turbine components.

The reshaping of the global energy market and the call for an urgent green energy transition has accelerated offshore wind market developments. The global demand (excl. China) remains strong and with a promising outlook of estimated 153 GW of new offshore wind capacity expected to be added during this decade and were also a substantial growth in demand for operation and maintenance services is expected. FOWIC is well positioned to continue to play an important role in servicing the global market through this phase of accelerated growth.

The installation of a new crane and upgrade of Brave Tern has commenced at the Navantia shipyard in Spain with estimated completion in third quarter 2024. The new cranes for Brave Tern and Bold Tern (upgraded in 2022), bring the vessels on par with announced newbuilds and will install the 13-15 MW turbines, but also bigger turbines coming to market.

During 2023 the company has secured several new projects and been able to expand existing contracts, resulting in a strong backlog of EUR 535 million (EUR 553 million) for the Tern vessels in addition to EUR 131 million for the Blue Wind vessel. The utilisation for the vessels in 2023 was 95%, compared to 67% 2022. The lower utilisation in 2022 was mainly due to Bold Tern being in yard for the upgrade for until June 2022.

GWS continued to grow within offshore wind, taking on new scopes within preassembly and installations as well as in service and blade repair. GWS works closely with Fred Olsen Windcarrier on large offshore turbine installation scopes on all relevant continents. The company has experienced strong growth over the last years and had 1,579 employees in 2023 (1 788 employees in 2022). GWS has established a training centre in Poland to educate and train their own technicians, to partly meet the strong demand for skilled people.

UWL operated two vessels on long term charters and one vessel in the spot market.

Operating revenues were NOK 5,136 million (NOK 4,091 million). Operating result before depreciation (EBITDA) was NOK 1,327 million (NOK 921 million). Operating result (EBIT) amounted to NOK 829 million (NOK 432 million) and net result was NOK 676 million (NOK 302 million).

CRUISE

The Cruise segment consists of the Company's 100% ownership of First Olsen Holding AS with subsidiaries ("FOHAS"), i.a. First Olsen (Holdings) Ltd ("FOHL") and Fred. Olsen Cruise Lines Ltd ("FOCL"), which own and operate the cruise vessels MS Balmoral, MS Bolette and MS Borealis. During the COVID-19 pandemic period from March 2020, cruise operations remained severely disrupted; all ships remained out of service until Borealis commenced cruises in July 2021. During 2022 and 2023 the cruise industry has started to normalise back to the pre-pandemic level of operation with a positive market, improved booking numbers and increased customer satisfaction.

Braemar was sold during the fourth quarter at a sales value of USD 13 million and the ship was delivered in February 2024. The gain on sale of the vessel was NOK 86 million.

Operating revenues were NOK 3,315 million (NOK 1,893 million). Operating result before depreciation (EBITDA) was NOK 483 million (NOK -424 million). Operating result (EBIT) amounted to NOK 335 million (NOK -1,055 million) and net result was NOK 205 million (NOK -1,097 million).

OTHER INVESTMENTS

The Other Investments of Bonheur ASA mainly consist of the 100% owned entities Fred. Olsen 1848 AS (FO 1848), Fred. Olsen Investments AS (FO Investments), Fred. Olsen Insurance Services AS (FOIS) and Fred. Olsen Travel AS (FOT), and ownership of 55.1% in NHST Media Group AS. In addition, the segment has various investments in real estate, bonds and shares.

FO 1848 is a wholly owned innovation company that focuses on development and commercialization of new technologies and solutions related to renewable energy. On the back of decades-long experience within renewables, a portfolio of innovative technical solutions has been developed. The solutions are aimed at solving some of the industry key challenges within floating wind and floating solar.

FO 1848 has developed the Mobile Port Solution, which is an offshore installation interface concept that uses jack-up installation vessels in sheltered waters for the integration of the turbine to the floating foundation structure. This solution formed an integral part of FOS and Vattenfall's Muir Mohr Lease Bid. FO 1848 is developing Brunel, a concept for floating wind turbines with strong technical and commercial capabilities. It is designed for the next generation of wind turbines, with a modular approach, suitable for serial and automized production in the existing global supply chain allowing for instant scale-up. For floating solar PV, FO 1848 has developed Brizo an innovative solution for floating solar, which is currently piloted outside Risør in Norway.

FO Investments is a wholly owned subsidiary. FO Investments invests in and manage new opportunities with a view to strengthen existing business segments of the Company and also to expand into new business areas. Facilitated by FO Investments the Company is seeking investments in innovative companies within renewables, energy storage, travel and leisure, circular economy, maritime and shipping, and others. So far four investments have been made, i.e.:

- NPP Renewables, a renewable energy consulting company
- Cenate, a battery materials company
- Measurable Energy, a technology company within energy efficiency
- Tepeo, a company within renewable energy storage for heating
- Celsia, a technology company with an EU Taxonomy scoring solution

NHST Media Group AS (NHST) has two business segments, DN Media Group and NHST Marketing Technology. DN Media Group consists of the publications Dagens Næringsliv, Recharge, Tradewinds, Upstream, Intrafish.no, Intrafish.com, Fiskeribladet and Europower. NHST Marketing Technology include the software-as-a-Service (SaaS) companies MyNewsdesk and Mention Solutions. Revenues for the media segment were 4.7% higher in 2023 than in 2022. The growth was partly driven by the currency impact. In the fourth quarter DN Media Group successfully completed its cost program aiming at reducing the cost base with up to NOK 60 million with effect for 2024. The SaaS segment showed a growth in recognized revenues of 10% versus 2022 mainly due to currency. NHST has agreed a new loan agreement with its bank to comply with the covenants in the credit facility agreement. A temporary waiver was granted in 4Q 2023, and the loan was classified as short-term debt in the balance sheet for 2023. The number of employees in 2023 was 619 employees (593). Operating revenues were NOK 1,134 million (NOK 1,082 million) and EBITDA was positive with NOK 37 million (NOK 49 million). Operating result (EBIT) amounted to NOK -97 million (NOK -44 million).

INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES

FOR had capital expenditure of NOK 204 million (NOK 172 million) in the year mainly related to the completion of the wind farm Högaliden and construction of the wind farm Fäbodliden 2 in Sweden.

FOO had capital expenditure of NOK 459 million (NOK 572 million) mainly related to a new crane and upgrades of the vessel Bold Tern and class renewal work on the vessel Brave Tern.

FOCL had capital expenditure of NOK 126 million (NOK 156 million) mainly related to mobilisation of Balmoral and dry-docking of Borealis.

In total, investments (capex) in property, plant and equipment (PPE) during the year amounted to NOK 792 million (NOK 912 million). In addition, NOK 73 million (NOK 114 million) was capitalized, relating to IFRS 16, leasing – right-to-use assets. The Group of companies' net investments paid, amounted to NOK 946 million (NOK 1,040 million), mainly financed with cash and financing activities.

FOS does not own a controlling share of the Codling and Muir Mhòr JVs and are therefore booking the JVs according to the equity method. For Codling FOS has issued loans reflected in the balance sheet as "Other financial fixed assets", In 2023 this amounted to NOK 177 million (NOK 96 million). For Muir Mhòr FOS has issued equity reflected in the balance sheet as "Investment in associates". In 2023 this amounted to NOK 99 million (NOK 170 million).

Dividend payments to external shareholders of the Group of companies in total amounted to NOK 1,005 million (NOK 1,054 million), of which NOK 213 million (NOK 183 million) was to the shareholders of Bonheur ASA. See cash flow statement page 91.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

Research and development activities are carried out constantly within all main business segments. A close relationship exists with suppliers and customers in order to optimize operations and minimize environmental consequences. In 2023 NOK 218 million (NOK 68 million) was booked as cost and NOK 82 million (NOK 57 million) booked on the balance sheet for development activities.

FINANCING

The Group of companies' overriding financial objectives target to secure long-term visibility and flexibility through business cycles and are structured around three key principles:

i. The financial position of Bonheur ASA shall be strong and built on conservative leverage with a solid liquidity position.
ii. Each company within the Group of companies must optimize its own non-recourse debt financing taking into account underlying market fundamentals and outlook for the respective business and relative cost of capital.
iii. With the aim to accelerate growth, subsidiaries within the Company's high growth and capital-intensive business segments, must actively be investigating and considering various means of sourcing external capital, hereunder a broad set of equity options including potential listing.

Further, to position the Group of companies for the upcoming implementation of the EU taxonomy directive and to formalize the Company's commitment to sustainable financing, green financing frameworks were established during 2020 under which the Group of companies first green bond and green bank financing was raised, and in 2021 another green bond was raised. In 2022, the green financing frameworks were updated to also take into account EU Taxonomy assessment rating.

At year-end 2023, Bonheur ASA's interest-bearing debt relates to NOK 2,789 million (2,190 million) in unsecured bonds maturing between 2024 and 2028. With a cash position of NOK 3,455 million (3,037 million), net interest-bearing debt on parent level was positive with NOK 666 million (NOK 816 million). Similarly, debt in the Group of companies excluding the Company amounted to NOK 7,291 million (7,987 million). All the financings in subsidiaries are on a non-recourse basis to the Company. The split of such Group of companies' debt on the respective business segments are NOK 5,186 million (5,180 million) related to Renewable Energy, NOK 1,445 million (2 147 million) related to Wind Service, NOK 290 million (267 million) related to Cruise and NOK 365 million (393 million) related to Other Investments.

For further details see note 18 – Interest bearing loans and borrowings.

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

FINANCIAL MARKET RISK

The international profile of Bonheur ASA and its operating subsidiaries results in exposure to financial market risks.

The financial market risks to which the Group of companies is exposed, are predominantly currency risks, interest rate risks, risks related to oil/fuel price and electricity prices. These financial risks are continuously monitored, and financial instruments are from time to time used to hedge economic effects of such and related exposures. There is also a credit risk related to customers within the individual companies, and risks associated with the general development of international financial markets.

CURRENCY RISK

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

INTEREST RATE RISK

The Group of companies is exposed to interest rate fluctuations, as loans are frequently based on floating interest rates. By the turn of the year, parts of the outstanding loans in Renewable energy had been hedged against interest fluctuations through interest rate swap agreement, the external loans in Cruise had a fixed interest rate and part of the det in UWL has a fixed interest rate. See note 3.

OIL / FUEL PRICE

The Group of companies is exposed to fluctuations in bunker prices, which move in line to the price of crude oil. By the turn of the year, parts of the expected fuel consumption for Cruise had been hedged against fluctuations through fuel swap agreements.

ELECTRICITY PRICE

Electricity sales for the windfarms are on floating contracts and are subject to change in electricity prices. apart from Paul's Hill and Rothes. 75% of the electricity sales for Paul's Hill wind farm was fixed for the first quarter of 2023 at GBP 363.93 per MWh and 75% of production Rothes wind farm for the first quarter of 2023 at GBP 351.45 per MWh. The electricity sales for the other ten windfarms were on variable contracts.

CREDIT RISK

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

ENVIRONMENTAL, SOCIAL AND GOVERNANCE (ESG) AND SUSTAINABILITY REPORTING

Sustainability reporting for 2023 is inspired by the new Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD) and the European Sustainability Standard (ESRS) and is included as a separate chapter in the annual report. The Sustainability report includes the Governance section, including related party transactions, which in previous years was a separate chapter in the annual report. The Board of Directors report must be read in conjunction with the Sustainability report and vice versa.

SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

There have been no material subsequent events post year-end 2023.

OUTLOOK 2024

The Company is well positioned in several high growth segments and especially in the renewable energy eco-system. This includes interests within development and production of renewable energy, wind industry services, and renewable energy technology. This unique combination also positions the Company for new strategic opportunities. The recovery of the cruise industry is expected to continue.

The macroeconomic and geopolitical environment in 2024 remains uncertain with significant downside risks related to wars and geopolitical events. The IMF estimates growth in the world economy of 2.9% for 2024. This geopolitical uncertainty, high inflation and higher interest rates, have significantly reduced the risk appetite of European capital markets and it is uncertain when these markets will return to normal.

A significant acceleration of new investments into green energy solutions to decarbonize the economy are needed to avoid uncontrolled changes in the environment. Political support for increased investments in green energy solutions from all the major economies (EU, USA and China) is expected to continue to build. Chinese companies are already dominating the global supply chain for solar energy technologies and are now emerging as a significant force also in the global supply chain for wind energy technologies. The Bonheur group of companies aim to both understand and position themselves towards the impacts from these trends.

The long-term impact from the current geopolitical events is uncertain, both regarding our companies and the world economy. From an accounting perspective, such risks increase the risk of impairments and may also affect accounting estimates. Nevertheless, the Company is well capitalized and has demonstrated the ability to attract investments required for its substantial renewable energy investments opportunities and has options to manage its business through the current uncertainty.

PARENT COMPANY INFORMATION

Bonheur ASA's annual result was NOK 810 million, compared to NOK 1,368 million in 2022. NOK 679 million was received of dividend in 2023 compared to NOK 2,150 million in 2022. The Net result of NOK 810 million is proposed to be allocated as follows:

For dividends	NOK 255 million
To other equity	NOK 555 million
Total allocated	NOK 810 million

GOING CONCERN

In accordance with §3-3a of the Norwegian Accounting Act, the Board of Directors confirms that the going concern assumption, on which the financial statements have been prepared, is considered to be appropriate. The accounts are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) for the Group of companies and NGAAP for the parent company. Bonheur ASA's total capital as per 31 December 2023 was NOK 12,181 million. The Company's cash, cash equivalents, short-term securities and current receivables amounted to NOK 4,095 million.

DIVIDEND/ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

With regard to the Annual General Meeting in 2024, the Board of Directors is proposing a dividend payment of NOK 6.0 per share subject no deviating views expressed by the Shareholders' Committee prior to the Annual General Meeting. The Annual General Meeting is scheduled for Wednesday 23 May 2024.

Oslo, 8 April 2024
Bonheur ASA – The Board of Directors

Fred. Olsen *Chairman*	Carol Bell *Director*	Bente Hagem *Director*	Jannicke Hilland *Director*	Andreas Mellbye *Director*	Nick Emery *Director*

Anette Sofie Olsen
Managing Director

The Board of Directors

FRED. OLSEN
(b. 1929)
Chairman of the board

CAROL BELL
(b. 1958)
Board member and member of audit committee

BENTE HAGEM
(b. 1953)
Board member

Mr Fred. Olsen was the proprietor of Fred. Olsen & Co. from 1955 to 1994 and has been chairman of the Board since 1955. Since 1994 he has assisted Bonheur on transition into renewable energy activities. He is an Honorary Doctor of the University of Heriot Watt, also of the Queen's University Belfast, a Fellow of the Royal Institution of Naval Architects and further holds the titles of Industry Pioneer from the Offshore Energy Center Hall of Fame in Galveston, Texas and the Institutium Canarium's Dominik Wölfel Medal, Vienna. He was chairman of the Aker Group from 1957 to 1975 and from 1977 to 1981, chairman of Timex Corporation from 1980 to 2002 and of Harland & Wolff, Belfast from 1989 to 2001. He co- founded and was later chairman of the Norwegian Oil Consortium AS (NOCO), 1965-1983, and was a board member of SAGA Petroleum AS from 1972 to 1983. He was further chairman of Widerøe's Flyveselskap AS, 1970-1983. Mr Fred. Olsen pioneered within tanker developments, rig developments (Aker H3 drilling design), watch developments and he headed the transition of the Aker yards from shipbuilding into construction of semi-submersible drilling rigs. Mr Olsen is a Norwegian citizen and resides in Oslo, Norway.

Carol Bell joined the board in 2014. She holds an MA in Natural Sciences from the University of Cambridge and a PhD in Archaeology from University College London. Since 2000, after having worked within the oil and gas industry and investment banking (with JP Morgan and Chase Manhattan), she has divided her time between a range of activities, notably being non-executive director in the energy sector, conducting academic research and as a charity trustee. She currently sits on the boards of Tharisa plc and BlackRock Energy and Resources Income Trust plc. She has also served on the boards of TransGlobe Energy, Ophir Energy plc, PGS ASA, Salamander Energy plc., Hardy Oil & Gas plc., Revus Energy ASA, Det norske oljeselskap ASA and Caracal Energy Inc. She is also a Director of the Development Bank of Wales and the Football Association of Wales and a founder Director of Chapter Zero, which engages with non-executive directors on climate risk. She is a Trustee of the National Museum of Wales, Museum of London Archaeology, a Council Member of Research England and a Director of the National Physical Laboratory. Dr Bell is a British citizen and resides in London and Cardiff.

Bente Hagem joined the board in 2020. She holds a master's degree in Economics and Agriculture from the University of Life Sciences in Norway. In the nineties she held different positions as a vice president in Equinor. In 2001 she started working as an executive vice president in Statnett, the Norwegian system operator (TSO), responsible for European/Nordic market design, trading agreements for cables, tariffication, and settlement of the wholesale market. She was also a CFO of Statnett for a period. From 2013-2019 she was a chair and vice chair of the board of ENTSO-E (an association for 43 TSOs in Brussels) and chair and member of the Board of Nord Pool Spot from 2008-2014. She was a co-chair of the Market Coupling project delivering one daily auction for electricity in Europe. She has also served on several boards in the energy industry. Bente Hagem is a Norwegian citizen and resides in Oslo.

The Board of Directors (continued)

JANNICKE HILLAND
(b. 1967)
Board member

Jannicke Hilland joined the board in 2020. She holds a PhD in Physics from the University of Bergen, a BSc Honours in Electrical and Electronic Engineering from the University of Manchester Institute of Science and Technology and a study in Strategic Leadership from the Norwegian Business School. She is at present EVP of digital Infrastructure in Telenor. In the period 2015 – 2022 she was the CEO of Eviny, one of the larger renewable energy companies in Norway. In the period 2008 - 2015 she held different positions in Statoil, among other Head of Gullfaks operations, Vice President of Joint Operations on the Norwegian Continental Shelf and Senior Vice President for Safety, Security and Emergency Preparedness in the Corporate Executive Committee. In the last position responsible for the Statoil BoD Safety, Security, Sustainability and Ethics Committee. In the period 1998 - 2008 she held different positions in Hydro, amongst others as platform manager on the Troll Field. She is deputy Head of Board in Yara International, member of the Yara Board Audit and Sustainability Committee and member of Board in the Confederation of Norwegian Enterprise (NHO). She was a member of the board of Nysnø Klimainvesteringer in the period 2018–2023. Jannicke Hilland is a Norwegian citizen and resides in Bergen.

NICK EMERY
(b. 1961)
Board member and member of audit committee

Nick Emery was appointed to the board in 2014. He is a qualified Management Accountant. He has worked in various Fred. Olsen- related companies for over 35 years and until April 2013 was the CEO of Fred. Olsen Renewables AS. From April 2013 he holds the position of CEO of the privately owned Fred. Olsen Ltd. (UK). He is Chairman of the following Fred. Olsen Limited subsidiaries: The Natural Power Consultants Limited and Zephir Limited. In addition, he is a director of a number of other companies including Fred. Olsen Travel Limited. Mr Emery is a British Citizen and resides in London and Cornwall, England.

ANDREAS MELLBYE
(b. 1955)
Board member

Andreas Mellbye has been a member of the Board since 2001 and before that served as alternate. Mr Mellbye was trained as an officer in the Norwegian Navy (1975-1977) and later became a candidate in jurisprudence from the University of Oslo in 1983. He became a partner of Wiersholm in 1989. Before joining Wiersholm he worked in the legal department of Norsk Hydro, including one year on secondment to Legal & Acquisition dep. in Conoco, London. Mr Mellbye was admitted to the Norwegian Supreme Court in 1995. Besides litigation within company law, Mr Mellbye specializes in corporate transactions, mergers & acquisitions, securities/stock exchange law. He holds various board and committee positions, including chairman of Martina Hansens Hospital and Lorentzens Skibs AS. Previously Mr Mellbye was chairman of Pareto Wealth Management and was also member of the previous Securities Law Forum of the Oslo Stock Exchange. Mr Mellbye is a Norwegian citizen and resides in Bærum, Norway.

Sustainability Statement

Illustration of Muir Mhòr Offshore Wind Farm – Fred. Olsen Seawind & Vattenfall

Introduction

Bonheur is committed to integrating sustainability and social responsibility into its businesses, recognizing them as fundamental pillars of the robust long-term business model. This commitment not only underpins the business ethos but also contributes significantly to the decarbonization of society and the reduction of any environmental footprint across all activities.

The Bonheur group of companies have for this annual report started the preparations for reporting in accordance with the Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD) and its corresponding European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS), but this year's sustainability statement is a step along the way to ready for the requirements coming into force for the fiscal year 2024. In this context double materiality assessments have been performed to identify and prioritize sustainability topics crucial to operations in the Bonheur group of companies

As an early adopter, Bonheur has been at the fore-front of renewable energy development for over a generation, operating in different segments and part of the value chain within the sector. Covering the entire value chain from development to construction and operation of onshore wind farms, as well as installation and service of both onshore and offshore facilities, Bonheur's operating subsidiaries continue to drive progress and innovation in the renewable energy sector.

Through the improvement of existing operations within Bonheur's subsidiary companies, development of new technologies, and strategic investments with a long-term focus on sustainability, Bonheur actively seeks sustainable solutions. At the same time, it is recognized that subsidiaries of Bonheur are operating ships with a carbon footprint, and there is an aim to pursue new ways to reduce fuel consumption and emissions from the ships and other operations.

Integrity and ethical standards are paramount within the organizations, reflected in the respective companies' Code of Conduct. Employees and suppliers are responsible for conducting business in accordance with these principles. An active and sound corporate governance environment is essential to delivering a sustainable investment strategy aligned with the best interests of shareholders, employees, and society. Social awareness and engagement with local stakeholders and communities are integral to investments.

The sustainability report outlines Bonheur's commitment to environmentally friendly initiatives, such as renewable energy production and ongoing efforts to reduce green house gases (GHG) emissions in operations. The subsidiary companies have identified sustainability topics through a materiality analysis involving internal interviews, market analyses, and consideration of relevant standards and business contexts.

Crystal Rig Wind Farm – Fred. Olsen Renewables

Contents

Contents continued

I. General

Brave Tern – Fred. Olsen Windcarrier

General disclosures

BP-1 General basis for preparation of the sustainability statement

Bonheur's sustainability statement is a consolidated statement based on the individual statements and data from subsidiaries.

The scope of consolidation is the same as for the financial statement, but some of the subsidiaries of Bonheur do not yet have individual sustainability statements or systems to gather all sustainability data. The Bonheur group of companies aim to collect and report the same data across all the major operating subsidiaries in the coming reporting period.

The sustainability statement is inspired by the disclosure and application requirements in the ESRS and guidance from the European Financial Reporting Advisory Group (EFRAG). The structure of the report and the data gathering follow the recommendations from these.

Both the narrative and quantitative data points included in the report are results of Bonheur's double materiality assessment (DMA). The process for this assessment, input and limitation of scope is described under the disclosure requirement on impacts, risks and opportunities (IRO).

As part of the Bonheur group of companies, none of the operating subsidiaries are exempted from the consolidated reporting, but not all of the subsidiaries make separate individual statements or gather all the data reported on consolidated level.

The sustainability statement covers the upstream and downstream value chain as described in SBM-1, where there are relevant and good quality data.

Global Wind Service


Högaliden Wind Farm – Fred. Olsen Renewables

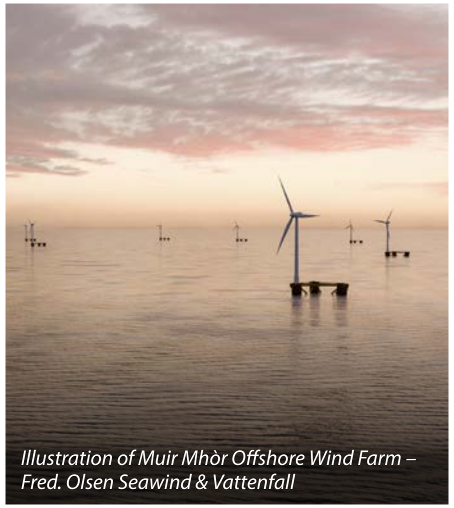


Illustration of Muir Mhòr Offshore Wind Farm – Fred. Olsen Seawind & Vattenfall

Bonheur has decided to omit the following information from the report:

- Description of future business opportunities: While general descriptions can be provided, details regarding investment plans, CAPEX and OPEX estimates are commercially confidential information and not reported on.
- Incentive schemes and compensation packages: Details, KPIs and thresholds are confidential and not published.

BP-2 Disclosures in relation to specific circumstances

Bonheur has for the 2023 annual report changed the format and restructured the sustainability statement inspired by the CSRD and the applicable reporting standards. This is the first time Bonheur use this format and prepare to report in accordance with the new regulations. This report is one step towards fulfilling the coming requirements for the 2024 report.

Not all financially consolidated subsidiaries of Bonheur have gone through the process of double materiality assessment and setting up reporting systems in accordance with the coming new regulations. Therefore, not all subsidiaries are included in reporting of all the topical standards of the ESRS.

Data and sustainability information from Fred. Olsen 1848, Fred. Olsen Investments, NHST Holding and Fred. Olsen Travel are only reported on an aggregated level where available data is collected. Going forward, all financially material subsidiaries of Bonheur will collect data on the metrics needed for Bonheur.

Time horizons
Bonheur and its operating subsidiaries use the same time horizons as defined by ESRS 1 when assessing risk, impact and opportunities with the different sustainability matters material to our group of companies:


Brave Tern – Fred. Olsen Windcarrier

- Short-term time horizon: 1 year
- Medium-term time horizon: 1-5 years
- Long-term time horizon: more than 5 years

Value chain estimation
The methodology for estimated metrics, including whether indirect sources have been used, is described in the text describing the respective metrics. Where relevant, the source of information is listed in the document, e.g. for conversion factors.

Any assumptions, estimations or approximations are described in the respective metric disclosure information.

Where Bonheur or any of the operating subsidiaries have planned to improve the accuracy and verifiability of the data and information on a metric, through for examples a specific carbon accounting system or other measures, this is described in the metric or the general information on the topical standard. The Company will use this report to engage with key stakeholders to further improve the double materiality assessment and corresponding data collection for the coming year's report.

Sources of estimation and outcome uncertainty
Scope 3 GHG emissions
Scope 3 emissions are not yet fully mapped across the value chains of all the different subsidiaries. The subsidiaries have different systems and levels of accuracy for capturing and calculating scope 3 emissions. For more information, see the chapter on ESRS E1 Climate change.

Anticipated financial effects
Bonheur does not disclose the anticipated financial effects of different material sustainability matters due to lack of information and data, see explanation under SBMs the relevant and IROs. Bonheur are in the process of developing models and assumptions for calculating potential financial effects from sustainability matters on investments.

Avoided emissions
Fred. Olsen Renewables have estimated that production from their wind farms in 2023 resulted in approximately 450,000 tCO2eq avoided emissions. The calculation of avoided CO2 emissions is based on the assumption that our onshore wind production is replaced by either imported power or domestically produced power from fossil or nuclear sources. The production for each wind farm is multiplied with the European average electrical mix factor, currently 0,251 (source: EEA). This is considered a conservative estimate.

It is important to note that the calculation of avoided CO2 uses a simplified approach. The resulting figure is a rough estimate and should be considered as an indication of the contribution towards the green transition only.

The indirectly avoided emissions from installation activities of both onshore and offshore wind performed by Global Wind Service (GWS) and Fred. Olsen Windcarrier (FOWIC) have yet not been calculated.

Disclosures in relation to each quantitative metric and monetary amount identified
The disclosure of quantitative metrics and monetary amounts acknowledges a notable level of measurement uncertainty, primarily attributed to current limitations in carbon accounting software, particularly concerning Scope 3 emissions.

Bonheur has not yet developed a model for calculating the financial implications of various sustainability risks and impacts, and this may contribute to uncertainty in disclosed figures associated with these factors. The financial figures in this sustainability statement are mainly from the EU taxonomy assessment and the calculation of GHG intensity. The remuneration figures are from the operating subsidiaries of Bonheur as there are no employees in Bonheur .

Changes in preparation or presentation of sustainability information
This report marks the change of reporting format and corresponding processes towards the requirements of CSRD. This is a substantial change from the preceding reports based on the World Economic Forum's "People - Planet - Prosperity" framework and the Bonheur group of companies are still in the process of adapting its systems and data collection to the new regulations.

This change and process includes the double materiality assessment, integration as a sustainability statement into the annual report and further integration of sustainability governance into the supervisory bodies of Bonheur.

Reporting errors in prior periods
Bonheur have not identified any material errors in previous sustainability reports, but changes in methodologies and access to new software for carbon accounting in GWS has increased the accounted scope 3 emissions significantly. This is because of better accuracy and improved data capture. Comparison of GHG emission numbers for 2023 compared to 2022 is therefore of limited value.

Disclosures stemming from other legislation or generally accepted sustainability reporting pronouncements
Bonheur and its operating subsidiaries have used the GHG protocol for measuring and reporting of GHG. For the climate risk assessments some of the subsidiaries have used the framework and recommendations from the Task Force on Climate Related Financial Disclosures (TCFD).

Disclosure of European standards approved by European Standardisation System (ISO/IEC or CEN/CENELEC standards) have been relied on
The different safety management system (SMS) and integrated company management systems (quality, health, safety and environment management system) (QMS) for the different subsidiaries of Bonheur are certified in accordance with the IMO's International Safety Management (ISM) Code as well as ISO 9001, ISO 14001 and ISO 45001.

GOV-1

Information about composition and diversity of members of supervisory bodies

Executive and non-executive members	
Executive members	0
Non-executive members	6

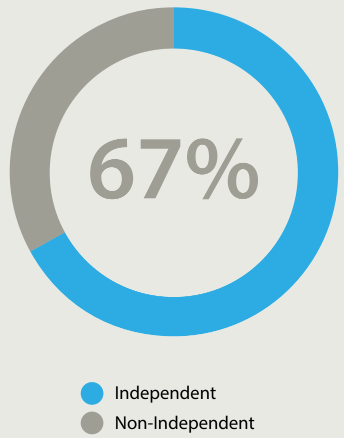
Information about the board members' experience
The board members of Bonheur have long and varied experience from the business segments and countries where the subsidiaries have activities.

Information about roles and responsibilities of and within supervisory bodies
The Board has overall responsibility for Bonheur's activities, including the handling of sustainability matters. The Board's Audit Committee. has a special focus on sustainability matters. This work is conducted in compliance with applicable Norwegian law and regulations and the sustainability statement is reviewed and approved by the Board of Directors.)

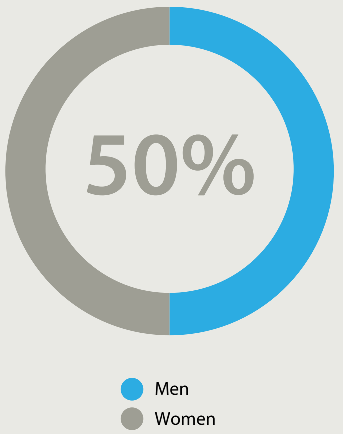
The management of Bonheur has been contracted to Fred. Olsen & Co. AS (Fred. Olsen & Co.). The conduct of both the Board and of Fred. Olsen & Co. is subject to supervision by by the Shareholders' Committee which is composed by five independent members include its chairman and vice -chairman elected by the General Meeting Senior management of Fred. Olsen & Co. is also represented on the boards of subsidiaries of Bonheur.

Fred. Olsen & Co.'s sustainability team performs regular updates to Bonheur's Audit Committee, which in turn convey the status on sustainability related matters to the Board of Directors.

Percentage of independent board members



Board's gender diversity ratio



THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Name	Position	Served since
Thomas Fredrik Olsen (Fred. Olsen)	Chairman of the board	1955
Carol Bell	Board member and member of audit committee	2014
Bente Hagem	Board member	2020
Jannicke Hilland	Board member	2020
Nick Emery	Board member and member of audit committee	2014
Andreas C. Mellbye	Board member	2001

BONHEUR ASA'S GOVERNANCE STRUCTURE

The governance and decision process for setting sustainability targets and the tracking of such targets for the operating subsidiaries of Bonheur are being developed, and when in operation will be aggregated to Bonheur as a bottom up-process.

The sustainability-related goals for Bonheur relate to the sum of the goals set by the subsidiaries. It will for example have a larger impact for Bonheur if Fred. Olsen Cruise Lines reduce their emissions than if Fred. Olsen Renewables does, but the sum of all emission reduction targets in the companies will inform Bonheur's emissions reduction target.

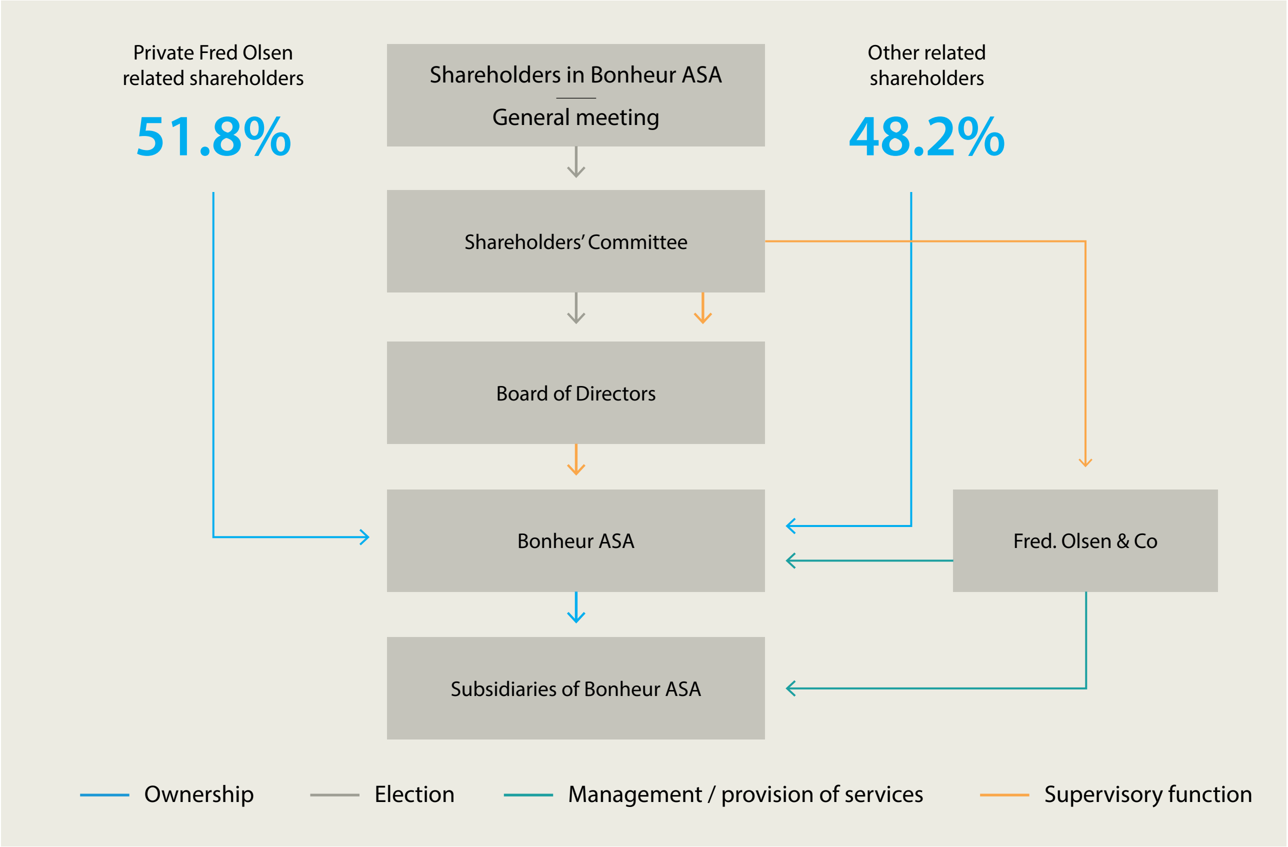
Skills and expertise
For over a quarter of a century, Bonheur has solidified its position as a significant player within the renewable energy sector, encompassing the entire value chain from windfarm development to construction, operation and maintenance, both onshore and offshore.

The commitment to advancing renewable energy sources is driven by a dual purpose: as a sustainable business model and as a catalyst for the transition towards a decarbonized society. While acknowledging the presence of high-emission businesses within the portfolio, such as cruise lines, the strategic focus remains on mitigating the carbon footprint associated with ship transport. Bonheur believe this is an appealing opportunity for talented professionals seeking to engage in renewable energy initiatives or contribute to emissions reduction within the transportation sector.

Board members, management team, and employees in the operating subsidiaries possess a wealth of expertise in sustainability matters, underscoring the dedication to fostering a culture of environmental stewardship and innovation. All of Bonheur's main operating subsidiaries have hired a Sustainability Manager responsible for coordinating and developing sustainability related initiatives and across the businesses.

Sustainability-related skills and expertise
Reference is made to the biographies of the individuals in the Board of Directors. Both Fred. Olsen & Co. and the major operating subsidiaries have dedicated sustainability managers responsible for the follow-up and reporting of material impacts, risks and opportunities of sustainability matters.

Governance Model – overview



G1-GOV-1 The role of the administrative, management and supervisory bodies

Good corporate governance are fundamental to ensure high standards of business conduct. Governance structures are put in place to oversee decision making, maintain transparency, and uphold ethical practices throughout the Bonheur group of companies.

Established governance mechanisms are designed to promote accountability, fairness, and integrity at all levels of operation. Fred. Olsen & Co. is supporting Bonheur in connection with Bonheur's business conduct- , and risk assessments and the further following-up on these are addressed by the legal department of Fred. Olsen & Co. Bonheur's handling of business conduct practices is subject to supervision by both the Shareholder's Committee and the Audit Committee.

Fred. Olsen & Co's legal department has extensive experience and competence on how to handle business conduct matters.

Relevant liability insurance policies have been taken out across the board of the Bonheur group of companies.

GOV-2 Sustainability matters addressed by the undertaking

SUSTAINABILITY GOVERNANCE IN THE BONHEUR GROUP OF COMPANIES

1. Continuous Updates for Management

Frequency: Ongoing
Recipient: Fred. Olsen & Co
Acting sections: Sustainability Manager and Fred. Olsen & Co.'s CFO Office
Scope: Regular updates are provided to management team on a continuous basis. This ensures that key decision-makers are well-informed about the day-to-day aspects of sustainability initiatives, ongoing due diligence, and any emerging material impacts.

2. Quarterly Updates for Audit Committee and Board

Frequency: Quarterly
Recipients: Audit Committee/ Board of Directors
Acting sections: Sustainability Manager and Fred. Olsen & Co.'s CFO Office
Scope: A status report, summarizing the material impacts, risks, opportunities, due diligence, and the results of sustainability actions, is presented to the Audit Committee /the Board on a quarterly basis. This allows for a deeper understanding of the sustainability performance and plans, aligning with Bonheur's and the operating subsidiaries' overall governance structure.

3. Subsidiaries' Yearly Strategy Meeting

Frequency: Yearly
Recipients: The individual management
Acting sections: Subsidiaries' senior management
Scope: Sustainability is integrated into the agenda of subsidiary strategy meetings. This ensures that sustainability considerations are considered in the strategic discussions at the subsidiary level, aligning business objectives with sustainability goals.

4. Bonheur's subsidiaries Board Meetings

Frequency: Quarterly
Recipients: Subsidiaries' board of directors
Acting sections: Subsidiaries senior management
Scope: Sustainability is a recurring agenda item in the quarterly board meetings. This emphasizes the importance of sustainability at the highest levels of corporate governance, allowing for strategic discussions and decision making.

How impacts, risks and opportunities are considered when overseeing strategy, decisions on major transactions and risk management process

1. Daily oversight

The continuous updates to the Fred. Olsen & Co. management team ensure that day-to-day impacts, risks, and opportunities are communicated. This allows for decision making and adjustments to the overall corporate strategy based on evolving sustainability factors.

2. Decision-making on transactions and investments

The quarterly updates to the Audit Committee/ Board provide an understanding of material impacts, risks, and opportunities. This information is used when evaluating major transactions, as it allows companies to assess the potential sustainability implications and align them with the company's strategic objectives.

3. Risk management process

The quarterly reporting to the Audit Committee and in turn to the Board includes updates on the effectiveness of the risk management process. This describes how sustainability risks are identified, assessed, and managed.

4. Subsidiaries strategy seminar

Sustainability is included with subsidiary strategy meetings thereby underscoring the importance of considering sustainability. This approach helps the process of integrating sustainability factors into subsidiary level decision makings and aligns subsidiary strategies with Bonheur's sustainability goals.

5. Quarterly board meetings

Sustainability should be a recurring agenda item in quarterly board meetings to highlights the strategic importance of sustainability considerations in major decisions. This ensures that impacts, risks, and opportunities related to sustainability are discussed at the highest levels of governance, guiding the overall direction of the company.

LIST OF MATERIAL TOPICS ADDRESSED BY BONHEUR ASA

Standard	Topic	Sub-topic	Sub sub-topic	
ESRS E1	Climate change	Climate change mitigation		
ESRS E1	Climate change	Energy use		
ESRS E4	Biodiversity and ecosystems	Direct impact drivers of biodiversity loss	(i)	Climate change
ESRS E4	Biodiversity and ecosystems	Direct impact drivers of biodiversity loss	(ii)	Land-use change, freshwater-use change and sea-use change
ESRS E4	Biodiversity and ecosystems	Impacts on the extent and condition of ecosystems		
ESRS S1	Own workforce	Working conditions	(vii)	Work-life balance
ESRS S1	Own workforce	Working conditions	(viii)	Health and safety
ESRS S1	Own workforce	Equal treatment and opportunities for all	(iv)	Measures against violence and harassment in the workplace
ESRS S2	Workers in the value chain	Working conditions	(i)	Secure employment
ESRS S2	Workers in the value chain	Working conditions	(vii)	Work-life balance
ESRS S2	Workers in the value chain	Working conditions	(viii)	Health and safety
ESRS S3	Local communities	Communities' economic, social and cultural rights	(iv)	Land-related impacts
ESRS G1	Business conduct	Corporate structure and business conduct policies		
ESRS G1	Business conduct	Corruption and bribery		

How Bonheur's governance bodies ensure performance monitoring
Bonheur remains focused on continuously adhering to principles on good corporate governance and performance monitoring.

Private Fred. Olsen-related companies hold a total of 51.6% of Bonheur ASA's shares. The management of the Company is contracted to and performed Fred. Olsen & Co.

To ensure integrity within this structure, various measures and systems have over time been implemented, including such as procedures for monitoring and handling related party transactions.

Four Directors out of six, i.e., the majority of the Board of Directors of the Company, are independent of both the Company's main shareholders and of Fred. Olsen & Co.. The guidelines to the Board of Directors addresses questions on potential conflict of interest, and policies for reporting on and handling potential conflict of interests are in place.

The Shareholders' Committee has placed special emphasis on and has guidelines particularly addressing issues on potential conflicts of interest. All members of the Shareholder's Committee are independent of both the Company's main shareholder and of Fred. Olsen & Co.

The Company's Audit Committee meets on a quarterly basis with the Company's auditor (KPMG) addressing systems for internal control and risk management and address as appropriate related party transactions. The Audit Committee is following-up of the implementation of reporting in accordance with CSRD and the corresponding processes.

The Company's corporate governance practice is adapted to the recommendations and principles set out in the Norwegian Code of Practice for Corporate Governance, latest version ("NUES").

The Board of Directors continuously monitors and evaluates the performance of the management services provided by Fred. Olsen & Co.

GOV-3 Integration of sustainability-related performance in incentive schemes

Incentive schemes and remuneration policies linked to sustainability matters
Incentive schemes are considered confidential, personal and competition sensitive and detailed information about their content is hence omitted.

Incentive schemes for management groups are not directly linked to sustainability matters, but are based on an overall review of performance accounting also for sustainability matters. None of the various boards of directors have incentive schemes.

GOV-4 Statement on due diligence

Mapping of the information provided in the sustainability statement about the due diligence process
See table below.

GOV-5 Risk management and internal controls over sustainability reporting

The internal controls and risk management process for sustainability reporting in Bonheur are performed at different levels and parts of the undertaking.

Extensive risk management systems are established and implemented in the operating subsidiaries. The main features of the subsidiaries' risk management and internal control system in relation to the sustainability reporting process are the following:

- Corporate risk management database for the enterprise risks
- Climate risk assessment based on the EU Taxonomy and TCFD
- HSE handbook for all employees
- Risk registers for construction projects
- Risk registers for wind farm operations, vessels and maritime transport
- Operational risk assessments for hazardous work

The risk assessments and prioritization of mitigating measures follow a standard risk matrix based on likelihood of an event occurring and the severity of the consequence of an event.

With a very diverse portfolio of operating subsidiaries, Bonheur is exposed to risks related to potentially inconsistent and differing reporting on sustainability topics. More information on the entity specific risks identified are found under the chapters SBM-3 and IRO-1.

As some of the metrics are subject to manual data collection, there are inherent risks related to data input and accuracy. It is a data quality risk that much of the data collection and aggregation are being done through spreadsheets and email correspondence.

STATEMENT ON DUE DILIGENCE

	Core elements of due diligence	Paragraphs in the sustainability statement
(a)	Embedding due diligence in governance, strategy and business model	GOV-5 and SBM-1
(b)	Engaging with affected stakeholders	SBM-2 and under E1-IRO-1, E4-IRO, S1-2, S2-2 and S3-2
(c)	Identifying and assessing negative impacts on people and the environment	SBM-3 and IRO-1. In addition you find more information under the sub-chapters for each topical standard.
(d)	Taking action to address negative impacts on people and the environment	E1-3, E4-3, S1-4, S2-4, S3-4
(e)	tracking the effectiveness of those efforts and communicating	See the different subchapters on MDR-T for the material topics

To reduce the risk of inaccuracies in some of the sustainability related data Bonheur have initiated the following mitigation processes:

- Roll-out of common carbon accounting system linked to accounting and forecasting numbers will be commenced in 2024
- Input of data and control of sustainability data in centralized software system will commence in 2024

SBM-1 Strategy, business model and value chain

Bonheur's general strategy related to sustainability matters
Bonheur is an investment company domiciled in Norway with its head office in Oslo and is listed on the Oslo Stock Exchange. The Company was established in 1897 and has been stock listed since 1920. Today, the Company is invested in several business areas. Initially the Company's activities were predominantly within the shipping industry.

This included both cargo and passenger services before expanding into ship building and aviation and later contributing to the development of the offshore energy sector in Norway, e.g., through activities in both the yard industry and within offshore drilling.

Since the end of last century, the Company has focused its energy sector investments on renewable energy and has developed a strong ecosystem of renewable energy related companies. Bonheur's first renewable energy investment was made in 1996 and today, through subsidiaries, it owns a substantial portfolio of both operating wind farms and development projects mainly located in Scandinavia, Ireland, Italy and the United Kingdom.

Capitalizing on its vast experience from diversified marine operation and renewable energy, Bonheur's investments have expanded further into the offshore

Bonheur ASA

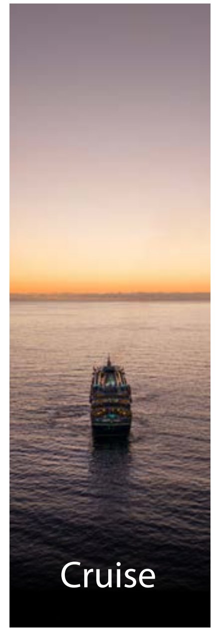
wind service industry where it provides transportation-, installation-, technician-, consultancy- and maintenance services related to offshore wind turbines.

Bonheur is also invested in media and information services through its ownership in NHST Holding AS.

Bonheur's operational subsidiaries serve customers in many different countries across several continents, but their major operations are in Europe. The subsidiaries serve a very diverse group of customers from grid operators, renewable energy producers and operators, cruise customers and newspaper subscribers.

Illustration of Brunel floating foundation – Fred. Olsen 1848

Bonheur ASA



Fred. Olsen Renewables	Fred. Olsen Seawind	Fred. Olsen Windcarrier	Global Wind Service	Logistics	Fred.Olsen Cruise Lines	Fred. Olsen 1848	NHST Holding	Fred. Olsen Investments
Onshore wind and other renewables developer and owner	Pure-play offshore wind developer and owner	Turbine installation services	Installation, service providerand blade expertise	Solution for wind transportation	A world waiting to be explored	Technology & innovation	Business publications and marketing technology	Managing further investment opportunities
805 MW In operation 4GW pipeline	2+ GW Gross pipeline	20% Of all offshore wind turbines globally	2,000+ Projects delivered across 40 geographies	2,350 Clients served across 60 geographies	Operate 3 ships Bolette, Borealis and Balmoral	Floating foundation, Mobile Port and other floating solutions	DN Media Group and NHST Marketing Technology	Investments made within renewable energy related companies

Total number of employees
In addition to Norway, the Bonheur group of companies have employees in many countries. Among them are:

- Sweden
- Denmark
- Poland
- The Philippines
- United Kingdom
- Ireland
- Italy
- Turkey
- United States
- Romania
- Germany

ESRS sectors significant for Bonheur
Using the descriptions in EFRAG's European Sustainability Reporting Standard - SEC 1 Sector Classification from January 2024, the following sectors are deemed significant for Bonheur

These are subject to potential change as both the EFRAG and the underlying NACE classifications are being reviewed.

Business activities in the Bonheur group of companies are divided into the following segments:

Wind Service

The wind service segment comprises Fred. Olsen Ocean Ltd. (FOO) which main operating entities are:

- Fred. Olsen Windcarrier AS (FOWIC)
- Global Wind Service A/S (GWS)
- United Wind Logistic GmbH (UWL)

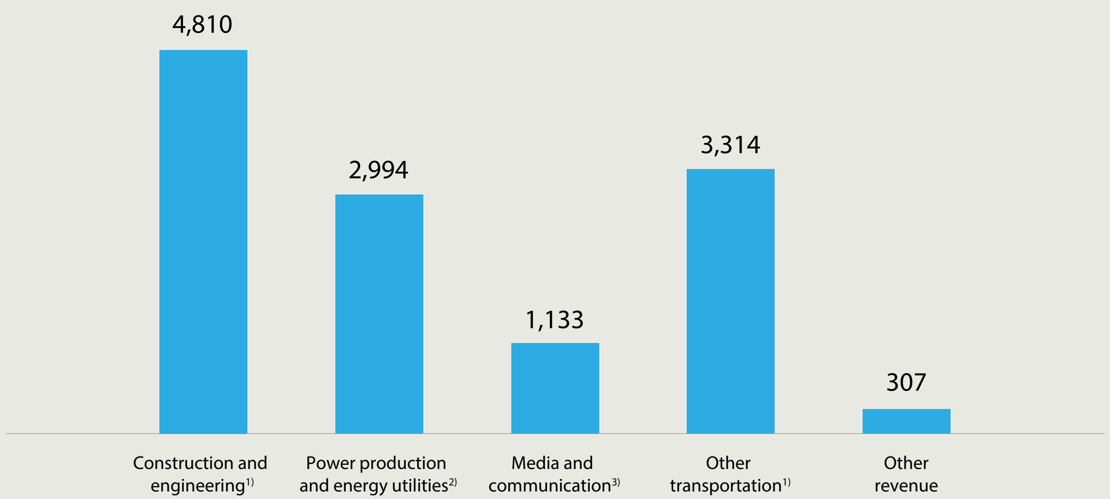
Subsidiaries of FOWIC own and operate three modern self-propelled jack-up vessels specially designed for transportation, installation and service of offshore wind turbines, and does also have management of a fourth similar vessel which has external owners.

Avoided emissions

450,000 tCO2eq

Revenue by ESRS sectors

NOK billions



1) Revenue from GWS and FOWIC.
2) Rrevenue from FORAS and FOS.
3) Revenue from NHST.
4) Revenue from FOCL.
5) Revenue from other Bonheur related companies.

FOWIC provides efficient and cost-effective transport, installation, and service solutions to support its clients across all phases of a wind farm lifecycle.

GWS (owned 92.2% by FOO) is an international supplier of installation services, blade repair services and expertise to the global onshore and offshore wind turbine industry with a global footprint with operations in Europe, Asia, US and Australia.

UWL (owned 50% by FOO) provides marine transportation for offshore wind turbine components from manufacturing sites to pre-assembly ports with three owned vessels

Renewable Energy

The Renewable Energy segment consists of Fred. Olsen Renewables AS (FOR) and Fred. Olsen Seawind ASA (FOS). FOR is primarily engaged in the development, construction and operation of wind farms. By the end of the year the installed capacity in operation was 804.9 MW. In addition, FOR has an onshore development portfolio of 4,075 MW.

FOS is engaged in development, construction and operation of offshore wind farms. By the end of 2023 two projects were in the pre-construction phase, while other projects were in the bid phase.

Cruise Segment

The Cruise segment's main entity is Fred. Olsen Cruise Lines Ltd (FOCL), operating from the UK. FOCL and its fellow subsidiaries operate three ocean cruise ships with an overall berth capacity of approximately 4,100 passengers.

FOCL offers cruise holidays ranging from two-night mini cruises in Europe, to more than 100 nights on a World cruise. FOCL's strategy is to develop unique itineraries and onboard experiences which allow passengers to get closer to the destinations, offering authentic and interesting experiences.

Other Investments

The segment of other investments includes Fred. Olsen 1848 (FO 1848), a technology and innovation company. The main technologies of FO 1848 are aimed at solving some of the industry key challenges within floating wind and floating solar.

Fred. Olsen Investments (FOI), is a company with an investment team which executes and manages investment opportunities to strengthen existing business and expand into new business areas.

Bonheur holds an ownership of 55.1% in NHST Media Group AS, which comprises both publications and PR software services. The main publications from DN Media Group are Dagens Næringsliv, Tradewinds, Recharge, Intrafish and Upstream. The main PR software services which are organized under NHST Marketing Technology are MyNewsDesk and Mention Solutions.

Other investments also include 100% ownership of the Fred. Olsen Head office buildings in Oslo, service companies Fred. Olsen Insurance Services AS and Fred. Olsen Travel AS. The segment also includes investments within real estate, bonds and shares.

Bonheur's business model and value chain
With a very diverse portfolio of investments and operating subsidiaries, Bonheur has a complex and varying value chain. Some of the companies are part of the value chain for other companies within the Bonheur group of companies, making them both a part of the value chain and distinct operators. For example, as GWS upstream value chain includes tools and equipment providers, crane companies, transportation companies and manpower companies who provide either specialized resources or local contractors. The downstream value chain consists of wind turbine manufacturers or energy companies, who are the wind farm owners and operators, such as Fred. Olsen Renewables.

FOWIC is a part of the same ecosystem but has other value chains and plays a different part. For FOWIC, goods and services to maintain and operate FOWIC vessels and mobilizing for commercial projects are a key part of the upstream value chain. The suppliers are spread globally to serve the geographical presence of the vessels. Crewing agencies, and outsourced engineering activities are two other significant parts of FOWIC's upstream value chain. The end product is the service of installed wind turbines offshore for our clients who either are Original Equipment Manufacturers (OEM) of the wind turbine components or wind park owners.

The Bonheur group of companies has activities and operations across the whole world, but the major operations are based in Europe.

SBM-2 Interests and views of stakeholders

Description of stakeholder engagement
Bonheur ASA's key stakeholders are divided into two groups: internal and external stakeholders. In the stakeholder engagement at Bonheur and the subsidiaries the companies differ between affected stakeholders and stakeholders are users of the sustainability statement.

Bonheur's operating subsidiaries have a separate process for identifying and engaging with their stakeholders.

Bonheur is committed to creating value for its stakeholders by addressing the most relevant economic, environmental and social impacts of its diverse businesses. Bonheur has identified its key stakeholder groups based on their interest and influence on Bonheur's operations as well as their potential to benefit from or be affected by Bonheur's activities. The extended group, including stakeholders identified by the operating subsidiaries, includes employees, investors, analysts, suppliers, partners, customers, regulators and society at large. Bonheur engages with its stakeholders through various channels and methods. Bonheur listens to the views and expectations of its stakeholders and relate to their concerns and suggestions.

Stakeholder engagement is organized and done at both the Bonheur level and within the different business segments in which Bonheur subsidiaries operate. This includes meetings with one-to-one discussions with investors, regulators and local communities. Subsidiaries of Bonheur also participate in dialogue through industry associations. Additionally, the business segments maintain platforms for dialogue between management, HR and employee representatives.

Bonheur ensures that the views and interests of affected stakeholders regarding material sustainability-related impacts, risks and opportunities are

Internal stakeholders

- Investors
- Bondholders
- National authorities and other regulators

External stakeholders

- Bonheur's subsidiaries
- Employees
- Bonheur's Board of Directors
- Bonheur's Shareholders' Committee

Stakeholder	How Bonheur engage	Purpose of engagement
Bonheur's subsidiaries (affected stakeholder)	• Board meetings and day-to-day dialogue through the advisory services performed by Fred. Olsen & Co.	• Optimizing the financial, operational and sustainability performance of the subsidiaries. • Realizing any synergies and business opportunities across the Bonheur group of companies.
Employees (affected stakeholder)	• Employee satisfaction surveys • Work environment committee (onshore and offshore) • Daily, weekly, monthly, and quarterly meetings • Appraisal conversations • Digital communication • Whistleblower procedure/ Complaint procedure	• Assess and develop satisfaction with job content. • Find and solve any challenges such as social, psychological, physical, safety, information security, health at the workplace.
Board of directors and other supervisory bodies (affected stakeholder and user of the sustainability statement)	• Regular quarterly meetings and any other meetings	• Ensure alignment with Bonheur's strategy and targets. • Understand the Board's expectations related to sustainability performance.
Investors and bondholders (affected stakeholder and user of the sustainability statement)	• Quarterly and annual reports • Investor meetings • ESG ratings agencies	• Communicating our impacts, risks and opportunities to the financial market and understanding the markets sustainability expectations. • Attracting and maintaining investors focusing on sustainability.
National authorities and other regulators (user of the sustainability statement)	• Dialogue with politicians, both directly and through industry organizations • Ongoing dialogue and reports to regulators	• Bonheur engage with regulators and policymakers to ensure that the business is in compliance with existing and coming regulations

communicated to the Audit Committee through the quarterly meetings.

Stakeholder engagement on sustainability matters is fundamental for the Bonheur group of companies to stay informed on the most important issues for our stakeholders. Bonheur and its subsidiaries are committed to transparency, accountability, and collaboration with stakeholders on different levels of our operations.

By engaging with local communities, individual stakeholders, national and international regulators, and industry associations, the Bonheur group of companies ensure that the companies align with sustainability goals while addressing the concerns and needs of all relevant parties.

Feedback and input from different stakeholders are considered when Bonheur and its subsidiaries identify impacts, risks and opportunities. Although Bonheur appreciate the dialogue, collaboration, perspectives, and feedback are exchanged, Bonheur reserve the right to determine which topics are considered material to the Bonheur group of companies.

Information on and the content of the dialogue with Bonheur's stakeholders are not disclosed as this is considered business sensitive and confidential information.

Bonheur and its operating subsidiaries update the respective supervisory bodies on material stakeholder engagement activities or outcomes quarterly through regular board meetings and other channels.


Högaliden Wind Farm – Fred. Olsen Renewables

SBM-3 Material impacts, risks and opportunities and their interaction with strategy and business model

Standard	Topic	Sub-topic	Impact	Risk	Opportunity
ESRS E1	Climate change	Climate change mitigation	●	●	●
ESRS E1	Climate change	Energy use	●		●
ESRS E4	Biodiversity and ecosystems	Direct impact drivers of biodiversity loss	●		
ESRS E4	Biodiversity and ecosystems	Impacts on the extent and condition of ecosystems	●		
ESRS S1	Own workforce	Working conditions	●		
ESRS S1	Own workforce	Equal treatment and opportunities for all	●		●
ESRS S2	Workers in the value chain	Working conditions	●		●
ESRS S3	Local communities	Communities' economic, social and cultural rights	●	●	●
ESRS G1	Business conduct	Corporate structure and business conduct policies		●	●
ESRS G1	Business conduct	Corruption and bribery		●	●

ENVIRONMENTAL	SOCIAL	GOVERNANCE
Material impacts		
ESRS E1 Climate change Climate change is considered a material issue by Bonheur. Emissions from ship traffic and renewable energy installation activities are considered to potentially have a negative impact on climate change. Bonheur's subsidiaries have scope 3 emissions yet to be fully mapped and calculated. The combined energy use from the daily operations across operating subsidiaries also contributes to GHG emissions through electricity generation from different fossil fuels. Developing and producing renewable energy are one of the most important activities in the green transition and a critical component needed to reach the goals of the Paris agreement. Bonheur's activities within the whole ecosystem of wind energy and renewa-ble energy production are a significant contributor to mitigation of climate change and reduction of greenhouse gas emissions. ESRS E4 Biodiversity and ecosystems Activities withinin the Bonheur group companies may potentially impact the nature and species at both land and sea, through land use, loss of habitat and land degradation. Potential biodiversity risks and impacts are included in our environmental impact assessments and important in dialogue with local communities and civil society and to minimize any impact. Development and construction of renewable energy may have a nature footprint in the value chain all the way back to mining of minerals and metals needed, and to the changes of local habitats in the construction and operational phases.	ESRS S1 Own workforce Through the daily operations the Bonheur group of companies have an impact on their own workforce. Some of the subsidiaries have employees working under high-risk environments where health and safety is of the highest importance. The Bonheur group of companies has a positive impact on the workforce through offering secure employment with career development and equal opportunities for all. ESRS S2 Workers in the value chain Higher risk of workplace accidents and injuries, and illnesses in our value chain can lead to increased costs, reduced productivity, and reputational damage. These impacts can affect the long-term value of both the Boneur group of companies andtheir suppliers. ESRS S3 Affected communities Renewable energy projects could potentially affect the economic, social and cultural rights of the communities where they are located. Bonheur recognizes these concerns and is committed to respecting human rights with emphasis on projects being built in a way that balances the interests of different stakeholders. At the same time building renewable energy projects create jobs, industry related business activities and tax revenue for the local community.	ESRS G1 Business conduct Good corporate governance and good business conduct are prerequisites for Bonheur and its operating subsidiaries to operate. The Bonheur group of companies operate in different industries and geographies, and it is of high importance to uphold business ethics standards and continue to work against corruption and other financial crimes. Bonheur's operating subsidiaries expect the same good governance in the different regions where they operate and towards all suppliers.
Material risks and opportunities		
ESRS E1 Climate change From a financial materiality viewpoint climate change is both a risk and an opportunity to Bonheur. Increased investments in renewable energy solutions are positive but costs related to emissions, supply chain constraints and more extreme weather may result in increased costs and/or reduced revenue. ESRS E4 Biodiversity and ecosystems Changes in policy, regulation, technology or consumer sentiment can create transition risks such as increased costs and/or reduced revenues, or reputational damage. On the other side can investing in biodiversity and ecosystem conservation create new business opportunities, such as developing wind farms, accessing new markets, and improving stakeholder relations.	ESRS S1 Own workforce The profile of subsidiaries, working conditions, wages and skills development are important to attract and retain talent. Investing in employee development can create new business opportunities, such as improving productivity, innovation, and reduced employee turnover. ESRS S2 Workers in the value chain The suppliers and business partners of the Bonheur group of companies are based in many different countries in different regions, and it is recognized the responsibility in advancing and upholding human rights throughout our value chain. The risk of unfavorable working conditions is higher than in our domestic, and the operating subsidiaries must put measures in place to reduce this. ESRS S3 Affected communities If the Bonheur group of companies and their suppliers, do not properly engage with the communities in which they operate, Bonheur's subsidiaries may face challenges such as project cancellations, permitting and construction delays, or reputational damage. These could have significant financial implications for the business and affect our long-term value creation.	ESRS G1 Business conduct Non-compliance with laws and regulations related to business conduct can lead to large fines, legal costs, and loss of contracts, affecting the long-term value of the Bonheur group of companies.

SPECIFICATION OF IMPACTS, RISKS AND OPPORTUNITIES

All impacts, risks and opportunities covered in this sustainability statement are described in the corresponding ESRS disclosure requirements and not entity-specific topics.

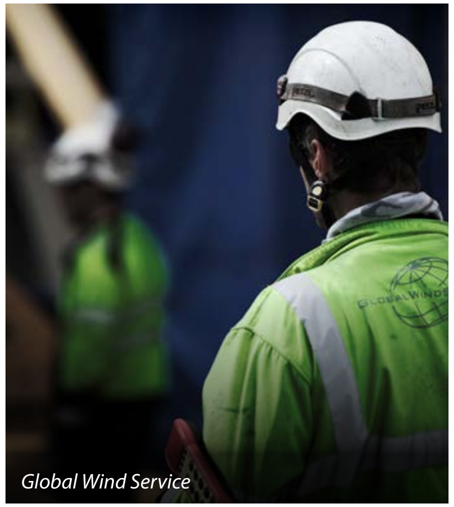
Bonheur and its operating subsidiaries have changed the methodology of assessing material impacts, risks and opportunities to the concept of double materiality. This materiality assessment, and the corresponding sustainability matters, are not directly comparable to previous sustainability reports issued by Bonheur.

MATERIAL IMPACTS, RISKS AND OPPORTUNITIES AND HOW THEY INTERACT WITH BONHEUR'S STRATEGY AND BUSINESS MODEL

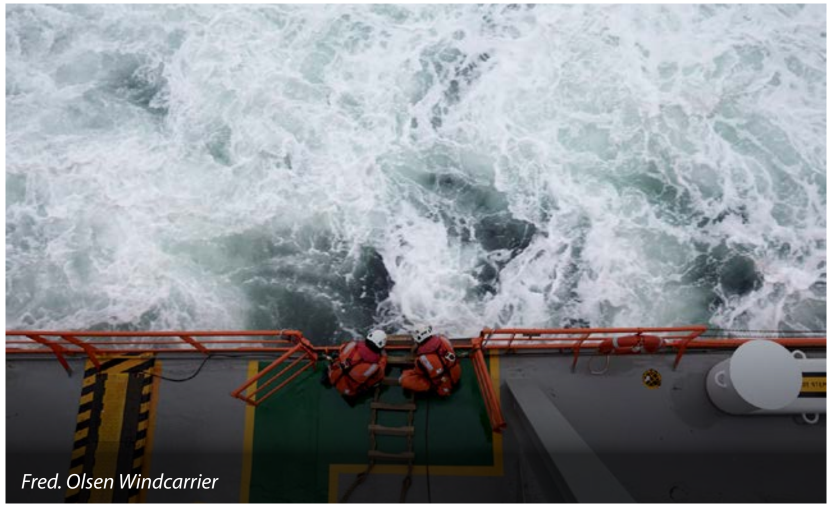
The material impacts, risks and opportunities identified across the topics and sub-topics from the ESRS are directly linked to Bonheur's strategy as an investment company and the strategies of Bonheur's major operating subsidiaries. Several of Bonheur subsidiaries' core business activity is to contribute to installing or operating renewable energy to provide clean energy and reduce global GHG emissions for everyone.

The strategic priorities within Bonheur's subsidiaries are anchored in the respective boards and management teams to ensure the necessary resources and attention. The strategic priorities include sustainability topics as assessed in the double materiality assessments and include specific actions for working conditions, health and safety related to workforce, but also for value chain workers and governance.

FOCL and FOWIC's business models include the use of and operation of vessels. Operating vessels at sea like these comes with inherent potential impacts such as emitting CO2 to the atmosphere, pollution to air, pollution to oceans and health and safety risks related to working onboard a vessel. These issues are considered material to FOCL and FOWIC, but not to Bonheur.



Global Wind Service



Fred. Olsen Windcarrier

Global Wind Service

Bonheur's strategy includes investments in companies operating globally, and as a result of that, and the needs in the value chain, the suppliers are spread globally. Bonheur's indirect impact on workers in the value chain are therefore connected to the strategy of the operating subsidiaries.

IRO-1 Description of the processes to identify and assess material impacts, risks and opportunities

Methodologies and assumptions used to identify impacts, risks and opportunities

Bonheur has undertaken a double-materiality assessment inspired by the European Union's Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (EU CSRD) and the associated European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS). The assessment encompassed a qualitative review across Bonheur's operating subsidiaries, complemented by a strategic prioritization at a high level.

Bonheur's double materiality assessment seeks to identify which sustainability impacts, risks and opportunities are material for the company to report on. The process of conducting such a materiality assessment is therefore the groundwork to ensure that the right kind and amount of information is disclosed.

The assessment is also an important foundation for the company's resource allocation and contributes to the strategic work of the company. This is the first time that Bonheur and its operating subsidiaries perform a double materiality assessment, and both the outcome of the assessment and the process will be subject to continuous input and changes over the coming years.

The assessment considers the level of materiality of a topic against two parameters as described in ESRS 1 DR37-38:

1. Bonheur and its operating subsidiaries impact on the environment, people and society (impact materiality)
2. Financially material impact on company's value creation, and on affected stakeholders

Impact materiality and financial materiality assessments are interrelated and the interdependencies between these two dimensions are considered.

A sustainability matter is material from an impact perspective when Bonheur's actual or potential, positive or negative impact on people or the environment is material over the short-, medium- or long-term. A sustainability matter is material from a financial perspective if it triggers or could be expected to trigger material financial effects on Bonheur. This is the case when a sustainability matter generates risks or opportunities that have a material influence on Bonheur's development, financial position, financial performance, cash flows, access to finance or cost of capital over the short-, medium- or long-term.

Limitations and conditions for assessment

According to the CSRD and ESRS Bonheur must take into account the sustainability impacts of activities over different time horizons. Bonheur is yet to fully quantify both the impact and financial effects over the short, medium and long term as defined in the ESRS. For sustainability matters where this information is ready, Bonheur will report in the sustainability statement, and for the others,will analyze the different impacts and set relevant targets. The operating subsidiaries ensure that set targets are aligned with the ESRS requirements and reflect sustainability ambitions.

Process to identify, assess, prioritize and monitor potential and actual impacts

The purpose of the materiality assessment is to identify, handle and mitigate key environmental, social and governance impacts, risks and opportunities and use this information in strategic processes and business

Rothes Wind Farm – Fred. Olsen Renewables development. Bonheur will also use the outcome of the materiality assessment to strengthen positive impacts identified.

Analysis of Bonheur's operating subsidiaries' activities, business models, stakeholders and value chain have been conducted by the main subsidiaries and the results are presented in their individual double materiality assessments. These assessments are approved by senior management and presented to the respective boards before being published in the subsidiaries' sustainability statement. Some of the information is business sensitive and therefore omitted in the published statement.

Bonheur and its operating subsidiaries have a continuous process to identify, assess, prioritize, and monitor our material sustainability impacts, risks and opportunities on people and the environment. These processes consider both own operations, business relationships and the value chain, and aim to focus on the specific factors that pose a heightened risk of adverse impacts.

The process of identifying and assessing material topics has been conducted in parallel for Bonheur and its operating subsidiaries.

Bonheur is in the process of developing a stakeholder engagement process. The process and strategy will be a systematic way of identifying, analyzing, and discussing actions with the stakeholders of Bonheur and its operating subsidiaries. Based on input from key internal stakeholders and input from the double materiality assessments in Bonheur's subsidiaries, the company can identify external stakeholders and initiate dialogue with them. Feedback on sustainability matters and other issues from our stakeholders is taken into account when Bonheur considers and decides which topics are material.

Bonheur values the input from stakeholders as a key element of materiality analyses, which helpto identify and prioritize the impacts, risks and opportunities of Bonheur's business interests. Bonheur and its subsidiaries' main stakeholders are customers, investors, employees, authorities, the general public and suppliers. Engagements are carried out with them through direct dialogue and other channels, and the aim is to increase the stakeholder engagement process going forward. The list of key stakeholders relative to Bonheur will differ from the key stakeholders relative to the operating subsidiaries, but the subsidiaries stakeholders' views on material matters for Bonheur are nevertheless indirectly being heard through Bonheur's dialogue with each subsidiary with Fred. Olsen & Coo as an intermedia.

A sustainability matter is material from an impact perspective when it relates to Bonheur's significant actual or potential, positive or negative impacts on people or the environment over different time horizons. Based on existing processes and stakeholder input, Bonheur has identified and disclosed a list of material sustainability impacts, risks and opportunities, as well as the actions taken to prevent, mitigate, or remediate them, where these are available.

Bonheur has assessed and prioritized the topics based on the severity of the impact (scale, scope and irremediability) and the likelihood of the impact to occur. As there is no operational activity in Bonheur, only in its operating subsidiaries, the threshold for materiality is in general higher for a sustainability matter to be material for the whole Bonheur group of companies as such than for any of the individual operating subsidiaries.

For actual negative impacts, materiality is based on the severity of the impact, while for potential negative impacts it is based on the severity and likelihood of the impact. Severity is based on the following factors:

- Scale (1-5)
- Scope (1-5)
- Irremediable character of the impact (1-5)

In the case of a potential negative human rights impact, the severity of the impact takes precedence over its likelihood.

For positive impacts, materiality is based on:

- Scale and scope of the impact for actual impacts
- Scale, scope and likelihood of the impact for potential impacts.

Process used to identify, assess, prioritize and monitor risks and opportunities with financial effects
A sustainability matter is material from a financial perspective if it triggers or could reasonably be expected to influence a decision or trigger material financial effects. This is the case when a sustainability matter generates or may generate risks or opportunities that have a material influence or could reasonably be expected to have a material influence, on Bonheur's development, financial position, financial performance, cash flows, access to finance or cost of capital over the short-, medium- or long-term. Risks and opportunities may derive from past events or future events.

Bonheur used the initial list of potential and actual material impacts as a starting point for assessing financial risks and opportunities. Bonheur's operating subsidiaries have separately assessed the financial materiality of different sustainability matters based on both qualitative discussions and quantitative thresholds. The quantitative thresholds may differ between the subsidiaries as they are of different size and for Bonheur. Assessing financial impact and likelihood of occurrence across the different time horizons for the material sustainability matters will be done during the coming reporting period.

Severity is based on an evaluation of scale, scope and irremediability together, calculated as an average of the three. Then, for potential impacts, risks and opportunities also assess the likelihood (1-5). The final score is based on multiplying severity and likelihood. Material matters with a score of 10 and above are considered material to Bonheur. Based on the above criteria's Bonheur's significant material impact risks and opportunities have been identified

The processes for risks assessments and prioritization are the same for different types of risks, including sustainability risks identified during the materiality assessment. Risk mitigation and actions are prioritized in light of their risk combined factors, but not seen as absolute values. Prioritization of risks are context specific and will vary between the subsidiaries and between the different countries where they operate.

Description of the decision-making process
The assessment is performed by Fred. Olsen & Co. on behalf of Bonheur and is reviewed by Bonheur's CEO, audit committee and Chairman of the Board. Bonheur's materiality assessment was performed through an initial desktop study, dialogue with different stake-holders and workshops with Fred. Olsen & Co.'s senior management.

Description of input parameters
Bonheur has used previously performed materiality assessments and other relevant processes as a starting point for identification of potential material impacts, risks and opportunities. These included:

- 2022 Bonheur annual report
- 2022 Sustainability reports from operating subsidiaries
- Previous materiality assessments (not done with the Double Materiality Assessment framework)
- Stakeholder dialogue

Fred. Olsen & Co. head office in Oslo, Norway

How the process to identify, assess and manage impacts, risks and opportunities has changed
Bonheur's 2023 sustainability statement, and the corresponding process for performing a double materiality assessment, has several changes compared to previous sustainability reporting for both the Bonheur group of companies as a whole and for the subsidiaries. To prepare for the regulatory changes as of 01.01.2024 Bonheur's materiality assessment is inspired by the EFRAG guidelines for performing a double materiality assessment. The materiality assessment decided which of the topical standards under the ESRS that Bonheur reports on, including policies, metrics and targets, where applicable.

II. Environment

Paul's Hill Wind Farm – Fred. Olsen Renewables

Disclosures pursuant to Article 8 of Regulation (EU) 2020/852 (Taxonomy Regulation)

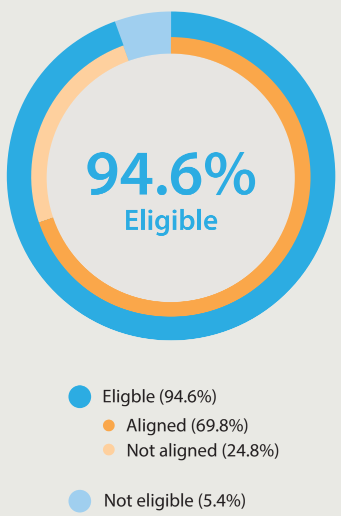
The EU Taxonomy Regulation (Regulation 2020/852) entered into force on 12 July 2020. Since then, the EU has implemented Delegated Acts to further expand on the taxonomy framework. The Delegated Acts currently in force include the Climate Delegated Act (Regulation 2021/2139), the Disclosures Delegated Act (Regulation 2021/2178), and the Complementary Climate Delegated Act (Regulation 2022/1214).

In addition, another delegated act, the Environmental Delegated Act (Regulation 2023/2486), and amendments to the Climate Delegated Act (Regulation 2023/2485) were adopted in June 2023 and entered into force on the 1st of January 2024. As of now, large, public-interest undertakings such as Bonheur are required to report under the EU Taxonomy Regulation.

Aggregated EU Taxonomy key performance indicators, company level
Please note that all relative numbers in the table below refer to the company total.

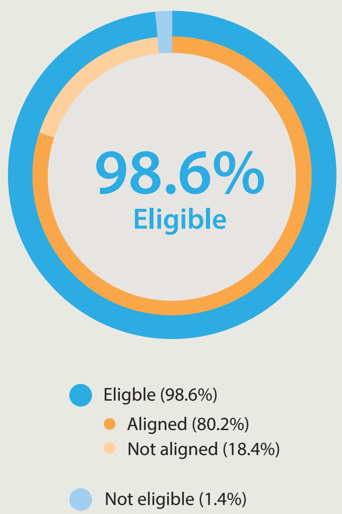
Turnover

11,012,763k
NOK



CapEx

782,105k
NOK



OpEx

2,872,123k
NOK

RESULTS PER ACTIVITY

Turnover

2023				Substantial Contribution Criteria						DNSH criteria ('Does Not Significantly Harm')									
Economic Activities (1)	Code (2)	Turnover (3)	Proportion of Turnover year N (4)	Climate Change Mitigation (5)	Climate Change Adaptation (6)	Water (7)	Pollution (8)	Circular Economy (9)	Biodiversity and ecosystems (10)	Climate Change Mitigation (11)	Climate Change Adaptation (12)	Water (13)	Pollution (14)	Circular Economy (15)	Biodiversity (10)	Minimum Safeguards (17)	Proportion of Taxon-omy-aligned (A.1.) or -eligible (A.2.) turnover, year N-1 (18)	Category (enabling activity) (19)	Category (transitional activity) (20)
		NOK	Percent																
A. TAXONOMY-ELIGIBLE ACTIVITIES																			
A.1. Environmentally sustainable activities (Taxonomy-aligned)																			
4.3. Electricity generation from wind power	CCM 4.3	7,679,011,906	69.73%	Y	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	80.41%		
7.7. Acquisition and ownership of buildings	CCM 7.7	4,792,647	0.04%	Y	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	0.04%		
Turnover of environmentally sustainable activities (Taxonomy-aligned) (A.1)		7,683,804,553	69.77%	69.77%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	80.45%		
Of which enabling		0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	0.00%	E	
Of which transitional		0	0.00%	0.00%						Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	0.00%		T
A.2 Taxonomy-Eligible but not environmentally sustainable activities (not Taxonomy-aligned activities)																			
6.11. Sea and coastal passenger water transport	CCM 6.11	2,730,435,954	24.79%	EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL								0.00%		
Turnover of Taxonomy-eligible but not environmentally sustainable activities (not Taxonomy-aligned activities) (A.2)		2,730,435,954	24.79%														0.00%		
Turnover of Taxonomy-eligible activities (A.1+A.2)		10,414,240,507	94.57%														80.45%		
B. TAXONOMY-NON-ELIGIBLE ACTIVITIES																			
Turnover of Taxonomy-non-eligible activities		598,522,658	5.43%																
TOTAL (A+B)		11,012,763,165	100.00%														100%		

At a Glance
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CapEx

2023				Substantial Contribution Criteria						DNSH criteria ('Does Not Significantly Harm')									
Economic Activities (1)	Code (2)	Turnover (3)	Proportion of Turnover year N (4)	Climate Change Mitigation (5)	Climate Change Adaptation (6)	Water (7)	Pollution (8)	Circular Economy (9)	Biodiversity and ecosystems (10)	Climate Change Mitigation (11)	Climate Change Adaptation (12)	Water (13)	Pollution (14)	Circular Economy (15)	Biodiversity (10)	Minimum Safeguards (17)	Proportion of Taxon-omy-aligned (A.1.) or -eligible (A.2.) turnover, year N-1 (18)	Category (enabling activity) (19)	Category (transitional activity) (20)
		NOK	Percent																
A. TAXONOMY-ELIGIBLE ACTIVITIES																			
A.1. Environmentally sustainable activities (Taxonomy-aligned)																			
4.3. Electricity generation from wind power	CCM 4.3, CCA 4.3	626,970,313	80.16%	Y	N	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	92.38%		
CapEx of environmentally sustainable activities (Taxonomy-aligned) (A.1)		626,970,313	80.16%	80.16%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	92.38%		
Of which enabling		0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		E	
Of which transitional		0	0.00%	0.00%						Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y			T
Of which transitional		0	0.00%	0.00%						Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	0.00%		T
A.2 Taxonomy-Eligible but not environmentally sustainable activities (not Taxonomy-aligned activities)																			
6.11. Sea and coastal passenger water transport	CCM 6.11, CCA 6.11	144,062,486	18.42%	EL	EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL								7.31%		
CapEx of Taxonomy-eligible but not environmentally sustainable activities (not Taxonomy-aligned activities) (A.2)		144,062,486	18.42%														7.31%		
CapEx of Taxonomy-eligible activities (A.1+A.2)		771,032,799	98.58%														99.69%		
B. TAXONOMY-NON-ELIGIBLE ACTIVITIES																			
CapEx of Taxonomy-non-eligible activities		11,072,636	1.42%														0.31%		
TOTAL (A+B)		782,105,435	100.00%														100%		

As a conservative approach, activities which can contribute both to climate change mitigation and climate change adaptation, but which do not have any adaptation financials allocated to them are marked with N for the climate change adaptation objective. This conservative approach follows the Commission Notice on the interpretation of certain legal provisions of the Disclosures Delegated Act under Article 8 of EU Taxonomy Regulation on the reporting of eligible eco-nomic activities and assets (2022/C 385/01) which states that activities contributing to adaptation and are not enabling should only count CapEx and OpEx associated with climate change adaptation measures as eligible (and potentially aligned).

OpEx

2023				Substantial Contribution Criteria						DNSH criteria ('Does Not Significantly Harm')									
Economic Activities (1)	Code (2)	Turnover (3)	Proportion of Turnover year N (4)	Climate Change Mitigation (5)	Climate Change Adaptation (6)	Water (7)	Pollution (8)	Circular Economy (9)	Biodiversity and ecosystems (10)	Climate Change Mitigation (11)	Climate Change Adaptation (12)	Water (13)	Pollution (14)	Circular Economy (15)	Biodiversity (10)	Minimum Safeguards (17)	Proportion of Taxon-omy-aligned (A.1.) or -eligible (A.2.) turnover, year N-1 (18)	Category (enabling activity) (19)	Category (transitional activity) (20)
		NOK	Percent																
A. TAXONOMY-ELIGIBLE ACTIVITIES																			
A.1. Environmentally sustainable activities (Taxonomy-aligned)																			
4.3. Electricity generation from wind power	CCM 4.3, CCA 4.3	2,499,455,082	87.02%	Y	N	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	87.54%		
7.7. Acquisition and ownership of buildings	CCM 7.7, CCA 7.7	3,393,583	0.12%	Y	N	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	0.13%		
OpEx of environmentally sustainable activities (Taxonomy-aligned) (A.1)		2,502,848,665	87.14%	87.14%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	87.67%		
Of which enabling		0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		E	
Of which transitional		0	0.00%	0.00%						Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y			T
A.2 Taxonomy-Eligible but not environmentally sustainable activities (not Taxonomy-aligned activities)																			
4.3. Electricity generation from wind power	CCM 4.3, CCA 4.3	123,220,547	4.29%	EL	EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL								2.06%		
6.11. Sea and coastal passenger water transport	CCM 6.11, CCA 6.11	246,054,208	8.57%	EL	EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL								7.42%		
OpEx of Taxonomy-eligible but not environmental-ly sustainable activities (not Taxonomy-aligned activities) (A.2)		369,274,755	12.86%														9.48%		
OpEx of Taxonomy-eligible activities (A.1+A.2)		2,872,123,420	100.00%														97.15%		
B. TAXONOMY-NON-ELIGIBLE ACTIVITIES																			
OpEx of Taxonomy-non-eligible activities		0	0.00%														2.85%		
TOTAL (A+B)		2,872,123,420	100.00%														100%		

As a conservative approach, activities which can contribute both to climate change mitigation and climate change adaptation, but which do not have any adaptation financials allocated to them are marked with N for the climate change adaptation objective. This conservative approach follows the Commission Notice on the interpretation of certain legal provisions of the Disclosures Delegated Act under Article 8 of EU Taxonomy Regulation on the reporting of eli-gible economic activities and assets (2022/C 385/01) which states that activities contributing to adaptation and are not enabling should only count CapEx and OpEx associated with climate change adaptation measures as eligible (and potentially aligned).

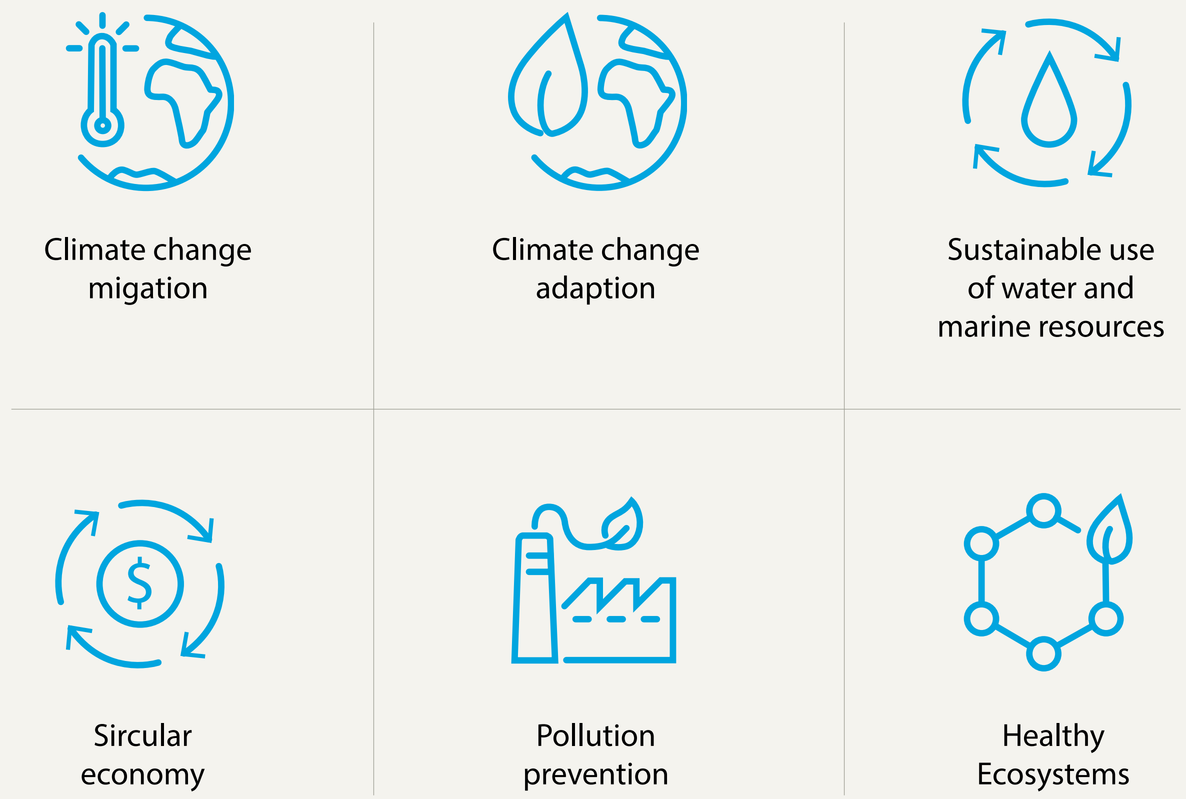
About the EU Taxonomy

The EU taxonomy is a classification system that sets out a list of environmentally sustainable economic activities. It forms part of the EU's plan to scale up sustainable investment and implement the European Green Deal.

The taxonomy was developed in order to provide well-defined, harmonized criteria for when economic activities can be considered to be sustainable. It sets out robust, science-based technical screening criteria that activities need to comply with to be seen as green. By providing this standard, the taxonomy aims to increase transparency, create security for investors, prevent greenwashing, help companies become more climate-friendly, mitigate market fragmentation, and help investors compare investments across all reporting companies. By directing investments towards sustainable projects and activities across the EU, the taxonomy should help to meet the EU's 2030 and 2050 climate and energy targets. Bonheur is mindful about these targets and this is the second year Bonheur reports on taxonomy scoring.

The Climate Delegated Act, the Complementary Climate Delegated Act, and the Environmental Delegated Act set out a list of eligible activities along with technical screening criteria for when the activities can be considered sustainable. A taxonomy-eligible economic activity is an economic activity that is described and has technical screening criteria set out in the taxonomy.

The six objectives of the EU Taxonomy



For an eligible activity to be considered aligned, it has to satisfy the following conditions:

1. The activity must make a substantial contribution to one or more of the climate and environmental objectives relevant to that activity.
2. The activity should not do significant harm to the other remaining objectives.
3. Bonheur will relate to the minimum social safeguard standards based on OECD and UN guidelines.

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS FOR BONHEUR

According to the non-financial reporting directive (NFRD) article 19(a) and 29(a) non-financial undertakings which are public-interest entities (i.e. listed) with more than 500 employees, in the case of a group on a consolidated basis, are required to report on the taxonomy. As of 2023 the undertakings are required to report on the proportion of their taxonomy-eligible and taxonomy-aligned activities.

Bonheur is covered by the taxonomy regulation, being a listed company with more than 500 employees within its operating subsidiaries.

TAXONOMY ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY

Bonheur has performed the taxonomy assessment using Celsia Taxonomy software solution. The methodology of taxonomy assessment has included the following steps:

1. Defining scope of assessment
Bonheur performed a taxonomy assessment for activities from its major operating subsidiaries. This is done from a bottom-up approach, assessing the lowest level of reporting units and aggregated to the top company level, enabling a taxonomy assessment for the company total, per activity and per business division.

2. Defining eligibility and relevant activities
A taxonomy-eligible activity means an economic activity included in the taxonomy regulation. Bonheur's activities have been mapped out according to the activities defined in the Climate Delegated Act and categorized as either eligible or non-eligible following the description stated in the regulation. The eligible and non-eligible activities are listed in the table below:

3. Defining relevant reporting units
In order to conduct the assessment as accurately as possible, Bonheur's related operations were split into reporting units corresponding to the above-mentioned scope (see point 1). The major operating subsidiaries reporting their taxonomy-eligible activities during 2023 were Fred. Olsen Renewables, Fred. Olsen Windcarrier, Fred. Olsen Seawind, Fred. Olsen Cruise Lines and Global Wind Service. NHST Holding's revenue of 1,33 bn. NOK, approximately 9% of Bonheur's total in 2023, is however not included in the assessment. This, together with currency effects, explains the main differences between the total revenue of 11,012,763,000 NOK reported in the taxonomy assessment and the total revenue of 12,559,742,650 NOK in the financial statements.

4. Assessment of criteria and defining alignment
Each of the activities under each of Bonheur's operating subsidiaries has been assessed against the technical screening criteria for the respective activities defined in the Climate Delegated Act. As the taxonomy regulation is still in an early phase of adoption, the focus has been on transparency, best intention, and providing explanation for choices made when interpreting the criteria. The interpretation of the criteria is based on both the explicit information available and the understanding of the purpose of the requirement.

The taxonomy regulation has not yet adopted explicit criteria for the minimum social safeguards beyond the references to OECD guidelines and UN Guiding Principles. Still, it is believed that defined requirements on minimum social safeguards need to be placed on the company and the activities in question in order to assess activity alignment. Bonheur has therefore based compliance with minimum social safeguards on an assessment of several requirements derived from the process of due diligence on responsible business conduct as described in OECD's Guidelines for Multinational Companies and the UN Guiding Principles for Business and Human Rights. Please see the section "Criteria related to minimum social safeguards" for the actual criteria.

ELIGIBLE AND NON-ELIGIBLE ACTIVITIES

Activity	Comments
6.11. Sea and coastal passenger water transport	The sea transport offered by Fred. Olsen Cruise Lines fits under the taxonomy definition of 6.11 *"purchase, financing, chartering (with or without crew) and operation of vessels designed and equipped for performing passenger transport, on sea or coastal waters, whether scheduled or not. The economic activities in this category include operation of ferries, water taxis and excursions, cruise or sightseeing boats".*
4.3. Electricity generation from wind power	The FOR wind farms fulfill the substantial contribution criteria to climate change mitigation under 4.3 as they generate electricity using wind power, and as they construct, maintain and repair wind farms both on land and offshore. This is also valid for the ac-tivities performed by FOWIC's installation vessels and GWS.
7.7. Acquisition and ownership of buildings	This is related to rent and expenditure related to GWS's office building in Federica as this were constructed before December 31, 2020, and has been assigned energy efficiency class A (or better).
Taxonomy-non-eligible activities	

5. Adding financial data and calculating the three KPIs
Finally, by adding financial data to each activity in the reporting unit, the proportion of Bonheur's taxonomy-eligible and taxonomy-aligned activities were calculated. This is done by calculating the three key performance indicators (KPIs): turnover, capital expenditures (CapEx), and operational expenditures (OpEx). The results were calculated for each reporting unit and activity and then aggregated for the company level. The definitions of the turnover, CapEx, and OpEx KPIs are set out in Annex I to the Disclosures Delegated Act. The proportion of taxonomy-eligible and taxonomy-aligned turnover, CapEx, and OpEx are calculated by dividing a numerator by a denominator. Subsidiary-specific reporting is available in their respective sustainability statements.

GENERAL COMMENTS

This taxonomy assessment is completed with the best intention, focused on transparency, and explaining for choices made when interpreting the criteria. The interpretation of the criteria is based on the explicit information available at the time of the assessment and the understanding of the purpose of the requirement.

The taxonomy regulation is still in a phase of early adoption and Bonheur is following any clarifications from the EU Commission or any changes in industry best-practice when it comes to interpreting the activity descriptions or technical screening criteria.


Global Wind Service

DISCLOSURES ON NUCLEAR AND FOSSIL GAS RELATED ACTIVITIES

Row	Nuclear energy related activities	
1.	The undertaking carries out, funds or has exposures to research, development, demonstration and deployment of innovative electricity generation facilities that produce energy from nuclear processes with minimal waste from the fuel cycle	NO
2.	The undertaking carries out, funds or has exposures to construction and safe operation of new nuclear installations to produce electricity or process heat, including for the purposes of district heating or industrial processes such as hydrogen production, as well as their safety upgrades, using best available technologies	NO
3.	The undertaking carries out, funds or has exposures to safe operation of existing nuclear installations that produce electricity or process heat, including for the purposes of district heating or industrial processes such as hydrogen production from nuclear energy, as well as their safety upgrades.	NO
	Fossil gas related activities	
4.	The undertaking carries out, funds or has exposures to construction or operation of electricity generation facilities that produce electricity using fossil gaseous fuels.	NO
5.	The undertaking carries out, funds or has exposures to construction, refurbishment, and operation of combined heat/cool and power generation facilities using fossil gaseous fuels.	NO
6.	The undertaking carries out, funds or has exposures to construction, refurbishment and operation of heat generation facilities that produce heat/cool using fossil gaseous fuels.	NO

E1 Climate change

Reducing greenhouse gas emissions and stopping climate change is probably the most important task the international community is working towards. The 1.5°C target of the Paris Agreement indicates that global emissions need to be reduced with 50% by 2030 and become net-zero in 2050. To reach that goal, substantial amounts of green energy is needed.

Bonheur aims to remain a significant player in the transition towards a sustainable future powered by renewable energy sources. It is considered that although the operating subsidiaries clearly have direct positive impacts on climate change they may also have some negative impacts GHG emissions from cruise vessels and offshore wind installation vessels is a fact, as well as unmapped GHG emissions from therenewable energy supply chain.

Bonheur undoubtedly positively contributes to the green transition through the subsidiaries building and operating windfarms and producing renewable energy.

How different impacts, risks and opportunities related to climate change identified in the materiality assessment potentially affects both Bonheur and the environment are described in this chapter. Both climate related risks and opportunities in the portfolio going forward are considered. Some of the assets are exposed to direct physical risks due to climate change, and the transition to new technologies, new tariffs and changed preferences pose a risk to others. At the same time, Bonheur has different subsidiaries well positioned to participate in the development and business activities related to an expected increase in demand and need for renewable energy.

E1-1 Transition plan for climate change mitigation

Bonheur continues to support and develop targets relating to the goals of the Paris Agreement to reach net-zero emissions by 2050. Bonheur and its subsidiaries will consider concrete emission reduction targets during FY2024 based on FY2023 baselines for future reporting.

Investments and funding supporting climate change mitigation
Bonheur's Green Finance Framework enables Bonheur, as well as its subsidiaries, to issue Green Bonds and Green Loans (collectively referred to as Green Finance Instruments) to finance projects aligned with the ICMA Green Bond Principles, the LMA Green Loan Principles and projects that are EU taxonomy eligible.

The following projects may be financed by Bonheur' Green Finance Instruments:

- Investments in renewable energy projects
- Investments in, or upgrading of, offshore wind turbine transportation and installation vessels and related equipment
- Investments in and operating expenses related to activities within onshore and offshore wind turbine installation, repair, upgrading and maintenance of renewable energy production
- Financing and refinancing of ongoing projects and assets that are aligned with the green project criteria
- Other projects seen as eligible with the EU Taxonomy classifications

GREEN PROJECT

Green project	ICMA principles	EU taxonomy
Development and operation of renewable energy assets	Renewable energy	Electricity generation from wind power
Development and operation of renewable energy assets	Renewable energy	Electricity generation using solar photovoltaic technology
Activities within installation, improvement, operation, repair, and maintenance of wind power, both offshore and onshore	Renewable energy	Installation, maintenance and repair of renewable energy
Investments in new, or upgrading of existing, offshore wind turbine transportation and installation vessels and related equipment	Renewable energy	Installation, maintenance and repair of renewable energy

Bonheur has obtained an Eligibility Assessment from DNV GL to confirm the transparency and quality of the Green Finance Framework and its alignment with the ICMA Green Bond Principles and the LMA Green Loan Principles.

Financial resources supporting climate change mitigation

Metric	NOK
Taxonomy-aligned CapEx	626,970,313
Taxonomy-aligned OpEx	2,502,848,665

Any significant CapEx amounts related to coal, oil and gas-related economic activities
Bonheur and its subsidiaries have no CapEx invested related to coal, oil and gas-related economic activities.

CapEx amounts
Related to coal, oil and gas-related economic activities
NOK 0

Timeline for development of a transition plan
Bonheur and its subsidiaries have not yet developed a transition plan. The aim is to develop this during the coming reporting periods, but the complexity of the issue and the need for better data capture and comparable baselines before finalizing a transition plan are recognized. The transition plan for Bonheur will be a bottom-up process based on targets and action plans from the subsidiaries, supported by Bonheur's Board as appropriate.

E1−SBM-3 Description of the processes to identify and assess material climate-related impacts, risks and opportunities

The operating subsidiaries of Bonheur have performed materiality assessments and done specific climate-related assessments. These are published in their respective sustainability statements, and Bonheur's indirect climate related impacts, risks and opportunities are based on these.

As a renewable energy producer with 804.9 MW installed capacity and 1.8 TWh production in 2023 the total impact on climate change is positive. It is estimated that the CO2 avoided to be approximately 450,000 tCO2eq in 2023, compared with the CO2 footprint of 367,336 tCO2eq. Hopefully this gap will widen further as decarbonizing of the operations and value chain while continue while the renewable energy production increases.

Some of the operating subsidiaries have assessed the physical risks in their operations and value chains. The assessments performed are in accordance with recommendations from the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosure (TCFD) and EU Taxonomy. Some of the subsidiaries, such as Fred. Olsen Cruise Lines and Fred. Olsen Windcarrier have performed climate risk assessment considering the likelihood and consequences for five different scenarios, known as Shared Socio-economic Pathways (SSP).

Please see the segment specific sustainability statements for more information on their climate related physical risks.

When disclosing the information on the processes to identify and assess physical risks as required under paragraph 20 (b), the undertaking shall explain whether and how
To address climate-related physical risks across the Bonheur group of companies, certain subsidiaries have conducted climate risk assessments. These companies have to a differing degree utilized climate models and scenarios from the IPCC to assess potential impacts on their wind farms and other operating assets.

See the following table on identified physical risks for the Bonheur group of companies.

Acute physical risks	Chronic physical risks
• Cold wave/frost • Wildfires • Storm (including blizzards, dust and sandstorms • Heavy precipitation • Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water) • Landslide	• Change in wind patterns • Heat stress • Changing temperatures

Bonheur will continue to evaluate potential consequences and risk mitigation measures.
The subsidiaries are integrating their climate risk assessments and corresponding into their risk management system. These assessments will be used to develop adaptation and transition plans.

The above assessment uses the time horizons described in the different IPCC scenarios for near-term, mid-term and long-term. These time-horizons differ from the other time-horizons used in this report following ESRS 1.

Identification of climate-related hazards and assessment of exposure and sensitivity are informed by high emissions climate scenarios
In 2023, Fred. Olsen Renewables updated its physical climate risk assessment, using the RCP 2.6, RCP 4.5, RCP 6.0 and RCP 8.5 pathways, while Fred. Olsen Windcarrier uses the Shared Socioeconomic Pathways (SSP) 1-5 as defined by the IPCC.

When considering how the RCPs influence Bonheur's risk picture, it is necessary to take the characteristics of our assets into account. It is assessed that the climate change will have limited direct consequences for wind turbines, cruise ships and jack-up vessels:

- The wind turbines are designed to withstand wind forces of >60 m/s and have low risk of suffering significant material damage due to extreme weather
- All our wind farms are located on elevated grounds and will not be directly influenced by sea level

Bonheur ASA

increase
- Wind turbines will not be directly affected by wildfires as they are made of non-combustible material
- Sea-level change will have limited impact on ships
- Global warming introduces some risk to the vessel in the form of increased frequency of extreme weather

Vessels operated by Bonheur's subsidiaries are not geographically stationed, but working on a global scale, while the renewable energy sites are location specific.

How transition events have been identified over short-, medium- and long-term time horizons
Because of the diversity in Bonheur's portfolio, climate change adaption is both a risk and an opportunity to us. With some segments are large CO2 emitters, others are key enablers and deliver solutions to reduce GHG emissions in accordance with the Paris agreement.

The transition risk identified are listed in the table below.

Scope and result of Bonheur's resilience analysis
Bonheur's investment strategy and business model is considered very robust due to the high portion of business related to renewable energy. The demand for this is expected to increase globally in the short term, medium term, and long -term perspective. At the same time, the different subsidiaries of Bonheur may have differing climate-related risks, both physical and transition risk. The risks and impacts presented in this statement and how they reflect the business model are addressed in different chapters of this statement.

A full resilience analysis of how the transition to a lower-carbon and resilient economy will affect Bonheur surrounding macroeconomic trends, energy consumption and mix, and other technology assumptions have not yet been formalized.

E1-2 Policies related to climate change mitigation and adaptation

The sustainability policy of the major operating subsidiaries explains the strong commitment to the society and to external and internal stakeholders to pursue business sustainably. The policy turns on means related to different environmental, social and governance issues.

The sustainability policies cover the operations of each individual operating subsidiary. Bonheur does not, per 31.12.2023, have a separate and overarching sustainability policy covering all subsidiaries. Any subcontractors and suppliers are also expected to follow these policies.

The CEO of each subsidiary is in charge of implementation and follow-up of the policy.

Bonheur's commitment to both internal and external stakeholders are referenced in the policy. The current version of the subsidiaries' sustainability policies are publicly available at their websites. Bonheur does not have an individual sustainability policy covering ESRS E1. Such a policy is expected to be developed during 2024.

E1-3 Actions and Resources in Relation to Climate Change Policies

A detailed description of actions and allocated resources related to climate change is not provided in Bonheur's sustainability statement for 2023. Such action plans will be developed based on the target setting and baselines projects commenced during 2024, and implemented in the sustainability statement covering 2024.

Key actions taken to achieve climate related policies and targets across the different subsidiaries of Bonheur include:

- FOWIC installed 171 wind turbine generators (WTGs) in 2023 with the capacity of 1438 MW
- GWS installed more than 260 wind turbines offshore and onshore in 2023
- GWS repair and maintenance teams performed work on more than 1000 WTGs
- Shore power connections installed on two out of three FOWIC vessels. This can reduce GHG emissions when used in port with shore power available
- FORAS reduced their CO2 footprint with 748 tCO2eq through initiatives such as new power agreements to "green tariffs" for all wind farms, switching to biodiesel, using "green concrete" and replacing diesel vehicles with electric vehicles. CO2 avoided: 474 tCO2eq.
- Planting of 214,450 trees in Poland

Expected CO2 avoided indirectly from FOWIC's and GWS's installation activities have not yet been calculated.

TCFD FRAMEWORK

Policy and legal risks	Technology risk	Market risk	Reputational risk
Increased pricing of GHG emissions	Unsuccessful investment in new technologies	Uncertainty in market signals	Stigmatization of sector
Enhanced emissions-reporting obligations	Lower emission technology on vessels from competitors	Increased cost of raw materials	Increased stakeholder concern or negative stakeholder feedback
Mandates on and regulation of existing products and services			

E1-4 Targets related to climate change mitigation and adaptation

Bonheur is in the process of setting group level targets based on input from the operating subsidiaries. The target setting process and the resulting targets will be a bottom-up process led by the operating subsidiaries. We expect this to continue during 2024.

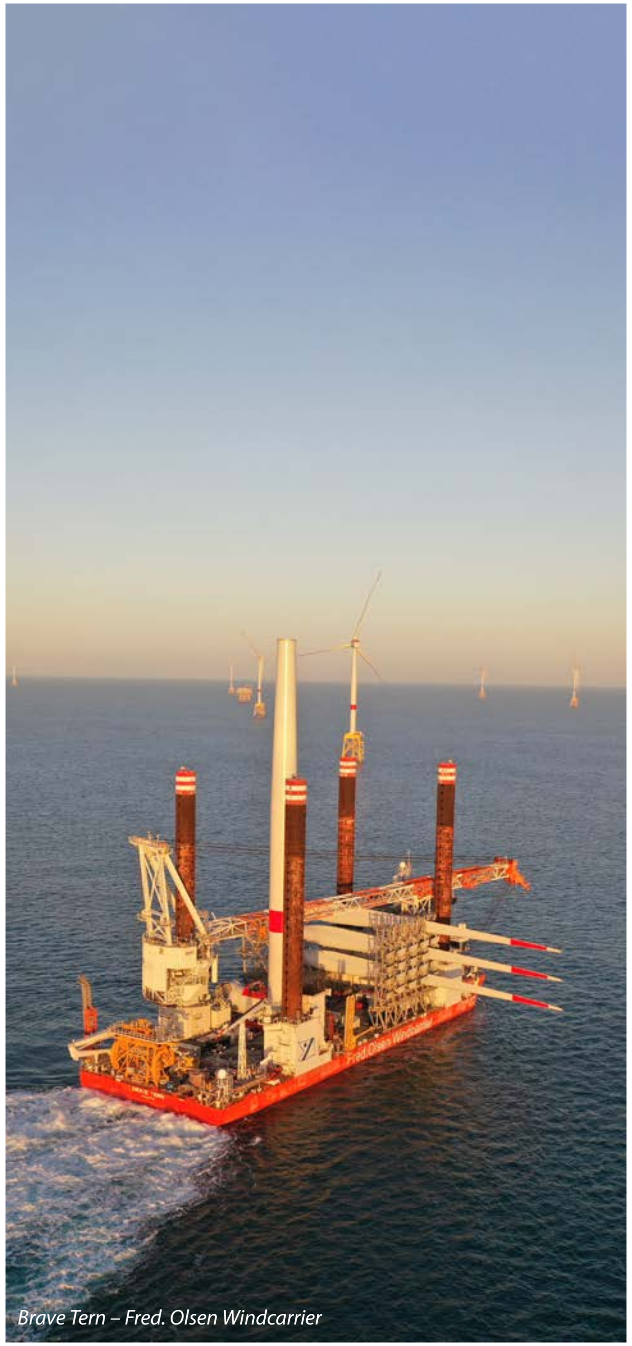
All operating subsidiaries of Bonheur will develop targets measured against 2023 as the baseline year.

Minimum Disclosure Requirement – Targets MDR-T – Tracking effectiveness of policies and actions through targets
The different operating subsidiaries of Bonheur have set company specific targets related to climate change and GHG emissions reductions.

To track the effectiveness of our actions to pursue our opportunities, FOWIC has a target against the eligible and aligned EU Taxonomy score that will measure how many percent of our turnover, CapEx and OpEx are related to an activity that has a substantial contribution to climate change mitigation.

GHG emissions are relative to the operation, such as utilization of vessels, size of the fleet, number of turbines installed, operational modes of the vessels, etc. To set and reach a realistic and sustainable target it is therefore important that the baseline is relative to the operation. FOWIC have historic values for absolute values, but not relative. FOWIC's targets cover both Scope 1 emissions (own operation – direct emissions) and Scope 3 emissions (emission in the value chain).

The general and most important environmental objective concerning the emission reductions for GWS own operation is the transition to more environmentally friendly vehicles. The biggest part of the vehicle fleet is used by site personnel on the wind farms. The current review is to update the requirements related to site vehicles and define deadlines for electrifying the vehicle fleet. The company vehicle policy was changed and updated in 2023 for office/warehouse and company provided cars, so all new vehicles purchased

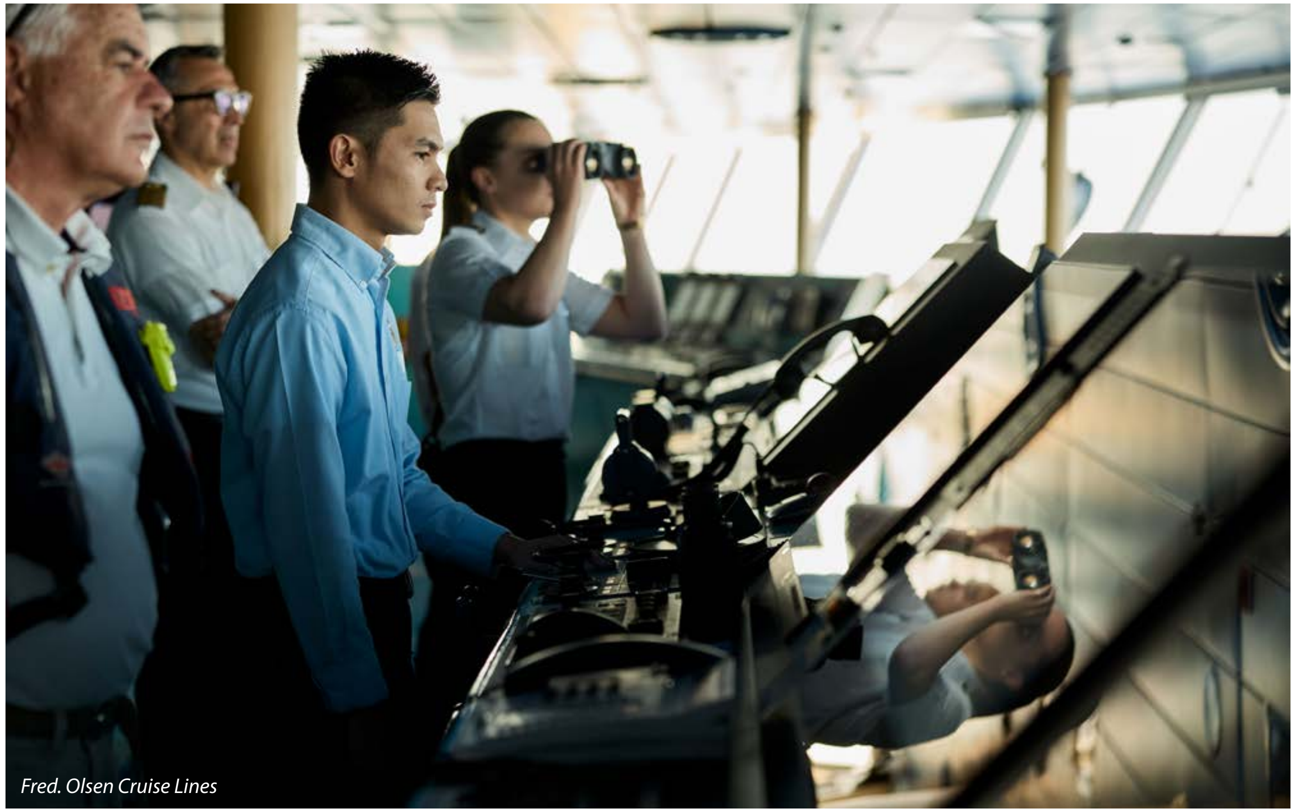

Brave Tern – Fred. Olsen Windcarrier

FRED. OLSEN WINDCARRIER TARGETS

Short term (2024)	Medium term (2-5 years)	Long Term (> 5 years)
Maintain or increase EU Taxonomy score (Target: > 98%)	Not yet developed target	Maintain or grow market position within T&I
GHG emission baseline and target established	Reduce scope 3 emission relative to baseline	CO2 neutral by 2050

GLOBAL WIND SERVICE TARGETS

Objective	Target for 2024
Split Reduction of electricity consumption in BU's	2% reduction
CO2 reduction target for fuel in total (CO2 amount per employee)	2% reduction
Install electrical charging stations in additional two business units	2 additional chargers to be installed
Setup a measure for the total number of vehicles by type, so a long-term target can be defined for electrification of the fleet of vehicles used on the wind turbine sites.	Overview to be available in 2024
Create policies for climate change adaptation and a policy for climate impact that set CO2 requirements as part of the procurement of goods.	Document implemented in IMS and training rolled out
Planting of trees equal to 100% of scope 1 emission from fuel compared to 2021.	100%
Transition electricity consumption to renewable sources.	100% electricity consumption from renewable energy sources in 2030


Fred. Olsen Cruise Lines

or leased must be minimum hybrid or electrical. The next milestone in the policy is January 2026, when all purchased or leased office/warehouse and company provided cars must be electrical, if possible.

For the scope 3 reporting, GWS' procurement department will review scope 3 emission together with the spend groups for future purchase. One of the objectives set in GWS is to increase the level of detail in our sustainability reporting and collection of information. This applies to Scope 3 as some categories are currently not covered in the report.

Fred. Olsen Renewables
It should be noted that the list of targets for Fred. Olsen Renewables (FORAS) below is not complete as the process of updating the targets to reflect the transition to ESRS topics is work in progress. Updated targets for FORAS will be developed during 2024. Consequently, FORAS has not yet defined milestones and targets for 2025, 2030, and 2050.

Increase renewable energy production:
- Increase onshore wind capacity through realization of consented projects, subject to final investment decision
- Develop hybrid solar/wind farms

Reduce GHG emissions:
- For new construction projects, implement GHG emission as key evaluation criteria when selecting civil works contractor and turbine supplier
- Improve collection of Scope 3 GHG emission data
- All new company vehicles to be electrical, if possible
- All power agreements to be with renewable electricity deals ("green tariffs"), if possible

Reduce waste:
- Reduce general waste (non-recyclable) at the wind farms with 10% in 2024

Fred. Olsen Cruise Lines
All FOCL vessels have implemented 'Ship Energy Efficiency Management Plans' ('SEEMP'), in line with the Marine Environment Protection Committee ('MEPC') 63/23 Annex 9. These SEEMP include several emissions reduction targets and corresponding actions. In 2023, FOCL implemented a refined Data Collection System to track fuel consumption and establish a GHG emissions baseline as part of EU & UK MRV. This baseline provides the reference point from which future targets relating to climate change mitigation can be effectively set and measured. The table below defines FOCL's initial targets related to climate change.

FOCL will during the coming year work on setting specific targets related to climate change mitigation.

Fred. Olsen Seawind
Fred. Olsen Seawind will during the coming year work on setting specific targets related to climate change mitigation and potentially climate change adaptation.

FRED. OLSEN CRUISE LINES TARGETS

Short term (2024)	Medium term (2-5 years)	Long Term (> 5 years)
Decision to reduce GHG emissions 2% annually	Reduce and monitor GHG emissions to ensure 2% annual decrease	CO2 neutral by 2050, subject to available technology

E1-5 Energy consumption and mix

Methodologies and significant assumptions behind the metric
Direct energy consumption (GHG, scope 1) includes all accounted energy consumption, including energy consumption that leads to scope 1 GHG emissions. 2023 was the first year of measuring energy consumption based on the ESRS framework. Hence, comparison with previous years is not described. The energy consumption from fuel usage has been calculated with number of liters of fuel multiplied with conversion factor for diesel 0.24 kWh/liter (source: DEFRA 2023). Energy consumption related to offices, administration buildings and other processes are calculated directly on the basis of data from electricity and heating providers.

The electricity energy consumption from fossil and renewable sources is based on each country's grid mix for 2023. Share of nuclear sources is calculated as a separate category where there is available data. The source of energy varies from location to location and reporting is based on what is available in the specific country/location.

Energy intensity
The calculated energy intensity for Bonheur is the sum of all energy consumption reported by the major operating subsidiaries divided by the total revenue for Bonheur in 2023. The major contributor to Bonheur's total energy consumption is the fuel consumption from petroleum products on FOCL's and FOWIC's vessels, representing respectively 83% and 16% of Bonheur's total.

Renewable energy production

1,788,871

MWh

Energy intensity

68.8

863,830 MWh / 12,560 MNOK

TOTAL ENERGY CONSUMPTION RELATED TO OWN OPERATIONS

	Energy consumption and mix	2023
1	Fuel consumption from coal and coal products (MWh)	-
2	Fuel consumption from crude oil and petroleum products (MWh)	855,379
3	Fuel consumption from natural gas (MWh)	637
4	Fuel consumption from other fossil sources (MWh)	-
5	Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity, heat, steam, and cooling from fossil sources (MWh)	2,495
6	Total fossil energy consumption (MWh) (calculated as the sum of lines 1 to 5)	858,511
	Share of fossil sources in total energy consumption (%)	*99%*
7	Consumption from nuclear sources (MWh)	930
	Share of consumption from nuclear sources in total energy consumption (%)	*0%*
8	Fuel consumption for renewable sources, including biomass (also comprising industrial and municipal waste of biologic origin, biogas, renewable hydrogen, etc.) (MWh)	36
9	Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity, heat, steam, and cooling from renewable sources (MWh)	4,283
10	The consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy (MWh)	70
11	Total renewable energy consumption (MWh) (calculated as the sum of lines 8 to 10)	4,389
	Share of renewable sources in total energy consumption (%)	*1%*
Total energy consumption (MWh) (calculated as the sum of lines 6, 7 and 11)		863,830

E1-6 Gross Scopes 1, 2, 3 and Total GHG emissions

Disclosure Requirement and related data-point	2021	2022	2023	Change from 2022
Scope 1 GHG emissions				
Gross Scope 1 GHG emissions (tCO2eq)	95,797	215,109	237,422	22,313
Percentage of Scope 1 GHG emissions from regulated emission trading schemes (%)				-
Scope 2 GHG emissions				
Gross location-based Scope 2 GHG emissions (tCO2eq)	1,783	978	1,386	408
Gross market-based Scope 2 GHG emissions (tCO2eq)	0	0	2	2
Significant scope 3 GHG emissions				
Total Gross indirect (Scope 3) GHG emissions (tCO2eq)	1,900	26,481	128,526	102,045
1. Purchased goods and services			44,514	
2. Capital goods			4,350	
3. Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or Scope 2)			15,973	
4. Upstream transportation and distribution				26,806
5. Waste generated in operations			1,325	
6. Business traveling				35,558
Total GHG emissions	99,480	242,568	367,336	124,768

Scope 3 GHG emissions categories included

- Total Gross indirect (Scope 3) GHG emissions
- Purchased goods and services
- Capital goods
- Fuel and energy-related activities
- Upstream transportation and distribution
- Waste generated in operations
- Business travel

Methodologies, assumptions and emissions factors used to calculate GHG emissions, and any changes in Bonheur and the value chain, and explanation of their effect on year-to-year comparability of reported GHG emissions
Calculation of GHG emissions is done in accordance with GHG Protocol Corporate Standard.

Scope 1 emissions are different for the operating subsidiaries, but for FOWIC and FOCL the major component is calculated from the fuel consumption onboard the vessels. Fuel use is monitored continuously and consumption reported. The emission factor used is collected from the EU regulation 2023/1805 FuelEU Maritime Annex II Default emission factors and DEFRA. The wind turbines do not generate direct emissions in the electricity production process, but in order to operate the wind farms, vehicles are needed for the service crews. Some of these vehicles use diesel that generates GHG emissions. Fuel consumption for emergency generators is also included in Scope 1.

Scope 2 emissions are calculated based on consumed kWh in the offices using default emission values and conversion factors from NVE and Celsio. For the wind farms we also include "import power". This is power needed to energize the wind turbine in case of low winds or downtime due to technical faults or maintenance. Also, the import power includes utility power for site offices, storages, and other general needs at the sites.

Bonheur and its subsidiaries are still developing its Scope 3 reporting. It is expected that the reported Scope 3 will continue to increase next year as more data becomes available. Current reporting is based on available activity data.

2023 was the first year of measuring energy consumption based on the ESRS framework. Hence, comparison with previous years is not described and both the scope of what has been measured, and the level of detail have changed. The different operating subsidiaries of Bonheur have differing maturity in collection and reporting of GHG emissions data, and the company is harmonizing this.

GWS and FOWIC have tested GHG emissions accounting software for 2023. This has led to changes in what has been included in the totals, especially scope 3. The major operating subsidiaries of Bonheur will implement the same GHG accounting system during 2024 for increased data quality and comparability.

FORAS had significant increase in GHG emissions 2023 due to construction of Fäbodliden II (FAB2) wind farm in Sweden which generated 4,350 tCO2eq.

Percentage of market-based Scope 2 GHG emissions linked to purchased electricity bundled with instruments

Metric	Total
Percentage of market-based Scope 2 GHG emissions linked to purchased electricity bundled with instruments	0.1%

Percentage of energy consumption covered by contractual instruments

Metric	Total
Percentage of energy consumption covered by contractual instruments	0.1%

GHG emissions intensity

GHG intensity per net revenue	2022	2023	2023/2022
Total GHG emissions	19.31	29.25	51.4%

[1] Location-based per net revenue (tCO2eq/MNOK).

The introduction of GHG emissions accounting software for some of the subsidiaries during 2023 makes comparability between 2023 and 2022 difficult. The changes in what has been included in the totals, especially scope 3 skews the picture significantly.

As Bonheur plans to introduce the same GHG accounting software to all major operating subsidiaries during 2024, Bonheur will make an effort to also recalculate 2023 for increased data quality and comparability going forward.

Balmoral – Fred. Olsen Cruise Lines

E4 Biodiversity and ecosystems

Nature, biodiversity and ecosystems have not received the same amount of attention as climate change over the previous decade. Human activity is putting pressure on land, sea and species, and it is crucial that this is taken into account when planning new sites and operations on existing ones.

Activities withinin the Bonheur group of companies may have an impact on nature and species at both land and sea, through land use, loss of habitat and land degradation. Potential biodiversity risks and impacts are included in our environmental impact assessments and important in dialogue with local communities and civil society. These assessments are deployed to increase the understanding of impacts and to mitigate potential consequences.

Changes in policy, regulation, technology or consumer sentiment can create transition risks such as increased costs and/or reduced revenues, or reputational damage. On the other side investing in biodiversity and ecosystem conservation can create new business opportunities, such as developing wind farms, accessing new markets, and improving stakeholder relations.

Bonheur subsidiaries have potential renewable energy projects both on land and offshore in the pipeline, an as it continue to mature, it must ensure be the building of new renewable energy do not impact the nature and biodiversity more than necessary.

Therefore, a process will be commenced to develop a biodiversity policy which will cover all major subsidiaries in the Bonheur group of companies.

As recognized standards for measuring biodiversity and impact on nature are developed and maturing,

Wildlife at Crystal Rig Wind Farm – Fred. Olsen Renewables

Bonheur will use these and the 2022 Global Biodiversity Framework to develop this, as well as targets and action plans for how to handle impacts, risks and opportunities related to biodiversity and ecosystems.

E4-SBM-3 Description of the processes to identify and assess material biodiversity and ecosystem-related impacts, risks and opportunities

Disclosure of whether and how actual and potential impacts on biodiversity and ecosystems at own site locations and in value chain have been identified and assessed

The wind farms operated by Fred. Olsen Renewables are as of now Bonheur's material impact on biodiversity and ecosystems. As part of the consent application for any new wind farm, and in accordance with requirements in national regulations, FOR will develop a thorough Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA). Such EIAs use experts from several disciplines to map out any potential risks and impacts on biodiversity and ecosystems. A non-exhaustive list of topics related to these topics covered by our EIA follows below:

- Site selection and site design development
- Landscape and visual assessment
- Noise assessment
- Ecological and hydrological assessment, including:
  - Objectives
  - Site description
  - Baseline conditions – conservation areas
  - Baseline study – vegetation and habitat
  - Baseline study – hydrology
  - Baseline study – ornithology
  - Baseline study – fauna
  - Assessment of effects: Type and significance
  - Assessment of the effects on vegetation communities
  - Assessment of the effects on hydrology
  - Assessment of the effects on bird populations
  - Assessment of the effects on fauna
- Shadow flicker/reflectivity
- Forest design

Each EIA follows the specifications of the applicable national regulation, and also takes input from the public consultation of the draft EIA program into account. Thus, the structure and content of the EIA is mostly identical from project to project, but some topics will be relevant only for some projects.

National requirements may change over time as new knowledge is taken into consideration, but the purpose of the EIA remains the same: To analyse and evaluate all relevant environmental impacts before consent to build a new wind farm is given. It typically takes 1-2 years to complete an EIA. An important part of the EIA work is thorough field surveys and analyses performed by 3rd party expertise, e.g., biologists or ornithologists.

Based on the EIA and its recommendations, the national regulatory authority will define corrective environmental actions to be taken, such as preservation of waterways, restoration of peat or marshes, detailed adjustments of road layout, requirements related to tree felling, need for post-construction multi-year follow-up studies for certain topics.

The corrective actions are followed up in the pre-construction and construction phases through audits and inspections by the environmental authorities to ensure that the corrective actions required by the consent is complied with. Follow-up by the authorities is also conducted in the operations phase.

The building of wind farms, including site roads, other related infrastructure and the general use of land may have a negative impact on the conditions of species and the local ecosystems. This further described in chapter E4 Biodiversity and Ecosystems.

Bonheur is yet to assess any potential material impact on biodiversity in the value chain, but it is reasonable

Wildlife at Crystal Rig Wind Farm - Fred. Olsen Renewables to expect that mining operations related to rare earth minerals and other metals used in different parts of operations could have a negative impact on ecosystems and biodiversity.

Activities negatively affecting biodiversity sensitive areas
Building wind farms, both onshore and offshore, may potentially impact wildlife due to land usage and erecting wind turbines in their natural habitat.

Industrial activity and infrastructure such as site roads and other structures results in land usage that may potentially impact ecosystems.

Breakdown of sites according to the impacts and dependencies identified, and to the ecological status of the areas where they are located
The Bonheur group of companies consider all operational wind farms as material sites from an impact viewpoint. Prospective sites are not included as we have not started any construction or operations.

Fred. Olsen Renewable currently operates 12 wind farms in Norway, Sweden and the UK.

As part of the consent application for any new wind farm, and in accordance with requirements in national regulations, a thorough Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is developed. Each EIA follows the specifications of national regulations, and also takes input from the public consultation of the draft EIA program into account. Thus, the structure and content of the EIA is mostly identical from project to project, but some topics will be relevant only for some projects.

All sites are subject to thorough ecological and hydrological assessment, including site description and studies of potential conservation areas, existing vegetation and different habitats and the potential effects of the wind farms on the above mentioned areas.

Based on the EIA and its recommendations, the national regulatory authority will define if there are any special environmental consideration actions to be taken, e.g., preservation of waterways, restoration of peat or marshes, detailed adjustments of road layout, requirements related to tree felling, and the need for post-construction multi-year follow-up studies for certain topics.

Biodiversity-sensitive areas impacted
Information on the vicinity of the wind farms to biodiversity sensitive areas are listed in corresponding EIAs developed before the wind farms are planned and built. As a general rule, wind farms will not be built inside or close to national parks or areas protected or classified by the environmental authorities as biodiversity sensitive.

Any material negative impacts related to land degradation, desertification or soil sealing
It is expected that the Bonheur group of companies may impact biodiversity and ecosystem services through land-use change resulting from the development and operating wind farms, but also through greenhouse gas emissions potentially contributing to climate change. These potential impacts are yet to be mapped.

Land/water-use change
Wind farms and other renewable energy production use land and nature areas, and may result in land degradation and potentially have a negative impact on habitats for both plants and wildlife. Bonheur and its operating subsidiaries strive not to materially impact any threatened species.

Climate change
Cruise traffic and installation vessels for offshore wind both have GHG emissions but at the same time Bonheur-related activities do have positive impact on slowing climate change through producing renewable energy.

Disclosure of whether own operations affect threatened species
For any potential risks and impacts, both positive and negative, this is described in the EIA's. There are specific regulations and corresponding mitigating actions to ensure that activities where there are threatened species take this into account.

E4-2 Policies related to biodiversity and ecosystems

Bonheur does not have a specific biodiversity policy implemented.This topic is covered by environmental concerns in the general sustainability policy.

Bonheur expects to develop t new policies covering the different material sustainability matters from the double materiality assessment during the coming reporting periods.

E4-3 Actions and Resources Related to Biodiversity and Ecosystems

Any planned actions related to biodiversity and ecosystem are subject to each Environmental Impact Assessment performed by FORAS and the corresponding consent requirements.

Measures to reduce impact on biodiversity and ecosystems are often implemented, for example by restoring other nearby land areas as compensation for nature loss for building the wind farm. These measures are based on the EIA and subject to agreement with the regulatory authority in the consent process.

Negative impacts on ecosystems services may be avoided or the impact being reduced by several measures. Measures may also be implemented on our behalf to improve the biodiversity and ecosystem services beyond the consent requirements.

E4-4 Targets related to biodiversity and ecosystems

Bonheur will continue the efforts to establish specific biodiversity targets. Fred. Olsen Renewables has developed the following targets related to biodiversity and ecosystems.

Reduce environmental impacts:
- Seek to achieve biodiversity neutrality for new sites where possible
- Zero environmental spills to ground

Reduce area usage:
- For new sites, road layouts to be planned with minimum use of area and avoiding impact on peatland where possible
- For new construction projects, reduce or eliminate the need for temporary blade storage areas

Examples of measures taken on our wind farms

Measures to conserve hen harrier and bird populations
(Paul's Hill wind farm)

- Biodiversity measures include heather management where appropriate, drain blocking, and annual ecological monitoring of the success of these prescriptions.

Broadleaf planting and barn owl boxes
(Crystal Rig wind farm)

- Broadleaf planting has been conducted along riparian corridors to increase biodiversity.
- Barn owl boxes have also been installed on the site and have been successfully used by the local barn owl population.

Planning road layout together with biologists
(Lista wind farm)

- When building Lista windfarm we worked closely with biologists to reduce the impact of the site roads and crane pads.
- This included routing roads around areas with peat and ponds, taking care not to impede the natural flow of water in the area.

Bog restauration and heather management to benefit nesting raptors and other bird populations
(Rothes I wind farm)

- These measures are designed to provide suitable nesting areas for raptors and to promote red grouse, golden plover and other birds.
- Ecological monitoring is undertaken to monitor the success.

Biodiversity corridor to benefit black grouse
(Rothes II wind farm)

- The overall aim is to restore open moorland habitat with native broadleaf woodland.
- Includes peatland restorations, broadleaf planting, and deer fence to protect planting.
- Ecological monitoring is undertaken to monitor success.

Biodiversity measures
(Mid Hill wind farm)

The following measures have been undertaken to promote black grouse habitat and general biodiversity at this site:

- Forestry clearance
- Furrow and drain blocking to restore bog habitats
- Broadleaf planting
- (Conifer) tree control
- Ecological monitoring

Lista Wind Farm – Fred. Olsen Renwables

III. Social

Global Wind Service

S1 Own workforce

Bonheur's impact on employees' workdays and well-being are through the daily operations of our operating subsidiaries. Some of our subsidiaries have employees working under high-risk environments, so health and safety is of the highest importance. Bonheur has a responsibility to provide a safe and secure work environment for our employees, and through this and other measures we contribute with a positive impact.

Employees are the important resource of Bonheur's operating subsidiaries, and these companies are is highly dependent on their efficiency, innovation and well-being to be successful. The profile of the subsidiaries, working conditions, wages and skills development are also important to attract and retain talent. Investing in employee development can create new business opportunities, such as improving productivity, innovation, and reduced employee turnover. Therefore, our subsidiaries continue to prepare for and make sure that they understand future competency requirements.

Materiality
Through our daily operations the impact the Bonheur group of companies has on our employees is high. Some of our subsidiaries have employees working under high-risk environments, so health and safety is of the highest importance.

Employees are Bonheur's most important resource, and we are highly dependent on their efficiency, innovation and well-being to be a successful company. The profile of our subsidiaries, working conditions, wages and skills development are also important to attract and retain talent. Investing in employee development can create new business opportunities, such as improving productivity, innovation, and reduced employee turnover.

Fred. Olsen 1848

S1–SBM-3 Material impacts, risks and opportunities and their interaction with strategy and business model

All employees described in the general disclosures in ESRS 2 are included in the materiality assessment. In addition to this, there are company-specific risks and impacts for the different operating subsidiaries of Bonheur. These are reported on separately by the different companies.

The categorization of employees, non-employees and other personnel in the workforce is described and reported under ESRS 2. These include, among others, seafarers onboard Fred. Olsen Cruise Lines and Fred. Olsen Windcarrier vessels.

Bonheur has not identified any negative impacts such as child labor, forced labor or systematic discrimination in the workforce or the workforce of the operating subsidiaries' value chain.

Various subsidiaries of Bonheur have inherent health and safety risks due to the work performed, for example construction, installation or maintenance of large industrial machinery, seafaring and working in engine rooms.Emphasis is on reducing the risk of incidents and the goal is no incidents, but there are individual incidents of differing degree of severity registered.

Some employees of Bonheur's operating subsidiaries are also involved in projects with short and time-critical deadlines. In these instances, there is a high workload, time pressure, increasing the risk of stress, burn-out and a negative impact on work-life balance. The number and severity of incidents are reported under S1-17.

In addition to the impacts described above, the workforce of the operating subsidiaries could be exposed to risks and opportunities regarding health and safety, working time and risk of fatigue, and there could potentially be increased risk of harassment at the workplace for seafarers spending extended periods offshore compared to regular office work.

It is important that the Bonheur group of companies attract talented employees and this is pursued through offering secure jobs, career development in an interesting ecosystem of companies, adequate wages and equal treatment for employees.

The full list of material risks and opportunities for our workforce is described under ESRS 2 SBM-3.

Bonheur's investments in the renewable energy sector will be important in the transition to a green economy. Increased activity and demand for renewable energy solutions is expected in the coming years and the impact towards a just transition can include secure employment and career development in a growing industry.

The Bonheur group of companies does not have operations in geographic regions or sectors with significant risk of forced labor or child labor.

Any employees or value chain workers with particular characteristics, working in particular contexts, or with particular activities at greater risk of harm
Given the inherent risks of construction, operations and maintenance of wind farms, it is believed that technicians and seafarers are at heightened risk for job related injuries. These are therefore subject to rigorous training regimes, safety standards in operations and other risk mitigating measures.

S1-1 Policies related to own workforce

Policies to manage impacts, risks and opportunities related to the workforce of Bonheur's operating subsidiaries,are described in the different policy documents of these subsidiaries. These policies include the personnel handbook, HSE manual, HSEQ policies and the subsidiaries' sustainability policy.

The policies and procedures are available for employees in the different subsidiaries and are also applicable for any non-employees in the subsidiaries' workforce. Furthermore, the policies cover information about working conditions, training and development, health and safety, working time, parental leave, minimum wage and equal opportunities.
The respective CEOs of the operating subsidiaries are in charge of the implementation and general compliance with policies regarding our own workforce.

Human rights policy commitments regarding own workforce
Bonheur's commitment to respect and uphold human rights is specified in the company Code of Conduct.

The process for engaging with employees and workers' representatives is done in each subsidiary. The process and dialogue are continuous throughout the year.

Workplace accident prevention policy and management system
Accident prevention in the Bonheur group of companies consists of a wide and differing range of routines and actions for the different subsidiaries.
The health and safety of employees are of the highest importance, so the operating subsidiaries have based on different risk assessments implemented safety management systems, conduct regular risk assessments for different tasks, hold safety campaigns, daily/weekly HSE coordination meetings and perform HSE incident reporting and investigations if needed.

The different safety management systems (SMS) and integrated company management systems (quality, health, safety and environment management system) (QMS) for the different operating subsidiaries of Bonheur are certified in accordance with the IMO's International Safety Management (ISM) Code as well as ISO 9001, ISO 14001 and ISO 45001.

Elimination of discrimination and promotion of equal opportunities
Bonheur supports an inclusive and diverse work environment within the operating subsidiaries. Personnel handbooks address the issue of discrimination, including harassment, and promotes equal opportunities for all employees. The operating subsidiaries have specific policies in place aimed at eliminating discrimination and harassment, and promote diversity and inclusion throughout the relevant workforce. These policies are available and communicated to all employees.

The policy explicitly covers discrimination or harassment based on racial and ethnic origin, color, gender identity, disability, family situation, age, religion, political opinion, or nationality.

Commitments on reporting and improving the status of diversity and inclusion in the Bonheur group of companies are done in accordance with the requirements in the Norwegian Equality and Anti-Discrimination Act. Reporting on this act is done annually and will be published on Bonheur's website.

S1-2 Processes for engaging with own workers and workers' representatives

The procedure for engaging with employees and workers' representatives is done in each subsidiary and with the HR function in Fred. Olsen & Co. The subsidiaries of Bonheur have various ways of interacting with their employees. This is done both directly with individual employees, through workers' representatives, work environment committees and a joint forum on employee representation.

Interaction with the workforce is considered a crucial part of preventing any negative impact and reducing risk towards employees in the Bonheur group of companies. Bonheur supports an open culture encouraging discussion between the employees and

Fred. Olsen Seawind

their respective line managers as part of the day-to-day business and the yearly employee review, but also in dialogues between the subsidiaries and any local unions, as the case may be. Companies with active work environment committees meet quarterly.

S1-3 Processes to remediate negative impacts and channels for own workers to raise concerns

The normal channel for raising any concerns in the Bonheur group of companies is through the line manager and then to the HR function or other relevant parties.

Bonheur and its operating subsidiaries have several channels to report any concerns or needs directly, depending on the company, context and type of concern.

This include a whistleblower channel, and the purpose of the channel is to promote a good working environment through transparency and an open climate for expression.

All concerns reported through the whistleblower channel are treated independently and if needed, with the help of third-party competences. Notification and information about any report are confidential. This means that the identity of the whistleblower and information in the case must not be known to more people than is strictly necessary for fair treatment and handling of the concern.

Some of the subsidiaries of Bonheur also have entity specific channels, such as onboard complaint procedures for these companies

The whistleblower channel for reporting of any concerns or grievances is also used for employee related matters. The operating subsidiaries of Bonheur also conduct a yearly employee dialogue process covering different aspects of the employment including assessment, personal development, salary review and regulation and general feedback and dialogue with the line manager.

All employees conduct an e-learning course on the availability, content and process for raising concerns through the whistleblower channel as part of the obligatory training.

The personnel handbook for the respective operating subsidiaries of Bonheur clearly states and describes how whistleblowers or concerned employees are protected against both formal and informal retaliation. It is considered important that all employees feel that it is safe to raise concerns without the threat of any negative consequences.

S1-4 Taking action on material impacts on own workforce, and approaches to managing material risks related to own workforce

The various operating Bonheur subsidiaries continuously assesses the material impact they have on their respective workforces. For each topic identified, measures are identified, and additional actions are taken to address any deficiencies.

Disclosure of key actions
The operating subsidiaries conduct several actions every year to reduce the risk of material negative impact on their own workforce. Amongst them are:

- HR awareness training
- HSE inspections
- HSE reporting
- Safety campaigns
- Bullying and harassment workshops
- Emergency response exercise
- Safety management system updates
- Site visits

Time horizon under which key action is to be completed
Risk mitigation and reducing the negative material impact on the workforces are continuous processes that Bonheur expects to continue improving and working on. There is therefore no expected completion date for these actions.

Planned action to prevent or mitigate negative impacts on own workforce
Bonheur is in the process of procuring and implementing an enhanced whistleblower arrangement software for handling concerns.

S1-5 Targets related to material topics

Bonheur is in the process of setting group level targets based on input from the operating subsidiaries. The target setting process and the resulting targets will be a bottom-up process led by the operating subsidiaries.

All major subsidiaries will develop targets measured against 2023 as the baseline year.

The different operating subsidiaries of Bonheur have set company specific targets related to their own workforce.

Fred. Olsen Windcarrier
Targets have been established in the form of a series working meeting with the FOWIC's management, Safety Delegate and DPA. There are targets to track mitigation of negative impact related to own workforce health and wellbeing and targets to maximize opportunities to increase female seafarers share and ensure a diverse workplace. Targets have also been set to verify if measures against violence in harassment in the workplace have been effective and to avoid any non-compliance related to the workforce in the areas of operation. The targets are directly linked with the belonging policies.

Global Wind Service
GWS highlights the importance that everyone can speak up and express their feelings and concerns for people, procedures or systems in the company. Even as the ambition in regard to whistleblower cases would be a target of zero reports, GWS desires to have a company culture where people raise their voice. Focus on resolving the issue as soon as possible and learning from the cases to prevent similar observations. For the whistleblower system, the target defined is that the reporter of an issue, should receive an initial response within 1 week of sending the information through the channel. Based on the nature and severity of the case, the case may require additional investigation which may take more time, but the person raising the concern must receive feedback on the process and the status. When a case has been investigated and a decision has been made to resolve the case, the team involved in the case conduct small lessons learned which are shared with the Head of the legal team who is overall responsible for the whistleblower channel.

GWS short term targets are the following:

S1: Own Workforce	
Fatalities	0
Lost time injury rate (LTIR) (per 1 mio working hours)	< 2.2
Total recordable injury rate (TRIR) (per mio working hours)	< 8
Employee survey completion rate	> 75%
Suggestion for improvements	> 50

Fred. Olsen Renewables
Fred. Olsen Renewables report that the following list of targets is not complete as the process of updating the targets to reflect the transition to ESRS topics is work in progress. Where relevant, the existing targets have been listed in the document. Updated targets will be developed this year.

Safety:
- Zero personnel injuries
- Zero material damages
- Implement quarterly safety campaigns and emergency response exercises
- Conduct HSE inspections and audits in accordance with annual audit plan

Occupational health:
- Zero work related sick leave cases

Equality and discrimination:
- Implement actions to ensure equality related to gender, age, ethnic origin, nationality, disability, sexual orientation, religion, political opinion
- Zero cases of discrimination

Human rights:
- Zero labor rights cases

Fred. Olsen Seawind
FOS is in the process of developing specific targets related to managing material negative impacts, advancing positive impacts, and managing material risks and opportunities regarding its workforce.

Fred. Olsen Cruise Lines
The following targets related to FOCL's own workforce are in place. FOCL are in the process of establishing new targets approved by the Shoreside Leadership Team with the DPA taking the lead role. Targets will be directly links to relevant SQM/Company policies.

FRED. OLSEN CRUISE LINES TARGETS

Short term (2024)	Medium term (2-5 years)	Long Term (>5 years)
• Agreed accident rates to be determined by Qtr. 3 2024		
• Retention rate >85% Marine crew		
• Zero bullying and harassment incidents • All whistleblowing cases handled in accordance with procedure	• Zero bullying and harassment incidents • All whistleblowing cases handled in accordance with procedure	• Zero bullying and harassment incidents • All whistleblowing cases handled in accordance with procedure
• Zero human rights violations.	• Zero human rights violations.	• Zero human rights violations.

FRED. OLSEN WINDCARRIER TARGETS

Short term (2024)	Medium term (2-5 years)	Long Term (>5 years)
• Total recordable frequency rate (TRIF) < 2 • Work related sick leave < 0.01% • Short term sick leave (office) < 1%	• Total recordable frequency rate (TRIF) < 2 • Work related sick leave < 0.01% • Short term sick leave (office) < 1%	• Total recordable frequency rate (TRIF) < 2 • Work related sick leave < 0.01% • Short term sick leave (office) < 1%
• Zero operation down time in projects due to non-compliance (local content) • Zero fees due to non-compliance	• Zero operation down time in projects due to non-compliance (local content) • Zero fees due to non-compliance	• Zero operation down time in projects due to non-compliance (local content) • Zero fees due to non-compliance
• Retention rate > 95% Marine crew • Retention rate > 95% office employees	• TBD	• TBD
• Zero bullying and harassment incidents • All whistleblowing cases handled in accordance with procedure	• Zero bullying and harassment incidents • All whistleblowing cases handled in accordance with procedure	• Zero bullying and harassment incidents • All whistleblowing cases handled in accordance with procedure
• N/A	• Minimum two females officers on all vessels at all times	• TBD
• 80% completed diversity and inclusion training • Female share > 40% FOWIC total	• 40% women in leading positions by 2030 ("40 by 30") • TBD	• 40% women in leading positions by 2030 ("40 by 30") • TBD
• Zero human rights violations.	• Zero human rights violations.	• Zero human rights violations.

S1-6 Characteristics of the undertaking's employees

Rate of employee turnover

The total number of employees who have left during the reporting period, and the rate of employee turnover in the reporting period

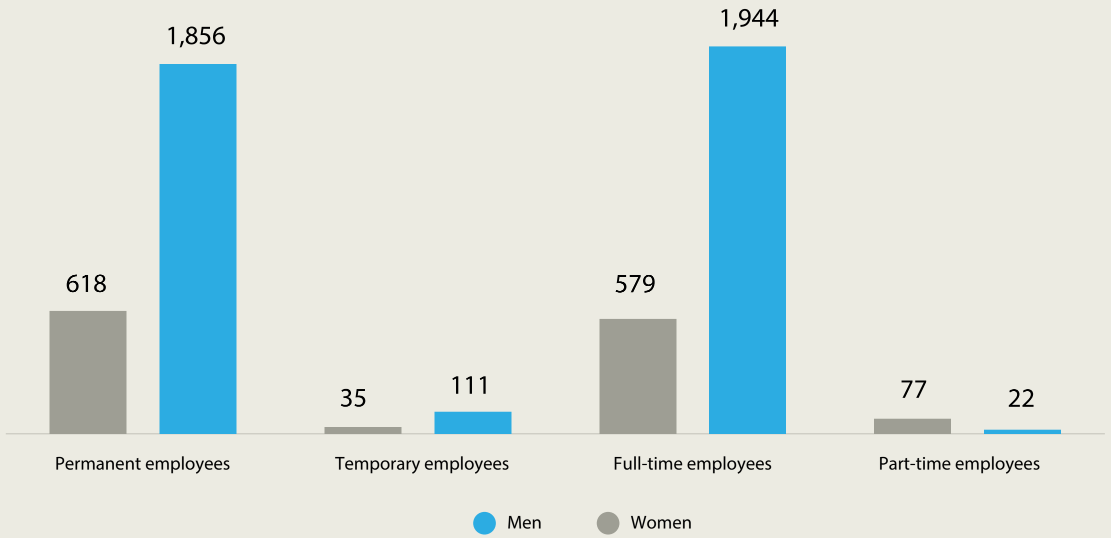
Total number of employees who have left (average, head count)	Rate of employee turnover in the reporting period
376	13.84%

How Bonheur have counted employees

These numbers include fixed terms contract and project assignments where some of the contracts are open ended with no clear end date for the assignment. Some of the temporary employees are on non-guaranteed hours contract, resulting in a higher number of counted employees under some of the sub-metrics than the actual number of total employees in the Bonheur group of companies.

Total number of employees

The total number of permanent employees[1]



[1] The employee numbers are calculated based on head count and counted at the end of the reporting period 31.12.2023.

S1-7 Characteristics of non-employees in the undertaking's own workforce

Total number of non-employees in own workforce

Metric	Total
Total number of non-employees in own workforce	2,661
People provided by undertakings primarily engaged in employment activities (NACE Code N78)	2,661
Self-employed people	0

How we have counted the number of non-employees is calculated by headcount and the number is based on the end of the reporting period; 31.12.2023

Changes from previous years affecting comparability
Previous reports on employees in the Bonheur group of companies have counted employees of the crewing company Bahia as employees. This is changed in the current report due to Bahia's status as a related-party company of Bonheur, and the ESRS definition of "non-employees in the workforce". Crew from Bahia working exclusively for subsidiaries of Bonheur was in total 2,488 in 2023.

The most common types of non-employees
Type of contract

- Consultants: 132
- Seconded from another Fred. Olsen Company: 5
- Bahia seafarers: 2,488 (61 in FOO and 2,427 in FOCL)
- Other agency seafarers: 36
- Total: 2,661




Fred. Olsen Windcarrier

S1-9 Diversity metrics

Gender distribution in number and percentage at top management level

Gender	Top management level	Distribution
Male	72	73.47%
Female	26	26.53%
Total	98	100%

In preparing the disclosure on gender at top management, Bonheur has used the definition of top management as one and two levels below the administrative and supervisory bodies in the operating subsidiaries of Bonheur.

Distribution of employees by age groups

Age groups	Employees	Percentage
< 30 years	505	18.59%
30–50 years	1,807	66.51%
> 50 years	405	14.91%

S1-14 Health and safety metrics

Percentage of employees in own workforce covered by a health and safety management system

Metric	Total
Percentage of employees in workforce covered by a health and safety management system	73.61%

This is calculated as a number of total employees, not total employees required to be covered by a safety management system. The latter number is 100%.

Number of fatalities as result of work-related injuries and work-related ill health

Metric	Total
Number of fatalities as result of work-related injuries and work-related ill health	1
Number of fatalities amongst employees in workforce	1
Number of fatalities amongst other workers on Bonheur's sites	0

Bonheur's subsidiary Global Wind Service had one fatal accident during 2023. The accident is still under investigation and further information cannot be published at this stage.

Number and rate of recordable work-related injuries

Metric	Total
Work-related injuries	33
Work related ill health of employees and non-employees in operating subsidiaries	2

105 days was lost to work-related injuries and fatalities amongst employees in operating subsidiaries

Standards for internal audit or external certification of health and safety management system
The different safety management system (SMS) and integrated company management systems (quality, health, safety and environment management system) (QMS) for the different subsidiaries of Bonheur are certified in accordance with the IMO's International Safety Management (ISM) Code as well as ISO 9001, ISO 14001 and ISO 45001.

S1-15 Work-life balance

Percentage of employees entitled to take family-related leave

Metric	Total
Percentage of employees entitled to take family-related leave	100%

All employees in the subsidiaries of the Bonheur group of companies have the right to family-related leave.

Percentage of entitled employees that took family-related leave, broken down by gender

Female	Male	Overall
0.05%	0.01%	0.02%

This does not include data from GWS as their registration of parental leave is in a separate system, but they report that both male and female employees took parental leave during 2023.

The data is presented as aggregated for the whole Bonheur group of companies due to limited sample size for some of the subsidiaries.

S1-16 Compensation metrics (pay gap and total compensation)

Compensation metrics deriving from S1-16 and corresponding disclosure requirements

Metric	Total
Annual total remuneration ratio	880%
Unadjusted gender pay gap	68.3%

When compiling the information required to report the annual total remuneration ratio, Bonheur has used the ratio between the highest paid individual in the Group of companies to the median annual total remuneration for all employees (excluding the highest-paid individual), such as described in ESRS S1, AR 103.

The unadjusted gender pay gap is defined as the difference of average pay levels between all female and male employees, expressed as percentage of the average pay level of male employees. The pay gap is not adjusted for level of position, experience, tenure, responsibilities, or geography. Such data will be published in accordance with the Norwegian Equality and Anti-Discrimination Act before June 30th 2024 and succeeding sustainability statements.

S1-17 Incidents, complaints and severe human rights impacts

Metric	Total
Incidents of discrimination reported	5
Complaints filed through channels for people in the undertaking's workforce to raise concerns	8
Complaints filed to the National Contact Points for OECD Multinational Enterprises	0

Metric	Total
Amount of material fines, penalties, and compensation for damages as result of violations regarding social and human rights factors	NOK 0


Global Wind Service

S2 Workers in the value chain

Suppliers and business partners of Bonheur's operating subsidiaries are based in many different countries in different regions, and it is a recognized responsibility in advancing and upholding human rights throughout the value chain is . With a global supply chain, the risk of unfavorable working conditions is higher than in domestic operations, and the operating subsidiaries continue to develop and assess measures in place to reduce this. Business activities have an indirect positive effect on workers in the value chain by creating and sustaining jobs, and demands set towards suppliers can contribute to better working conditions.

At the same time, Bonheur recognize that parts of the operating subsidiaries' value chain may have activities in geographies and industries with lower workplace safety and respect for workers' rights. Workplace accidents and injuries, and illnesses can lead to increased costs, reduced productivity, and reputational damage, affecting the long-term value of our companies.

Materiality
Bonheur's suppliers and business partners are based in many different countries in different regions, and we recognize the responsibility in advancing and upholding human rights throughout our value chain. The risk of unfavorable working conditions is higher than in our own operations, and our operating subsidiaries must put measures in place to reduce this.

Workplace accidents and injuries, and illnesses can lead to increased costs, reduced productivity, and reputational damage, affecting the long-term value of companies.

S2–SBM-3 Material impacts, risks and opportunities affecting value chain workers

The Bonheur group of companies operate globally and have a global network of suppliers with a wide range of suppliers to maintain and operate vessels, wind farms, media business and other investments.

A large part of suppliers, contractors and sub-contractors are companies based in the EU, UK and Norway, countries which are subject to strict and mature labor laws. Hence, impacts related to human and labor rights, including adequate wages, social dialogue, freedom of association, including the existence of work councils, collective bargaining, work-life balance, human trafficking, child labor are of low risk for these workers. However, without conducting proper due diligence there may be risks of breaches of human and labor rights in the value chains of the operating subsidiaries as we look beyond tier 1 suppliers.

Activities resulting in positive impacts
Business activity created by the Bonheur group of companies also has a positive impact on workers in the value chain through creating and sustaining jobs, demanding proper working conditions and working to promote human and labor rights with suppliers.

S2-1 Policies related to value chain workers

The sustainability policies implemented by operating subsidiaries under Bonheur state theexpectations of the same standards to be implemented and valid for workers in the value chain as for their own workforce.

The policies are shared with contractual partners and are available upon request to other affected stakeholders.

Bonheur and its subsidiaries respect the rights defined in the UN's Universal Declaration of Human Rights and have zero tolerance for human rights violations. It is therefore important to assess actual and potential adverse impacts and implement measures to cease, prevent or mitigate them for workers in the value chain.

This includes respect for the rights defined in the ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work. Furthermore, Bonheur is committed to equal opportunities for all. The operating subsidiaries does not accept any form of undue discrimination on the basis of gender, age, ethnic origin, nationality, disability, sexual orientation, religion, political opinion, or otherwise

Bonheur does not accept the use of child labour modern slavery in the value chain, and expect that employees in the value chain are not prevented from associating freely with any lawful workers' association or collective bargaining association of their choice.

Bonheur aim to be transparent and open in communication with stakeholders and comply with the Transparency Act. The operating subsidiaries carry out due diligence in accordance with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises.

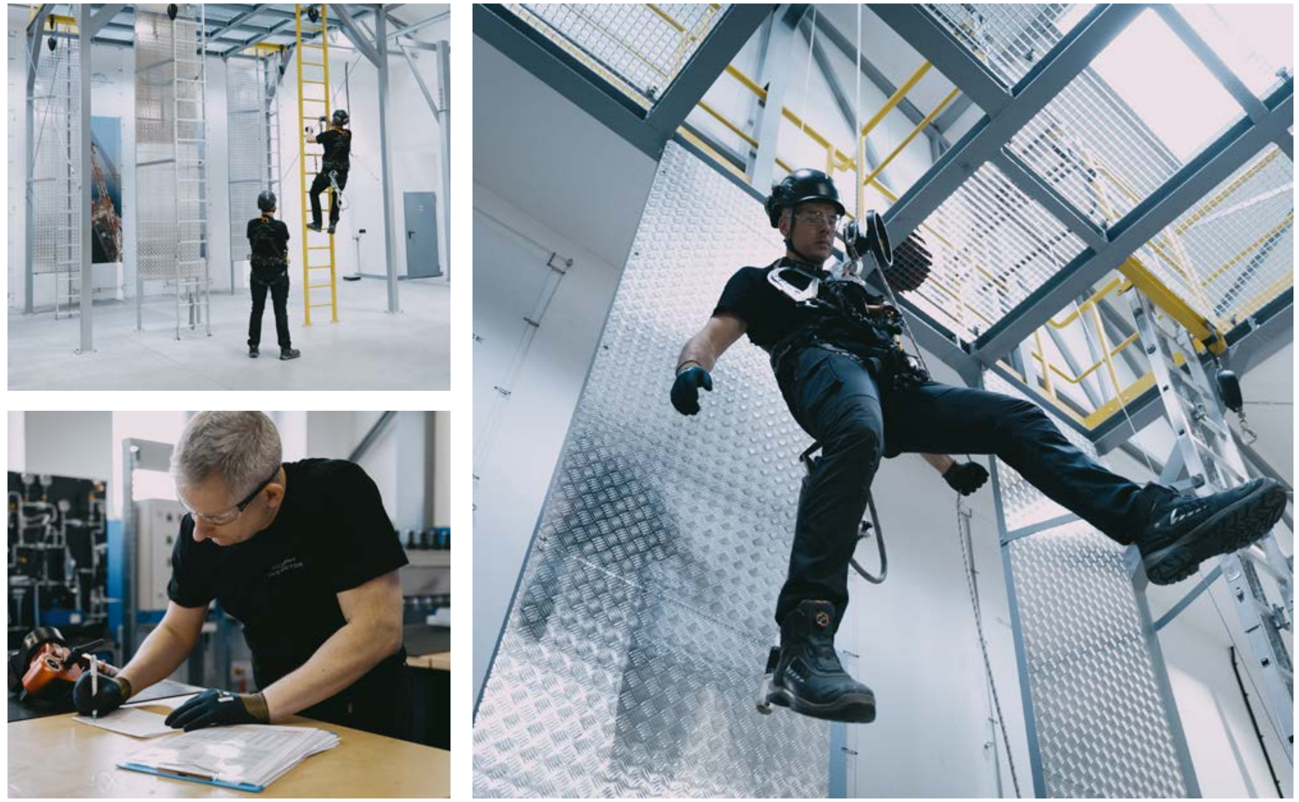
S2-2 Processes for engaging with value chain workers about impacts

How perspectives of value chain workers inform decisions
The processes of engaging with value chain workers involve communication on various levels in the organizations. Discussions are held between the management of their employer and the contractual partner in the Bonheur group of companies for more top-level topics. The operating subsidiaries also encourage workers in the value chain to directly report observations or inquiries that they might have in the company report systems for input and review of actual and potential material impacts. For sites and suppliers where unions are active, discussions regarding working hours, training requirements, scope of work and specific tasks are part of discussions with them.

Engagement with suppliers and subcontractors are an important part of the due diligence process both before entering into an agreement and during the contractual period. Bonheur and its subsidiaries will therefore follow-up on any concerns and cooperate with suppliers along the way.

Steps taken to gain insight into perspectives of value chain workers
Bonheur has over several years working in a global context gained significant experience on the risks and opportunities for workers in the value chain. The operating subsidiaries continue to improve their processes on due diligence and risk assessment for workers in the value chain, and use both internal and external resources to achieve this.

Fred. Olsen Windcarrier use indexes and information from both the European Bank of Reconstruction and Development's (EBRD) and the ITUC's index for working conditions to assess the initial risk of adverse impact associated with an industry and country towards workers in the value chain. This can be used as a filter



Global Wind Service Training Academy

before doing further supplier due diligence, supplier visits and audits or more thorough reviews of suppliers with a high inherent sustainability risk.

S2-3 Processes to remediate negative impacts and channels for value chain workers to raise concerns

Processes for providing remedy connected to material negative impacts on value chain workers
If any of the suppliers or subcontractors to the Bonheur group of companies were involved in activities leading to material negative impacts to their employees, the respective operating subsidiary will initiate a dialogue to ensure that the negative impact is reduced or stopped and that remedial actions are taken. This can be done through training, knowledge-sharing, economic compensation, or other means depending on the situation and type of negative impact.

Channels for value chain workers to raise concerns
In line with the Norwegian Transparency Act, external stakeholders, including workers in the value chain, can contact Bonheur or the subsidiaries' head office for further information on the work towards human rights or report any actual or suspected violations and breaches directly to site manager or via an email available on the company website.

All reported concerns are treated confidentially and on a strictly need-to-know basis to reduce the number of people involved in the process and to respect the right to privacy.

S2-4 Taking action on material impacts on value chain workers

Bonheur has during 2023 taken steps to further strengthen the due diligence process related to to potential negative impact on breaches of human rights in the value chain. FOWIC has piloted a platform to conduct the initial assessment and to carry out follow-up gathering information from the suppliers. All suppliers and subcontractors are required to follow the principles as described the Code of Conduct.

For the actual negative impact some of Bonheur's subsidiaries have on value chain workers working onboard vessels the following actions have been implemented: All work onboard FOWIC vessels shall be conducted using FOWIC's four basic safety tools:

- Risk assessment
- Permit to work (for hazardous work)
- Toolbox talk (Review of risk assessment with all involved personnel)
- Take2 (Last minute risk assessment conducted before the work starts)

FOWIC provide training to value chain workers onboard the vessel as illustrated in the excerpt to the right.

Training:	OCM (or equivalent)	Lift Supervisor[1]	Installation Lead[1]	Client Reps[1]	All other SPS Crew	Subcontractor supervisor[2]	Subcont. doing hot work	Offshore Safety Advisor	Remarks:
Vessel induction	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	HSE-593-P Vessel induction
Hot works induction	●						●	●	TM-01 Hot works induction
Risk Assessments	●	●	●	●	○	○		●	TM-02 Risk assessments
Permit to Work	●	●	●	●	○	●		●	TM-03 Permit to Work
HSE Manual (incl. HSE bridging doc.)	●	●	●	●	○	○		●	TM-04 HSE Manual
HSEQ Reporting	●	○						●	TM-05 HSE Reporting
Safety Management System (SMS)	●	○	○					●	TM-06 SMS
Think first (Obs techniques/Take2)	●	●	●	○	○	○		●	TM-08 Think first
Dropped objects	●	●	●	○	○	○		●	TM-09 Dropped objects
Hand safety	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	TM-10 Hand safety
SharePoint	●							●	TM-12 SharePoint
Noise and vibration	●	○	○	○	○	○		●	TM-16 Noise and vibration
Enclosed space								●	TM-18 Enclosed space

● Mandatory ○ Reccommended

[1] Client personnel conduct training subject to agreement in HSE bridging document.
[2] Subcontractor supervisor shall not fill the role as Person in Charge before 'TM-03 Permit to Work' has been conducted

S2-5 Targets related to value chain workers

Fred. Olsen Windcarrier has set the following targets related to their value chain workers.

FRED. OLSEN WINDCARRIER TARGETS

Short term (2024)	Medium term (2-5 years)	Long Term (>5 years)
Total recordable frequency rate (TRIF) < 2	Total recordable frequency rate (TRIF) < 2	Total recordable frequency rate (TRIF) < 2
Zero actual adverse impact on workers in the value chain that are caused or contributed to by FOWIC or directly linked to our operation.	Zero actual adverse impact on workers in the value chain that are caused or contributed to by FOWIC or directly linked to our operation.	Zero actual adverse impact on workers in the value chain that are caused or contributed to by FOWIC or directly linked to our operation.

S3 Affected communities

Renewable energy projects could, as all economic and industrial activity, potentially affect the economic, social and cultural rights of the communities where they are located. Bonheur recognizes these concerns and is committed to respecting human rights and ensuring that projects are built in a way that balances the interests of different stakeholders. Bonheur is also proud of the positive impact from renewable energy projects, such as local job creation, increased industry related business activities and tax revenues for the local community.

If the operating subsidiaries do not properly engage with the communities in which they operate, Bonheur's subsidiaries may face challenges such as project cancellations, permitting and construction delays, or reputational damage. These could have significant financial implications for the business and affect long-term value creation. Reducing the risk for and managing any negative impacts on the affected communities are therefore of the highest importance to Bonheur and subsidiaries.

S3–SBM-3 Material impacts, risks and opportunities regarding affected communities

Bonheur's commitment to uphold human rights and engage with all affected communities from activities in the operating subsidiaries is stated in the subsidiaries sustainability policies.

The renewable energy segment of Bonheur is dependent on cooperating with local communities, and in some instances also indigenous people, when planning, constructing and operating wind farms.

Communities subject to material impacts, risks and opportunities
Wind farms and other large industrial activity use land and nature. Bonheur also recognize that noise, and visual pollution from turbines and nav lights may lead to impacts for affected communities. The operating subsidiaries therefore seek to minimize both the use of land and to design the wind farms in such a way that they affect as few people and little as financially viable.

Activities from Bonheur's operating subsidiaries contribute with material positive impact in both the construction and operational phase with job creation, increased local business activity, increased local tax revenue and other economic ripple effects such as improved infrastructure.

Developing and operating wind farms are dependent on acceptance from a number of key stakeholders. The views of the affected communities are important factors in achieving consent and a license to operate. Hence, there is a strong relationship between material risks and opportunities arising from affected communities and the strategy and business model.

S3-1 Policies related to affected communitites

Policy provisions for preventing and addressing impacts on indigenous peoples
Where relevant, it is important for Bonheur to address any risks for or impact on indigenous people. Fred. Olsen Renewables have operations and in northern Sweden and ongoing project development in northern Norway, where this is relevant and an an important part of the consent process in both countries. Managing the potential impacts on indigenous people properly is a prerequisite for gaining consent for a new wind farm and the Bonheur group of companies will seek consultation and consent from any indigenous people impacted by operations or directly by the value chain.

Alignment with relevant internationally recognised instruments
Norway has ratified the UN Declaration of Rights for Indigenous People (UNDRIP). In Sweden, the indigenous Sámi people are today recognized as a people with a right to self-determination, and Sweden voted for the UNDRIP in 2007, but is yet to ratify it.

The Bonheur group of companies follow practices as described in the UNDRIP.

S3-2 Processes for engaging with affected communities

The engagement with affected communities in question are directly with the local community and local legislatures. As part of the development process, open information meetings and other means of communication is held with the affected communities. Engagement occurs most often with representatives for interest groups and with the administration and political leadership in the municipalities.

The Bonheur group of companies is actively engaging with affected communities throughout the development, construction, and operations phases of different projects and operations. The frequency and nature of the engagement depends on the situation and the needs of the local community.

Throughout the development and due diligence process, Bonheur will seek to identify any human right or other material negative impact we may have on affected communities. Means to mitigate and handle

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such risks or impacts will be developed as they are identified.

S3-3 Processes to remediate negative impacts for affected communities

All potential cases where Bonheur and its subsidiaries have any material negative impact on affected communities are taken seriously and handled professionally. Depending on the type of negative impact the operations have had the subsidiaries' will engage and cooperate with the community to remedy the negative impact.

S3-4 Taking action on material impacts on affected communities, and approaches to managing material risks

Any action taken regarding material impact on affected communities varies from project to project. In most cases, actions to be taken and/or any preventive measures are thoroughly described and specified in the consent requirements.

S3-5 Targets related to affected communities

The following targets relating affected communities are developed by Fred. Olsen Renewables.

Increase renewable energy production
- Increase onshore wind capacity through realization of consented projects, subject to final investment decision

Reduce environmental impacts
- Seek to achieve biodiversity neutrality for new sites where possible
- Zero environmental spills to ground

Fred. Olsen Renewables

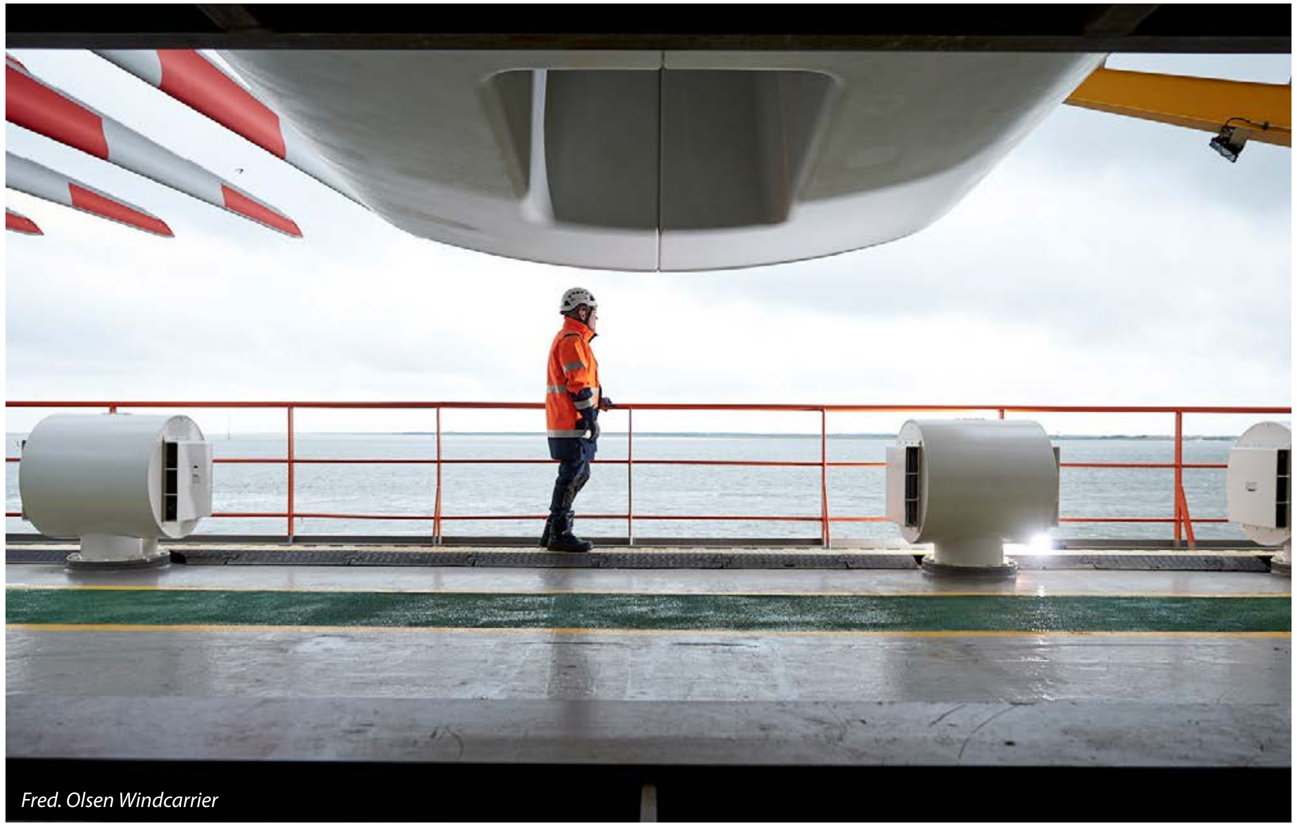
Reduce area usage
- Road layouts to be planned with minimum use of area and avoiding impact on peatland where possible
- For construction projects, reduce or eliminate the need for temporary blade storage areas

Reduce visual pollution
- Subject to national civil aviation authority approval and technical/economic feasibility, implement solutions that activate lights only when aircraft are approaching and/or use active air navigation lights only at the outer perimeter of the wind farms

IV. Governance

Mid Hill Wind Farm – Fred. Olsen Renewables

G1 Business conduct



Fred. Olsen Windcarrier

Good corporate governance and good business conduct are prerequisites for Bonheur and its operating subsidiaries to operate. The group of companies operates in different industries and geographies, and it is of high importance touphold business ethics standards and continue to work against corruption and other financial crimes.

In all business activity there is an inherent risk of indirectly contributing to corruption or other forms of financial crimes, but especially when reliant on government consents and the acceptance of local communities. This is also true for Bonheur's subsidiaries and an issue the company has a strong focus on. Bonheur will work to ensure all employees in the group of companies are trained on anti-corruption and good governance, and that they follow the code of conduct and other ethical guidelines.

Non-compliance with laws and regulations related to business conduct does not only negatively affect the communities involved, it can lead to large fines, legal costs, and loss of contracts, affecting the long-term value of the group of companies. Bonheur can also contribute to responsible business conduct and have a positive impact by demanding high standards both from employees and business partners.

G1-1 Business conduct policies and corporate culture

The code of conduct policy includes various topics such as setting out common standards for business ethics, conflicts of interest, confidentiality, rules regarding gifts and representation and internal control in the Bonheur group of companies.

The purpose of this procedure is to ensure common commitments on rules, regulations and behavior within the subsidiaries of Bonheur. This includes a common standard for ethics and anti-corruption which is further expanded and regulated in the Code of Conducts for the main subsidiaries.

The code of conduct is communicated to both suppliers and customers. Everyone employed in the Bonheur group of companies or Fred. Olsen & Co. are to follow the applicable policies.

The legal director of Fred. Olsen & Co. is handling the day-to-day implementation and compliance with the policy. The CEOs of the operating subsidiaries are in charge for implementing corresponding policies in their organization.

As a trusted partner for wind turbine installation and service in the green electricity sector, the key stakeholders which were considered for this policy were, clients, subcontractors, local communities, the employees and the board of directors.

Bonheur and its operating subsidiaries have through policy documents at different levels in the organization committed to respect the United Nations Declaration of Human Rights.

The policy is on the intranet and made available on Bonheur website for all external stakeholders.

Mechanisms for identifying, reporting and investigating concerns
Suspected or reported unlawful behavior is investigated by the subsidiary reported to be involved in any potential misconduct.

Bonheur's whistleblower channel ensure that anyone that wants to share concerns or report illegal or unethical conduct are able to do so.

Reports filed through the whistleblower channel are currently received by the head of HR and legal department who ensure that the correct personnel are involved in handling the case. Any case is then thoroughly investigated to ensure that the conclusion is based on objective facts. Cases are handled confidentially to ensure the protection of the whistleblower.

Operating subsidiaries under Bonheur have policies covering anti-corruption and anti-bribery consistent with the UN convention against corruption.

Protection of whistleblowers
Employees in the Bonheur group of companies conduct training on whistleblowing and access to the whistleblower channel as part of their induction training upon employment. This training includes information on protection of whistleblowers and how this should be handled.

The personnel handbook covering the different operating subsidiaries of Bonheur clearly states that any whistleblower is protected against retaliation and what constitutes retaliation.

Information about the policy for training within the organisation on business conduct
Employees in the Bonheur group of companies have obligatory training on different business conduct issues as part of their induction. This include among others whistleblowing, anti-corruption and bribery awareness, code of conduct. Personnel exposed to higher risk of business conduct issues have more frequent and in-dept business conduct training.

Functions that are most at risk in respect of corruption and bribery:

- Procurement
- Business development in new geographies

G1-3 Prevention and detection of corruption and bribery

The operating subsidiaries of Bonheur are responsible for making sure that prevention and detection systems to address potential allegations or incidents of corruption or bribery are in place. How the different subsidiaries work to prevent and detect corruption cases are integrated in their overall risk management systems.

Reporting a violation or raising concerns about possible violation of the anti-bribery or Code of Conduct shall be conducted in accordance with internal procedures as described in the HSE Handbook. Further a "Hot line" for addressing complaints specifically on anti-corruption is available for some of the subsidiaries.

The current procedures do not describe the criteria for selection of the investigation committee and their level of objectivity.

Bonheur is in the process of procuring a whistleblower complaint handling system. The company expects this to be implemented during 2024.

Policies and employee handbooks are available on the operating subsidiaries intranet site.

G1-4 Incidents of corruption or bribery

During the financial year 2023 Bonheur had no reported cases of corruption and bribery.

Convictions for violations of anti-corruption and anti-bribery laws

0

Amount of fines for violation of anti-corruption and anti-bribery laws

0

Confirmed incidents of corruption or bribery

0

Confirmed incidents relating to contracts with business partners that were terminated or not renewed due to violations related to corruption or bribery

0

IRO-2 Disclosure requirements in ESRS covered by the undertaking's sustainability statement

DISCLOSURE OF LIST OF DATA POINTS THAT DERIVE FROM OTHER EU LEGISLATION

Disclosure Requirement and related datapoint	SFDR reference	Pillar 3 reference	Benchmark Regulation reference	EU Climate Law reference	Page and link to disclosure, if material
ESRS 2 GOV-1 Board's gender diversity paragraph 21 (d)	Indicator number 13 of Table #1 of Annex 1		Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1816 , Annex II		Page 25
ESRS 2 GOV-1 Percentage of board members who are independent paragraph 21 (e)			Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1816, Annex II		Page 25
ESRS 2 GOV-4 Statement on due diligence paragraph 30	Indicator number 10 Table #3 of Annex 1				Page 29
ESRS 2 SBM-1 Involvement in activities related to fossil fuel activities paragraph 40 (d) i	Indicators number 4 Table #1 of Annex 1	Article 449a Regulation (EU) No 575/2013; Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2022/245313Table 1: Qualitative information on Environmental risk and Table 2: Qualitative information on Social risk			Not involved
ESRS 2 SBM-1 Involvement in activities related to chemical production paragraph 40 (d) ii	Indicator number 9 Table #2 of Annex 1		Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1816, Annex II		Not involved
ESRS 2 SBM-1 Involvement in activities related to controversial weapons paragraph 40 (d) iii	Indicator number 14 Table #1 of Annex 1		Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/181814, Article 12(1) Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1816, Annex II		Not involved
ESRS 2 SBM-1 Involvement in activities related to cultivation and production of tobacco paragraph 40 (d) iv			Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1818, Article 12(1) Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1816, Annex II		Not involved
ESRS E1-1 Transition plan to reach climate neutrality by 2050 paragraph 14				Regulation (EU) 2021/1119, Article 2(1)	Page 49
ESRS E1-1 Brand Units excluded from Paris-aligned Benchmarks paragraph 16 (g)		Article 449a Regulation (EU) No 575/2013; Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2022/2453 Template 1: Banking bookClimate Change transition risk: Credit quality of exposures by sector, emissions and residual maturity	Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1818, Article 12.1 (d) to (g), and Article 12.2		Not material
ESRS E1-4 GHG emission reduction targets paragraph 34	Indicator number 4 Table #2 of Annex 1	Article 449a Regulation (EU) No 575/2013; Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2022/2453 Template 3: Banking book – Climate change transition risk: alignment metrics	Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1818, Article 6		Page 52-53
ESRS E1-5 Energy consumption from fossil sources disaggregated by sources (only high climate impact sectors) paragraph 38	Indicator number 5 Table #1 and Indicator n. 5 Table #2 of Annex 1				Page 54
ESRS E1-5 Energy consumption and mix paragraph 37	Indicator number 5 Table #1 of Annex 1				Page 54
ESRS E1-5 Energy intensity associated with activities in high climate impact sectors paragraphs 40 to 43	Indicator number 6 Table #1 of Annex 1				Page 54

Disclosure Requirement and related datapoint	SFDR reference	Pillar 3 reference	Benchmark Regulation reference	EU Climate Law reference	Page and link to disclosure, if material
ESRS E1-6 Gross Scope 1, 2, 3 and Total GHG emissions paragraph 44	Indicators number 1 and 2 Table #1 of Annex 1	Article 449a; Regulation (EU) No 575/2013; Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2022/2453 Template 1: Banking book – Climate change transition risk: Credit quality of exposures by sector, emissions and residual maturity	Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1818, Article 5(1), 6 and 8(1)		Page 55
ESRS E1-6 Gross GHG emissions intensity paragraphs 53 to 55	Indicators number 3 Table #1 of Annex 1	Article 449a Regulation (EU) No 575/2013; Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2022/2453 Template 3: Banking book – Climate change transition risk: alignment metrics	Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1818, Article 8(1)		Page 56
ESRS E1-7 GHG removals and carbon credits paragraph 56				Regulation (EU) 2021/1119, Article 2(1)	Not material
ESRS E1-9 Exposure of the benchmark portfolio to climate-related physical risks paragraph 66		Article 449a Regulation (EU) No 575/2013; Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2022/2453 paragraphs 46 and 47; Template 5: Banking book - Climate change physical risk: Exposures subject to physical risk.			Not material
ESRS E1-9 Breakdown of the carrying value of its real estate assets by energy efficiency classes paragraph 67 (c).		Article 449a Regulation (EU) No 575/2013;			Not material
ESRS E1-9 Degree of exposure of the portfolio to climate related opportunities paragraph 69				Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1818, Annex II	Not material
ESRS E2-4 Amount of each pollutant listed in Annex II of the EPRTR Regulation (European Pollutant Release and Transfer Register) emitted to air, water and soil, paragraph 28	Indicator number 8 Table #1 of Annex 1 Indicator number 2 Table #2 of Annex 1 Indicator number 1 Table #2 of Annex 1 Indicator number 3 Table #2 of Annex 1				Not material
ESRS E3-1 Water and marine resources paragraph 9	Indicator number 7 Table #2 of Annex 1				Not material
ESRS E3-1 Dedicated policy paragraph 13	Indicator number 8 Table 2 of Annex 1				Not material
ESRS E3-1 Sustainable oceans and seas paragraph 14	Indicator number 12 Table #2 of Annex 1				Not material
ESRS E3-4 Total water recycled and reused paragraph 28 (c)	Indicator number 6.2 Table #2 of Annex 1				Not material
ESRS E3-4 Total water consumption in m3 per net revenue on own operations paragraph 29	Indicator number 6.1 Table #2 of Annex 1				Not material
ESRS 2- IRO 1 - E4 paragraph 16 (a) i	Indicator number 7 Table #1 of Annex 1				Page 58-60
ESRS 2- IRO 1 - E4 paragraph 16 (b)	Indicator number 10 Table #2 of Annex 1				Page 58-60
ESRS 2- IRO 1 - E4 paragraph 16 (c)	Indicator number 14 Table #2 of Annex 1				Page 58-60
ESRS E4-2 Sustainable land / agriculture practices or policies paragraph 24 (b)	Indicator number 11 Table #2 of Annex 1				Page 60
ESRS E4-2 Sustainable oceans / seas practices or policies paragraph 24 (c)	Indicator number 12 Table #2 of Annex 1				Page 60

Disclosure Requirement and related datapoint	SFDR reference	Pillar 3 reference	Benchmark Regulation reference	EU Climate Law reference	Page and link to disclosure, if material
ESRS E4-2 Policies to address deforestation paragraph 24 (d)	Indicator number 15 Table #2 of Annex 1				Page 60
ESRS E5-5 Non-recycled waste paragraph 37 (d)	Indicator number 13 Table #2 of Annex 1				Not material
ESRS E5-5 Hazardous waste and radioactive waste paragraph 39	Indicator number 9 Table #1 of Annex 1				Not material
ESRS 2- SBM3 - S1 Risk of incidents of forced labor paragraph 14 (f)	Indicator number 13 Table #3 of Annex I				Page 64
ESRS 2- SBM3 - S1 Risk of incidents of child labour paragraph 14 (g)	Indicator number 12 Table #3 of Annex I				Page 64
ESRS S1-1 Human rights policy commitments paragraph 20	Indicator number 9 Table #3 and Indicator number 11 Table #1 of Annex I			Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1816, Annex II	Page 64
ESRS S1-1 Due diligence policies on issues addressed by the fundamental International Labor Organisation Conventions 1 to 8, paragraph 21					Page 64-65
ESRS S1-1 processes and measures for preventing trafficking in human beings paragraph 22	Indicator number 11 Table #3 of Annex I				Not material
ESRS S1-1 workplace accident prevention policy or management system paragraph 23	Indicator number 1 Table #3 of Annex I				Page 64
ESRS S1-3 grievance/complaints handling mechanisms paragraph 32 (c)	Indicator number 5 Table #3 of Annex I				Page 65-66
ESRS S1-14 Number of fatalities and number and rate of work-related accidents paragraph 88 (b) and (c)	Indicator number 2 Table #3 of Annex I				Page 70
ESRS S1-14 Number of days lost to injuries, accidents, fatalities or illness paragraph 88 (e)	Indicator number 3 Table #3 of Annex I				Page 70
ESRS S1-16 Unadjusted gender pay gap paragraph 97 (a)	Indicator number 12 Table #1 of Annex I		Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1816, Annex II		Page 70
ESRS S1-16 Excessive CEO pay ratio paragraph 97 (b)	Indicator number 8 Table #3 of Annex I				Page 70
ESRS S1-17 Incidents of discrimination paragraph 103 (a)	Indicator number 7 Table #3 of Annex I		Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1816, Annex II Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1818 Art 12 (1)		Page 71
ESRS S1-17 Non-respect of UNGPs on Business and Human Rights and OECD paragraph 104 (a)	Indicator number 10 Table #1 and Indicator n. 14 Table #3 of Annex I				Page 71
ESRS G1-1 United Nations Convention against Corruption paragraph 10 (b)	Indicator number 15 Table #3 of Annex 1				Page 78-79
ESRS G1-1 Protection of whistle- blowers paragraph 10 (d)	Indicator number 6 Table #3 of Annex 1				Page 79
ESRS G1-4 Fines for violation of anti-corruption and anti-bribery laws paragraph 24 (a)	Indicator number 17 Table #3 of Annex 1		Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1816, Annex II)		Page 79
ESRS G1-4 Standards of anticorruption and anti-bribery paragraph 24 (b)	Indicator number 16 Table #3 of Annex 1				Page 79

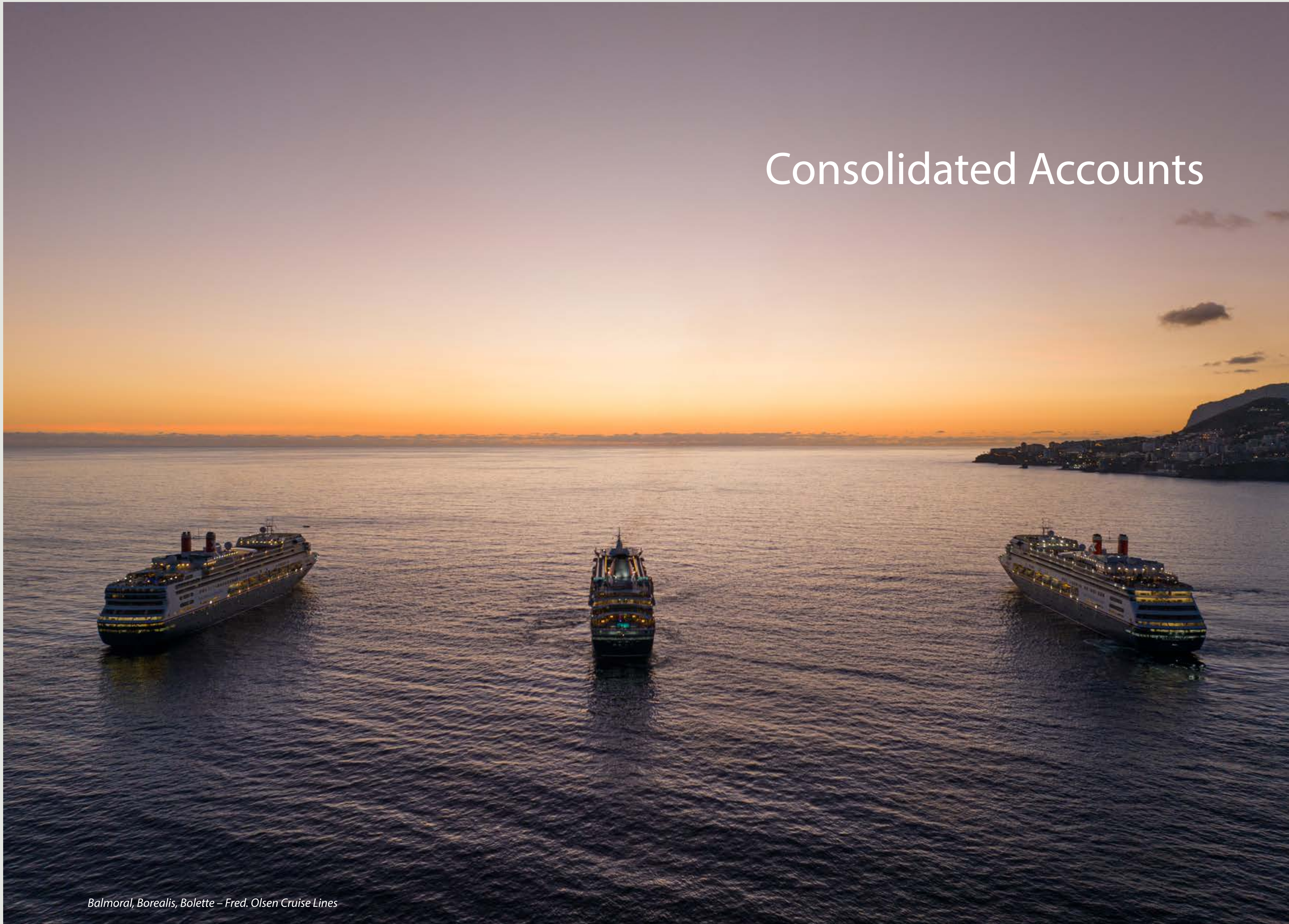
EXPLANATION OF NEGATIVE MATERIALITY ASSESSMENT FOR TOPICAL ESRS

Topical standard	Status
E1 Climate Change	Material
E2 Pollution	Although pollution is considered a material topic to some of Bonheur's subsidiaries, it is not deemed to be material from a Bonheur point of view. This is because the threshold for materiality is set higher from a Bonheur group of companies perspective than for each subsidiary.
E3 Water and marine resources	Bonheur and its operating subsidiaries have little impact or risks related to water and marine resources.
E4 Biodiversity and ecosystems	Material
E5 Circular economy	Although waste and circular economy is a material topic to some of Bonheur's operating subsidiaries, it is not deemed to be material from a Bonheur point of view. This is because the threshold for materiality is set higher from a Bonheur group of companies perspective than for each subsidiary.
S1 Own workforce	Material
S2 Workers in the value chain	Material
S3 Affected communities	Material
S4 Consumers and end-users	Bonheur's activities do not meet the materiality threshold for either impacts, risks and opportunities regarding activities related to products or services for consumers and end-users.
G1 Business conduct	Material

Explanation of how material information to be disclosed has been determined
For more information on the process of identifying, assessing and determining which sustainability matters are material to Bonheur, please see the descriptions under IRO-1.

List of ESRS Disclosure Requirements complied with in preparing the sustainability statement, following the outcome of the materiality assessment

Consolidated Accounts



Balmoral, Borealis, Bolette – Fred. Olsen Cruise Lines

Consolidated Income Statement

For the period 1 January - 31 December	Note	2023	2022
Amounts in NOK 1,000			
Revenues	5	12,468,908	11,432,995
Gain on sale of property, plant and equipment		90,834	2,069
Total operating income		12,559,743	11,435,064
Cost of sales		-1,022,002	-955,020
Salaries and other personnel expenses	7,19	-2,421,294	-2,006,242
Other operating expenses	6,19	-5,558,634	-4,618,077
Loss on sale of property, plant and equipment		-768	-1,337
Total operating expenses		-9,002,698	-7,580,676
Operating profit / loss (-) before depreciation and impairment losses		3,557,045	3,854,388
Depreciation and amortisation	10,11	-1,070,006	-1,088,063
Impairment of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	10,11	-44,974	-452,045
Total depreciation and impairment losses		-1,114,980	-1,540,107
Operating profit / loss (-)		2,442,065	2,314,281
Share of profit / (loss-) in associates	12	-20,363	-14,243
Interest income		263,832	72,426
Other finance income		520,487	783,091
Finance income	8	784,319	855,517
Interest expenses		-592,134	-440,385
Other finance expenses		-576,842	-255,594
Finance expenses	8	-1,168,975	-695,979
Net finance income / expense (-)		-384,656	159,538
Profit / (-loss) before tax		2,037,046	2,459,576
Tax income / expense (-)	9	-457,788	-757,529
Profit / (loss-) for the year		1,579,258	1,702,047
Allocated to:			
Shareholders of the parent		1,037,794	397,307
Non-controlling interests		541,464	1,304,741
Profit / (loss-) for the year		1,579,258	1,702,047
Basic and diluted earnings per share (NOK)	17	24.4	9.3

The non-controlling interests in the Bonheur Group of companies are included in the Consolidated Income Statement. The non-controlling interests consist of 43.28% of NHST Holding AS (adjusted for own shares), 49% of Fred. Olsen Wind Limited (UK), 49% of Fred. Olsen CBH Limited (UK), 49% of Hvitsten II JV AS, 49% of Hvitsten II JV AB, 49% of Blue Tern Limited, 50% of United Wind Logistics GmbH and 7.84% of Global Wind Service A/S.

Bonheur ASA

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income

For the period 1 January - 31 December	Note	2023	2022
Amounts in NOK 1,000			
Profit/Loss for the period		1,579,258	1,702,047
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
Actuarial gains/(losses) on pension plans	19	-34,313	83,694
Other comprehensive income for the period		-15,720	-2,890
Income tax on other comprehensive income		-4,101	5,568
Total items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		-54,134	86,373
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
Foreign exchange translation effects:			
- Foreign currency translation differences from foreign operations		259,230	109,044
- Foreign currency translation difference from foreign operations transferred to profit or loss		0	0
Fair value effects related to financial instruments:			
- Financial assets at fair value over OCI		2,942	-3,664
Income tax on other comprehensive income	9	-653	769
Total items that are or may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss		261,519	106,149
Other comprehensive result for the period, net of income tax		207,384	192,522
Total comprehensive income for the period		1,786,642	1,894,569
Allocated to:			
Shareholders of the parent		1,142,519	560,313
Non-controlling interest		644,124	1,334,255
Total comprehensive income / loss for the period		1,786,642	1,894,569

As at 31 December 2023 non-controlling interests consist of 43.28% of NHST Media Group AS (adjusted for own shares), 49% of Fred. Olsen Wind Limited (UK), 49% of Fred. Olsen CBH Limited (FOCBH) (UK), 49% of Hvitsten II JV AS, 49% of Hvitsten II JV AB, 49% of Blue Tern Limited, 50% of United Wind Logistics GmbH and 7.84% of Global Wind Service A/S.

Bonheur ASA

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

	Note	2023	2022
Amounts in NOK 1,000			
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Development costs		510,745	413,787
Publishing rights		162,000	162,000
Customer relationships, technology, patents, other		138,652	119,805
Goodwill		411,545	432,583
Intangible assets	11	1,222,942	1,128,175
Deferred tax assets	9	187,754	129,002
Windfarms		5,377,781	5,039,047
Ships		4,808,045	4,533,726
Other fixed assets		808,030	778,402
Property, plant and equipment	10	10,993,856	10,351,175
Investments in associates	12	312,514	172,868
Investments in other shares	13	117,883	148,812
Bonds and other receivables	13	1,091,381	1,012,672
Pension funds	19	121,686	78,130
Financial fixed assets		1,643,463	1,412,483
Total non-current assets		14,048,016	13,020,835
Current assets			
Inventories	14	549,035	291,209
Trade receivables and contract assets	15	3,352,688	2,873,638
Other receivables and shares	15	94,826	72,574
Restricted cash	16	670,044	612,606
Other cash and bank deposits	16	4,790,156	4,845,866
Total current assets		9,456,748	8,695,893
Assets held for sale	10	0	35,911
Total assets		23,504,764	21,752,639

The non-controlling interests in the Bonheur Group of companies are included in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position. The non-controlling interests consist of 43.28% of NHST Media Group AS (adjusted for own shares), 49.00% of Fred. Olsen Wind Limited (UK), 49% of Fred. Olsen CBH Limited (UK), 49% of Hvitsten II JV AS, 49% of Hvitsten II JV AB, 49% of Blue Tern Limited, 50% of United Wind Logistics GmbH and 7.84% of Global Wind Service A/S.

	Note	2023	2022
Amounts in NOK 1,000			
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Share capital		53,165	53,165
Additional paid in capital		143,270	143,270
Total paid in capital		196,435	196,435
Retained earnings		6,481,016	5,522,657
Share of equity attributable to shareholders of the parent		6,677,452	5,719,092
Non-controlling interests		1,230,388	1,237,094
Total equity		7,907,840	6,956,186
Liabilities			
Employee benefits	19	628,630	550,412
Deferred tax liabilities	9	638,271	559,167
Interest bearing loans and borrowings	18	7,717,441	8,788,101
Other non-current liabilities	20	586,946	483,172
Total non-current liabilities		9,571,287	10,380,853
Current tax	9	124,053	133,640
Investment in associates	12	28,671	0
Interest bearing loans and borrowings	18	2,362,839	1,389,011
Other accruals and deferred income	20	2,347,001	2,177,046
Trade and other payables	21	1,163,072	715,904
Total current liabilities		6,025,637	4,415,600
Total liabilities		15,596,925	14,796,453
Total equity and liabilities		23,504,764	21,752,639

The non-controlling interests in the Bonheur Group of companies are included in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position. The non-controlling interests consist of 43.28% of NHST Media Group AS (adjusted for own shares), 49% of Fred. Olsen Wind Limited (UK), 49% of Fred. Olsen CBH Limited (UK), 49% of Hvitsten II JV AS, 49% of Hvitsten II JV AB, 49% of Blue Tern Limited, 50% of United Wind Logistics GmbH and 7.84% of Global Wind Service A/S.

Oslo, 8 April 2024
Bonheur ASA – The Board of Directors

Fred. Olsen	Carol Bell	Bente Hagem	Jannicke Hilland	Andreas Mellbye	Nick Emery	Anette Sofie Olsen
Chairman	*Director*	*Director*	*Director*	*Director*	*Director*	*Managing Director*

Statement of Changes in Equity

Amounts in NOK 1,000	Share capital	Share premium	Translation reserve	Fair value reserve	Retained earnings	Total	Non-controlling interests	Total equity
Balance at 1 January 2022	53,165	143,270	-119,574	532	4,544,732	4,622,125	-197,697	4,424,428
Total comprehensive income for the period	0	0	99,256	-2,895	463,952	560,313	1,334,255	1,894,569
Effect from transactions with non-controlling interests	0	0	0	0	776,703	776,703	971,395	1,748,098
Transaction costs	0	0	0	0	-57,162	-57,162	0	-57,162
Dividends to shareholders in parent company	0	0	0	0	-182,887	-182,887	0	-182,887
Dividends to non-controlling interests in subsidiaries			0	0	0	0	-870,859	-870,859
Balance at 31 December 2022	53,165	143,270	-20,318	-2,363	5,545,338	5,719,092	1,237,094	6,956,186
Balance at 1 January 2023	53,165	143,270	-20,318	-2,363	5,545,338	5,719,092	1,237,094	6,956,186
Total comprehensive income for the period	0	0	197,040	2,289	943,190	1,142,519	644,124	1,786,642
Effect from transactions with non-controlling interests[1]	0	0	0	0	28,500	28,500	141,306	169,806
Dividends to shareholders in parent company	0	0	0	0	-212,659	-212,659	0	-212,659
Dividends to non-controlling interests in subsidiaries	0	0	0	0	0	0	-792,136	-792,136
Balance at 31 December 2023	53,165	143,270	176,722	-74	6,304,369	6,677,452	1,230,388	7,907,840

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

Shares outstanding and dividends	Note	2023	2022
Number of shares outstanding at 1 January		42,531,893	42,531,893
New shares issued		0	0
Number of shares outstanding at 31 December	17	42,531,893	42,531,893
Total dividends per share		6.00	5.00

[1] Transaction related to drop-down of Fäbodliden 2 to Wind Fund 1 with a cash contribution of EUR 14,3 million.

The board will propose to the Annual General Meeting on 23 May 2024 to approve a dividend of NOK 6.0 per share.

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

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

Non-controlling interests
As at 31 December 2023 the non-controlling interests consist of 43.28% of NHST Media Group AS (adjusted for own shares), 49% of Fred. Olsen Wind Limited (UK), 49% of Fred. Olsen CBH Limited (UK), 49% of Hvitsten II JV AS, 49% of Hvitsten II JV AB, 49% of Blue Tern Limited, 50% of United Wind Logistics GmbH and 7.84% of Global Wind Service A/S.

Consolidated Cash Flow Statement

	Note	2023	2022
Amounts in NOK 1,000			
Cash flow from operating activities			
Net result after tax		1,579,258	1,702,047
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation / amortisation / impairment	10,11	1,114,980	1,540,107
Impairment of financial investments / net change in fair value of financial assets	8	170,535	-392,791
Pension costs	7	25,563	8,693
Net unrealized foreign exchange gain (-) / loss	8	-121,139	-35,062
Interest income and dividends	8	-263,869	-97,989
Interest expenses	8	591,983	440,385
Share of result in associates	12	20,363	14,243
Net gain (-) / loss on sale of property, plant and equipment	10	-90,066	-732
Net gain (-) / loss on sale of investments	8,13	-107	95
Tax income (-) / expense	9	457,788	757,529
Cash generated before changes in working capital and provisions		3,485,290	3,936,525
Increase (-) / decrease in trade and other receivables		-420,080	-554,037
Increase / decrease (-) in current liabilities		350,341	179,104
Cash generated from operations		3,415,551	3,561,592
Interest paid		-561,741	-317,277
Tax paid	9	-435,917	-714,373
Net cash from operating activities		2,417,893	2,529,942
Cash flow from investing activities			
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	10	44,342	725
Proceeds from sale of investments	13	81,690	61,000
Interest received		251,225	65,862
Dividends received		4,369	25,563
Acquisitions of property, plant and equipment	10,11	-946,151	-1,040,029
Acquisitions of other investments	13	-313,286	-469,382
Net cash from investing activities		-877,811	-1,356,261
Cash flow from financing activities			
Net proceed from issue of share capital in subsidiary		169,806	0
Proceed from sale of shares in subsidiaries as part of financing		0	1,748,098
Increase in borrowings	18	595,206	957,338
Repayment of borrowings	18	-1,444,643	-1,445,143
Dividends paid		-1,004,795	-1,053,746
Net cash from financing activities		-1,684,426	206,547
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		-144,344	1,380,228
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January		5,458,472	4,039,207
Effect of exchange rate fluctuations on cash held		146,072	39,037
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December	16	5,460,200	5,458,472

NOTE 1 Principal accounting policies and key accounting estimates

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

The consolidated financial statements of Bonheur ASA as at and for the year ended 31 December 2023 comprise Bonheur ASA and its subsidiaries (together referred to as the "Group of companies" and individually as "Group entities") and the Group of companies' interests in associates.

The Group of companies is primarily involved in Renewable Energy, Wind Service and Cruise.

The annual accounts together with the appurtenant financial statements were addressed by the Board of Directors on 8 April 2024. In a meeting 15 April 2024, the Shareholders' Committee recommended to the Annual General Meeting that the proposal to the annual accounts for 2023 together with the appurtenant financial statements as addressed and resolved upon by the Board in the said meeting on 8 April 2024, is approved. Eventual approval of the annual accounts together with the appurtenant financial statements lies with the Annual General Meeting scheduled for 23 May 2024.

Basis of accounting
The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards (R) and its interpretations, as adopted by the European Union and the disclosure requirements following from the Norwegian Accounting Act, that are mandatory to apply at 31.12.2023.

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

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

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

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

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

Accounting estimates and judgments
Estimates and judgments are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that Management considers reasonable and appropriate under the circumstances. The resulting accounting estimates may differ from the eventual outcome, but the Group of companies' regards this as the best estimate at the balance sheet date. The notes in this report provide further information on the specific topics including key accounting estimates and judgments.

Effects from new accounting standards
The amended standards and interpretations had no significant impact on the Group of companies consolidated financial statements in 2023.

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

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

- Derivative financial instruments are measured at fair value
- Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss or through other comprehensive income
- Employee benefits are measured at fair value

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

NOTE 2 Determination of fair values

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

(i) Property, plant and equipment (PPE)
The fair value of PPE is estimated when impairment tests are performed. The market value of items of vessels is based on broker valuations, for other items it is based on quoted market prices for similar items. Fair value may also be based on value in use for the purpose of impairment testing. Value in use is the present value of the future net cash flows from continuing use and ultimate disposal of the asset.

(ii) Intangible assets
The fair value of other intangible assets, including goodwill, is based on the discounted net cash flows expected to be derived from the use and potential sale of the assets. However, the value of Mynewsdesk AS and Mention Solutions SAS (inclusive intangible assets), subsidiaries of NHST, is based on fair value less cost of disposal where estimated sales values for similar business are obtained from an independent party.

(iii) Investments in equity and debt securities
The fair value of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss and through other comprehensive income is determined by reference to their quoted bid price at the reporting date.

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

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

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

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

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

NOTE 3 Financial risk management

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

For more information – see notes 18 and note 22.

Financial market risk

Currency risk

The Group of companies' financial statements are presented in NOK. The Group of companies' revenues consist primarily of EUR, GBP and NOK. The revenues within the Wind Service segment in 2023 were in EUR. The GBP revenues in 2023 are within the Renewable Energy and Cruise segments. Consequently, out of the group's gross income of NOK 12,560 million in 2023, approximately 46% were in GBP, approximately 41% were in EUR and approximately 2% were in SEK. The remaining 11% were in NOK. The Group of companies' expenses are primarily in EUR, GBP, USD and NOK. As such, the Group of companies' earnings are exposed to fluctuations in the currency market. However, in the longer-term parts of the currency exposure are neutralized due to the majority of the Group of companies' debts being denominated in the same currencies as the main revenues.

Interest rate risk

The Group of companies is exposed to interest rate fluctuations, as loans are frequently based on floating interest rates. By the turn of the year, 75% of the outstanding loans in Renewable energy had been hedged against interest fluctuations through interest rate swap agreement, the external loans in Cruise had a fixed interest rate and part of the debt in UWL has a fixed interest rate. At year-end 34% (2022: 36%) of total loans were swapped into fixed rate obligations by use of interest rate swap agreements.

Fuel / bunker price

The Group of companies is exposed to fluctuations in bunker prices, which are fluctuating with the oil price. By the turn of the year, about 46% of the expected fuel consumption in 2024 for Cruise had been hedged against fluctuations through fuel swap agreements. In 2023 approximately 5.5% (2022: 8%) of total operating expenses within the Group of companies were bunker expenses within the Cruise segment, while approximately 1.6% (2022: 1.5%) were bunkers expenses within Wind Service.

Electricity price

Electricity sales for the windfarms are on floating contracts and are subject to change in electricity prices apart from Paul's Hill and Rothes. 75% of the electricity sales for Paul's Hill wind farm was fixed for the winter of 2022 (4Q 2022 and 1Q 2023) at GBP 363.93 per MWh and 75% of production Rothes wind farm for winter of 2022 at GBP 351.45 per MWh. The electricity sales for the other ten windfarms are on variable contracts. In 2023 3% (2022: 3%) of the generation was based on fixed prices which expired at the end of 1Q 2023.

Credit risk

The Group of companies continuously evaluates the credit risk associated with customers and, when considered necessary, seeks to obtain certain guarantees. The credit risk within the Group of companies is in general considered to be moderate without significant changes from the previous year. Customers within Renewable Energy, which in 2023 provided 24% (2022: 38%) of total revenues, are large electricity distributors. Customers within Wind Service are large and well reputed entities from the Wind Service industry, although the turbine manufacturers are going through a period with negative profitability. Customers within the Wind Service segment provided in 2023 41% (2022: 36%) of total revenues. Credit risk within cruise 26% of total revenues in 2023 (2022: 17%) is also regarded to be moderate, due to cruise tickets being paid in advance. Within the segment Other 9% (2022: 9%) of total revenues, credit risk is regarded moderate due to prepayment of subscriptions being a major part of the revenues.

Liquidity risk
Gross interest-bearing debt of the Group of companies at year end was NOK 10,080 million (2022: NOK 10,177 million). Cash and cash equivalents amounted to NOK 5,460 million (2022: NOK 5,458 million). Net interest-bearing debt of the Group of companies was NOK 4,620 million (2022: 4,719 million). Equity to assets ratio for the parent company was 70.3% (2022: 73.3%).

The Group of companies' interest-bearing debt consists of several loans. Some of the main business segments have arranged separate loans to cover their investments. In 2023 investments were financed by cash from operations, bank credit facilities and bond loans. Dividend payments from Bonheur ASA in 2023 amounted to NOK 212 million (2022: 183 million).

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

A Minimum of NOK 500 million of other restricted cash reflects deposits required according to covenants in Bonheur ASAs bond loans.

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

Capital Management
The Group of companies' overriding financial objectives target to secure long-term visibility and flexibility through business cycles in order to sustain future development of the separate business and the group as a whole and maintain market and stakeholder confidence.

The Fred. Olsen & Co. AS on behalf of Bonheur ASA performs capital management for the Company's operations and oversees activity on an overall level for the Group of companies. Capital management is carried out within the various business segments, based on their respective policies and procedures.

The majority of the Group of companies' free available cash and cash equivalents have traditionally been held as bank deposits, however, investments in short- and long-term securities are also made. As a governing principle the wholly owned subsidiaries distribute free available excess cash to the Company.

To position the Group of companies for the upcoming implementation of the EU taxonomy directive and to formalize Bonheur's commitment to sustainable financing, Bonheur during 2020 established a green finance framework with an eligibility assessment from DNV and in 2022, the green financing frameworks were updated to also take into account EU Taxonomy assessment rating. Since 2020, three green bond loans of in total NOK 2 billion, have been issued to be used for eligible green investments as defined in the framework, in addition to two external green loans in Wind Services of EUR 50 million and in Blue Tern of EUR 35 million. The green financing frameworks take into account the EU Taxonomy rating.

NOTE 4 Operating segments

Accounting policies

A segment is a distinguishable component of the Group of companies that is engaged in providing related products or services (business segment), which is subject to risks and returns that are different from those of other segments. Segment information is presented in respect of the Group of companies' business segments. The business segments are determined based on the Group of companies' management and internal reporting structure. Inter-segment pricing is determined on an arm's length basis. Segment results, assets and liabilities include items directly attributable to a segment as well as those that can be allocated on a reasonable basis. Segment capital expenditure is the total cost incurred during the period to acquire property, plant and equipment other than capital expenditure according to IFRS 16, and intangible assets other than goodwill.

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

The Group of companies comprise the following business segments:

1. Renewable Energy
   The companies included in the segment are Fred. Olsen Renewables and Fred. Olsen Seawind. The companies are engaged in development, construction and operation of wind farms in Scotland, Norway, Sweden, Ireland, Italy and USA.
2. Wind Service
   The companies included in the segment are mainly Fred. Olsen Windcarrier, Global Wind Service and United Wind Logistics. The companies are engaged in logistics and services within the offshore wind industry.
3. Cruise
   Cruise Lines operates three cruise ships and provides a diverse range of cruises.
4. Other Investments
   The segment includes entities Fred. Olsen 1848 AS, Fred. Olsen Investments AS, Fred. Olsen Insurance Services AS, Fred. Olsen Travel AS, the Company's ownership of 55% in NHST Media Group AS and the parent company, Bonheur ASA. In addition, the segment has various investments in real estate, bonds and shares.

	Renewable Energy[1]		Wind Service[2]		Cruise[3]	
Fully consolidated companies	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022
Amounts in NOK 1,000						
Operating income - External	2,981,085	4,391,711	5,108,838	4,048,912	3,314,505	1,893,168
Operating income - Internal	12,951	0	27,034	41,843	0	0
Operating cost	-1,072,848	-906,093	-3,808,871	-3,170,227	-2,831,830	-2,316,768
Depreciation	-316,482	-307,525	-497,880	-507,144	-147,659	-175,098
Impairment	-11,974	-13,714	0	18,243	0	-456,573
Operating profit/loss	1,592,732	3,164,378	829,121	431,627	335,017	-1,055,271
Interest income	77,305	20,318	42,419	3,618	10,598	752
Interest expenses	-323,389	-203,057	-135,715	-79,472	-102,340	-39,820
Tax income / expense (-)	-411,289	-697,519	-52,301	-54,406	6,042	-553
Profit / (loss) for the year	770,052	2,752,708	675,597	302,014	205,239	-1,097,398
Total assets	9,103,933	8,848,864	7,746,078	6,945,228	1,394,613	1,056,123
Total liabilities	7,145,736	7,024,623	3,111,650	3,223,478	2,922,404	2,638,764
Total equity	1,958,198	1,824,242	4,634,428	3,721,750	-1,527,791	-1,582,641
Capital expenditures	285,775	955,070	459,243	613,930	125,653	156,569

	Other investments[4]		Eliminations		Group, total	
Fully consolidated companies	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022
Amounts in NOK 1,000						
Operating income - External	1,156,232	1,101,273	-918	0	12,559,742	11,435,064
Operating income - Internal	51,473	41,494	-91,458	-83,337	0	0
Operating cost	-1,381,557	-1,253,245	92,408	65,657	-9,002,698	-7,580,676
Depreciation	-107,985	-98,295	0	0	-1,070,006	-1,088,063
Impairment	-33,000	0	0	0	-44,974	-452,045
Operating profit/loss	-314,837	-208,772	32	-17,681	2,442,065	2,314,281
Interest income	288,023	76,335	-154,514	-28,597	263,832	72,426
Interest expenses	-185,166	-124,023	154,476	5,988	-592,134	-440,385
Tax income / expense (-)	-240	-5,052	0	0	-457,788	-757,529
Profit / (loss) for the year	578,370	1,282,844	-650,000	-1,538,120	1,579,258	1,702,047
Total assets	12,962,642	11,177,618	-7,702,502	-6,275,194	23,504,764	21,752,639
Total liabilities	4,457,431	2,858,490	-2,040,296	-948,901	15,596,925	14,796,453
Total equity	8,505,211	8,319,127	-5,662,206	-5,326,292	7,907,840	6,956,186
Capital expenditures	3,093	69,997	0	0	873,763	1,795,565

	Renewable Energy		Wind Service		Other Investments		Group of companies total	
Associates	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022
Amounts in NOK 1,000								
Operating income	0	0	3,958	33,643	77,589	50,667	4,036	84,310
Operating costs	-4,305	-3,601	-3,727	-34,724	-74,388	-46,658	-8,107	-84,983
Depreciation / Impairment	-3,995	-700	0	0	-3,834	-3,171	-3,999	-3,871
Operating result	-8,301	-4,301	231	-1,081	-634	838	-8,070	-4,544
Share of profit in associates	-20,069	-12,079	2,399	-1,592	-2,693	-572	-20,363	-14,243
Share of equity	256,451	140,603	193	123	27,199	32,142	283,843	172,868

	Europe		Asia		Americas	
Fully consolidated companies	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022
Amounts in NOK 1,000						
Operating income	10,517,375	9,422,660	1,487,103	1,442,137	541,984	525,591
Capital expenditure	945,735	1,792,693	391	576	0	2,296

	Africa		Other regions		Group of companies total	
Fully consolidated companies	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022
Amounts in NOK 1,000						
Operating income	527	0	12,752	44,676	12,559,742	11,435,064
Capital expenditure	0	0	0	0	946,126	1,795,565

The distribution of the operating revenue reported above is based on the geographical location of the customers. The Group of companies' operating income is primarily originating in Europe from ownership and operation of windfarms, Wind Service activities, cruise activities and from NHST Media Group. The capital expenditures are based on the location of the company that is actually doing the investment.

Major customer
Of the total revenue in 2023 within the Group of companies, UK, Germany, Asia, Netherlands and Norway contributed 35%, 15%, 12%, 11% and 8% respectively (2022: 24%, 23%, 13%, 12% and 11% respectively). Revenues from four major customers within the Renewable Energy segment, constituted 24% (2022: 37%) of the total revenue in the Group of companies. In the Wind Service segment four major customer constituted 37% (2022: 23%) of the total revenue in the Group of companies.

NOTE 5 Revenue

Accounting policies

Revenue from the Renewable Energy segment
Revenue from sale of electric power is recognized in the period the power is generated and supplied to the customers, at rates in the relevant contracts, as there is a right to bill the customer for each MWh produced. Payment is due the month after.

The Green Certificates are classified as other operating revenues. The Green Certificates are to be considered as a government assistance. The grants are issued when the electricity is generated and are therefore considered as a subsidy linked to production. The Green Certificates are recognized under the income approach and accrued in the Profit or Loss on a monthly basis based on the monthly generation of the windfarms.

Revenue from the Wind Service segment
Revenue from Transport & Installation
Operating revenue from charter rate contracts is split into two elements, income from rentals, which is accounted for in accordance with IFRS 16, and services, which is accounted for under IFRS 15.

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

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

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

Revenue from the Cruise segment
Cruise fares are recognized evenly over number of nights of the cruise together with revenue from drink packages. Flight revenue is recognized evenly over the duration of the cruise contract (from the flight occurs to the end of the cruise) as the fly/cruise holiday is sold as one item and is considered as one performance obligation. Prepayments from sale of cruises are classified as contract liabilities until the cruise commences.

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

Revenue from the Other investments segment
Revenue from subscriptions is recognised over the subscription period, normally on a straight-line basis. Prepayments from sale of subscriptions are classified as contract liabilities. The advertising revenue is recognised when the advertising is published.

The revenues of the Bonheur group of companies are summarised in the below tables:

	2023	2022
Amounts in NOK 1,000		
Sales of electricity	1,668,247	3,371,603
Sales of other goods	124,180	75,226
Service revenue	8,209,638	5,951,575
Other operating revenue	69,359	87,130
Total revenue from goods and services	10,071,423	9,485,536
Lease revenue	1,170,544	922,424
Green Certificate revenue	977,772	762,623
Government grants	8,046	0
Other operating revenue	241,123	262,412
Other operating revenue	2,397,485	1,947,460
Other operating income	90,834	2,069
Total operating income	12,559,743	11,435,064

Service revenue arises mainly from the business segments Wind Service, Cruise and the subsidiary NHST Media Group AS. Lease revenue arises mainly from the business segment Wind Service and consists of Bare Boat Charter hire to the vessel owners.

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

	Note	2023	2022
Amounts in NOK 1,000			
Receivables, which are included in "trade and other receivables"	15	1,840,450	1,047,643
Contract assets	15	348,180	466,007
Contract liabilities	20	1,544,022	1,343,539

Contract assets are mainly related to work performed in the Wind Service segment. No impairment losses on contract assets have been recognized during 2023.

Contract liabilities are mainly related to subscriptions in NHST, prepayment of tickets and tours in the Cruise segment and deferred revenue and mobilization fees from external customers in the Wind Service segment.

At 31.12.22 the value of contract liabilities amounted to NOK 1,344 million of which NOK 1,191 million has been recognized as income in 2023. The change in contract assets and liabilities relates to natural progression of the project portfolio, as well as the current project mix.

Order backlog
Contracts with duration of more than 12 months are included as order backlog.

	2024	2025	2026
Amounts in NOK 1,000			
Order backlog per year (NOK million)	3,388	2,010	832

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

	31 December 2023	31 December 2022
Amounts in NOK 1,000		
Costs to fulfill contracts	271,687	73,144

Cost to fulfil contracts is related to capitalized project costs in note 14 and are mainly related to projects from Transport & Installation and wind services in the Wind Service segment.

NOTE 6 Operating expenses

Operating expenses

	2023	2022
Amounts in NOK 1,000		
Administrative expenses[1]	599,294	565,587
Other operating expenses[2]	4,959,340	4,052,491
Total	5,558,634	4,618,077

[1] Inclusive administration costs and fee to Fred. Olsen & Co of NOK 90.4 million (2022: NOK 92.2 million). See note 26.
[2] Other operating expenses are mainly related to operation of the cruise vessels (Fred. Olsen Cruise Lines Ltd.), Wind Service (Global Wind Service AS and United Wind Logistics GmbH). In 2023 cruise vessels operation amounts to NOK 2,391.6 million (2022: NOK 2,012.3 million) which are mainly onboard expenses, vessel operations expenses and Selling & Marketing expenses. Operation of Wind Service amounts to NOK 2,290.2 million (2022: NOK 1,878.0 million). Research and development expenditures of NOK 79 million are recognised in profit or loss in 2023 (2022: NOK 68 million).

Professional fees to the auditors

	2023	2022
Amounts in NOK 1,000		
Statutory audit	33,848	24,358
Other attestation services	300	3,954
Tax services	4 091	868
Other non-audit services	891	4,801
Total (VAT exclusive)	39 130	33,981

Research and development

	2023	2022
Amounts in NOK 1,000		
Research and development expenditures included in "Other operating expenses"	79,079	67,991

NOTE 7 Personnel expenses

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

Personnel expenses for the Group of companies were:

Salaries etc.	Note	2023	2022
Amounts in NOK 1,000			
Salaries		1,998,462	1,674,477
Social security cost		230,901	166,180
Pension costs	19	142,335	107,295
Other		49,596	58,290
Total		2,421,294	2,006,242

Loan to employees in the Group of companies	536	1,213

Subsidiaries within the Group of companies have established bonus systems. In 2023, the total bonuses paid within the Group of companies amounted to NOK 51.5 million (2022: NOK 39.2 million).

Remuneration to the Board of Directors:

	2023	2022
Amounts in NOK 1,000		
Fred. Olsen, Chairman of the Board	1,643	1,550
Andreas Mellbye	465	405
Carol Bell[1]	491	459
Nick Emery[1]	511	446
Bente Hagem	473	405
Jannicke Hilland	443	405
Total compensations	4,025	3,670

[1] Includes compensation for the audit committee fee.

Anette S. Olsen received in 2023 a remuneration of NOK 240,000 as chairman of the Board in NHST Media Group AS (2022: NOK 230,000).

Remuneration to the Shareholders' Committee:

	2023	2022
Amounts in NOK 1,000		
Christian Fr. Michelet	225	205
Synne Homble	190	0
Jørgen G. Heje	190	175
Gaute Gjelsten	190	0
Ole Kristian Aabø-Evensen	190	175
Bård Mikkelsen	0	175
Einar Harboe	0	175
Total compensations	985	905

NOTE 8 Finance income and expenses

Accounting policies

Finance income comprises interest income on funds invested in financial assets, dividend income, gains on the disposal of financial assets, positive changes in the fair value of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, exchange gain/loss and gains on hedging instruments that are recognised in profit or loss. Interest income is recognised as it accrues in profit or loss. Dividend income is recognised in profit or loss on the date that the Group of companies' right to receive payment is established, which in the case of quoted securities is the ex-dividend date. Dividends from non-listed securities are recognised in profit or loss at the date the Group of companies receives the dividends.

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

Salaries etc.	2023	2022
Amounts in NOK 1,000		
Interest income on bonds	15,409	8,883
Interest income on receivables	22,910	11,840
Interest income on bank deposits	225,513	51,703
Interest income	263,832	72,426
Dividend income on financial assets	9	25,563
Net gain on disposal of financial assets recognised directly in profit or loss	109	162
Foreign exchange gain	510,658	352,513
Net change in fair value of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	134	402,907
Various finance income	9,577	1,946
Total other finance income	520,487	783,091
Interest expenses on financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	-592,134	-440,385
Interest expense	-592,134	-440,385
Foreign exchange loss	-332,652	-226,697
Net loss on disposal of financial assets recognised directly in profit or loss	-2	-257
Net change in fair value of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	-152,780	0
Impairment of financial assets	-20,009	5,213
Various finance expenses	-71,398	-33,853
Total other finance expenses	-576,842	-255,594
Net finance expenses recognised in profit or loss	-384,656	159,538

NOTE 9 Income taxes

Accounting principles

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

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

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

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

Amounts in NOK 1,000	2023	2022
Profit/loss (-) before tax:		
Norway	614,046	1,144,943
Other countries	1,423,000	1,314,633
Total	2,037,046	2,459,575
Taxes paid (-) / received:		
Norway	-90,505	-2,034
Other countries	-345,412	-712,339
Total paid taxes	-435,917	-714,373
1) Current tax expense (-) / income:		
Norway	-47,120	-119,768
Other countries	-445,443	-515,294
Total current tax expenses	-492,563	-635,062
2) Deferred tax expense (-) / income:		
Norway	-13,688	-19,405
Other countries	48,463	-103,062
Total deferred tax expenses	34,775	-122,467
Total income tax expenses 1) + 2)	-457,788	-757,529

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

	2023	2022
Amounts in NOK 1,000		
Income/(-)loss before tax	2,037,046	2,459,576
Norwegian statutory tax rate	22%	22%
Income tax using the Company's domestic tax rate	-448,150	-541,107
Increase (-reduction) in income taxes from:		
Effect of tax rates other than statutory tax rate in Norway	-11,683	105,339
Effects on change in tax rates	-26,512	-4,142
Effects on tax incentives / tonnage tax	100,616	-240,360
Prior period adjustments	1,303	-30,927
Change in recognized deductible temporary differences	-21,337	12
Change in unrecognized deferred tax assets	-29,570	-39,622
Non-deductible and non-taxable expenses/income	-24,744	-14,202
Currency effects[1]	6,192	19,646
Income/expenses recognized directly in equity	-3,904	-12,166
Tax expenses %	22%	31%
Tax expenses	-457,788	-757,529

[1] Currency effects primarily relate to translating tax positions in functional currency to NOK.

Payable tax as presented in the Statement of Financial Position

	2023	2022
Amounts in NOK 1,000		
Current tax payable Norway	41,697	98,807
Current tax payable other countries	82,356	34,833
Current tax payable	124,053	133,640

Deferred tax
The tax effects of temporary differences and tax loss carryforwards giving rise to deferred tax assets and liabilities were as follows as of 31 December 2023, and 31 December 2022:

	Assets 2023	Liabilities 2023	Assets 2022	Liabilities 2022
Amounts in NOK 1,000				
Property, plant and equipment	4,363	-599,041	4,806	-566,059
Intangible assets	1,638	-26,215	1,605	-28,098
Gain and loss accounts	499	-10,036	3,689	-3,842
Loans and borrowings	207	-59,083	5,867	-11,771
Shares and bonds	0	-2,376	10,859	2,604
Other	20,280	-81,919	8,491	-95,265
Tax loss carryforwards	304,428	-3,262	237,675	-726
Subtotal	331,414	-781,931	272,992	-703,157
Set off of tax	-143,660	143,660	-143,990	143,990
Net tax assets / (-) liabilities	187,754	-638,271	129,002	-559,167

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

	2023	2022
Amounts in NOK 1,000		
Deductible temporary differences	163,634	162,894
Tax losses	428,886	483,337
Total	592,520	646,231

As at 31 December 2023, approximately NOK 1.8 billion of tax losses carried forward for subsidiaries in Norway and NOK 220 million in subsidiaries in UK. These losses are not recorded as a deferred tax asset due to uncertainty of the level of the future suitable taxable profits in taxable jurisdictions. The tax losses carried forward have no expiry date.

Tax disputes
In December 2022 a subsidiary, Fred. Olsen Ocean Ltd was notified by the tax authorities of a possible change in taxable income for 2017. The amount involved is a taxable loss of NOK 313 million. However, this will not lead to any payable tax, since the group of companies have significantly amount in loss carry forward. The company has contradicted the correctness of the tax office's opinion.

OECD Pillar II
The Pillar Two rules apply to multinational enterprises that have consolidated revenues of EUR 750 million in at least two of the last four years. The Bonheur group of companies is in scope of these rules. Multinational enterprises within the scope of the rules are required to calculate their Global Anti-Base Erosion Rules (GloBE) effective tax rate for each jurisdiction where they operate. They will be liable to pay a top-up tax for the difference between their GloBE effective tax rate for each jurisdiction and the 15% minimum rate. If the GloBE effective tax rate domestically is 15% or more, no GloBE top-up tax will be payable.

The assessment of the potential exposure to Pillar Two income taxes is based on the most recent tax filings, and financial statements for the entities in the Group of companies. Based on our preliminary assessment, the Pillar Two effective tax rates in most of the jurisdictions where Bonheur operates are above 15 percent.

It is the ultimate parent entity of the multinational enterprise that is primarily liable for the GloBE top-up tax in its jurisdiction's territory. The Bonheur group of companies will from 2024 calculate and report any tax based on the OECD's Pillar II in addition to the original company income tax. The group has started the process to assess whether Pillar II will have any payable tax effect for the group. First time to report this will be 1st quarter 2024.

IFRS has introduced a mandatory temporary exception to the requirements of IAS 12 under which a company does not recognize or disclose information about deferred tax assets and liabilities related to the Base Erosion and Profit Shifting (BEPS) Pillar Two model rules.

NOTE10 Property, plant and equipment

Accounting policies

(i) Recognition and measurement
Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

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

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

Development costs for wind farm projects are booked as operating expenses until a project is defined and firm. Thereafter development costs are capitalized, and when the projects are in the construction phase these costs are transferred to property, plant and equipment. Auction/lease fees will be capitalized in the balance sheet. The asset will be depreciated over the estimated lifetime of the wind farm.

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

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

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

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

Decommissioning provisions within the Renewable segment are made for the costs of removing the windfarms from the time at which a commitment arises. The decommissioning provision is calculated on the basis of current technology and regulations. When a removal commitment is expensed as a liability a corresponding amount is capitalised as an operating asset which is depreciated over the useful life of the windfarms. Any changes in the estimates concerning the decommissioning provision are adjusted against book value and is recognised in the Income Statement over the remaining useful life. The decommissioning provision has been calculated using the cost levels, and where applicable this has been adjusted for inflation. The increase in the liability as a consequence of adjustment for inflation is classified as a financial expense. The estimated useful lives, residual values and decommissioning costs are reviewed on yearly basis. Any change is accounted for prospectively as a change in accounting estimate.

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

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

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

Windfarms	24 years
Vessels	10 to 42 years
Wind installation vessels	20 years
Plant and Buildings	5 to 50 years
Machinery and Equipment	3 to 10 years
Cars	7 years
IT Equipment	5 years
Furniture and fixtures	5 to10 years

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

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

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

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

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

	Windfarms	Vessels	Other fixed assets	Total
Amounts in NOK 1,000				
Costs				
Balance at 1 January 2022	9,848,243	9,947,875	1,031,201	20,827,319
Acquisitions	167,457	494,707	249,666	911,830
Right to use asset (leasing IFRS 16)	36,859	0	76,983	113,842
Disposals	-74,462	-359,312	-7,368	-441,142
Other	0	0	0	0
Reclassifications	0	-1,621,394	0	-1,621,394
Currency translation	-57,901	248,042	60,913	251,054
Balance at 31 December 2022	9,920,196	8,709,918	1,411,395	20,041,509
Balance at 1 January 2023	9,920,196	8,709,918	1,411,395	20,041,509
Acquisitions	195,784	489,835	101,625	787,244
Right to use asset (leasing IFRS 16)	38,470	0	34,553	73,023
Disposals	-7,930	-32,284	-31,735	-71,949
Other	6,537	0	-655	5,882
Reclassifications	-111	0	0	-111
Currency translation	814,495	673,311	61,983	1,549,789
Balance at 31 December 2023	10,967,441	9,840,780	1,577,166	22,385,387
Depreciation and impairment losses				
Balance at 1 January 2022	4,609,617	4,937,308	558,155	10,105,080
Depreciation	293,740	605,524	117,914	1,017,178
Impairments	0	456,573	0	456,573
Disposals	0	-359,312	-1,299	-360,611
Reclassifications	0	-1,585,483	0	-1,585,483
Other	0	0	0	0
Currency translation	-22,208	121,582	-41,777	57,598
Balance at 31 December 2022	4,881,149	4,176,192	632,993	9,690,335
Balance at 1 January 2023	4,881,149	4,176,192	632,993	9,690,335
Depreciation	301,269	551,752	137,217	990,238
Impairments	0	0	0	0
Disposals	-2,674	-32,284	-19,688	-54,646
Reclassifications	0	0	-44	-44
Other	0	0	-57	-57
Currency translation	409,916	337,075	18,715	765,705
Balance at 31 December 2023	5,589,660	5,032,735	769,136	11,391,531
Carrying amounts				
At 1 January 2022	5,238,626	5,010,567	473,046	10,722,239
At 31 December 2022	5,039,047	4,533,725	778,403	10,351,175
At 1 January 2023	5,039,047	4,533,725	778,403	10,351,175
At 31 December 2023	5,377,781	4,808,045	808,030	10,993,856

Depreciation schedule is linear for all categories.

Impairment
The Group of companies continuously evaluates its assets on an individual basis at each reporting date to determine whether there is objective evidence of impairment within the various business segments.

The carrying amounts of the Group of companies' property, plant and equipment has been reviewed up against falling power prices, new tax legislation in the onshore wind industry and a normalised cruise business at 31. December 2023, but no indications of impairment have been identified.

In 2022 the challenging market for the cruise business was an impairment indicator. The impairment testing resulted in an impairment of GBP 39 million (NOK 457 million).

Within the Group of companies, an impairment NOK 0 million (NOK 457 million) was recognized on property, plant and equipment in 2023:

	2023	2022
Amounts in NOK million		
Cruise	0	457
Total impairment	0	457

NOTE 11 Intangible assets

Accounting policies

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

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

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

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

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

(iii) Technology, customer relationships and publishing rights
Technology and customer relationships are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Technology relates to computer software, patented or unpatented technology or databases.

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

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

Technology	5 years
Customer relationships	9 years

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

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

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

When considering impairment indicators, the Group of companies considers both internal (e.g., adverse changes in performance) and external sources (e.g., adverse changes in the business environment). If an indicator of impairment is noted, further management estimate is required to determine the amount, if any, of impairment. In order to measure for potential impairment, the carrying amount is compared to the recoverable amount, which is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and value in use. The cash flow model is tested for changes in forecasted revenues and discount rate. The recoverable amount for the CGUs Mynewsdesk and Mention is based on a fair value using a market value approach. The reason for using a market value approach is that both companies are set to undergo an extensive investment phase with negative cash flows for a few years, where a value in use approach would possess high uncertainty. A market value approach is believed to lower the uncertainty, as observed market transactions will give a better indication of value. The market value approach is based on budgeted revenue for Mynewsdesk and Mention multiplied with EV/Revenue multiples from relevant observed M&A transactions.

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

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

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

	Development costs	Publishing rights[1]	Goodwill	Customer relationships, technology, patents, other	Total
Amounts in NOK 1,000					
Cost					
Balance at 1 January 2022	578,957	162,000	537,730	626,463	1,905,151
Acquisitions	56,549	0	0	75,534	132,083
Disposals	-112,112	0	0	-158,018	-270,130
Reclassifications	-17,420	0	3	-166	-17,583
Currency translation	-1,544	0	5,685	9,811	13,953
Balance at 31 December 2022	504,430	162,000	543,418	553,624	1,763,473
Cost					
Balance at 1 January 2023	504,430	162,000	543,418	553,624	1,763,473
Acquisitions[2]	84,564	0	1,306	77,851	163,722
Reclassifications	-2	0	-4,300	-35,409	-39,711
Currency translation	45,464	0	7,516	1,000	53,980
Balance at 31 December 2023	634,457	162,000	547,939	597,066	1,941,462
Depreciation and impairment losses					
Balance at 1 January 2022	193,072	0	112,888	525,676	831,636
Depreciation	13,171	0	0	57,713	70,884
Impairments	13,714	0	0	-18,243	-4,529
Disposals	-112,108	0	0	-158,018	-270,126
Reclassifications	-10,521	0	0	22,197	11,676
Currency translation	-6,685	0	-2,053	4,494	-4,244
Balance at 31 December 2022	90,643	0	110,835	433,819	635,297
Balance at 1 January 2023	90,643	0	110,835	433,819	635,297
Depreciation	13,321	0	0	66,447	79,768
Impairments	11,974	0	33,000	0	44,974
Reclassifications	0	0	-4,300	-35,516	-39,816
Currency translation	7,773	0	-3,141	-6,335	-1,703
Balance at 31 December 2023	123,712	0	136,394	458,414	718,520
Carrying amounts					
At 1 January 2022	385,885	162,000	424,842	100,787	1,073,514
At 31 December 2022	413,787	162,000	432,583	119,805	1,128,175
At 1 January 2023	413,787	162,000	432,583	119,805	1,128,175
At 31 December 2023	510,745	162,000	411,545	138,652	1,222,942

[1] Publishing rights are mainly connected to the newspaper Dagens Næringsliv within NHST Media Group AS.
[2] Acquisition of development costs, NOK 85 million (NOK 57 million), are mainly expenditures arising from own development of potential onshore wind farms projects. For offshore wind farms development costs is booked in associates and not included in the balance sheet of Bonheur. NOK 65 million (NOK 58 million) relates to various IT development project within NHST and NOK 13 million (NOK 17) relates to various patents within renewable energy acquired by Fred. Olsen 1848 AS.

Impairment
Within the group of companies all intangible assets have been impairment tested as per 31 December 2023, and impairment of NOK 45 million (2022 NOK -5 million) was recognized in 2023:

	2023	2022
Amounts in NOK million		
Renewable Energy	12	14
Wind Service	0	-18
Other Investments	33	0
Total Impairment	45	-5

Renewable Energy
Development costs:
FOR has intangible assets with a book value of NOK 510 million, which are development costs related to onshore wind farms. The projects are evaluated regularly. Some development projects may not come through to fruition, in which case, previously capitalized costs will be impaired. In 2023 NOK 12 million (NOK 14 million) was impaired. For FOS, the offshore wind farms intangible assets are included in cost from associates.

Wind Service
In 2022 a reversal of an impairment of NOK -18 million was recorded related to the exclusive rights of use of the vessel Jill in offshore wind projects in the US.

Other Investments
NHST Media Group AS
The carrying amount of goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite useful lives allocated to NHST is NOK 289 million and NOK 162 million, respectively. The recoverable amount for the cash generating units (CGU) within the media business area are based on a value in use approach (discounted cashflows). The value in use approach is based on NHST's strategic plans for the respective business areas and budget and forecast figures for the period 2024-2028.

In the media business area, the key assumption is the revenue growth rates of in average 4% for the period 2024-2028. The growth rate in the terminal value in the cash flow model is 2%. If the growth rate is reduced by 1 percentage point each year, inclusive the growth in the terminal value, the average enterprise value decrease by 22%. The weighted average cost of capital (WACC) used in the calculation of discounted cash flows is 11.1%. The cash flow model has been tested for changes in forecasted revenues and discount rate. A growth rate below 2,4% in 2024 may trigger an impairment for the CGU with the highest sensitivity, keeping all other assumptions unchanged. The sensitivity analysis provides sufficient headroom and comfort for the value in use compared to book values in the Bonheur Group of companies.

In the software business area, the recoverable amount for the CGUs Mynewsdesk and Mention is based on a fair value using a market value approach. The reason for using a market value approach is that the marketing service business is currently in an investment phase with negative cash flows for a few years, where a value in use approach would possess high uncertainty. A market value approach is believed to lower the uncertainty, as observed market transactions will give a better indication of value. The market value approach is based on budgeted revenue for Mynewsdesk and Mention multiplied with EV/Revenue multiples from relevant observed M&A transactions.

NOTE 12 Investments in associates and joint ventures

Accounting policies

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

Consolidated

Amounts in NOK 1,000	Codling Holding Ltd[1]	Muir Mhor Ltd	Other associates[2]	Total
Business office	Ireland	Scotland		
Bonheur Group's ownership per 31 December 2022	50.00%	50.00%		
Bonheur Group's percentage of votes per 31 December 2022	50.00%	50.00%		
Bonheur Group's ownership per 31 December 2023	50.00%	50.00%		
Bonheur Group's percentage of votes per 31 December 2023	50.00%	50.00%		
Share of equity per 31.12.2022	-29,329	169,930	32,266	172,868
Adjustment opening balance	0	0	0	0
Profit from the company accounts	-21,166	1,097	-294	-20,363
Net profit included in Bonheur Group of companies	-21,166	1,097	-294	-20,363
Share issue / Capital increase	0	98,599	0	98,599
Acquisition / disposal	0	0	-2,317	-2,317
Currency translation differences	-1,384	15,495	-2,264	11,847
Other	23,209	0	0	23,209
Share of equity per 31.12.2023	-28,671	285,122	27,392	283,843

The presentation shows the accounts for the most significant associates as of 31 December 2023.

[1] The Codling Project is financed by a shareholder's loan to Codling Holding Ltd (Codling) from the joint venture partners. Originally the entire shareholder's loan was treated as part of the investment in Codling. In December 2020, a new loan agreement was signed between Codling Holdings Ltd and the joint venture partners. Based on the new loan agreement a reassessment of the accounting treatment was performed and the loan was reclassified from part of the investment to loan granted to associates in the statement of financial position.

[2] Mainly Norkon Computing systems AS and New Power Partners ApS.

The Group of companies continuously evaluates its assets in associates on an individual basis at each reporting date to determine whether there is objective evidence of impairment. As per 31 December 2023 no indications on need for impairment were found.

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

Codling Holding Ltd

Amounts in NOK 1,000	2023	2022
Profit for the year	-42,332	-23,670
Total assets	1,120,834	706,229
Total liabilities	1,178,176	764,887
Total equity	-57,342	-58,658

Fred. Olsen Seawind is progressing the development of Codling Wind Park project in the Irish Sea, which represents one of the largest energy infrastructure investments in Ireland this decade and would become Ireland's largest offshore windfarm. In 2023 Codling Wind Park Ltd. (Ireland) was awarded 1,300 MW in the offshore wind CfD auction in Ireland (ORESS 1). The submission of the consent application for the Codling Wind Park project is scheduled in 2Q 2024.

Muir Mhor Ltd

Amounts in NOK 1,000	2023	2022
Profit for the year	2,194	-175
Total assets	618,025	392,576
Total liabilities	47,781	52,717
Total equity	570,244	339,859

Fred. Olsen Seawind was, in 1Q 2022, awarded the Muir Mohr project in Scotland together with its Joint Venture partner, Vattenfall. The Muir Mohr project is an offshore floating wind site northeast of Aberdeen with a capacity of up to 798 MW. The submission of the consent application for Muir Mhòr is scheduled by year-end 2024.

NOTE 13 Other investments

Accounting policies

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

Other
Other non-derivative financial instruments, including financial liabilities, are recognized initially at fair value and any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, assets and liabilities are measured at amortised cost when the objective is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

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

Shares classified as financial investments

	Fair value as per 31.12.23	Fair value as per 31.12.22
Amounts in NOK 1,000		
Total short-term liquid share portfolio	94,826	72,574
Total long-term liquid share portfolio	117,883	148,812
Total liquid share portfolio	212,710	221,386

Bonds and other receivables (non-current assets)
The fair value of stock listed shares is determined by using the listed prices of the companies at year end. For non-listed companies the latest transactions are assessed used as an approximation of the fair value if the transaction is considered a fair value transaction.

	Fair value as per 31.12.23	Fair value as per 31.12.22
Amounts in NOK 1,000		
Bonds and securities (specification below)	244,160	267,754
Loans granted to associates	539,982	338,823
Financial instruments	226,785	327,820
Other interest-bearing loans	4,149	4,162
Other non-interest-bearing receivables	76,304	74,113
Total Bonds and other receivables (long-term assets)	1,091,381	1,012,672

Bonds classified as long-term investments[1)]

Long-term assets:	Cost price	Average interest rate 2023	Fair value as per 31.12.23	Fair value as per 31.12.22
Amounts in NOK 1,000				
Utility companies	21,000	4.7%	20,968	40,732
Real Estate companies	35,963	5.0%	35,587	40,259
Industrial companies	109,726	5.7%	109,788	104,998
Financial and investment companies	78,200	6.7%	77,817	66,776
Municipalities and public administration	0	3.9%	0	14,990
Total	244,889	5.7%	244,160	267,754

1) Fair value is based on quoted market prices.

NOTE 14 Inventory

Accounting policies

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

Inventory	Note	2023	2022
Amounts in NOK 1,000			
Inventories and consumable spare parts		171,145	101,838
Bunkers		61,412	78,012
Articles of consumption onboard		44,791	38,215
Work in Progress	5	271,687	73,144
Total		549,035	291,209

Per year end the Group of companies had inventories and consumable spare parts related to windfarms, installation vessels for offshore wind turbines and cruise vessels. In addition, there were bunkers and articles of consumption onboard. The book value of inventories is cost price. In 2023 inventories and consumable spare parts recognised as cost of sales amounted to NOK 1,022 million (2022: NOK 955 million), i.e., expensed. In 2023 there have been no write downs of inventories or reversals of write downs. Work in progress is mainly related to capitalized project costs in the Wind Service segment.

NOTE 15 Trade and other receivables and contract assets

Accounting policies

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

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

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

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

Trade and other receivables (current assets)

	Note	2023	2022
Amounts in NOK 1,000			
Other trade receivables		3,004,508	2,407,631
Contract assets	5, 22	348,180	466,007
Total trade receivables and contract assets		3,352,688	2,873,638
Other receivables and prepayments		0	0
Short-term liquid share portfolio	13	94,826	72,574
Fair value derivatives		0	0
Total other receivables		94,826	72,575
Total trade receivables and other receivables		3,447,514	2,946,212

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

Bonheur ASA

NOTE 16 Cash and cash equivalents

Accounting policies

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

Cash and cash equivalents

	2023	2022
Amounts in NOK 1,000		
Cash related to payroll tax withholdings	31,504	27,534
Other restricted cash[1]	638,540	585,072
Total restricted cash	670,044	612,606
Unrestricted cash[2]	4,790,156	4,845,866
Total cash & cash equivalents	5,460,200	5,458,472
Unused credit facilities	0	0

[1] NOK 500 million of other restricted cash reflects deposits required according to covenants in the Company's bond loans. NOK 34 million of the restricted cash relates to the windfarms in FORAS, NOK 37 million Cruise and NOK 67 million relates to guarantees required by customers in FOO during operations.
[2] In 2020 the Company established a green finance framework with an eligibility assessment from DNV and have since issued three green bond loans to be used for eligible green investments as defined in the framework of totally NOK 2,000 million. Separate green bank deposits have been established and are included in unrestricted cash.

As part of establishing the Green Finance Framework, Bonheur established an internal Green Finance Committee who approves eligible green investments in the green investment portfolio.

NOTE 17 Earnings per share

Accounting policies

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

Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders

	2023	2022
Amounts in NOK 1,000		
Net result for the year (Majority share)	1,037,794	397,307
Average number of outstanding shares during the year[1]	42,531,893	42,531,893
Basic and diluted earnings per share	24.4	9.3

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

1) Weighted average number of ordinary shares

	2023	2022
Amounts in NOK 1,000		
Issued ordinary shares at 1 January	42,531,893	42,531,893
Weighted average number of ordinary shares at 31 December	42,531,893	42,531,893

NOTE 18 Interest bearing loans and borrowings

	2023	2022
Amounts in NOK 1,000		
Non-current interest-bearing liabilities		
Secured bank loans	4,148,784	5,297,562
Unsecured loans	1,989,973	2,225,216
Lease liability, IFRS 16	464,358	435,558
Other loans	1,114,327	829,765
Total	7,717,441	8,788,101
Current interest-bearing liabilities		
Current portion of secured bank loans	920,408	667,618
Current portion of unsecured loans	799,280	146,257
Current portion of lease liability, IFRS 16	89,513	86,486
Other loans	553,638	488,650
Total	2,362,839	1,389,011

Fred. Olsen Renewables Ltd. had as at 31 December 2023, through its 51% owned subsidiary Fred. Olsen Wind Ltd., drawn a total of GBP 400 million under a bank loan facility and leases, with current loan balance at year end 2023 was GBP 254 million (GBP 290 million). The interest rates of the bank loan facility are fixed 3.17% for 75% and GBP Libor plus a margin of 1.40% for 25% of the facility. The bank loan facility matures in 2032.

Fred. Olsen Renewables Ltd. had through its 100% owned subsidiary Fred. Olsen CB Ltd. per year end 2023 drawn GBP 57 million from a secured credit facility agreement, with current loan balance at year end 2023 was GBP 50 million (GBP 53 million). The interest rates of the loan are fixed 3.55% for 75% of the loan and GBP Libor plus a margin of 1.80% for the rest of the loan. The bank loan facility matures in 2036. In addition, Fred. Olsen CB Ltd. had through its 51% owned subsidiary Fred. Olsen CBH Ltd, per year end 2023 drawn GBP 67 million (GBP 66 million) from an unsecured shareholder loan from Aviva Investors Global Services Limited, which holds 49% of the shares in the company. The interest rate of this loan is GBP LIBOR plus a margin of 6%, and the loan matures in 2036. Fred. Olsen CBH Ltd. has also drawn a shareholder loan with corresponding terms of GBP 70 million from Fred. Olsen CB Ltd., which is eliminated in the consolidated accounts.

Fred. Olsen Ocean group, through its subsidiary Fred. Olsen Windcarrier has two long-term non-recourse debt financing arrangements related to the three offshore wind turbine transportation and installation jack-up vessels under its indirect ownership (Brave Tern, Bold Tern and Blue Tern). In conjunction with the financing, a green loan framework was established with an eligibility assessment from DNV, which enables new investments to be financed with green loans. For Brave Tern and Bold Tern, the arrangement is a EUR 75 million 6-years facility with DNB Bank ASA and SpareBank 1 SR-Bank ASA. On 24 January 2022, FOWIC entered into an agreement for an increase of the available amount under the Fleet Financing Facility Agreement by a EUR 35 million revolving facility tranche (RCF) with a margin of 3.20%. The current balance per 31 December 2023 is EUR 40.3 million, where the drawdown on the EUR 35 mill RCF amounts to zero.

On 19 December 2022, Blue Tern (51% owned), entered into a senior secured green term loan facility agreement with Clifford Capital Pte. Ltd, replacing the previous debt financing with NIBC and Clifford. The arrangement is a EUR 35 million facility with a margin of 2,15%, of which EUR 28.3 million is outstanding per 31 December 2023. Blue Tern AS has repaid the shareholder loan as per 31 December 2023.

GWS has a credit facility (net of interest-bearing debt and cash and cash equivalents) of EUR 35 million, of which approximately EUR 34.8 million is outstanding as per 31 December 2023.

Fred. Olsen Ocean group, through its subsidiary United Wind Logistics (UWL), has two long-term loan arrangements of total EUR 28 million with Sparkasse related to two newbuilds delivered in 2020 of which EUR 11,7 million was outstanding as per 31 December 2023. In addition, UWL has a shareholder loan of EUR 6.75 million where Fred. Olsen Ocean Ltd holds 50% of the loan. The current loan balance to the external shareholder is EUR 3.375 million. The interest rate is fixed 5%.

Bonheur ASA bond loans

Bond issue ticker, terms	Issued	Maturity	2023	2022
Amounts in NOK 1,000				
BON09 3 month NIBOR + 2.50%	4-Sep-19	4-Sep-24	799,280	797,840
BON10 ESG 3 month NIBOR + 2.75%	22-Sep-20	22-Sep-25	697,909	696,714
BONHR01 ESG 3 month NIBOR + 2.90%	13-Jul-21	13-Jul-26	696,909	695,672
BONHR02 ESG 3 month NIBOR + 3.00%	15-Sep-23	15-Sep-28	595,155	
Total			2,789,253	2,190,226

Terms and debt repayment schedule
Terms and conditions of outstanding loans were as follows:

	Currency	Nominal interest rate	Year of maturity	31.12.2023 Carrying amount	31.12.2022 Carrying amount
Amounts in NOK 1,000					
Renewable Energy:					
Secured bank loan[1]	GBP	75% fixed 3.17%, 25% LIBOR + 1,40%	2032	3,286,262	3,436,145
Secured bank loan[2]	GBP	75% fixed 3,55%, 25% LIBOR + 1.80%	2036	650,006	622,873
Shareholder loan[3]	GBP	LIBOR + 6.0%	2036	870,576	784,806
Lease liability, IFRS 16	GBP			332,796	291,432
Other	GBP			47,277	44,959
				5,186,917	5,180,215
Wind Service:					
Secured green bank loan[4]	EUR	3 month EURIBOR + 3.10%	2026	439,965	519,581
Secured bank loan[4]	EUR	3 month EURIBOR + 3.20%	2026	0	367,983
Secured green bank loan[5]	EUR	3 month EURIBOR + 2.15%	2025	318,481	367,983
Shareholder loan[6]	USD	Fixed 7,50%	2023	0	134,314
Secured bank loan[7]	EUR	Fixed 3,33%	2027	60,209	71,336
Secured bank loan[7]	EUR	3 month EURIBOR + 2.65%	2023	0	4,206
Secured bank loan[7]	EUR	Fixed 3,33%	2028	68,246	78,854
Secured bank loan[7]	EUR	3 month EURIBOR + 2.65%	2024	3,747	17,527
Shareholder loan[8]	EUR	Fixed 5,00%	2028	37,937	37,850
Lease liability, IFRS 16	EUR			46,707	45,493
Other[9]	DKK/EUR			469,790	501,740
				1,445,082	2,146,865

	Currency	Nominal interest rate	Year of maturity	31.12.2023 Carrying amount	31.12.2022 Carrying amount
Amounts in NOK 1,000					
Cruise:					
Sellers credit [10]	GBP	Fixed 2,50%	2025	288,795	264,678
Lease liability, IFRS 16	GBP			867	2,357
				289,662	267,035
Other:					
Unsecured Bonheur ASA bond loans [11]	NOK	NIBOR / 2.50% / 2.75% / 2.90% / 3.00%	2024/ -25/ -26/ -28	2,789,253	2,190,226
Lease liability, IFRS 16	NOK			174,367	182,772
Other [12]	NOK			195,000	210,000
				3,158,620	2,582,998
Total interest-bearing debt				10,080,280	10,177,112

1) Financing facility for Fred. Olsen Wind 2 Ltd.
2) Financing facility for Fred. Olsen CB Ltd.
3) A total of GBP 67.3 million has been drawn by Fred. Olsen CBH Ltd. on a shareholder loan from Aviva Investors Global Services Limited. Remaining balance includes accrued interest.
4) Financing facility for Fred. Olsen Windcarrier of the jack-up vessels Brave Tern, Bold Tern and Blue Tern.
5) Financing facility for Blue Tern Ltd. for the jack-up vessel Blue Tern.
6) Two shareholder loans from a wholly owned subsidiary of Keppel Offshore and Marine Ltd. to Blue Tern AS of USD 12.8 million.
7) Financing facilities for UWL regarding 2 newbuilds.
8) A shareholder loan from Lars Rolner, who is a 50% owner of the shares in UWL, EUR 3.60 million.
9) As per 31 December 2022 a bank overdraft of EUR 46.4 regarding GWS, is included.
10) Sellers credit from HAL Nederland NV in connection with the acquisition of two cruise vessels, GBP 22.3 million.
11) The market value of the four outstanding Bonheur bond loans maturing in 2024, 2025 and 2026 were per year end 99.38, 98.81 and 98.81, respectively.
12) Financing facility for NHST. NHST has agreed a new loan agreement with its bank to comply with the covenants in the credit facility agreement.

Lease liabilities
Lease liabilities are payable as follows:

	2023			2022		
	Future minimum lease payment	Interest	Present value of minimum lease payments	Future minimum lease payment	Interest	Present value of minimum lease payments
Amounts in NOK 1,000						
Less than one year	53,260	7,393	45,867	55,293	1,449	53,844
Between one and five years	167,551	20,058	147,493	145,369	16,001	129,368
More than five years	237,667	54,140	183,527	209,771	55,761	154,010
Total	458,478	81,591	376,887	410,433	73,211	337,222

Booked value of collateral

Book value	31.12.2023	31.12.2022
Amounts in NOK 1,000		
Windfarms	2,864,889	2,967,643
Vessels	4,096,970	3,526,507
Other fixed assets	306,442	273,622
Total book value of collateral	7,268,301	6,767,772

Guarantees

	31.12.2023	31.12.2022
Amounts in NOK 1,000		
Guarantees granted to associates[1]	576,031	
Guarantees granted to Group companies' entities	665,944	654,186
Total	1,241,975	654,186

Guarantees are granted in connection with the following investments

	31.12.2023	31.12.2022
Amounts in NOK 1,000		
Cruise ships	514,781	471,793
Windfarms	720,894	176,093
Wind vessels	0	0
Other[2]	6,300	6,300
Total	1,241,975	654,186

1) The global credit insurance company Atradius has issued a guarantee of EUR 102 million to Irish authorities on behalf of codling Wind Park Ltd. As 50% indirect owner of the company, Fred. Olsen Seawind ASA is obliged to issue a guarantee to Atradius for half of this amount. Fred. Olsen Renewables AS has issued this guarantee on behalf of Fred. Olsen Seawind ASA. Fred. Olsen Seawind ASA has then provided counter-guarantee to Fred. Olsen Renewables AS for the same amount.
2) Related to Koksa Eiendom AS.

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

	Liabilities		Equity		
Amounts in NOK 1,000	Lease liabilities	Other interest bearing loans	Equity holders of the parent	Non-controlling interest	Total
Balance as per 1 January 2022	448,701	9,975,941	4,622,125	-197,697	14,849,070
Changes from financing cash flows					
Proceeds from long-term loans and borrowings	0	957,338	0	0	957,338
Repayment of long-term loans and borrowings	0	-1,445,143	0	0	-1,445,143
Dividend paid	0	0	-182,887	-870,859	-1,053,746
Total changes from financing cash flows	0	-487,805	-182,887	-870,859	-1,541,551
Change lease liabilities (IFRS 16)	77,173	0	0	0	77,173
Effect on liabilities of changes in foreign exchange rates	-3,830	86,216	0	0	82,386
Effects from transactions with non-controlling interests	0	0	776,703	971,395	1,748,098
Other	0	80,716	-57,162	0	23,554
Comprehensive income for the period[1]	0	0	560,313	1,334,255	1,894,568
Balance as per 31 December 2022	522,044	9,655,068	5,719,092	1,237,094	17,133,298
Balance as per 1 January 2023	522,044	9,655,068	5,719,092	1,237,094	17,133,298
Changes from financing cash flows					
Proceeds from long-term loans and borrowings	0	595,206	0	0	595,206
Repayment of long-term loans and borrowings	0	-1,444,643	0	0	-1,444,643
Dividend paid	0	0	-212,659	-792,136	-1,004,795
Total changes from financing cash flows	0	-849,437	-212,659	-792,136	-1,854,232
Change lease liabilities (IFRS 16)	31,827	0	0	0	31,827
Effect on liabilities of changes in foreign exchange rates	0	720,778	0	0	720,778
Effects from transactions with non-controlling interests	0	0	28,500	141,306	169,806
Other	0	0	0	0	0
Comprehensive income for the period[1]	0	0	1,142,518	644,124	1,786,642
Balance as per 31 December 2023	553,871	9,526,409	6,677,452	1,230,388	17,988,120

[1] According to statement of changes in equity.

NOTE 19 Pension obligations

Accounting policies

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

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

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

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

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

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

Short-term benefits

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

Accounting estimate – pension obligation

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

Pension plans

Employees within of the Group of companies have the right to future pension benefits (defined benefit plans) based upon the number of contribution years and the salary level at retirement. The scheme of each entity is administered by individual pension funds or by separate insurance companies. Some subsidiaries have defined contribution schemes for all or some of their employees. In 2023, total costs incurred for defined contribution schemes were NOK 68 million (NOK 66 million). The pension plans in the Norwegian companies meet the Norwegian requirements for a Mandatory Company Pension (OTP).

In total, the number of members in the funded defined benefit plans by the end of 2023 were 347, of which 201 were pensioners (358 of which 206 pensioners). FOCO related individuals are members of Fred. Olsen & Co.'s Pension Fund. Individuals employed in FOCO after 1 June 2012 are covered by contribution plans. Other FOCO related individuals have rights to future pension benefits (defined benefit plan) based on the number of contribution years and compensation level at retirement age. The Group of companies has unfunded (unsecured) pension arrangements for some executives with salaries in excess of 12 G. Those executives are also entitled to early retirement upon reaching 65 years of age. The early pension arrangement will represent 66% of the salary at the time of retirement until ordinary retirement. Executives of FOCO have similar arrangements. In total, the number of members in the unfunded defined pension agreements by the end of 2023 were 23, of which 12 were pensioners (23 of which 12 pensioners).

The status of the defined benefit obligations is as follows:

	2023	2022
Amounts in NOK 1,000		
Present value of unfunded obligations	-628,630	-551,964
Present value of funded obligations	-800,600	-776,927
Total present value of obligations	-1,429,230	-1,328,891
Fair value of plan assets	922,285	856,609
Net liability for defined benefit obligations	-506,945	-472,282
Financial fixed assets / pension funds	-121,686	-78,130
Liabilities / Employee benefits	628,630	550,412
Net liability as at 31. December	506,945	472,282

Plan assets:

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

Major categories of plan assets:	2023	2022
Amounts in NOK 1,000		
Equity instruments	36%	37%
Corporate bonds	46%	42%
Government bonds	7%	12%
Other assets	11%	9%
Total plan assets	100%	100%

Movement in defined benefit obligations:

	Funded obligation		Unfunded obligation		Net obligation	
	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022
Amounts in NOK 1,000						
Balance at 1. January	78,130	72,231	-550,412	-605,829	-472,282	-533,598
Correction previous year	0	0	-1,553	0	-1,553	0
	78,130	72,231	-551,965	-605,829	-473,835	-533,598
Pension contribution	41,641	19,014	0	0	41,641	19,014
Benefits paid by the plan[1]	0	0	11,918	11,975	11,918	11,975
	41,641	19,014	11,918	11,975	53,559	30,989
Included in profit and loss:						
Interest on obligation / Interest on plan assets	2,603	976	-18,012	-11,997	-15,409	-11,021
Current service cost	-24,123	-28,382	-12,823	-13,966	-36,946	-42,348
Past service cost	0	0	0	0	0	0
Currency effects / Corrections	0	0	0	0	0	0
Net pension cost	-21,520	-27,406	-30,835	-25,963	-52,355	-53,369
Included in other comprehensive income:						
Actuarial gain/(loss) arising from:						
Financial assumptions	7,543	79,377	-1,205	58,516	6,338	137,893
Experience adjustments	-6,789	464	-56,543	9,337	-63,332	9,801
Transferred value	2,086	1,003	0	0	2,086	1,003
Return on plan assets	20,596	-65,003	0	0	20,596	-65,003
	23,435	15,841	-57,748	67,853	-34,313	83,694
Foreign currency translation	0	0	0	0	0	0
Balance as at 31. December	121,686	79,680	-628,630	-551,964	-506,944	-472,284

[1] Payment of benefits from the funded defined benefit plans were in 2023 NOK 26,0 million (2022: NOK 25,0 million). Figure netted out in the table above

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

	2023	2022
Amounts in NOK 1,000		
Discount rate / Expected return on plan assets at 31. December	3,70%	3,30%
Future salary increase	3,50%	3,50%
Yearly regulation in official pension index (G)	3,50%	3,50%
Future pension increases	1,50%	2,00%
Social security costs	14,10%	14,10%
Mortality table	K2013	K2013
Disability table	KU	KU

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

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

	Increase in PBO[1] 2023
Amounts in NOK 1,000	
Future salary increase with 0.25%	14,915
Future pension increase with 0.25%	55,158
Discount rate decreases with 0.25%	7,284
Future mortality assumption, increased lifetime by 1 year	40,088

[1] Projected Benefit Obligation (PBO)

- Expected contributions to funded defined benefit plans in 2024 are NOK 17 million.
- Expected payment of benefits in connection with unfunded plans are in 2024 estimated to be NOK 11 million.

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

NOTE 20 Deferred income and other accruals

Current items

	2023	2022
Amounts in NOK 1,000		
Accrued interest other	120,499	137,166
Other accruals	682,480	696,341
Contract liabilities	1,544,022	1,343,539
Other accruals and deferred income	2,347,001	2,177,046

The Group of companies had short-term contract liabilities of NOK 1,544 million per 31 December 2023 (NOK 1,344 million). NOK 951 million is due to prepayments from sale of cruises (NOK 899 million), NOK 247 million (NOK 135 million) is prepayment from customers within Wind Service and NOK 346 million (NOK 310 million) is prepayment received from subscribers within NHST.

Non-current items
Decommissioning costs related to windfarms of NOK 498 million (NOK 440 million) is included under "Other non-current liabilities".

NOTE 21 Trade and other payables

Trade and other Payables

	2023	2022
Amounts in NOK 1,000		
Other trade payables	1,145,896	715,904
Total trade payables	1,145,896	715,904
Fair value of derivatives	17,177	0
Total other payables	17,177	0
Total trade and other payables	1,163,072	715,904

NOTE 22 Financial Instruments

Accounting policies

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Accounting classifications and fair values

Financial assets and liabilities in the Group of companies consist of investments in other companies, trade and other receivables, cash and cash equivalents, interest rate instruments, forward foreign exchange contracts, trade and other payables, right-of-use liabilities, and borrowings.

The following table below shows the carrying amounts and fair values of the financial assets and financial liabilities, including their levels in the fair value hierarchy. Fair value disclosure of lease liabilities is not included.

For financial instruments measured at fair value, the levels in the fair value hierarchy are:

- Level 1: Fair values are based on prices quoted in an active market for identical assets and liabilities.
- Level 2: Fair values are based on price input other than quoted prices. Such prices are derived from observable market transactions in an active market for identical assets or liabilities. Level 2 includes currency or interest derivatives, typically when the Group of companies uses forward prices on foreign exchange rates or interest rates as inputs to valuation models.
- Level 3: Fair values are based on unobservable input, mainly based on internal assumptions used in absence of quoted prices from an active market or other observable price inputs.

In 2023 NHST has agreed a new loan agreement with its bank to comply with the covenants in the credit facility agreement. A temporary waiver was granted in 4Q 2023, and the loan was classified as short-term debt in the balance sheet for 2023.

Financial Instruments as of 31 December 2023

	Carrying value	Equity investments[1]				Fair value			
	Hedging instruments	at FVTPL	at FVOCI	Amortized cost	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Amounts in NOK 1,000									
Other Shares[2]	0	94,826	117,883	0	212,710	95,445	0	117,265	212,710
Bonds[2]	0	244,160	0	0	244,160	244,160	0	0	244,160
Interest rate swaps	226,785	0	0	0	226,785	0	226,785	0	226,785
Loans granted to associates	0	0	0	539,982	539,982	0	0	0	0
Other interest-bearing loans	0	0	0	4,149	4,149	0	0	0	0
Other non interest-bearing receivables	0	0	0	76,145	76,145	0	0	0	0
Trade and other receivables	0	0	0	3,352,688	3,352,688	0	0	0	0
Cash and cash equivalents	0	0	0	5,460,200	5,460,200	0	0	0	0
Financial assets	226,785	338,987	117,883	9,433,164	10,116,819	339,605	226,785	117,265	683,655
Bunker swaps	17,177	0	0	0	17,177	0	17,177	0	17,177
Bank overdrafts	0	0	0	439,404	439,404	0	0	0	0
Interest bearing bond loans	0	0	0	2,789,253	2,789,253	0	0	0	0
Secured bank loans	0	0	0	5,069,192	5,069,192	0	0	0	0
Unsecured loans	0	0	0	1,228,561	1,228,561	0	0	0	0
Right-of-use liabili-ties	0	0	0	553,870	553,870	0	0	0	0
Trade and other payables	0	0	0	1,163,072	1,163,072	0	0	0	0
Financial liabilities	17,177	0	0	11,243,352	11,260,529	0	17,177	0	17,177

[1] FVTPL is short for value through Profit and loss. FVOCI is short for value through other comprehensive income.
[2] Investments in level 1 consist of listed shares and bonds with quoted market prices, investments in level 2 includes model inputs that are observable either directly or indirectly and investments in level 3 are shares where fair value cannot be measured reliably as the financial instrument is not traded in an active market. The best estimate of fair value is initial purchase price.

Financial Instruments as of 31 December 2022

	Carrying value					Fair value			
		Equity investments[1]							
Amounts in NOK 1,000	Hedging instruments	at FVTPL	at FVOCI	Amortized cost	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Other Shares[2]	0	72,574	117,979	30,833	221,386	73,220	0	148,167	221,386
Bonds[2]	0	267,754	0	0	267,754	267,754	0	0	267,754
Interest rate swaps	327,820	0	0	0	327,820	0	327,820	0	327,820
Loans granted to associates	0	0	0	338,823	338,823	0	0	0	0
Other interest-bearing loans	0	0	0	4,162	4,162	0	0	0	0
Other non interest-bearing receivables	0	0	0	74,113	74,113	0	0	0	0
Trade and other receivables	0	0	0	2,873,638	2,873,638	0	0	0	0
Cash and cash equivalents	0	0	0	5,458,472	5,458,472	0	0	0	0
Financial assets	327,820	340,329	117,979	8,780,040	9,566,168	340,974	327,820	148,167	816,961
Bank overdrafts	0	0	0	488,645	488,645	0	0	0	0
Interest bearing bond loans	0	0	0	2,190,226	2,190,226	0	0	0	0
Secured bank loans	0	0	0	5,964,930	5,964,930	0	0	0	0
Unsecured loans	0	0	0	1,011,024	1,011,024	0	0	0	0
Finance lease liabilities	0	0	0	2,357	2,357	0	0	0	0
Right-of-use liabilities	0	0	0	519,931	519,931	0	0	0	0
Trade and other payables	0	0	0	715,904	715,904	0	0	0	0
Financial liabilities	0	0	0	10,893,016	10,893,016	0	0	0	0

[1] FVTPL is short for value through Profit and loss. FVOCI is short for value through other comprehensive income.
[2] Investments in level 1 consist of listed shares and bonds with quoted market prices, and investments in level 3 are shares where fair value cannot be measured reliably as the financial instrument is not traded in an active market. The best estimate of fair value is initial purchase price.

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

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

Credit risk
The Group of companies continually evaluates the credit risks associated with customers and counterparties and, when necessary, requires guarantees or collaterals. The Group of companies' short-term investments are mainly limited to cash deposits with its relationship banks. The credit risk related to trade receivables is mainly within the business segments Renewable Energy and Wind Service from customers located in the EURO zone and United Kingdom. For further information, see note 3 - Financial Risk Management.

The Group of companies' financial assets were considered to have low credit risk per 1 January 2023. Historically, losses on receivables have been insignificant in the Group of companies. A large proportion of the Group of companies' receivables are advance payments from customers in the business segment Cruise and in NHST Media Group AS in the Other investments segment. The Group of companies has considered that the credit risk has not increased significantly during 2023. Based on the group's assessment, no significant changes in loss allowance are deemed necessary per 31 December 2023.

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

	Carrying amount	
	2023	2022
Amounts in NOK 1,000		
Financial assets, shares	212,710	221,386
Financial assets, bonds	244,160	267,754
Loans granted to associates	539,982	338,823
Other interest-bearing loans	4,149	4,162
Other non interest-bearing receivables	76,145	74,113
Trade and other receivables[1]	3,004,508	2,407,631
Contract assets[1]	348,180	466,007
Cash and cash equivalents	5,460,200	5,458,472
Derivatives	226,785	327,820
Total	10,116,819	9,566,168

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

	Carrying amount	
	2023	2022
Amounts in NOK 1,000		
Renewable Energy	1,190,756	1,243,990
Wind Service	1,810,415	1,399,151
Cruise	210,543	99,326
Other Investments	140,974	131,172
Total	3,352,688	2,873,638

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

	Carrying amount	
	2023	2022
Amounts in NOK 1,000		
UK	1,241,128	1,320,371
EURO-zone incl. Norway	1,183,970	893,410
America	232,344	172,903
Africa	13	32
Asia	693,229	470,358
Other	2,004	16,564
Total	3,352,688	2,873,638

Impairment losses
Loss allowances have been measured on the following bases:

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

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

	Gross	Provisions	Balance	Gross	Impair-ment	Balance
	2023			2022		
Amounts in NOK 1,000						
Not past due	2,855,407	-117	2,855,290	2,728,909	-27	2,728,882
Past due 0-30 days	302,417	-263	302,154	114,035	-61	113,974
Past due 31-180 days	184,348	-1,090	183,257	14,910	-606	14,304
Past due 181-360 days	5,763	-512	5,250	2,705	-403	2,302
More than one year	19,621	-12,884	6,737	23,530	-9,354	14,176
Total	3,367,555	-14,867	3,352,688	2,884,089	-10,451	2,873,638

Based on historic default rates, the Group of companies believes that limited impairment allowance is necessary in respect of trade receivables not past due or past due by up to 30 days. Due to conditions related to specific customers in NHST Media Group AS and Transport & Installation in the Wind Service segment, a provision for losses has been made to certain receivables past due 31-180 days and 181-360 days respectively. Lifetime expected credit losses has been assessed and a provision for losses has been made to certain receivables related to specific customers in Global Wind Service in the Wind Service Segment.

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

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

			Due in				
31 December 2023	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows	2024	2025	2026	2027	2027 and thereafter
Amounts in NOK 1,000							
Non-derivative financial liabilities	10,080,280	8,442,814	1,627,699	2,142,454	1,595,444	462,512	2,614,705
Derivative financial liabilities	17,177	17,177	17,177	0	0	0	0

			Due in				
31 December 2022	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows	2024	2025	2026	2027	2027 and thereafter
Amounts in NOK 1,000							
Non-derivative financial liabilities	10,177,112	9,803,791	771,532	1,798,998	2,290,825	1,654,380	3,288,056
Derivative financial liabilities	327,820	272,686	53,059	46,799	40,255	33,925	98,648

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

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

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

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

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

	31 December 2023			31 December 2022		
Amounts in NOK 1,000	USD	GBP	EUR	USD	GBP	EUR
Gross statement of financial position exposure	32,260	54,533	372,434	3,820	-257,054	44,846
Forward exchange contract	0	-1 328	0	0	0	0
Net exposure	32,260	53 205	372,434	3,820	-257,054	44,846

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

	Equity	Profit or loss
Effect in NOK 1,000		
31 December 2023		
USD	-32 816	0
GBP	-70 533	1 744
EUR	-418 635	0
31 December 2022		
USD	-3,766	0
GBP	304,714	0
EUR	-47,150	0

The following significant exchange rates applied during the year:

	Average rate		Reporting date spot rate	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
1 USD	10.5647	9.6245	10.1724	9.8573
1 GBP	13.1348	11.8464	12.9342	11.8541
1 EUR	11.4206	10.104	11.2405	10.5138

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

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

The management monitors the interest rate markets closely and enters into interest rate swap agreements when this is considered appropriate. At the reporting date approximately 34% of the financial liabilities were interest hedged.

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

	2023	2022
Amounts in NOK 1,000		
Fixed rate instruments	1,900	8,000
Financial liabilities (interest-hedged portion of interest-bearing debt)	-3,411,024	-3,110,399
Total	-3,409,124	-3,102,399
Variable rate instruments		
Financial assets (cash and cash equivalents)	5,460,200	5,458,472
Financial liabilities (non-interest-hedged portion of interest-bearing debt)	-6,669,276	-7,066,713
Total	-1,209,076	-1,608,241

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

	Profit or loss		Equity	
	100 bp increase	100 bp decrease	100 bp increase	100 bp decrease
Amounts in NOK 1,000				
31 December 2023				
Net interest costs	-12,091	12,091	-12,091	12,091
31 December 2022				
Net interest costs	-16,082	16,082	-16,082	16,082

NOTE 23 Rental and leases

Leases as lessee

Accounting principles

At inception of a contract, the Group of companies assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Group of companies uses the definition of a lease in IFRS 16.

At commencement or on modification of a contract that contains a lease component, the Group of companies allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of its relative stand-alone prices.

Right-of-use assets
Right-of-use assets related to leased properties that do not meet the definition of investment property are presented as property, plant and equipment (see note 10). See also note 18 for information on the lease liabilities.

	Vessels	Land and Buildings	Other fixed assets	Total
Amounts in NOK 1,000				
2023				
Balance at 1 January	3,959	483,474	20,270	507,703
Depreciation charge for the year	-522	-63,382	-7,742	-71,647
Additions to right-of-use assets	0	55,404	17,694	73,098
Derecognition of right-of-use assets	0	-1,288	-7,942	-9,230
Reclassification	0	-111	0	-111
Currency differences - Cost	420	37,045	3,181	40,646
Currency differences - Depreciation	-45	-8,141	-1,039	-9,225
Balance at 31 December	3,812	503,000	24,421	531,234
2022				
Balance at 1 January	4,434	427,936	14,876	447,246
Depreciation charge for the year	-462	-54,879	-6,162	-61,504
Additions to right-of-use assets	0	116,746	15,876	132,622
Derecognition of right-of-use assets	0	-4,696	-4,842	-9,538
Currency differences - Cost	-13	-1,633	522	-1,124
Balance at 31 December	3,959	483,474	20,270	507,703

Amounts recognized in profit or loss

Leases under IFRS 16	2023	2022
Amounts in NOK 1,000		
Depreciation charge for the year	71,647	61,504
Interest on lease liabilities	18 720	21,352
Expenses related to short-term leases	137,579	348,838
Expenses related to leases of low-value assets	2,298	0

Amounts recognized in statement of cash flows

Leases under IFRS 16	2023	2022
Amounts in NOK 1,000		
Total cash outflow for leases	83,965	71,943

Most of the lease rentals in the Group of companies are related to office rental contacts in several countries, land leases regarding wind farms. The additions to right-of-use assets in 2022 are mainly related to new office rental contracts and new land lease contract in the Renewable Energy segment. Expenses included in profit or loss from short-term leases are mainly related to lease of cranes and various equipment in the Global Wind Service Group.

The office rental contracts are mainly within the subsidiary NHST Media Group AS. The most significant leases are related to the main offices in the Europe and has a duration of 5-10 years, some which contain renewal options. The renewal period is a significant proportion of the leasing liability. It is assessed that it is most likely to exercise the options to extend the lease period and the calculation of the liability and right-of-use asset is based on this assumption.

Also included are land leases, with fixed payments, regarding wind farms within Renewable Energy. These contracts are mainly compensation for road access, use of a compound or a minimum rent to the landowners. The land rent contracts normally have variable lease terms based on turnover or usage. These lease payments depending on turnover or usage will continue to be recognized in profit or loss when the use occurs. These payments are not included in the lease liability that is recognized under IFRS 16, due to their variable nature. The total expense relating to variable lease payments which is not included in the measurement of lease liabilities is NOK 110 million in 2023 (NOK 132 million). The cash outflow from variable leases is estimated to NOK 116 million in 2024.

The Group of companies has some short-term office rental contracts and leases of low-value items which the Group of companies has elected not to recognize as right-of-use assets and lease liabilities.

Leases as lessor

Accounting principles

At inception or on modification of a contract that contains a lease component, the Group of companies allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component based on their relative stand-alone prices.

When the Group of companies act as a lessor, it determines at lease inception whether each lease is a lease liability or an operating lease. To classify each lease, the Group of companies makes an overall assessment of whether the lease transfers substantially all of the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the underlying asset. If this is the case, then the lease is a lease liability; if not, then it is an operating lease. As part of this assessment, The Group of companies consider certain indicators such as whether the lease is for a major part of the economic life of the asset.

If an arrangement contains lease and non-lease components, then the Group of companies applies IFRS 15, Revenue from contracts with customers, to allocate the consideration in the contract. The Group of companies applies the derecognition and impairment requirements in IFRS 9, Financial instruments, to the net investment in the lease.

For further details, see note 5.

NOTE 24 Capital commitments

	Per year end 2023			Per year end 2022		
Project	Committed	Capitalised	Remaining	Committed	Capitalised	Remaining
Amounts in NOK 1,000						
Renewable Energy						
Högaliden	0	0	0	13,896	0	13,896
Fäboliden 2	24,044	0	24,044	304,142	100,802	203,340
Total			24,044			217,236
Wind Service						
New crane and upgrade of Bold Tern	0	0	0	0	0	0
New crane Brave Tern	942,078	410,967	531,099	384,805	56,853	327,952
Total			531,099			327,952
Cruise						
Bolette	8,074	0	8,074	0	0	0
Borealis	20,168	0	20,168	0	0	0
Balmoral	3,020	0	3,020	2,371	0	2,371
Misc.	0	0	0	608	0	608
Total			31,262			2,979
Remaining capital commitments			586,405			548,167

NOTE 25 Contingencies

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

Outstanding receivables from customers
Universal Foundation is a company that was involved in the design and installation support for two Mono Bucket foundations at the Deutsche Bucht project. UF received a notification of liability from Van Oord in late 2019 under the Foundation Design Agreement and the associated Installation Services Agreement. The company has reported on the issue in previous reports and reference is generally made to those. There are no significant new developments in 2023. No formal proceedings have been initiated and the dialog between the involved parties, including the insurance companies providing the professional indemnity insurance, is ongoing.

Outstanding issues from suppliers
No significant outstanding issues recognized as per year end 2023.

Tax disputes
In December 2022 a subsidiary, Fred. Olsen Ocean Ltd, was notified by the tax authorities of a possible change in taxable income for 2017. The amount involved is a taxable loss of NOK 331 million. This is not expected to result in any payable tax, since the group of companies have significantly amount in loss carry forward. The company has contradicted the correctness of the tax office's opinion. So far, no responds have been received on the contradiction.

In January 2024 Fred. Olsen Ocean Ltd sent a summons to the district court (Tingretten), where the company opposes the tax authorities view on penalty tax in the Adoon case (from 2007). This is due to the claim being outdated and due to incorrect assumptions. The penalty tax including interest is amounted to NOK 16 million.

NOTE 26 Related party information

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

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

A good example is the Renewable Energy business segment, which in the early nineties of the last century evolved out of private Fred. Olsen-related green energy activities in the moorlands of Scotland. At the time this was far from what the maritime oriented Company were focusing on. However, on the back of these activities an opportunity was made available for The Company to expand its business interests into investing in constructing, owning and operating windfarms, initially primarily in the UK.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The aforementioned compensation - together with a possible bonus - is the only compensation Fred. Olsen & Co. receives for its services to the Company. The profit margin and the maximum obtainable bonus is subject to regular third-party benchmarking and review, performed every 3 years, last time in 2022, also monitored by the Shareholders' Committee.

	2023	2022
Amounts in NOK 1,000		
Costs together with profit margin and bonus to Fred. Olsen & Co., charged to the Company	90,421	92,211
Costs and fees charged to subsidiaries	92,819	81,416
Amount outstanding between Fred. Olsen & Co. and the Company[1)]	-2,357	-15,824
Amount outstanding between Fred. Olsen & Co. and subsidiaries of the Company[1)]	-12,585	-5,635

[1)] Short term outstanding in connection with current operations.

In 2022 Hvitsten AS was established as a subsidiary of Fred. Olsen & Co. as an alternative investment fund manager, as well as naturally associated activities. Hvitsten AS's operations are subject to the Act on the Management of Alternative Investment Funds of 20 June 2014 No. 28. On 22 June 2022, the company received permission to manage funds from the Norwegian Financial Supervisory Authority. The permit is limited to management of funds with an investment strategy within private equity and infrastructure investments, ref. § 2-4 fifth paragraph.

Hvitsten AS has a management assignment with Wind Fund I AS which invested EUR 189 million to indirectly acquire 49% of three Scandinavian wind farms. In addition, EUR 291 million is committed for future wind farm developments. Hvitsten AS is not exposed to significant credit, interest rate and currency risks. The company has a long-term management agreement with Wind Fund I AS but may also manage other alternative investment funds in the future.

Hvitsten AS charge a fixed administration fee to Wind Fund I AS with a stairstep fee-model for each new wind farm, in addition to a one-time investment fee for each new wind farm investment.

Renewable Energy
The Natural Power Consultants Ltd. (Natural Power) are an international renewable energy consultancy providing high level analytics and advice across multiple technologies to FOR, FOS and many unrelated 3rd parties. They operate across all areas of the project life cycle from consenting, environmental studies, site design, construction management and operations.

Zephir Ltd. (ZX Lidar) provide high technology laser powered wind measurement tools (Wind Lidars) used in windfarm Development, Site Construction, Project Operations as well as many other wind monitoring applications.

ZX Measurement Services Ltd. (ZX MS) provide wind measurement services such as Wind Lidar rental, campaign design and optimisation.

Natural Power, ZX Lidar, ZX MS are owned by Fred. Olsen Ltd. (FOL) which is owned by the private Fred. Olsen-related companies AS Quatro and Invento AS; both major shareholders in the Company.

Bonheur and Natural Power own 25.5% each of the Danish consultancy company New Power Partners (NPP). Transactions between NPP and Bonheur group of companies have therefore been reported as related party transactions in 2023.

Scope of services:
Natural Power and NPP provides both consultancy services and operations-related services for FOR's wind farms and FOS projects in the UK. FOR has contracted Natural Power to provide site and asset management services for its wind farms in the UK and also to provide specific consultancy services mainly related to planning, environmental, technical, construction, and geotechnical services within renewable energy. The increase in cost from Natural Power Consultants in 2023 mainly relates to high inflation and currency compared to 2022.

	2023	2022
Amounts in NOK 1,000		
Natural Power Consultants Ltd. (asset management services)	138,185	104,093
Natural Power Consultants Ltd. (other consultancy services)	38,536	33,699
Fred. Olsen Travel Ltd.	179	419
Fred. Olsen Ltd.	11,592	5,747
Fred. Olsen & Co.	36,360	30,513
ZX Measurement Services Ltd.	2,445	2,854
New Power Partners ApS	35,173	16,294
Zephir Ltd.	3,219	1,159
Total paid to related parties	265,689	194,778

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

Governance
All contracts between the related parties are based on the arm's length principle. The contracts are at regular intervals, and with advice from independent experts, benchmarked and tested against comparable contracts tendered in the market to ensure they are at terms comparable to those available in the market.

In July 2022, FORAS entered into agreements providing Euro 480 million equity financing for onshore windfarms in Norway, the UK and Sweden. FORAS will remain the 51% shareholder in such windfarms, while the other 49% will be acquired by the newly established investment fund, Wind Fund 1. Kommunal Landspensjonskasse ("KLP"), MEAG Munich ERGO AssetManagement GmbH ("MEAG") acting on behalf of various entities of Munich Re Group including ERGO, and Keppel Infrastructure Trust ("KIT") / Keppel Corporation Limited ("Keppel") all own 1/3 of the fund. On 8th September, the fund acquired an indirect ownership of 49% in three operative windfarms with a combined capacity of 258 MW (Lista Vindkraftverk AS, Fäbodliden Vindkraft AB and Högaliden Vindkraft AB) for net cash proceeds (adjusted for NIBD and leakage) of EUR 174 million. Furthermore, the fund has an exclusive right and obligation to invest 49% in all onshore windfarm projects in the UK and Sweden that FORAS takes forward to final investment decision until the current outstanding commitment of Euro 291 million is fully utilized or a period of five years has lapsed.

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

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

For further enhancement of the office situation in Ipswich, it has been decided to extend and improve the office building at White House Road, Ipswich. Together with FOL, FOCL have established a joint venture company (Fred. Olsen House (JV) Ltd. (FOHJV)) for the purpose of having the building transferred and for funding of the necessary extension and improvement works. FOCL has made a cash investment of GBP 2.6 million as its 50% share in FOHJV. The investment is included under Financial fixed assets.

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

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

Crewing services from Bahia Shipping Services Inc.
FOCL deploy crew partly from the Philippines with Bahia Shipping Services Inc. based in Manila (Bahia). Bahia came about in 1987 out of a need for a professional crewing company to provide qualified personnel and secure fair treatment of the crew. The majority of the crewing companies in the Philippines at that time did not meet FOCL's HSEQ requirements in this respect, which was the key reason for Bahia coming into existence. Fred. Olsen jnr. owns 25% of Bahia Shipping Services, while the remaining 75% is owned by non-related Philippine third parties. Fred. Olsen Jnr. resigned from the board of FOCL in July 2022, but due his role as part of the majority shareholder of Bonheur Bahia will be reported as a related party for 2023 and forward.

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

	2023	2022
Amounts in NOK 1,000		
Fred. Olsen Ltd (commission/ mark-up paid on head office/ establishment services)	1,210	1,080
Fred. Olsen Travel Ltd (commission paid on crew flights etc)	2,164	1,819
Fred. Olsen Travel Ltd (commission earned on sale of cruise tickets)	14,486	6,676
Bahia Shipping Services Inc. (agency fee for crewing services)	11,098	8,955
Fred. Olsen & Co. (invoiced for admin fee for Group services)	3,040	2,527
Commissions and fees paid to related parties	31,998	21,057

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

Invoiced from related parties	2023	2022
Amounts in NOK 1,000		
Fred. Olsen Ltd. (Infrastructure and establishment services)	10,557	8,606
Fred. Olsen Ltd. (Office management and personnel services)	19,712	24,200
Cost for office premises, Infrastructure and office management paid to Fred. Olsen Ltd.	30,269	32,807

Other transactions with related parties
The Wind Service segment of the Company was invoiced NOK 34 million (2022: NOK 20 million) for services from Fred. Olsen & Co. Bahia has provided certain crewing services to the Wind Service segment of which a commission of NOK 1.3 million (2022: NOK 1.1 million) was paid. Furthermore, NOK 4,4 million was paid to NPP for engineering and project management services.

In 2023, Fred. Olsen & Co. paid NOK 5.4 million (2022: 5.4 million) to the Group of companies for rent of office space. The rent is market based and on similar terms as for other tenants in the quarter in Fred. Olsens gate 2 in Oslo.

The Company rents an office building in Hvitsten from a private Fred. Olsen-related company. Rent paid in 2023 as well as in 2022 was NOK 0.4 million.

Mr. Fred. Olsen is party to a consultancy agreement with Fred. Olsen & Co.. In 2023, NOK 5.2 million was paid under this consultancy agreement (2022: NOK 5.2 million). Such payment is part of the costs charged to Bonheur.

Members of the Board of Directors, the managing director and other related parties hold per year end 2023 in total NOK 6 million of BON09 bond loan (2022: NOK 6 million).

As per 31 December 2023 the members of the Board, members of the Shareholders' Committee and the Managing Director owned and/or controlled directly and/or indirectly, the following number of shares in the Company:

Board of directors:		Shareholders' committee:		Managing Director:	
Number of shares					
Fred. Olsen	40,586	Jørgen G. Heje	2,180	Anette S. Olsen	2,942
Bente Hagem	1,505	Christian F. Michelet	0		
Carol Bell	1,200	Ole Kristian Aabø-Evensen	0		
Nick Emery	325	Synne Homble	0		
Andreas Mellbye	0	Gaute Gjelsten	0		
Jannicke Hilland	0				

Private Fred. Olsen related interests directly and/or indirectly owned or controlled 21,958,380 shares in the Company.

NOTE 27 Group of companies

Accounting policies

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

Bonheur ASA is the parent in the Group of companies with the following subsidiaries:

	Country of incorporation	Ownership interest 2023	Ownership interest 2022	Votes, percentage
Fred. Olsen Seawind ASA	Oslo, Norway	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Fred. Olsen Renewables AS	Oslo, Norway	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
- Fred. Olsen Wind Ltd.	UK	51,00%	51,00%	51,00%
- Fred. Olsen CBH Ltd.	UK	51,00%	51,00%	51,00%
- Hvitsten II JV AS	Oslo, Norway	51,00%	51,00%	51,00%
- Hvitsten II JV AB	Sweden	51,00%	51,00%	51,00%
Fred. Olsen Ocean Ltd.	Hamilton, Bermuda	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
- Fred. Olsen Windcarrier ASA	Oslo, Norway	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
- Global Wind Services A/S	Fredericia, Denmark	92,16%	92,16%	92,16%
First Olsen Holding AS	Oslo, Norway	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
NHST Media Group AS	Oslo, Norway	55,00%	55,00%	55,13%
Fred. Olsen Travel AS	Oslo, Norway	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Fred. Olsen Insurance Services AS	Oslo, Norway	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
AS Stavnes Byggeselskap	Oslo, Norway	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Fred. Olsen Spedisjon AS	Oslo, Norway	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Fred. Olsen 1848 AS	Oslo, Norway	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Fred. Olsen Investments AS	Oslo, Norway	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Fred. Olsen Cruise Lines Pte Ltd	Singapore	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Ganger Rolf AS[1)]	Oslo, Norway	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Fred. Olsen Canary Lines S.L.[1)]	Spain	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
Felixstowe Ship Management Ltd.[1)]	UK	99,85%	99,85%	99,85%

Amounts in NOK 1,000	Number of shares	Book value shares	Result for the year	Equity
Fred. Olsen Seawind ASA	10,000,000	546,683	-130,562	491,049 [2)]
Fred. Olsen Renewables AS	30,000	1,779,107	900,613	1,467,149 [2)]
- Fred. Olsen Wind Ltd.	400,002	1,859,627	829,884	531,014 [2)]
- Fred. Olsen CBH Ltd.	153	490,818	36,458	110,187 [2)]
- Hvitsten II JV AS	57,607,438	423,978	75,460	208,357
- Hvitsten II JV AB	12,750	1,454,085	22,692	2,048,445
Fred. Olsen Ocean Ltd.	39,993,796	2,749,285	675,597	4,634,428 [2)]
- Fred. Olsen Windcarrier ASA	5,000,000	477,307	609,158	3,772,500 [2)]
- Global Wind Services A/S	940,000	476,391	15,267	244,308 [2)]
First Olsen Holding AS	1,000,100	587,131	205,239	-1,527,791 [2)]
NHST Media Group AS	882,371	271,622	-122,229	-239,630 [2)]
Fred. Olsen Travel AS	4,482	7,914	7,363	23,088
Fred. Olsen Insurance Services AS	1,500	0	-1,041	3,812
AS Stavnes Byggeselskap	11,000	28,533	-1,879	24,545
Fred. Olsen Spedisjon AS	700	7,771	-2,219	4,471
Fred. Olsen 1848 AS	30	180,780	-70,058	79,162 [2)]
Fred. Olsen Investments AS	1,000	10,000	1,013	11,013
Fred. Olsen Cruise Lines Pte Ltd	1,000,000	6,230	385	21,470
Ganger Rolf AS[1)]	30,000	31	0	15
Fred. Olsen Canary Lines S.L.[1)]	100	96	0	0
Felixstowe Ship Management Ltd.[1)]	15,151	965	0	0

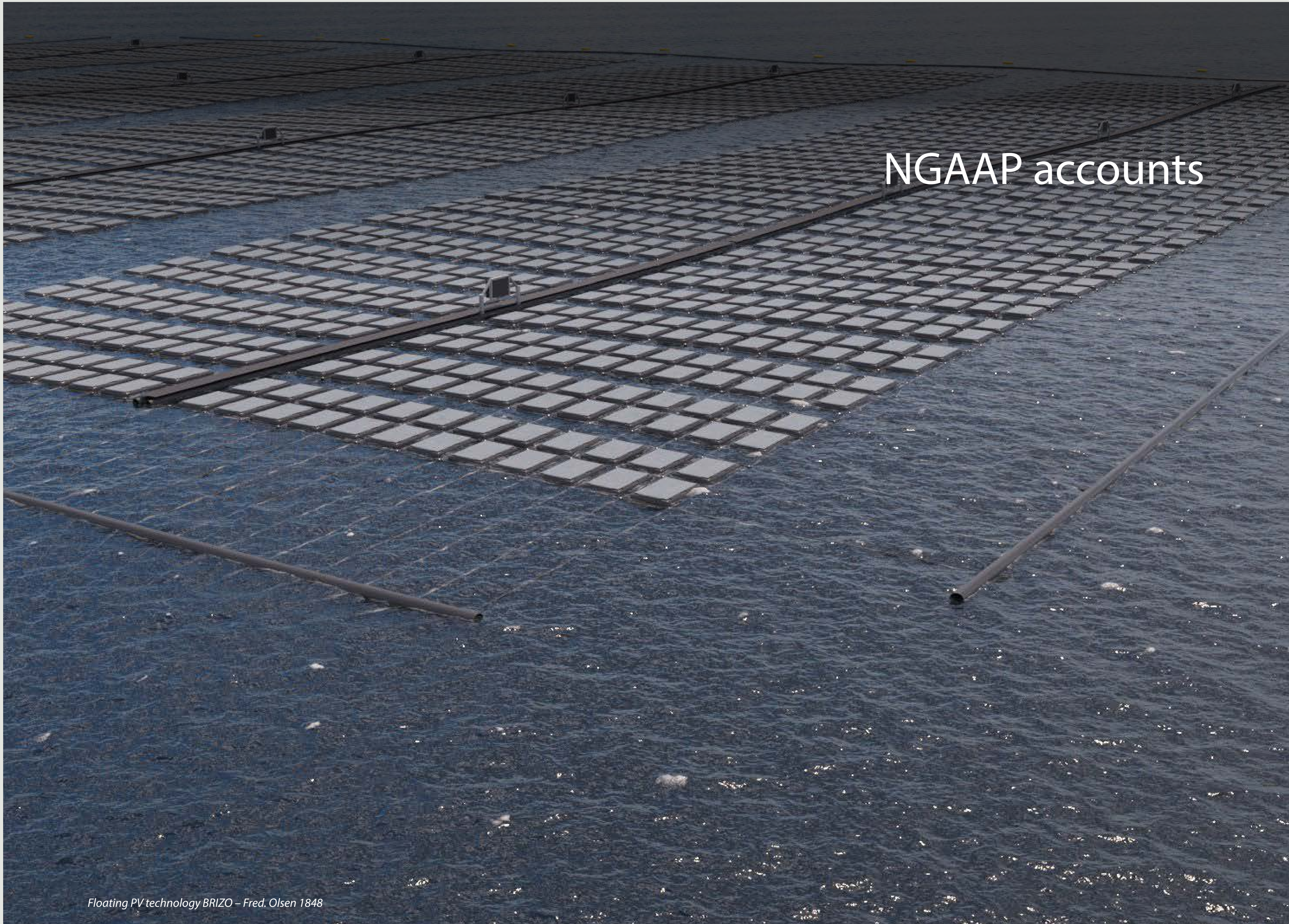
Voting rights in the companies equal the ownership interest.

1) Based on the Company's ownership interest the companies are classified as subsidiaries, but due to no or insignificant activity the companies are not consolidated in the Group of companies.
2) Group Company result and equity.

NOTE 28 Subsequent events

There have been no material subsequent events post year-end 2023.

Bonheur ASA



NGAAP accounts

Floating PV technology BRIZO – Fred. Olsen 1848

Income Statement (NGAAP)

	Note	2023	2022
Amounts in NOK 1,000			
Other income	12	20,225	18,081
Total income		20,225	18,081
Operating expenses	1	-156,438	-149,294
Depreciation	3	-3,303	-4,638
Total operating expenses		-159,741	-153,932
OPERATING RESULT		-139,516	-135,851
Interest income	7	284,404	114,025
Dividends	15	679,369	2,149,656
Foreign exchange gains		190,907	41,265
Gain on sale of bonds and securities	5	109	162
Other financial income		9,141	3,499
Total financial income		1,163,930	2,308,607
Other interest expenses	9	-162,710	-111,471
Foreign exchange losses		-26,243	-13,745
Loss on sale of bonds and securities	5, 6	-2	-257
Other financial expenses	16	-25,667	-679,014
Total financial expenses		-214,622	-804,487
Net financial items		949,308	1,504,120
RESULT BEFORE TAX		809,792	1,368,269
Current tax	11	0	0
Deferred taxes	11	0	0
RESULT FOR THE YEAR		809,792	1,368,269
Proposed allocations:			
Dividends	8	255,191	212,659
Other equity	8	554,600	1,155,610
Total allocations		809,792	1,368,269

Balance Sheet (NGAAP)

	Note	2023	2022
Amounts in NOK 1,000			
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Real estate	3	34,956	36,285
Other property, plant and equipment	3	32,099	31,101
Total property, plant and equipment		67,055	67,386
Investments in subsidiaries	4	6,175,056	5,553,719
Investments in associates	5	16,747	16,747
Investments in other shares	5	79,738	117,084
Bonds	6	243,268	267,451
Other receivables	7	1,469,583	1,293,460
Pension funds	2	33,856	25,679
Financial fixed assets		8,018,247	7,274,140
Total non-current assets		8,085,303	7,341,526
Current assets			
Short-term securities	5	90,265	67,977
Current receivables	7	549,862	554,516
Restricted cash	14	502,693	502,135
Cash and cash equivalents	14	2,952,363	2,535,074
Total current assets		4,095,183	3,659,702
TOTAL ASSETS		12,180,486	11,001,228

	Note	2023	2022
Amounts in NOK 1,000			
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Share capital	8	53,165	53,165
Additional paid in capital		143,270	143,270
Total paid in capital		196,435	196,435
Other equity		8,368,428	7,869,840
Total equity	8	8,564,863	8,066,275
Liabilities			
Pension liabilities	2	523,419	446,742
Total provisions		523,419	446,742
Bond loans non-current		1,989,973	2,190,226
Other non-current loans		15,405	12,555
Total non-current liabilities	9	2,005,378	2,202,781
Bond loans current		799,280	0
Other current liabilities		287,546	285,431
Total current liabilities	9	1,086,826	285,431
Total liabilities		3,615,623	2,934,953
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		12,180,486	11,001,228
Guarantees	10	665,944	654,186

Oslo, 8 April 2024
Bonheur ASA – The Board of Directors

Fred. Olsen *Chairman*	Carol Bell *Director*	Bente Hagem *Director*	Jannicke Hilland *Director*	Andreas Mellbye *Director*	Nick Emery *Director*	Anette Sofie Olsen *Managing Director*

Cash Flow Statement (NGAAP)

	Note	2023	2022
Amounts in NOK 1,000			
Cash flow from operating activities:			
Net result after tax	8	809,792	1,368,269
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation	3	3,303	4,638
Impairment of investments	16	17,717	661,693
Pension costs		29,248	26,601
Amortisation of borrowing costs		4,126	3,996
Unrealized currency gains (-) / losses		-116,605	-12,125
Interest income		-284,404	-114,025
Dividends		-679,369	-2,149,656
Interest expenses		162,710	111,470
Gains (-) / losses on sale property, plant and equipment	3	-255	0
Gains (-) / losses on sale of shares and bonds		-107	95
Taxes	11	0	0
Cash generated before changes in working capital and provisions		-53,844	-99,044
Increase (-) / decrease in trade and other receivables		95	-16,265
Increase / decrease (-) in current liabilities		-30,031	-3,159
Net cash generated from operations		-83,780	-118,468
Interest paid		-156,685	-107,999
Tax paid	11	0	0
Net cash from operating activities		-240,465	-226,467
Cash flow from investing activities:			
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	3	330	0
Proceeds from sale of shares and bonds		81,615	61,000
Interest received		158,859	76,977
Dividends received		654,369	2,038,746
Acquisitions of property, plant and equipment		-3,047	-5,743
Acquisitions of shares in subsidiaries, other shares and bonds	4	-104,749	-98,417
Net change in long term receivables	7	-511,306	-444,365
Net cash flow from investing activities		276,071	1,628,198
Cash flow from financing activities:			
Increase in borrowings	9	594,900	2,043,631
Repayment of borrowings	9	0	-2,513,183
Dividends paid	8	-212,659	-182,887
Net cash flow from financing activities		382,241	-652,439
Net change in cash and cash equivalents		417,847	749,292
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January	14	3,037,209	2,287,917
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December	14	3,455,056	3,037,209

General Information and summary of significant Accounting Principles

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

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

All figures presented are in NOK unless otherwise stated.

The annual accounts are based on basic policies related to historical cost, comparability, going concern, congruence and prudence. Specific transactions are recognized at fair value of the date of the transactions. Revenues from house rental, which is invoiced monthly, is recognized in the income statement once invoiced.

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

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

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

Shares and other securities
Long term investments in subsidiaries and associated companies are classified as financial fixed assets in the balance sheet and measured at the lower of cost and fair value. Subsidiaries are entities controlled by the Group. The Group controls an entity when it is exposed to, or have rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity.

Long term and short-term investments in other shares and bonds held to maturity date, are classified as financial fixed assets or current assets in the balance sheet and measured at the lower of cost and fair value. Average cost is used when gains/losses on sale of shares and bonds are calculated. Gains/losses on sale of securities are recognized in the income statement as financial income/losses.

At the reporting dates, the carrying amounts of fixed assets are reviewed to determine whether there is an indication of impairment. Fixed assets are written down to their recoverable amount if this is lower than the carrying amount, and the decline is expected to be permanent. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset or cash generating unit's fair value less cost of disposal and its value in use. For investments that are not actively traded in the market, fair value is determined using valuation techniques such as e.g. using recent arm's length market transactions. Value in use is the present value of future cash flows expected to be derived from an asset or cash generating unit.

Cash and cash equivalents
Cash and cash equivalents include cash and bank deposits held with financial institutions, both unrestricted and restricted, and other current, liquid investments.

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

Pension cost/-commitments
The Company has chosen to follow IAS 19 also for the parent company's presentation of the pension costs, as optionally granted in NRS 6.

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

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

Transactions with related parties
Purchase and sale transactions with related parties in Norway, in line with the Norwegian Companies Act § 3-9, are carried out to the general business terms and principles. The same applies to the purchase from and sale to foreign related parties. Recognition, classification etc follow the Act's general principles. There are written agreements for significant transactions. Transactions with related parties are specified in note 12.

Bonheur ASA's share of revenues, expenses (e.g., administration fee and IT fee), gains and losses not attributable to a particular company in the same group is based on allocation keys in accordance with good business practice.

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

The Company has no employees. The position as managing director is held by Anette S. Olsen as part of the day-to-day operation of the Company provided by FOCO. See note 12.

FOCO has for the same period charged subsidiaries and other company related parties for comparable services under separate agreements

	Note	2023	2022
Amounts in NOK 1,000			
Remuneration etc.			
Admin. costs together with profit margin and bonus to FOCO, charged the Company	12	61,172	65,610
Admin. cost to subsidiary		10,440	9,820
Employee benefits/pension costs related to FOCO, charged the Company	2, 12	29,248	26,601
Fees to the Board of Directors and Shareholders' Committee		5,010	4,575
Other operating expenses		50,567	42,689
Total Operating expenses		156,438	149,295

	2023	2022
Amounts in NOK 1,000		
Hereof professional fees to the auditors		
Statutory audit	6,377	5,941
Other services outside the audit scope	33	260
Total (VAT included)	6,411	6,201

Remuneration to the Board of Directors and the Shareholders Committee
In 2022, the members of the Board received the following directors' fees:

	2023	2022
Amounts in NOK 1,000		
Fred. Olsen, Chairman of the Board	1,643	1,550
Andreas Mellbye	465	405
Carol Bell[1)]	491	459
Nick Emery[1)]	511	446
Bente Hagem	473	405
Jannicke Hilland	443	405
Total Compensations	4,025	3,670

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

Remuneration to the Shareholders' Committee:

	2023	2022
Amounts in NOK 1,000		
Christian Fr. Michelet	225	205
Synne Homble	190	175
Jørgen G. Heje	190	175
Gaute Gjelsten	190	175
Ole Kristian Aabø-Evensen	190	175
Total Compensations	985	905

NOTE 2 Pensions / Employee benefits

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

Employees of FOCO, who were employed before 1 June 2012, are members of FOCO's Pension Fund. Members of the pension fund have the right to future pension benefits (defined benefit plan) based upon the number of contribution years and salary level at retirement. The pension scheme is administered by FOCO's Pension Fund, which is a separate legal entity, mainly investing its funds in interest bearing securities and shares in Norwegian listed companies. As per 31 December 2023, 82 employees in FOCO were members of the defined benefit scheme in the pension fund (2022: 89), whereof 64 pensioners (2022: 69).

All persons employed after 1 June 2012 are offered a Defined Contribution Scheme. All employees as at June 2012 decided to keep their defined benefit plans. The pension schemes are accounted for in accordance with IAS19. The pension plans are in compliance with the Norwegian requirements for Mandatory Service Pension (OTP).

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

	2023	2022
Amounts in NOK 1,000		
Present value of unfunded obligations	-523,419	-446,742
Present value of funded obligations	-225,697	-221,451
Total present value of obligations	-749,116	-668,193
Fair value of plan assets	259,553	247,129
Net liability for defined benefit obligations	-489,563	-421,064
Hereof unfunded pension plans	-523,419	-446,742
Hereof funded pension plans	33,855	25,678
Recognized net defined benefit obligations	-489,564	-421,064

- Expected payment of benefits from the funded plans are in 2024 estimated to be 11.3 million.
- Expected contributions to funded defined benefit plans in 2024 are NOK 7.5 million.
- Expected payment of benefits from the unfunded plans are in 2024 estimated to be 9.4 million.

Movement in net liability of defined benefit obligations:

	Funded obligation		Unfunded obligation		Total obligation	
	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022
Amounts in NOK 1,000						
Balance at 1. January	25,678	12,996	-446,742	-493,101	-421,064	-480,105
Pension contribution	7,511	8,491	0	0	7,511	8,491
Benefits paid by the plan[1]	0	0	9,249	9,771	9,249	9,771
	7,511	8,491	9,249	9,771	16,760	18,262
Included in profit and loss:						
Interest	847	260	-14,590	-9,764	-13,742	-9,504
Current Service cost	-5,579	-6,425	-9,927	-10,672	-15,506	-17,097
Net pension cost	-4,731	-6,165	-24,517	-20,436	-29,248	-26,601
Included in equity						
Actuarial gain/(loss) arising from:						
Financial assumptions	-3,085	20,532	-61,409	57,024	-64,494	77,556
Return on plan assets	8,482	-10,176	0	0	8,482	-10,176
	5,397	10,356	-61,409	57,024	-56,012	67,380
Balance as at 31. December	33,855	25,678	-523,419	-446,742	-489,564	-421,064

[1] Payment of benefits from the funded defined benefit plans were in 2023 NOK 11.5 million (2022: NOK 11.0 million). Payments are covered by funds from the pension trust and are netted out in the table above.

The principal actuarial assumptions at the balance sheet date are the same as used for the Group of companies, please see note 19 in the consolidated accounts. Assumptions are based on the guidance from The Norwegian Accounting Standards Board (NASB), and other relevant sources.

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

	Increase in PBO[1]
	2023
Amounts in NOK 1,000	
Future salary increase with 0.25%-points	-5,038
Future pension increase with 0.25%-points	31,286
Discount rate decreases with 0.25%-points	-27,798
Future mortality, increased by 1 year longevity	-33,333

[1] Projected Benefit Obligation

NOTE 3 Property, plant and equipment

	Real estate	Other assets	Total
Amounts in NOK 1,000			
Cost price as per 01.01.22	114,904	62,992	177,896
Purchases	1,737	4,006	5,743
Disposals	-3	2	-1
Other	0	0	0
Cost price as per 31.12.22	116,638	67,000	183,638
Cost price as per 01.01.23	116,638	67,000	183,638
Purchases	0	3,048	3,048
Disposals	0	-535	-535
Other	0	0	0
Cost price as per 31.12.23	116,638	69,512	186,150
Accumulated depreciation as per 01.01.22	-77,051	-34,564	-111,615
Depreciation current year	-3,305	-1,333	-4,638
Accumulated depreciation assets sold	3	-2	1
Other	0	0	0
Accumulated depreciation as per 31.12.22	-80,353	-35,899	-116,252
Accumulated depreciation as per 01.01.23	-80,353	-35,899	-116,252
Depreciation current year	-1,329	-1,974	-3,303
Accumulated depreciation assets sold	0	460	460
Other	0	0	0
Accumulated depreciation as per 31.12.23	-81,682	-37,413	-119,095
Carrying amount as per 01.01.23	36,285	31,101	67,386
Carrying amount as per 31.12.23	34,956	32,099	67,055
Expected economic life	25 years	Cars: 7 years	
Depreciation schedule is linear for all categories			

NOTE 4 Subsidiaries

Amounts in NOK 1,000	Business office	Ownership	Votes, percentage	Number of shares	Book value of shares	Result for the year	Equity
Fred Olsen Seawind ASA	Oslo	100%	100%	10,000,000	546,683	-130,562	491,049 [1) 4)]
Fred Olsen Renewables AS	Oslo	100%	100%	30,000	1,779,107	900,613	1,467,149 [1)]
Fred Olsen Ocean Ltd	Oslo	100%	100%	39,993,796	2,749,285	675,597	4,634,428 [1)]
First Olsen Holding AS	Oslo	100%	100%	1,000,100	587,131	205,239	-1,527,791 [1) 2)]
NHST Media Group AS	Oslo	55%	55%	882,371	271,622	-122,229	-239,630 [1) 3)]
Fred. Olsen Insurance Service AS	Oslo	100%	100%	1,500	0	-1,041	3,812
Fred. Olsen Travel AS	Oslo	100%	100%	4,482	7,914	7,363	23,088
AS Stavnes Byggeselskap	Oslo	100%	100%	11,000	28,533	-1,879	24,545
Fred. Olsen Spedisjon AS	Oslo	100%	100%	700	7,771	-2,219	4,471
Fred. Olsen 1848 AS	Oslo	100%	100%	30	180,780	-70,058	79,162 [1) 5)]
Fred. Olsen Investments AS	Oslo	100%	100%	1,000	10,000	1,013	11,013
Fred. Olsen Cruise Lines Pte Ltd	Singapore	100%	100%	1,000,000	6,230	385	21,470
Ganger Rolf AS	Oslo	100%	100%	30,000	-	0	15 [6)]
Fred. Olsen Canary Lines S.L.	Spain	100%	100%	100	-	0	0 [6)]
					6,175,056		

1) Group Company Equity based on IFRS.
2) The Group of companies continuously evaluates its assets on an individual basis at each reporting date to determine whether there is objective evidence of impairment within the various business segments (for more information see note 10 for the Group of companies).
3) An impairment assessment was made by year end with the conclusion that no impairment is required for the Company's investment in NHST. The assessment is based on Bonheur's continuous ownership in NHST, and the underlying values of the assets in NHST. The impairment assessment is based on the principles and assumptions made when the impairment testing was performed for the underlying CGUs. See further information in note 11 for the Group Financial statement. The Company performed sensitivity analysis to the changes in revenue and WACC to test the impairment estimates.
4) In 2023 there was an increase of the paid in capital of NOK 476 million.
5) In 2023 there was an increase of paid in capital of NOK 146 million (2022: NOK 32 million).
6) Based on the Company's ownership interest the companies are classified as subsidiaries, but due to no or insignificant activity the companies are not consolidated in the Group of companies. The book values from these companies are included in the book value in note 5 – Shares in associated companies and other investments and in "Other investments" in the balance sheet.

NOTE 5 Shares in associated companies and other investments

	Cost price	Book value as per 31.12.23	Market value as per 31.12.23	Book value as per 31.12.22	Market value as per 31.12.22
Amounts in NOK 1,000					
Total short-term liquid share portfolio	233,965	90,265	94,826	67,977	72,574
Shares in associated companies and other long-term investment portfolio	222,286	96,484	96,979	133,831	134,352
Total liquid share portfolio	456,251	186,750	191,805	201,808	206,927

The market value of listed shares is determined by using the listed prices of the companies at year end. Market value of non-listed companies is based on cost (book value) if no reliable measure of fair value exists. See note 16 for impairment of financial assets.

NOTE 6 Bonds

Fixed assets	Cost price	Currency	Book value as per 31.12.23	Market value as per 31.12.23	Average interest rate 2023	Book value as per 31.12.22	Market value as per 31.12.22
Amounts in NOK 1,000							
Energy Services companies	21,000	NOK	20,910	20,968	4.7%	40,715	40,731
Real Estate companies	35,963	NOK	35,547	35,587	5.0%	40,259	40,258
Industry companies	109,726	NOK	109,216	109,788	5.7%	104,808	104,997
Finance companies	68,000	NOK	67,407	67,571	6.7%	64,721	64,817
Insurance companies	9,000	NOK	8,989	9,038	7.0%	1,958	1,957
Investments companies	1,200	NOK	1,200	1,209	9.6%	0	0
Public administration	0	NOK	0	0	3.9%	14,990	14,990
Total	244,889	NOK	243,268	244,160	5.7%	267,451	267,749

NOTE 7 Receivables

	2023	2022
Amounts in NOK 1,000		
Current assets - interest bearing		
Subsidiaries[4]	381,011	463,390
Current assets - non-interest bearing		
Accounts receivable[1]	3,440	1,309
Accrued interest income[2]	157,576	55,520
Other[3]	7,835	34,298
Total short-term receivables	549,862	554,516
Financial fixed assets - interest bearing		
Fred. Olsen Ocean Ltd	281,013	262,845
Fred. Olsen Cruise Lines Ltd	1,177,012	1,019,453
First Olsen Holding AS	6,467	5,927
AS Stavnes Byggeselskap	1,591	1,735
Total subsidiaries[5]	1,466,083	1,289,960
Other	3,500	3,500
Total long-term receivables	1,469,583	1,293,460
Interest income group companies	158,776	68,718

[1] Hereof subsidiaries and other related parties	2,482	889
[2] Hereof subsidiaries and other related parties	155,915	54,058
[3] Hereof subsidiaries and other related parties	2,192	17,528

[4] Fred. Olsen Seawind ASA NOK 344 million (2022: NOK 455 million), Fred. Olsen Ocean Ltd NOK 34 million, AS Stavnes Byggeselskap NOK 2 million, Fred. Olsen Spedisjon AS NOK 1,7 million and Fred. Olsen 1848 AS (2022: NOK 8 million).
[5] For further information see note 13 - Financial instruments.

NOTE 8 Share capital and shareholders

Major shareholders as of 31.12.2023:	Number	Percent
Invento A/S (private Fred. Olsen related company)	12,328,547	28,99%
A/S Quatro (private Fred. Olsen related company)	8,736,550	20,54%
Folketrygdfondet	3,628,949	8,51%
Fløtemarken AS	1,407,000	3,31%
Skagen Vekst Verdipapirfond	1,273,000	3,19%
MP Pensjon PK	880,615	2,07%
The Bank of New York Mellon SA/NV	807,997	1,92%
Trassey Shipping Limited (private Fred. Olsen related company)	793,740	1,87%
Pareto Askje Norge Verdipapirfond	656,887	1,58%
JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., London	404,380	0,87%
Verdipapirfondet DNB Norge	367,951	0,84%
Salt Values AS	358,940	0,80%
Verdipapirfondet KLP AksjeNorge	338,194	0,74%
Verdipapirfondet DNB Grønt Norden	316,316	0,70%
Verdipapirfondet Alfred Berg Norge	296,532	0,60%
Verdipapirfondet Alfred Berg Gambak	255,000	0,56%
Verdipapirfondet Alfred Berg Norge	234,827	0,55%
Verdipapirfondet KLP AksjeNorge indeks	228,879	0,53%
State Street Bank and Trust Company	214,544	0,52%
Pareto Invest Norge AS	212,870	0,50%
Other	8,790,175	20,81%
Total	42,531,893	100,00%

As of 31 December 2023 the share capital of Bonheur ASA amounted to NOK 53,164,866.25 divided into 42,531,893 shares at nominal value of NOK 1.25 each. As of 31 December 2023 total number of shareholders were 5,437. The Company has only one class of shares and each share equals one vote.

AS per 31 December 2023 the members of the board, members of the shareholders' committee and the managing director owned and/or controlled directly and indirectly, the following number of shares in the Company:

	2022
Number of shares	
Board of directors:	
Fred. Olsen	40,586
Bente Hagem	1,505
Carol Bell	1,200
Nick Emery	325
Jannicke Hilland	0
Andreas Mellbye	0
Shareholders' committee:	
Jørgen G. Heje	2,180
Synne Homble	0
Gaute Gjelsten	0
Ole Kristian Aabø-Evensen	0
Christian F. Michelet	0
Managing Director:	
Anette S. Olsen (indirectly owned and controlled)	2,942

Private Fred. Olsen related interests directly and/or indirectly owned or controlled 21,958,380 shares in the Company.

Equity

	Note	Paid in share capital	Additional paid in capital	Other equity	Total
Amounts in NOK 1,000					
Equity 01.01.2022		53,165	143,270	6,646,850	6,843,285
Actuarial gain / loss (-)	2	0	0	67,380	67,380
Result for the year		0	0	1,368,269	1,368,269
Proposed dividends		0	0	-212,659	-212,659
Equity 31.12.2022		53,165	143,270	7,869,840	8,066,275
Equity 01.01.2023		53,165	143,270	7,869,840	8,066,275
Actuarial gain / loss (-)	2	0	0	-56,012	-56,012
Result for the year		0	0	809,792	809,792
Proposed dividends		0	0	-255,191	-255,191
Equity 31.12.2023		53,165	143,270	8,368,428	8,564,863

NOTE 9 Liabilities

	2023	2022
Amounts in NOK 1,000		
Current liabilities:		
Dividends	255,191	212,659
Accounts payable[1]	19,090	2,070
Bond-loans[3]	799,280	0
Other short term liabilities[2]	13,265	70,702
Total current liabilities	1,086,826	285,431
Non-current liabilities:		
Bond-loans[3]	1,989,973	2,190,226
Other non-current liabilities	15,405	12,555
Total non-current liabilities	2,005,378	2,202,781
Interest paid to subsidiaries	0	3,318

	2023	2022
[1] Hereof subsidiaries and other related companies	15,990	1,222
[2] Hereof subsidiaries, associates and other related companies	-9,388	53,939
[3] Bond-loans		

Ticker	Terms	Issued	Maturity	2023	2022
BON09	3 month NIBOR + 2.50%	4 Sep 19	4 Sep 24	799,280	797,840
BON10 ESG	3 month NIBOR + 2.75%	22 Sep 20	22 Sep 25	697,909	696,714
BONHR01 ESG	3 month NIBOR + 2.90%	13 Jul 21	13 Jul 26	696,909	695,672
BONHR02 ESG	3 month NIBOR + 3.00%	15 Sep 23	15 Sep 28	595,155	
Total				2,789,253	2,190,226

According to the covenants in the bond agreements the Company, including companies owned 100%, has to maintain cash and cash equivalents of minimum NOK 500 million. In addition, the Company must maintain a book equity of minimum NOK 2,280 million and a book equity ratio of minimum 35%. As per 31 December 2023 the Company is not in breach with the covenants.

NOTE 10 Guarantees

Guarantee in favour of subsidiaries:	2023	2022
Amounts in NOK 1,000		
ABTA bonds, Fred. Olsen Cruise Lines[1]	514,781	471,793
Offshore Windfarm development project[1]	51,737	
Offshore Windfarm development project[2]	93,126	176,093
Total guarantee commitments subsidiaries	659,644	647,886
Koksa Eiendom AS[2]	6,300	6,300
Total guarantee commitments 31.12	665,944	654,186

[1] Bonheur ASA is severally liable for the guarantees as per 31 December 2023.
[2] Bonheur ASA is pro rata liable for the guarantees as per 31 December 2023. NOK 6.3 million is Bonheur share of the guarantees

NOTE 11 Tax

	2023	2022
Amounts in NOK 1,000		
Result before tax	809,792	1,368,269
+/- permanent differences, tax exempt dividends, impairment of shares	-651,912	-1,479,223
+/- Changes in temporary differences	65,467	-55,693
+/- Income / expenses recognised directly in equity	-56,012	67,380
- Application of loss carried forward	-302,042	0
+/- Adjustment from previous year	135,436	0
+/- Adjustment of interest deductible carried forward from previous year	-729	0
Basis for tax payable	0	-99,268
Tax payable, 22%	0	0
Total payable tax - Balance sheet	0	0
Tax cost estimated as follows		
Tax payable, 22%	0	0
Tax income / (-) cost	0	0
Reconciliation of tax income / (-) cost		
Result before tax	809,792	1,368,269
Income tax using the domestic corporation tax rate	-178,154	-301,019
Permanent differences	143,001	326,089
Income / expenses recognised directly in equity	12,323	-14,824
Tax on group contribution received	22,831	-10,246
Change in limitation of deferred tax assets related to tax loss carryforward	0	0
Tax income / (-) cost	0	0

Basis for deferred tax

	2023	2022	Change
Amounts in NOK 1,000			
Fixed assets	18,265	16,672	-1,592
Deferred taxable gain/loss account	-1,867	-2,334	-467
Receivables / financial instruments	-4,182	-4,182	0
Pension premium funds	-489,562	-421,062	68,500
Miscellaneous differences	10,747	9,774	-974
Net temporary differences	-466,599	-401,132	65,467
Shares, bonds and partnerships	-8,386	-10,283	-1,909
Loss carried forward / deferred allowance	-1,352,245	-1,654,287	-167,335
Interest deductible carried forward	-212,292	-213,022	0
Allowances for deferred tax assets	2,039,522	2,278,724	103,777
Deferred tax basis	0	0	0
Deferred tax benefit (-) / deferred tax liabilities	0	0	0

The Company evaluates the criteria for recognizing deferred tax assets at the end of each reporting period. The Company recognizes deferred tax assets when they are "more likely than not" of being realized based on available evidence at the end of the reporting period, hereunder forecasted taxable profit and consolidated budgets. As of 31.12.23 there is no other evidence that future taxable profit may be available against which the unused tax losses or unused tax credits can be utilized by the Company.

NOTE 12 Related party information

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

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

	2023	2022
Amounts in NOK 1,000		
Revenues		
Subsidiaries	9,457	8,176
Other related parties	601	566
Fred. Olsen & Co. AS	7,156	6,782
Total	17,214	15,524
Operating expenses		
Subsidiaries	10,667	9,869
Other related parties	1,025	1,176
Fred. Olsen & Co. AS	90,421	92,211
Total	102,112	103,256
Financial income		
Interest income from subsidiaries	158,776	68,718
Group contribution	2,742	
Guarantee income from subsidiaries:	6,151	3,426
Total	167,668	72,144
Accounts receivable		
Subsidiaries	2,597	889
Other related parties	86	5
Fred. Olsen & Co. AS	199	169
Total	2,883	1,063
Accounts payable		
Subsidiaries	3,523	9,820
Other related parties	125	29
Fred. Olsen & Co. AS	-2,267	14,768
Total	1,381	24,617
Non-current Interest-bearing receivables		
Subsidiaries	1,466,083	1,289,960
Total	1,466,083	1,289,960
Current Interest-bearing receivables		
Subsidiaries	381,011	463,390
Total	381,011	463,390
Current Interest-bearing payables		
Subsidiaries	4,790	30,448
Total	4,790	30,448

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The compensation model is monitored by the Shareholders' Committee who applies it in connection with its annual recommendation to the Board on compensation and possible bonus to Fred. Olsen & Co.

The five members of the Shareholders' Committee are all independent of the majority shareholders of Bonheur. When dealing with these recommendations, the Board will be constituted by its, in this regard non-conflicted Directors. The Board of Bonheur consists of six Directors out of which the majority, i.e. four Directors, are independent of the majority shareholders of Bonheur.

The aforementioned compensation, together with a possible bonus, is the only compensation Fred. Olsen & Co. receives. The profit margin and the maximum obtainable bonus is subject to regular third-party benchmarking and review, performed every 3 years, last time in 2022, also monitored by the Shareholders' Committee.

	2023	2022
Amounts in NOK 1,000		
Costs together with profit margin and bonus to Fred. Olsen & Co., charged to the Company	90,421	92,211
Amount outstanding between Fred. Olsen & Co. and the Company[1]	2,267	-14,768

[1] Short term outstanding in connection with current operations.

Mr. Fred. Olsen is party to a consultancy agreement with Fred. Olsen & Co. In 2023, NOK 5.2 million was paid under this consultancy agreement (2022: NOK 5.2 million). Such payment is part of the costs charged to Bonheur.

Members of the Board of Directors, the managing director and other related parties holds in total NOK 6 million of BON09 bond loan (2022: NOK 6 million).

In 2022 Hvitsten AS was established as a subsidiary of Fred. Olsen & Co. as an alternative investment fund manager, as well as naturally associated activities. Hvitsten AS's operations are subject to the Act on the Management of Alternative Investment Funds of 20 June 2014 No. 28. On 22 June 2022, the company received permission to manage funds from the Norwegian Financial Supervisory Authority. The permit is limited to management of funds with an investment strategy within private equity and infrastructure investments, ref. § 2-4 fifth paragraph.

Hvitsten AS has a management assignment with Wind Fund I AS which invested EUR 189 million to indirectly acquire three Scandinavian wind farms. In addition, EUR 291 million is committed for future wind farm developments. Hvitsten AS is not exposed to significant credit, interest rate and currency risks. The company has a long-term management agreement with Wind Fund I AS but may also manage other alternative investment funds in the future.

Hvitsten AS charge a fixed administration fee to Wind Fund I AS with a stairstep fee-model for each new wind farm, in addition to a one-time investment fee for each new wind farm investment.

NOTE 13 Financial instruments

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

Credit risk
Transactions with financial derivatives are carried out with counterparties with good credit ratings. The counterparty risk is therefore considered to be low. The maximum exposure of the credit risk is reflected in the balance sheet value of each financial asset, including financial derivatives. No financial derivatives were entered into during 2023. There is a credit risk related to loans to subsidiaries.

Interest rate risk
The Company is exposed to fluctuations in interest rates, as the debt is partly based on floating interest rates, primarily in NOK. From time to time, the Company enters into interest rate swap agreements in order to reduce the interest rate risk. Per 31 December 2023 there are no interest rate swap agreements. Please refer to note 9 for an overview of Company loan commitments.

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

The Company accounts are presented in NOK. The Company is closely monitoring the currency markets and may enter into forward exchange contracts if this seems appropriate. No currency contracts were entered into during 2023.

From the beginning to the end of 2023 the GBP strengthened against NOK by 9.1% from 11.8541 to 12.9342, the EUR strengthened against NOK by 6.9% from 10.5138 to 11.2405 and the USD strengthened against NOK by 3.2% from 9,8573 to 10.1724.

Total cash and cash equivalents as per 31 December 2023 were NOK 3,455 million, of which GBP represents 4.4%, EUR 12.1% and USD 0,3%.

As per 31 December 2023 the company had granted loans to subsidiaries of NOK 2,003 million. The distribution of the loans was as follows: Renewable Energy NOK 383 million, Wind Service NOK 352 million (EUR 31.3 million), Cruise NOK 1,263 million (GBP 97.7 million) and other minor loans of NOK 5 million.

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

Solidity
The Company had an equity ratio of 70% per 31 December 2023.

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

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

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

Fair value of financial instruments
Fair values and carrying amounts are as follows:

	Carrying amount 2023	Fair value 2023	Carrying amount 2022	Fair value 2022
Amounts in NOK 1,000				
Cash and cash equivalents	3,455,056	3,455,056	3,037,209	3,037,209
Trade debtors and other short term receivables	640,128	644,689	623,559	628,156
Shares and bonds	6,514,808	6,516,298	5,955,002	5,955,827
Unsecured bond-loans	-1,989,973	-2,000,000	-2,190,226	-2,200,000
Trade creditors and other short term liabilities[1)]	-1,086,826	-1,087,546	-285,431	-285,431
	7,533,193	7,528,497	7,140,113	7,135,761
Unrealized gains / (losses)	0	-4,696	0	-4,352

1) Inclusive short-term portion of unsecured bond-loans in 2023.

NOTE 14 Cash and cash equivalents

	2023	2022
Amounts in NOK 1,000		
Cash related to payroll tax withholdings	2,693	2,135
Other restricted cash[1]	500,000	500,000
Total restricted cash	502,693	502,135
Unrestricted cash[2]	2,952,363	2,535,075
Total cash & cash equivalents	3,455,056	3,037,210
Unused credit facilities	0	0

[1] According to covenants in bond agreements the Company, including subsidiaries owned 100%, has to maintain cash and cash equivalents of minimum NOK 500 mill.

[2] In 2020 the Company established a green finance framework with an eligibility assessment from DNV and have since issued three green bond loans to be used for eligible green investments as defined in the framework of totally NOK 2,000 million. Separate green bank deposits have been established and are included in unrestricted cash.

As part of establishing the Green Finance Framework, the Company established an internal Green Finance Committee who approves eligible green investments in the green investment portfolio.

NOTE 15 Dividends

	2023	2022
Amounts in NOK 1,000		
Subsidiaries:		
Fred. Olsen Renewables AS[1]	650,000	2,013,183
Fred. Olsen Insurance Services AS	25,000	95,155
Fred. Olsen Ocean Ltd.		15,756
New Power Partners ApS	4,359	
Other:		
Otello corporation ASA		25,550
Other investments	10	13
Total	679,369	2,149,657

[1] Dividend from Fred. Olsen Renewables in 2022 was due to sale of 49% of the Scandinavian windfarms to external investors and profit in the segment.

NOTE 16 Other financial expenses

	Note	2023	2022
Amounts in NOK 1,000			
Impairment of shares in subsidiaries[1]		0	686,960
Impairment of other shares[2]		19,519	-28,267
Various financial expenses		6,148	20,322
Total		25,667	679,015
1) Subsidiaries:			
First Olsen Holding AS[1]		0	686,960
Various subsidiaries		0	0
Sum		0	686,960
2) Other shares:			
Short-term liquid shares		-22,288	-28,267
Long-term liquid shares		41,807	0
Sum		19,519	-28,267

[1] See also note 4

Auditor's report

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To the General Meeting of Bonheur ASA

Independent Auditor's Report

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

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

- the financial statements of the parent company Bonheur ASA (the Company), which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 December 2023, the income statement and cash flow statement for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies, and
- the consolidated financial statements of Bonheur ASA and its subsidiaries (the Group), which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2023, the consolidated income statement, consolidated statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information.

In our opinion

- the financial statements comply with applicable statutory requirements,
- the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2023, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the Norwegian Accounting Act and accounting standards and practices generally accepted in Norway, and
- the consolidated financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Group as at 31 December 2023, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as adopted by the EU.

Our opinion is consistent with our additional report to the Audit Committee.

Basis for Opinion

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

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To the best of our knowledge and belief, no prohibited non-audit services referred to in the Audit Regulation (537/2014) Article 5.1 have been provided.

We have been the auditor of the Company for 36 years from the election by the general meeting of the shareholders on 9 June 1987 for the accounting year 1987.

Key Audit Matters

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

Impairment assessment

Reference is made to *Note 10 Property, plant and equipment* and *Note 11 Intangible assets* for the Group, and *Note 4 Subsidiaries* for the parent company.

The Key Audit Matter	*How the matter was addressed in our audit*
The impairment assessment of intangible assets is considered to be a risk area in the Bonheur Group of Companies. Specifically, the risk is related to certain intangible assets and goodwill in the "Other" segment and the NHST Media Group. The current market conditions have affected the media business negatively, resulting in restructuring of the businesses. Assessing and measuring the fair value of the underlying cash generating units containing goodwill and other assets requires estimates of future cash flows. Most of the inputs used to estimate the future cash flows are unobservable inputs with high estimation uncertainty. For Bonheur ASA these risks have led to a risk of impairment of shares in the subsidiary. Management has performed impairment tests of the investment in the subsidiary where impairment indicators listed above have been identified. Due to the significant judgement required by Management to determine these values, we have considered impairment assessment to be a key audit matter.	Audit procedures performed in this area included: • assessing the mathematical and methodological integrity of management's impairment models, with assistance from our valuation specialists • evaluating the historical accuracy of management's budgets and forecasts in order to challenge management on cash flow forecasts used in the estimates this year; • evaluating and challenging management on the appropriateness of the key assumptions, such as revenue growth, and cost developments; • comparing the carrying value of the investment in the subsidiary with the value in use calculation considering the net interest bearing debt. • assessing management's calculation of net interest-bearing debt. • evaluating the adequacy and appropriateness of the disclosures in the financial statements.

Other Information

The Board of Directors and the Managing Director (management) are responsible for the information in the Board of Directors' report and the other information accompanying the financial statements. The other information comprises information in the annual report, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the information in the Board of Directors' report nor the other information accompanying the financial statements.

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

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

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

Our opinion on the Board of Director's report applies correspondingly to the statements on Corporate Governance and Corporate Social Responsibility, as included in the Sustainability Statement.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements for the Company that give a true and fair view in accordance with the Norwegian Accounting Act and accounting standards and practices generally accepted in Norway, and for the preparation of the consolidated financial statements of the Group that give a true and fair view in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as adopted by the EU. Management is responsible 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 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 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 and 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's 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.

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

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

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

Report on Compliance with Requirement on European Single Electronic Format (ESEF)

Opinion
As part of the audit of the financial statements of Bonheur ASA, we have performed an assurance engagement to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements included in the annual report, with the file name 213800HOQE1B34SUA323-2023-12-31-en, have been prepared, in all material respects, in compliance with the requirements of the Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/815 on the European Single Electronic Format (ESEF Regulation) and regulation pursuant to Section 5-5 of the Norwegian Securities Trading Act, which includes requirements related to the preparation of the annual report in XHTML format, and iXBRL tagging of the consolidated financial statements.

In our opinion, the financial statements, included in the annual report, have been prepared, in all material respects, in compliance with the ESEF regulation.

Management's Responsibilities
Management is responsible for the preparation of the annual report in compliance with the ESEF regulation. This responsibility comprises an adequate process and such internal control as management determines is necessary.

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Auditor's Responsibilities

Our responsibility, based on audit evidence obtained, is to express an opinion on whether, in all material respects, the financial statements included in the annual report have been prepared in compliance with ESEF. We conduct our work in compliance with the International Standard for Assurance Engagements (ISAE) 3000 – "Assurance engagements other than audits or reviews of historical financial information". The standard requires us to plan and perform procedures to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements included in the annual report have been prepared in compliance with the ESEF Regulation.

As part of our work, we have performed procedures to obtain an understanding of the Company's processes for preparing the financial statements in compliance with the ESEF Regulation. We examine whether the financial statements are presented in XHTML-format. We evaluate the completeness and accuracy of the iXBRL tagging of the consolidated financial statements and assess management's use of judgement. Our procedures include reconciliation of the iXBRL tagged data with the audited financial statements in human-readable format. We believe that the evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Oslo, 26 April 2024
KPMG AS

Øyvind Skorgevik

Øyvind Skorgevik
State Authorised Public Accountant

Directors' responsibility statement

The Board of Directors of Bonheur ASA (the Company) and Fred. Olsen & Co. together with the Managing Director of the Company have in a board meeting 8 April 2024 reviewed and in their respective capacities approved the Board of Directors' Report and the consolidated and separate annual financial statements for the Company for the year ending 31 December 2023 (Annual Report 2023) subject to corresponding recommendation from the Shareholders' Committee on the following basis:

To the best of our knowledge:
The consolidated and separate annual financial statements for 2023 have been prepared in accordance with applicable accounting standards.

The consolidated and separate annual financial statements give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position and profit as a whole as of 31 December 2023 for the Group of companies (i.e., the Company including subsidiaries and associated companies) and the Company.

The Board of Directors' report for the Group of companies and the Company includes a true and fair review of

- the development and performance of the business and the position of the Group of companies and the Company, and
- the principal risks and uncertainties which the Group of companies and the Company face.

Oslo, 8 April 2024
Bonheur ASA – The Board of Directors

Fred. Olsen	Carol Bell	Bente Hagem	Jannicke Hilland	Andreas Mellbye	Nick Emery
Chairman	*Director*	*Director*	*Director*	*Director*	*Director*

Anette Sofie Olsen
Managing Director

Statement by the Shareholders' Committee

The annual report and accounts for 2023 were addressed by the Shareholders' Committee on 15 April 2024. The Shareholders' Committee resolved to recommend to the Annual General Meeting that the Board's proposal to the annual accounts for 2023 is approved. The Shareholders' Committee hereunder resolved to recommend to the Annual General Meeting that the Board's proposal on an ordinary dividend equal to NOK 6.0 per share, in total for the company NOK 255 million, is approved.

Oslo, 15 April 2024

Christian Fredrik Michelet,
Chairman of the Shareholders' Committee

Major Asset List as per 31 December 2023

Bonheur group of companies

Segment / Asset	Built year	Type	Capacity/ length/ water depth/ tonnage	Ownership
Renewable Energy:			Capacity	
Crystal Rig	2004/-07	25 Nordex 2.5 MW	62.5 MW	51.0%
Rothes	2005	22 Siemens 2.3 MW	50.6 MW	51.0%
Paul's Hill	2006	28 Siemens 2.3 MW	64.4 MW	51.0%
Crystal Rig II	2010	60 Siemens 2.3 MW	138.0 MW	51.0%
Rothes II	2013	18 Siemens 2.3 MW	41.4 MW	51.0%
Mid Hill	2014	33 Siemens 2.3 MW	75.9 MW	51.0%
Brockloch Rig Windfarm	2017	30 Senvion 2.05 MW	61.5 MW	51.0%
Brockloch Rig 1	1996	36 Nordtank 0.6 MW	21.6 MW	100.0%
Crystal Rig III	2016	6 Siemens 2.3 MW	13.8 MW	51.0%
Lista	2012	31 Siemens 2.3 MW	71.3 MW	51.0%
Fäbodliden	2015	24 Vestas 3.3 MW	96.4 MW	51.0%
Högaliden	2021	25 Vestas V150 4.3 MW	107.5 MW	51.0%
Wind Service:			Length	
Brave Tern	2012	Offshore wind turbine installation vessel	132 metres	100.0%
Bold Tern	2013	Offshore wind turbine installation vessel	132 metres	100.0%
Blue Tern	2012	Offshore wind turbine installation vessel	151 metres	51.0%
VestVind	2016	Module Deck Carrier	130 metres	50.0%
BoldWind	2020	Module Deck Carrier	148.5 metres	50.0%
BraveWind	2020	Module Deck Carrier	148.5 metres	50.0%
Cruise:			Tonnage	
Braemar	1993/-01/-08	Cruise	24,344 grt	100.0%
Balmoral	1998/-08	Cruise	43,537 grt	100.0%
Borealis	1996	Cruise	61.849 grt	100.0%
Bolette	2000	Cruise	62.735 grt	100.0%

Definitions

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

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

General financial Alternative Performance Measures:

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

Abbreviations – Company Names per segment

Renewable Energy:	
FORAS:	Fred. Olsen Renewables AS
FOR:	Fred. Olsen Renewables group
FOS:	Fred. Olsen Seawind ASA
FOWL:	Fred. Olsen Wind Limited
FOCB:	Fred. Olsen CB Limited
FOCBH:	Fred. Olsen CBH Limited
AVIVA investors:	Aviva Investors Global Services Ltd
TRIG:	The Renewables Infrastructure Group Limited
Wind Service:	
FOO:	Fred. Olsen Ocean Ltd
GWS:	Global Wind Service A/S
FOWIC:	Fred. Olsen WindCarrier AS
UWL:	United Wind Logistics GmbH
UF:	Universal Foundation A/S
Cruise:	
FOCL:	Fred. Olsen Cruise Lines Ltd
Other Investments:	
NHST:	NHST Media Group AS
FO 1848:	Fred. Olsen 1848 AS
FO Investments:	Fred. Olsen Investments AS
Abbreviations – Related party names:	
FOCO	Fred. Olsen & Co. AS
FOIS:	Fred. Olsen Insurance Services AS
FOL	Fred. Olsen Ltd
FOTL	Fred. Olsen Travel Ltd
Natural Power	Natural Power Consultants Ltd

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