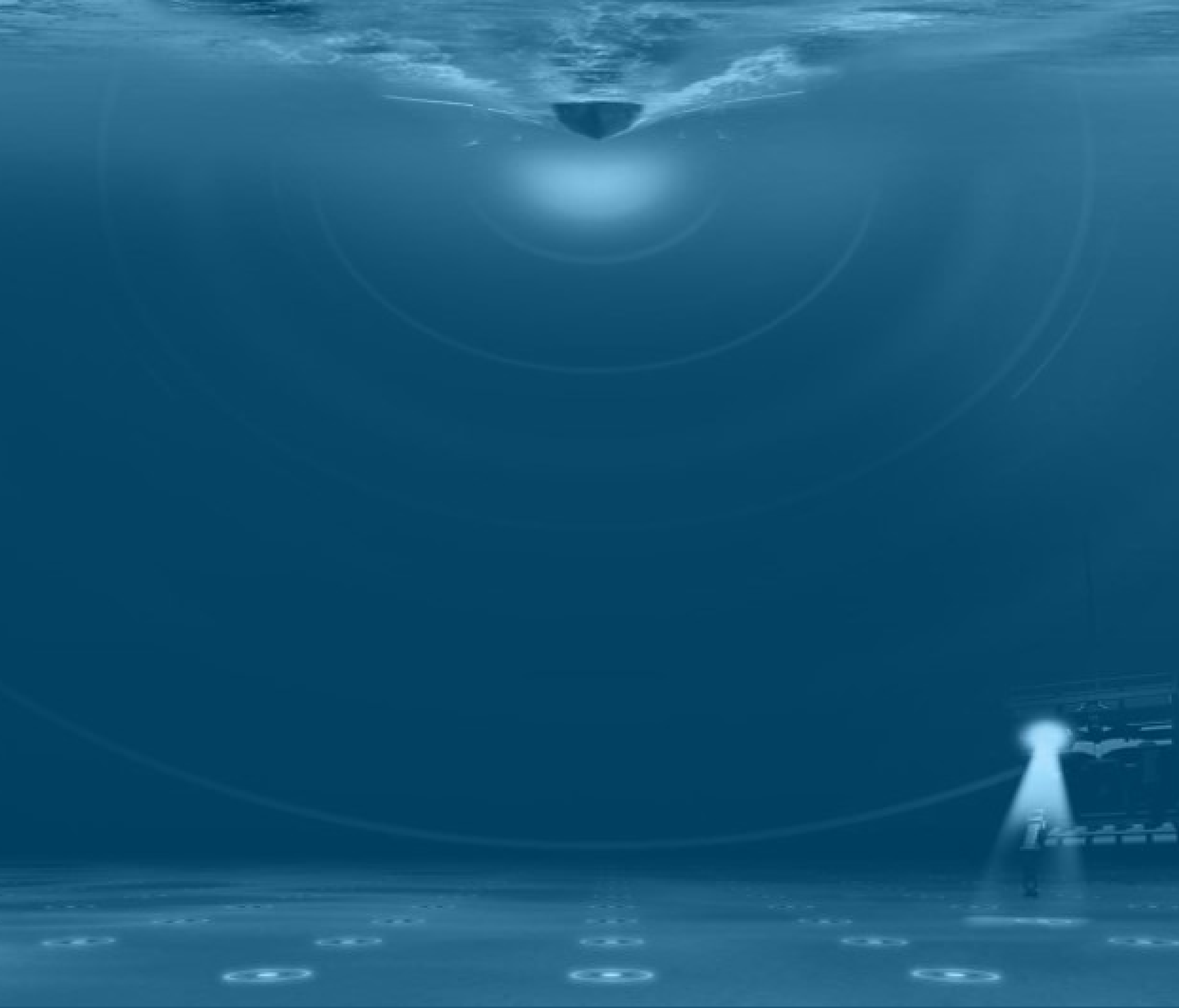


Q4 2019

report

magseis fairfield

Summary

2019 financial results

- Revenue of USD 459.6 million
- Reported EBITDA of USD 21.5 million, including negative special items of USD 32.1 million
- Revenue and EBITDA within the guiding ranges given by the new management in October, before the adjustments for additional costs related to reorganization and restructuring and non-cash elements
- Reported EBIT loss of USD 150.4 million, including impairment of USD 106.2 million
- Net loss after tax of USD 151.5 million
- Year-end cash position of USD 53.4

Q4 financial results

- Revenue of USD 74.4 million
- Reported EBITDA loss of USD 23.6 million, including negative special items of USD 18.0 million
- Reported EBIT loss of USD 48.6 million, including impairment of USD 11.0 million
- Net loss after tax of USD 46.0 million
- Cash inflow from operating activities of USD 29.4 million

Backlog update

- Total 2020 backlog of USD 133 million at year-end
- Contracts received in Q4 increased the 2020 backlog by USD 74 million (+125 percent)

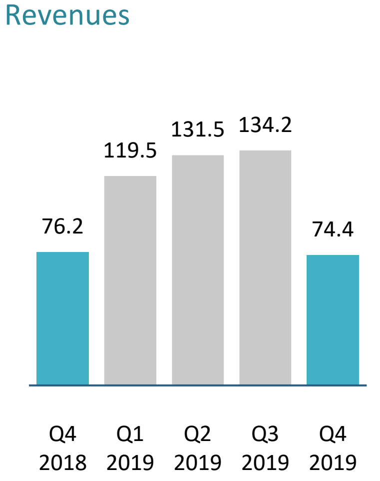
Strengthening the balance sheet

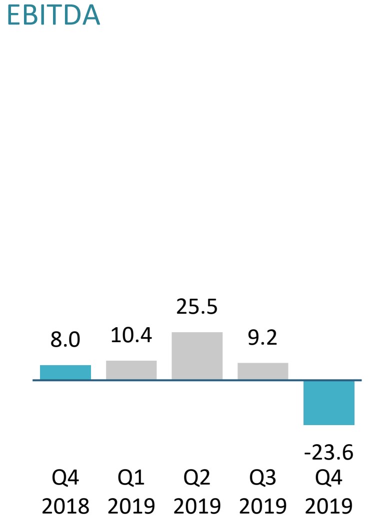
- Announced private placement with proceeds of up to USD 30 million
- Proceeds to be used to strengthen capital adequacy and liquidity, and provide flexibility to pursue contract opportunities

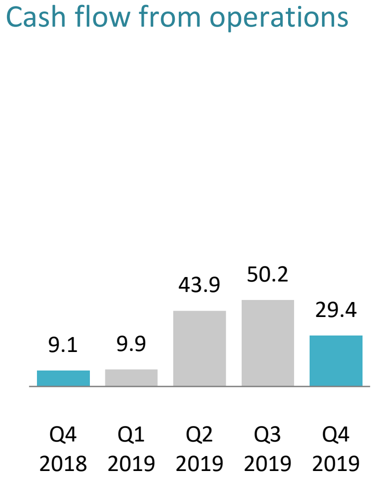
Outlook

- The market size for Ocean Bottom Nodes is estimated to more than USD 1 billion for 2020
- Magseis Fairfield's technology offering, positions the company well in the markets for Acquisition, Reservoir Monitoring, Multi-Client, and Equipment lease and sale
- Restructuring and strengthening of the balance sheet allows for strengthening the company's competitiveness and profitable growth potential

USD millions







Key financials

USD million	Q4 2019	Q4 2018	FY 2019	FY 2018
Profit and loss				
Revenues	**74.4**	**76.2**	**459.6**	**136.5**
Cost of sales	(80.1)	(55.9)	(374.3)	(86.8)
Gross Profit	(5.7)	20.3	85.3	49.7
SG&A and R&D	(17.9)	(12.3)	(63.8)	(26.7)
EBITDA	**(23.6)**	**8.0**	**21.5**	**23.0**
Special items affecting EBITDA	*(18.0)*	-	*(32.1)*	-
Depreciation	(12.2)	(7.6)	(56.7)	(19.1)
Amortization	(1.9)	(0.3)	(8.9)	(0.8)
Impairments	(11.0)	-	(106.2)	-
EBIT	(48.6)	0.1	(150.4)	3.1
Net financial items	8.4	(0.6)	7.0	(2.4)
Net profit (loss) before tax	(40.2)	(0.5)	(143.4)	0.6
Net profit (loss)	**(46.0)**	**(2.0)**	**(151.5)**	**(2.8)**
Other key figures				
Net cash from operating activities	29.4	9.1	144.7	13.7
Net cash from in investing activities	(18.9)	(161.8)	(112.6)	(198.8)
Net cash from financing activities	(6.2)	187.3	(46.8)	221.4
Total assets	357	527	357	527
Equity ratio	52 %	63 %	52 %	63 %
Cash and cash equivalents	53.4	68.1	53.4	68.1
Net interest-bearing debt/(cash)	(20.9)	(4.6)	(20.9)	(4.6)

Comment from the CEO

We have progressed well with the turnaround of Magseis Fairfield in the fourth quarter, which together with building backlog is our highest priority. Equally important is QHSE, and I am pleased to see a positive development with Total Recordable Case Frequency (TRCF) for the full year.

We are carrying out a necessary restructuring with significant cuts to costs and capital expenditure in order to set ourselves up as a competitive player in a solid Ocean Bottom Node and Seismic market for 2020 and beyond.

Positive backlog development

Building backlog is a key success factor in the turnaround of Magseis Fairfield. During the fourth quarter we increased our backlog for 2020 by 125% to USD 133 million. While still far from our ambitions, our progress shows that we can win with a sharpened focus and attention.

I am very pleased that we have secured quality backlog well in to the third quarter of 2020 for our acquisition crew in the Gulf of Mexico. In our Reservoir Monitoring and Source business we have received an extension of a multi-year contract to 2024.

During the quarter, we also announced our entry into the Multi-Client business in a joint project with an established Multi-Client player for a multi-year project in the North Sea, starting in 2020. Multi-Client projects offer a very exciting opportunity for Magseis Fairfield going forward.

Big market opportunity

The market size for Ocean Bottom Nodes is estimated to more than USD 1 billion for 2020. I am particularly encouraged by the market opportunities we see in the Gulf of Mexico, Brazil, the North Sea and the Middle East. These are historically strong areas for us, and we expect to win our fair share in these markets.

Necessary restructuring

The financial results we present show that a restructuring and reorganization was necessary. Although the underlying results were in line with the update we provided in October 2019, the current weak margin and earnings levels are not sustainable.

Since joining Magseis Fairfield in October 2019, we have made several necessary changes. We have begun rightsizing of the organisation with cuts in manufacturing and SG&A, and we have made significant cuts and postponements of planned and committed capital expenditure. However, we also need to grow to unlock the value opportunity that lies in our technology leadership, and we have now announced a private placement to strengthen the balance sheet and secure adequate funding for our strategic plans. I am very glad to see this being supported by our main shareholders.

This is all part of achieving our mission to be the leading Ocean Bottom Node company in the world and bring value to our clients, investors, the company and our employees.

Unique client solution enabled by technology

Magseis Fairfield has built a foundation in technology differentiation well beyond just the node technology. Our total system differentiation allows us to provide a unique solution to our clients, and comprises of:

- Two leading node technologies
- Survey design knowledge and experience offering novel, cost-effective solutions
- Highly differentiated with our Source technology in the Reservoir Monitoring and Source business
- The best people in the OBN business, creating the best solutions for our clients' needs

2020 a transition year towards profitable growth

Although we have a positive view on the future, we need to be realistic about our expected performance in 2020. This will be a transition year for Magseis Fairfield, given that our backlog was on the low side going into the year, and that restructuring will only come into full effect in the second half of the year. I am very confident that the restructuring and reorganization and the imminent strengthening of the financial position will set the company up for profitable growth and success in the longer term.

Carel Hooijkaas
CEO Magseis Fairfield

Financial review

Figures in brackets reflect figures for the corresponding period in the previous year.

Revenues

Revenues for the fourth quarter of 2019 amounted to USD 74.4 million (76.2), which was a decline from USD 134.2 million in the third quarter 2019.

The decline from the previous quarter reflects that the company completed the deliveries of a large system sales contract for MASS I nodes in the third quarter, as well as lower capacity utilization for the MASS I crew in the North Sea and lower revenue from a Middle East acquisition project in the final stages of the contract period.

Revenue for the full year amounted to USD 459.6 million (136.5), which was fully in line with the guidance issued in connection with the financial report for the third quarter 2019.

Operational costs

Group cost of sales (CoS) amounted to USD 80.1 million in the fourth quarter of 2019 (55.9). The gross profit was hence a negative USD 5.7 million for the fourth quarter (+20.3), compared to a positive USD 27.5 million in the previous quarter.

The weak development primarily reflects the low activity level and that the high-margin MASS I node contract that started in the fourth quarter 2018 was finalized in the third quarter 2019.

In addition, CoS included special items of USD 10.7 million in the fourth quarter 2019. This was mainly related to severance provisions and inventory write downs connected to US Manufacturing close down, write downs for materials and work-in-progress in the Norwegian operations, and extra costs incurred on a legacy onerous contract from 2018, which was completed in Q1 2019.

Adjusted for special items the gross margin was 7 percent in the fourth quarter.

CoS for the full year amounted to USD 374.3 million, including special items of USD 16.3 million. In addition to the special items in the fourth quarter, the full year amount includes USD 5.6 million in PPA inventory adjustments that was recognized in the Income Statement for the first nine months.

Selling, general and administrative expenses (SG&A) amounted to USD 16.7 million in the fourth quarter of 2019 (10.2), including USD 6.8 million in special items. These comprised USD 3.1 million in severance pay and USD 3.7 million in other costs related to the restructuring and reorganization of the company.

SG&A for the full year 2019 amounted to USD 57.2 million (22.7), including special items of USD 11.4 million. In addition to the special items described above and accounted for in the fourth quarter, this includes USD 3.0 million in restructuring charges and a USD 1.6 million in loss on receivable that were included in the Income Statement for the first nine months.

R&D costs amounted to USD 1.2 million in the fourth quarter 2019 (2.2), including USD 0.6 million in write-offs of a development project no longer expected to materialize.

For the full year, R&D costs amounted to USD 6.6 million (4.0), including special items of USD 4.5 million. In addition to the write-off in the fourth quarter, this includes write-offs of USD 3.9 million included in the Income Statement for the first nine months.

As described in the quarterly report for the third quarter, operating costs for the first half year were restated in the financial statement for the first nine months, to allow for changes in purchase price allocation (PPA) and significant reclassification of cost items between SG&A and CoS. See third quarter 2019 report for more details.

Depreciation, amortization and impairment

Depreciation amounted to USD 12.2 million in the fourth quarter (7.6), and amortization for USD 1.9 million (0.3). The latter mainly relates to amortization of excess values allocated to technology and customer relations in the purchase price allocation (PPA) of the acquisition of Fairfield and WGP in 2018.

For the full year, depreciation was USD 56.7 million (19.1), and amortization USD 8.9 million (0.8).

The income Statement for the fourth quarter was charged with an impairment of USD 11.0 million, following a year-end review of Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE), including impacts of US Manufacturing close down.

Total impairment amounted to USD 106.2 million for the full year 2019, including impairment of USD 14.1 million of PPE and capitalized development projects and goodwill impairment of USD 81.1 million charged to the Income Statement for the first nine months 2019. The Group had no goodwill left on the balance sheet at the end of the year.

Profits

EBITDA

Reported EBITDA was negative USD 23.6 million (+8.0), including negative special items of USD 18.0 million relating to restructuring and reorganization of the company and write-offs of development projects.

USD 7.9 million of the special items recognised in fourth quarter have no cash effect.

Excluding special items, the EBITDA-loss was hence USD 5.6 million, whereas the new management on the third quarter presentation guided for a fourth quarter EBITDA-loss of USD 0-10 million before special items.

Adjusted for the special items, the still weak quarterly result reflects a decline in revenue with lower capacity utilization and project margins in the quarter, and a generally too high cost base given the actual activity level.

For the full year 2019, reported EBITDA was positive USD 21.5 million (23.0), including negative special items of USD 32.1 million. EBITDA was in line with the full-year guidance of USD 45-55 million before additional special items from October. On a comparable basis, EBITDA was USD 49 million, as the original guidance included USD 4.6 million of special items

USD 17.4 million of the special items recognized for the year, have no cash effect.

Operating result (EBIT)

The reported operating loss in the fourth quarter was USD 48.6 million (+0.1), including special items of USD 18.0 million and impairment of USD 11.0 million.

For the full year 2019 the operating loss amounted to USD 150.4 million (+3.1), including special items of USD 32.1 million and impairment of USD 106.2 million.

Net financial items

Net financial income was USD 8.4 in the fourth quarter million (negative 0.6) and USD 7.0 million for the full year 2019 (negative 2.4). The positive net financial income in the quarter and year mainly reflects reversal of previous recognised contingent liability of USD 8 million.

Net profit or loss

Net loss before tax was USD 40.2 million (0.5) in the fourth quarter. Following income tax expense of USD 5.8 million (1.5), net loss after tax was USD 46.0 million (2). The high tax charge in the quarter reflects tax provisions for projects in foreign jurisdictions, both for 2019 and previous years.

For the full year 2019, net loss before tax was USD 143.4 million (profit before tax 0.6). Income tax charge amounted to USD 8.2 million (3.5). Net loss after tax was USD 151.5 million (2.8).

The group is currently not recognising any tax losses carried forward as tax assets. Tax losses carried forward will not include certain write offs recognised in the year, as these are not tax deductible.

Balance Sheet

Total assets for the Group declined to USD 356.5 million per the end of 2019, from USD 527.3 million at the end of 2018.

The main part of the decline is explained by impairments of USD 106.2 million, as described under 'Depreciation, amortization and impairment'.

Property, plant and equipment (PPE) amounted to USD 172.1 million at the end of the year, up from USD 161.3 million at the end of 2018. The increase is reflecting significant capital expenditure in new nodes and implementation of IFRS 16, partly offset by depreciation and impairments, sale of nodes and other adjustments. Refer to note 4 for more details.

Other intangible assets amounted to USD 65.4 million at the end of 2019, down from USD 78.6 million at the end of 2018. The decline reflects amortization, impairment and PPA adjustments. Refer to note 6 for more details.

Total non-current assets hence amounted to USD 237.5 million, compared to USD 320.9 million at the end of 2018.

Current assets amounted to USD 119.0 million, down from 206.4 million at the end of 2018. Cash and cash equivalents declined to USD 53.4 million, from USD 68.1 million at year-end 2018.

Inventories declined to USD 18.9 million from USD 34.2 million, reflecting low activity level towards the end of 2019 and impairment of inventory within US manufacturing and in Norway.

Trade receivables declined to USD 24.4 million from USD 75.3 million, once again reflecting a lower activity level towards the end of 2019. Other current assets stood at USD 22.3 million, compared to USD 28.7 million at year-end 2018.

The Group's equity amounted to USD 184.6 million at the end of 2019, down from USD 333.6 million at the end of 2018. The decline reflects the losses for the year, which in turn are heavily affected by impairments and negative special items relating to the restructuring and reorganization of the company.

The equity ratio hence declined to 51.8 percent from 63.3 percent during the year.

Non-current liabilities amounted to USD 30.8 million at the end of 2019, compared to USD 50.8 million at the end of 2018. This comprised interest-bearing liabilities of USD 15.8 million (36.2), non interest-bearing liabilities of USD 4.3 million (14.7), and obligations under finance lease of USD 10.7 million (0).

Current liabilities stood at USD 141.1 million at the end of 2019, compared to USD 142.9 million at the end of 2018.

Trade payables declined to USD 29.0 million from USD 48.0 million at the end of 2018.

The current portion of interest-bearing liabilities was USD 16.7 million, compared to USD 27.3 million, whereas the current portion of obligations under finance leases stood at USD 16.2 million (0). Current tax payable was USD 7.9 million, up from USD 1.9 million.

Other current liabilities amounted to USD 71.4 million, comprising project accruals, restructuring accruals, warranty accruals and other operational accruals.

At the end of 2018, other current liabilities stood at USD 70.5 million.

The adoption of IFRS 16 has had the following effect on the balance sheet: A total right-of-use asset of USD 19.9 million and a corresponding lease liability of USD 19.9 was established in January 2019. At 31 December 2019 the lease liability was USD 26.9 million, of which USD 10.7 million was non-current and USD 16.2 million current. Adjusting for IFRS 16, the equity ratio would have been 56.3 percent.

Cash Flow and Investments

Cash inflow from operations was USD 29.4 million in the fourth quarter (9.1), down from USD 50.2 million in the third quarter 2019. The decline from the previous quarter is explained by lower earnings, although this was partly counterbalanced by a favourable turn in net working capital.

For the full year 2019 cash flow from operations amounted to USD 144.7 million (13.7).

Net cash used for investing activities amounted to USD 18.9 million in the fourth quarter, compared to USD 49.4 million in the previous quarter. The reduction reflects management decisions to minimize and/or postpone capital expenditure in the fourth quarter 2019 and first half 2020 beyond already committed investments.

Note that the company in connection with the report for the first nine months reclassified spending for nodes under construction in the first and second quarter from inventory to PPE, which increased cash flow from operating activities and increased cash used in investing activities correspondingly.

The full-year capex for 2019 ended at USD 91.2 million, which was in line with the indication in the financial report for the third quarter 2019.

Net cash used for investing activities was USD 161.8 million in the fourth quarter 2018, mainly reflecting the cash portion of the consideration for the acquisition of Fairfield, and USD 196.8 million for the full year.

Cash outflow from financing activities was USD 6.2 million in the fourth quarter of 2019, mainly related to lease obligations. Cash outflow from financing activities was USD 46.8 million for the full year, relating to payments of interest-bearing debt and leases.

In 2018, the Group had cash inflow of USD 187.3 million in the fourth quarter and USD 221. 5 million for the full year, mainly reflecting proceeds from share issues and uptake of a USD 50 million loan.

Funding and Covenants

The required equity ratio for the USD 50 million loan facility with DNB was in May reduced from 60 to 50 percent for all quarters in 2019, and this was in November extended through 2020. At the end of 2019 the equity ratio stood at 52 percent.

The covenants also include a maximum leverage ratio of 1x, defined as the ratio of total debt less cash relative to annual EBITDA. Per the end of 2019 the company's leverage ratio was negative.

The liquidity condition requires a free cash and cash equivalents position of a minimum USD 15 million. At the end of 2019 the company held USD 53.4 million in cash and cash equivalents.

Magseis Fairfield was hence not in breach with any loan covenants per the end of 2019. Please see note 9 for further details.

As described in the financial report for the third quarter 2019, Magseis Fairfield have been working with banks, advisors and other stakeholders to strengthen the capital structure.

On 13 February 2020, the company announced a private placement with proceeds of up to USD 30 million.

Conditional upon successful completion of private placement of more than USD 20 million, the current term loan will be refinanced and converted to a Revolving Credit Facility (RCF) of USD 30 million with new covenants.

Operations

QHSE

In the fourth quarter of 2019, Magseis Fairfield registered 1,101,000 exposure hours, in-line with the previous quarter.

The company recorded 7 personnel related incidents, one more than in the previous quarter, whereof 2 required minor medical care. Total Recordable Case Frequency (TRCF) for the quarter was 2.73, with the TRCF of 1.21 for the full year being an improvement from 2018.

Restructuring program

Magseis Fairfield is currently undergoing an extensive restructuring and reorganization program that initiated immediately once the new management took over in the Autumn of 2019.

The main goals of the restructuring program were to materially reduce the annual cost run rate and capex to align with the actual activity level and secured backlog.

A significant part of the cost savings will come through the integration of different manufacturing philosophies into a common contract manufacturing philosophy, which entails reductions in both employees and contracted personnel, closure of smaller offices, and generally reduced operational costs.

Overall, the company reduces the number of FTEs by approximately 120 - or 18 percent - compared to the start of the third quarter 2019.

In the financial report for the third quarter, Magseis Fairfield signalled that the restructuring was estimated to entail lay-off and severance pay costs of approximately USD 4.5 million to be recognized in the Income Statement for the fourth quarter and full year 2019, and also that further restructuring costs might materialize in the fourth quarter.

As it turned out, lay-off and severance pay costs have been charged with USD 5.1 million to the Income Statement for the fourth quarter, in addition to other cash costs of USD 5.0 million related to the restructuring and reorganization.

The Income Statement has furthermore been charged with non-cash costs totalling USD 7.9 million in reflection of write-downs and obsolete inventory as a result of close-down of manufacturing in US, and USD 11 million in impairments.

The cost cuts relative to 2019 are in the range of USD 30 million with full effect during the second half of 2020, improving the profitability and long-term margin outlook.

Operations in the fourth quarter

In the fourth quarter 2019, Magseis Fairfield worked on 11 different seismic acquisition and rental projects, of which 5 were completed.

In North America, the ZXPLR crew continued operations in the deepwater Gulf of Mexico, completing one project and moving on to a follow-on project.

In the Middle East, the Node on a Rope crew completed a one-year OBN acquisition program on a complex and technically challenging area of more than 1,000 square kilometres covering a working oilfield. The crew has since began transiting to the next project.

In the North Sea, the Node on a Wire crew successfully completed one project in the quarter, with a subset of the crew and nodes since having mobilized for another project.

The North Sea RMS (Reservoir monitoring and source) group completed three projects on PRM fields before demobilizing for the season.

During the quarter, Magseis Fairfield was awarded several new contracts. A multi-client project in the North Sea and an equipment rental contract for Z700 nodes are both set to commence in Q1 2020. In the Gulf of Mexico, the company was awarded two consecutive deepwater OBN projects for the ZXPLR crew, taking their backlog well into Q3 2020. Finally, company was awarded a four-year renewal of the RMS program in the North Sea.

The order backlog stood at USD 165 million at the end of the fourth quarter 2019, of which USD 133 million is scheduled for 2020 and USD 32 million in 2021.

Technology

Following the restructuring program announced early in the quarter, the Technology division will focus on one common contract manufacturing philosophy. This includes rightsizing of the organisation and standardization of workflows. Manufacturing will be partly outsourced, although internal repair capacity and key employees, resources and facilities will be retained to support and maintain the technologies.

The Technology business unit had several node building and system handling projects ongoing in the fourth quarter, with MASS III nodes and ZXPLR Back Deck system as key projects. The MASS III project is currently undergoing extensive qualification tests.

During the quarter, the ZXPLR node build program was completed while the MASS III production line was established.

Employees and contractors

As of 31 December 2019, the Group had a total of 622 FTEs, with 417 employees and 206 contractors, up from 614 FTEs at the end of 2018.

Outlook

Magseis Fairfield believes the restructuring and reorganization of the company will restore the profitability and long-term margin outlook.

As announced in a separate stock exchange announcement on 13 February, the company will carry out a private placement to raise up to USD 30 million in new equity. This will strengthen the balance sheet and liquidity and provide flexibility to pursue growth opportunities. Working capital requirements are expected to increase with higher volume, and funds will also be deployed into multi-client surveys and capital expenditure to unlock the full value potential that lies in the company's leading Ocean Bottom Node (OBN) technologies.

Restructuring and strengthening of the balance sheet allows for continued investments in proprietary technology that will significantly lower the cost of acquiring a square kilometre of OBN data. This will further grow the accessible market, as more clients will be able to afford OBN, strengthen our competitiveness in this growth market, and grow our returns on investment.

The size of the OBN market is estimated to more than USD 1 billion for 2020, with the largest share yet to be tendered. A restructured Magseis Fairfield, with a stronger balance sheet, is well positioned to take its fair share of the business in the markets for Acquisition, Reservoir Monitoring, Multi-Client, and Equipment lease and sale.

While this bodes well for the ongoing work to strengthen the project backlog, it should be noted that the backlog was modest going into 2020. Given that the cost savings from the ongoing restructuring and reorganization will not take full effect until the second half of the year, 2020 should therefore be viewed as a transition year.

.

Responsibility statement

We confirm, to the best of our knowledge, that the condensed consolidated interim financial statements for the period 1 January to 31 December 2019 have been prepared in accordance with current applicable accounting standards and IAS 34 Interim Financial Reporting and gives a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and results of the Group. We also confirm, to the best of our knowledge that the condensed consolidated interim financial statements present a fair view of the development and performance of the business during the period, and together with the 2018 Annual Report a description of the principal risks and uncertainties facing the Group.

Board of Directors and CEO of Magseis Fairfield ASA,

Lysaker, 13 February 2020

Sign.

Condensed consolidated statement of comprehensive income

USD thousands	Note	Q4 2019 (unaudited)	Q4 2018 (unaudited)	Full Year 2019 (unaudited)	Full Year 2018 (audited)
Revenue and other income					
Revenue and other income	3	74 394	76 198	459 625	136 477
Operating expenses					
Cost of sales		(80 116)	(55 874)	(374 308)	(86 764)
Research and development expenses		(1 189)	(2 183)	(6 579)	(3 995)
Selling, general and administrative costs and other expense		(16 700)	(10 160)	(57 233)	(22 705)
Depreciation	4	(12 141)	(7 591)	(56 686)	(19 097)
Amortization	5	(1 877)	(266)	(8 960)	(839)
Impairment	4,5,9,13	(11 014)	-	(106 245)	-
Total operating expenses		(123 036)	(76 075)	(610 011)	(133 400)
Operating Profit/(Loss)		(48 642)	123	(150 386)	3 077
Financial income and expenses					
Finance income	7	8 367	892	14 394	2 628
Finance expenses	7	69	(1 529)	(7 373)	(5 058)
Net finance income/(expenses)		8 436	(638)	7 021	(2 430)
Net Profit/(Loss) Before Tax		(40 205)	(515)	(143 365)	647
Income tax expense	14	(5 759)	(1 484)	(8 176)	(3 468)
Net Profit/(Loss)		(45 964)	(1 998)	(151 541)	(2 821)
Basic earnings/(loss) per share (USD) attributable to the ordinary equity		(0.25)	(0.02)	(0.82)	(0.04)
Diluted earnings/(loss) per share (USD) attributable to the ordinary equity		(0.25)	(0.02)	(0.82)	(0.04)
Other comprehensive income					
Other comprehensive income			-		-
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the period		(45 964)	(1 998)	(151 541)	(2 821)

Condensed consolidated statement of financial position

USD thousands	Note	Full Year 2019 (unaudited)	Full Year 2018 (restated)
Non-current assets			
Goodwill	5,13	-	81 131
Property, Plant and Equipment	4,9,13	172 091	161 289
Other intangible assets	5	65 406	78 480
Total non-current assets		237 496	320 900
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents		53 432	68 110
Trade receivables		24 353	75 335
Inventories		18 928	34 247
Other current assets		22 310	28 718
Total current assets		119 021	206 210
Total assets		356 518	527 310
Equity			
Shareholders' equity			
Share capital	6	1 167	1 166
Share premium	6	382 148	382 152
Other equity		(198 721)	(49 744)
Total equity attributable to equity holders of the Company		184 594	333 573
Non-current liabilities			
Lease liabilities	9	10 707	9
Interest bearing liabilities	8	15 824	36 175
Non-interest bearing liabilities		4 263	14 662
Total non-current liabilities		30 794	50 846
Current liabilities			
Trade payables		29 003	48 037
Current tax payable	14	7 895	1 855
Current portion of interest-bearing liabilities	8	16 667	27 301
Current portion of lease liabilities	9	16 195	-
Other current liabilities		71 369	65 698
Total current liabilities		141 129	142 891
Total liabilities		171 923	193 737
Total equity and liabilities		356 518	527 310

Condensed consolidated statement of changes in equity

USD thousands	Share capital	Share premium reserve	Share based payments reserve	Other equity	Total
Balance at 1 January 2018	438	141 486	3 284	(50 168)	95 040
Profit / (loss)	-	-	-	(2 821)	(2 821)
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-
Share issuance 1 February	40	14 229	-	-	14 269
Transaction costs	-	(1 351)	-	-	(1 351)
Share issuance 21 February	68	24 244	-	-	24 312
Transaction costs	-	(101)	-	-	(101)
Share issuance 17 December	428	144 814	-	-	145 243
Transaction costs	-	(6 146)	-	-	(6 146)
Share issuance 19 December	192	64 975	-	-	65 168
Share-based payments (options)	-	-	(40)	-	(40)
Balance at 31 December 2018	1 166	382 152	3 244	(52 988)	333 573
Balance at 1 January 2019	1 166	382 152	3 244	(52 988)	333 573
Share issuance 14 January	-	4	-	-	4
Transaction costs	-	(1)	-	-	(1)
Share based payments	-	-	13	-	13
Profit/loss for the period	-	-	-	(11 164)	(11 164)
Balance 30 March 2019	1 166	382 155	3 257	(64 152)	322 426
Profit/loss for the period	-	-	-	9 724	9 724
Share issuance	1	(6)	-	-	5
Share based payments	-	-	1 465	-	1 465
Other adjustments	-	-	-	(3)	(3)
Balance 30 June 2019	1 167	382 148	4 722	(54 430)	333 608
Share based payments	-	-	428	-	428
Profit/loss for the period	-	-	-	(104 136)	(104 136)
Balance at 30 September 2019	1 167	382 148	5 150	(158 566)	229 900
Share based payments	-	-	634	-	634
Profit/loss for the period	-	-	-	(45 964)	(45 964)
Other adjustments	-	-	-	7	7
Balance at 31 December 2019	1 167	382 148	5 784	(204 523)	184 576

Condensed consolidated statement of cash flow

USD thousands	Note	Q4 2019 (unaudited)	Q4 2018 (unaudited)	Full Year 2019 (unaudited)	Full Year 2018 (audited)
Cash flows from operating activities					
Profit / (loss) before tax		(40 206)	(515)	(143 364)	647
Income tax and withholding tax paid	14	(1 107)	(1 115)	(4 332)	(2 904)
Depreciation, amortization and impairment	4,5,13	25 033	7 857	171 892	19 498
Share-based payments expense		634	15	2 540	(40)
Finance expense	7	(69)	949	7 373	1 523
Finance income	7	(8 367)	(443)	(14 394)	(492)
Cost of sales of nodes		(1 264)	9 221	29 058	9 221
Other non-cash effects		-	(87)	5 600	-
(Increase) / decrease in current assets		51 533	(33 796)	60 596	(43 033)
Increase / (decrease) in current liabilities		3 257	27 036	29 773	29 313
Net cash flow from operating activities		29 443	9 123	144 741	13 732
Cash flows from investing activities					
Interest received		156	134	735	182
Acquisition of equipment and prepayments	4	(19 089)	1 336	(91 204)	(33 765)
Investment in subsidiaries	12	-	(163 263)	(22 170)	(163 263)
Net cash flow from investing activities		(18 933)	(161 793)	(112 639)	(196 845)
Cash flows from financing activities					
Proceeds from loan		-	50 000	-	50 027
Down payments of interest-bearing liabilities	8	-	-	(22 374)	-
Lease liability payments	9	(5 154)	(1 622)	(18 775)	(4 033)
Proceeds from issue of share capital	6	-	145 243	5	183 823
Expenses related to issue of share capital	6	-	(6 146)	(7)	(7 597)
Interest paid	7,8	1 064	(198)	(5 629)	(772)
Net cash flow from financing activities		(6 218)	187 277	(46 780)	221 447
Net change in cash and cash equivalents		4 292	34 606	(14 678)	38 335
Cash and cash equivalents at period start		49 140	33 504	68 110	29 776
Cash and cash equivalents at period end		53 432	68 110	53 432	68 110

Notes to the condensed consolidated Interim financial statements

1. Reporting entity

Magseis Fairfield ASA (the Company) is a public limited liability company listed on the Oslo Stock Exchange main list and domiciled in Norway. The condensed consolidated interim financial statements ("interim financial statements") comprise the company and its subsidiaries.

2. Basis of preparation

2.1 Statement of compliance

The condensed consolidated interim financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the International Financing Reporting Standards (IFRS) and IAS 34 Interim Financial Reporting as adopted by the European Union and additional Norwegian regulations.

2.2 Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

In preparing these interim financial statements, management has made judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. The 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. Revision to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

In preparing these condensed consolidated interim financial statements, significant judgements made by management in applying the group's accounting policies and key sources of uncertainty in the estimates were consistent with those applied for the period ended 31 December 2018, except for impacts from new accounting standards.

2.3 Accounting principles

The interim financial statements are condensed and do not include all the information required by IFRS for a complete set of financial statements and should be read in conjunction with the full year consolidated financial statements for Magseis Fairfield ASA. The 2018 consolidated financial statements for the Group are available at www.magseisfairfield.com.

Except as described below, the accounting polices applied in these interim financial statements are the same as those applied in the 2018 Group's Annual accounts.

IFRS 16 Leases

The group adopted IFRS 16 as from 1 January 2019. The Group has elected to apply the modified retrospective approach (with practical expedients) at implementation, with no restatement of comparative figures. There were no transition impacts on equity on transition date. The new standard significantly changed how the company accounts for its lease contracts. IFRS 16 introduces a single, on-balance sheet accounting model for lessees, with optional exemptions for short-term leases and leases of low value assets. A lessee recognises a right-of use asset representing its right to use the underlying assets and a lease liability representing its obligation to make lease payments. The Group's EBITDA increases as the lease payments will be presented as depreciation and finance cost rather than operating expenses. Refer to note 10 for implementation effects of IFRS 16 Leases.

Other

The interim financial statements have not been subject to audit.

Items included in the financial statements of each of the Group's entities are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates ('the functional currency'). The consolidated financial statements are presented in USD which is Magseis Fairfield ASA' and all other Group entities functional currency and the Group's presentation currency

Numbers are rounded to the nearest USD thousands, unless otherwise stated. As a result of rounding differences, numbers or percentages may not add up to the total.

Operating results for the periods presented are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected for any subsequent interim period or annual accounts.

3. Revenue and segment information

The Group is operating in one segment being geophysical surveys with respect to products and services. The financial results from this segment are equivalent to the financial statements of the Group as a whole.

USD thousands	Q4 2019	Q4 2018	Full Year 2019	Full Year 2018
Contract revenue	67 395	34 479	320 396	94 535
Equipment Revenue	2 195	40 849	131 266	40 849
Multi-client revenue	-	-	2 175	-
Lease income	4 716	6	5 788	6
Other revenues	-	846	-	1087
Total revenue and other income	74 393	76 198	459 625	136 477

4. Property, Plant & Equipment (PPE)

USD thousands	Seismic equipment	Asset under construction	Furniture, fixtures etc.	Right-of-use assets (IFRS 16)	Total
Accumulated Investment					
Balance at 1 January 2019	153 647	38 092	1 898	-	193 637
PPA adjustments	7 400	5 291	-	-	12 691
Revised balance at 1 January 2019	161 047	43 383	1 898	-	206 303
IFRS 16 Implementation 1 January 2019	-	-	-	19 937	19 937
Additions	33 309	47 885	407	23 357	105 057
Reclassifications and adjustments	-	(6 021)	(1 389)	-	(7 411)
Disposals	(42 243)	-	(43)	-	(42 286)
Reclass- asset under construction	23 980	(28 804)	4 824	-	-
Balance at 31 December 2019	176 093	56 443	5 672	43 392	281 600
Accumulated depreciation and impairment					
Balance at 1 January 2019	(44 338)	-	(701)	-	(45 039)
Depreciation for the year	(38 792)	-	(669)	(17 225)	(56 686)
Disposals	13 185	-	9	-	13 194
Impairment	(15 261)	(1 806)	(3 197)	(714)	(20 978)
Balance at 31 December 2019	(85 205)	(1 806)	(4 559)	(17 939)	(109 509)
Net carrying amounts					
at 1 January 2019	116 709	43 383	1 197	-	161 289
at 31 December	90 887	54 637	1 113	25 453	172 090

Opening balances have been restated to reflect the final Purchase Price Allocation, see more information in note 13.

Future minimum commitments related to seismic equipment (contracted but not yet provided for and payable):

USD thousands	31 Dec 2019	31 Dec 2018
Capital commitments	19 800	41 018

5. Intangibles

USD thousands	Goodwill	Other intangibles
Accumulated investments		
Balance at 1 January 2019	93 731	83 096
PPA adjustments	(12 600)	(1 800)
Revised balance at 1 January 2019	81 131	81 296
Balance at 31 December 2019	81 131	81 296
Accumulated amortization and impairment		
Balance at 1 January 2019	-	(2 816)
Amortization for the period	-	(8 961)
Impairment for the period	(81 131)	(4 113)
Balance at 31 December 2019	(81 131)	(15 890)
Carrying amounts		
Balance at 1 January 2019	81 131	78 480
Balance at 31 December 2019	-	65 406

6. Share Capital and Reserves

The shares of Magseis Fairfield ASA are listed on the main list at Oslo Stock Exchange.

Share capital issued

USD thousands	Number of shares	Share price at NOK	Share capital USD '000	Share premium reserve USD '000
Ordinary shares - Issued and fully paid				
Balance as at 1 January 2018	60 892 391		438	141 486
Private placement 1 February 2018	6 089 239	18.00	40	14 229
Transaction cost				(1 351)
Private placement 21 February 2018	10 577 428	18.00	68	24 244
Transaction cost				(101)
Private placement 17 and 19 December 2018	107 423 304	16.95	621	209 790
Transaction cost				(6 146)
Balance as at 31 December 2018	184 982 362		1 166	382 151
Private placement 14 January 2019	2 019	16.95	0	4
Transaction cost				(1)
Private placement 24 April 2019	186 211	0.05	1	
Transaction cost				(6)
Balance as at 31 December 2019	185 170 592		1 167	382 148

7. Financial income and expenses

USD thousands	Q4 2019	Full Year 2019
Financial income		
Revaluation of warrants	1 722	6 479
Interest income	157	729
Currency gain	462	1 160
Other financial income	6 026	6 026
Sum financial Income	8 367	14 394
Financial expenses		
Interest expense loan facility	(870)	(3 795)
Interest expense financial leases	(734)	(2 381)
Other external interest	2 737	1 745
Bank guarantees and other bank charges	(822)	(1 686)
Currency loss	(291)	(1 256)
Other finance cost	49	-
Sum financial costs	69	(7 373)

8. Interest bearing liabilities

	Nominal outstanding value	
USD thousands	31 Dec 2019	31 Dec 2018
Secured loan facility	33 334	58 675
Of which:		
Non-current portion	16 667	36 175
Current portion	16 667	22 500

The secured loan facility with DNB has a 3-year term payable in 6 instalments of USD 8.3 million. The interest terms are LIBOR + margin of 4.5 percent p.a. As of 31 December 2018, the Company also had a loan to GIEK and Innovation Norway (reflected in non-current and current portion above) that was fully settled in January 2019.

The current covenant requirements for the secured loan facility:

- Leverage: Net Debt/Annual EBITDA - below 1
- Minimum liquidity: Cash and Cash Equivalents - above 15 million USD
- Minimum equity ratio: Total Equity/Total Assets - above 50 percent

Magseis Fairfield are in compliance with all loan covenants as of 31 December 2019.

The required equity ratio for the loan facility was in May 2019 reduced to 50 percent for all quarters in 2019, from an original covenant requirement of 60 percent. The 50 percent equity ratio covenant has been extended through 2020.

Conditional upon successful completion of private placement of more than USD 20 million, the current term loan will be refinanced and converted to a Revolving Credit Facility (RCF) of USD 30 million with new covenants.

New covenants under the RCF:

- Leverage: Net interest-bearing debt/EBITDA < 1.25x. EBITDA calculation to be based on 2018 accounting principles (pre IFRS 16)
- Equity Ratio > 50%
- Minimum Liquidity to be replaced with Clean Down mechanism

Interest terms are LIBOR + margin of 4.25 percent p.a. Maturity 15 December 2022.

9. Leases

Magseis Group adopted IFRS 16 Leases for reporting periods beginning on and after 1 January 2019 using the modified retrospective method. As a result, prior years comparative for 2018 are not restated. To facilitate comparison to periods prior to 2019, please refer to Lease payments in the below, that was prior to IFRS 16 shown as cost within EBITDA.

Right-of-use assets

USD thousands	Vessels	Offices	Other	Total
Carrying value				
Balance 1 January 2019	-	-	-	-
Leases capitalized due to implementation of IFRS 16	11 870	8 067	-	19 937
Balance right-of-use assets at 1 January 2019	11 870	8 067	-	19 937
Additions	18 636	3 532	1 190	23 358
Depreciation	(15 806)	(1 281)	(138)	(17 225)
Impairment	-	(714)	-	(714)
Other adjustments	97	-	-	97
Balance at 31 December 2019	14 797	9 604	1 052	25 453

Lease Liabilities

USD thousands	Non-current	Current	Total
Carrying value			
Leases capitalized due to implementation of IFRS 16	10 731	9 212	19 943
Balance lease liability at 1 January 2019	10 731	9 212	19 943
Additions	16 526	6 832	22 168
Reclassification to current	(19 085)	19 085	-
Lease payments	-	(18 775)	(18 775)
Other adjustments	2 535	(159)	3 566
Balance at 31 December 2019	10 707	16 195	26 902

10. Onerous contracts

The provision for onerous contract in south-east Asia as of 31 December 2018 of USD 7.3 million was reversed in first quarter 2019 upon completion of the project. In fourth quarter 2019, an additional cost of USD 1.5 million was identified and provided for. This cost was not reflected in the onerous contract provision in 2018. As of 31 December 2019, no onerous contracts have been identified.

11. Related parties

Key management personnel and director transactions

Related parties' relationships are defined to be entities outside the Group that are under control (either directly or indirectly), joint control or significant influence by the owners, Board of Directors or Management of Magseis Fairfield ASA. Related parties are in a position to enter into transactions with the company that would potentially not be undertaken between unrelated parties. The terms and conditions of the transactions with related parties are considered to be on an arm's length basis. The aggregate value of transactions and outstanding trade payables with related parties were as follows:

USD thousands		Transaction value		Trade payables	
Name	Note	31 Dec 19	31 Dec 18	31 Dec 19	31 Dec 18
Westcon Group (shareholder)	(I)	32 744	20 325	3 547	3 050
J B Gateman (Geo Innova AS) (shareholder)	(II)	270	177	59	60
Fairfield Geotechnologies	(III)	4 254	-	104	-

(I) Relates to time charters (TC) for the three vessels Artemis Athene, Artemis Angler and Artemis Arctic. Westcon Group also delivers Marine Management services.

(II) J B Gateman is engaged as an independent consultant as Senior Vice President.

(III) Relates to sublease, consultancy and other operating services. The lease agreement ends in October 2030 and the total lease liability is USD 3.7m as of 31 December 2019.

12. Business Combinations, Purchase Price Allocation (PPA)

Magseis ASA acquired Fairfields' seismic technologies businesses on 18 December 2018, comprising all of the shares of the newly established Magseis FF LLC in the USA (carve out entity) and all of the shares of Fairfield International Limited, being the parent company for the WGP Group in the UK. The rationale for the acquisition is to create the technology leader in the new generation of marine seismic and establish a global scale and reach for the integrated business.

The transactions were determined to constitute business combinations and have been accounted for using the acquisition method of accounting in accordance with IFRS 3. The acquisition date of accounting was determined to be 18 December 2018. See note 26 in the 2018 annual report for further information about the acquisitions.

A preliminary allocation (PPA) was performed as at 18 December 2018, pending detailed review in particular of the property, plant and equipment (PPE) acquired in the transaction. The PPA below is final. Following finalization of the PPA, adjustments are made to the initial allocation of excess value. Excess value not allocated to specific assets are classified as goodwill.

The changes related to identified assets in the PPA have been adjusted for retrospectively. The goodwill impairment is recognized in third quarter 2019, when the impairment test was prepared, refer to note 14. The changes in the PPA are summarized in the below table:

USD millions	2018 revised	2018 reported	Change
PP&E	7.4	-	7.4
Inventory	7.0	-	7.0
Technology	61.2	62.0	(0.8)
Customer Relations	12.1	13.0	(0.9)
Goodwill	81.1	94.0	(12.9)
Total Excess value	169.0	169.0	-

In addition, a reclassification from inventory to PPE for assets under construction of USD 5.2 million has been adjusted in 2018 balance sheet.

Goodwill initially recognized in the transactions was assessed to reflects the organization and workforce in place, combined with the strategic position and future growth potential. The goodwill was impaired in third quarter 2019, see note 13.

Acquisition related costs (included in the selling, general and administrative expenses) amounts to USD 4.0 million.

In the consolidated financial statements of Magseis for the full financial year of 2018, the revenues from Magseis Fairfield LLC and WGP Group constitute USD 3.4 million, and the net loss constitute USD 2,1 million. The proforma consolidated financial statements of Magseis including the proforma Magseis Fairfield LLC and WGP Group financial statements, for the full year 2018, as if the acquisition had taken place as of 1 January 2018, show total revenues of USD 326.1 million and net loss of USD 11.0 million.

13. Impairment of non-current assets

Impairment of assets

Intangible assets that have an indefinite useful life are not subject to amortization and are tested annually for impairment, or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that they might be impaired. Other assets are tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognized for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash inflows which are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets (cash-generating units). Non-financial assets other than goodwill that suffered an impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at the end of each reporting period.

Judgement and estimates

As of third quarter 2019, Management identified several impairment indicators as the financial guidance on EBITDA for 2019 was reduced from USD 100m to USD 45-55m and the share price fell from NOK 10 per share to NOK 5 per share. Further, synergies from the recent acquisition of Fairfield and WGP had not materialized as expected. It was clear that the project margins had not developed as expected and the backlog had been reduced throughout the year. Consequently, management revised the Group's prognoses and long-term market outlook. As a result of these impairment indicators, management made an impairment test in relation to the release of third quarter 2019 interim financial report. This test indicated that the recoverable amount was lower than the carrying amount, resulting in a recognized impairment charge of USD 95.2 million. An additional impairment of USD 11 million was recognized in fourth quarter 2019, of which USD 5.5 million is a result of the decision to close US manufacturing.

Overview of recognized impairments:

USD thousands	Q4 2019	Q4 2018	Full Year 2019	Full Year 2018
Goodwill	-	-	81 131	-
Seismic equipment	5 505	-	15 492	-
US manufacturing lease, machines and equipment	5 509	-	5 509	-
Capitalized development projects	-	-	4 113	-
Total impairment	11 014	-	106 245	-

Impairment of Goodwill

Impairment of goodwill relates in its entirety to assets arising from Magseis ASA acquiring Fairfields' seismic technologies businesses in December 2018. The MS acquisition of FF and WGP was motivated by complimenting technology, common market presence and synergies across legal entities. However, synergies from the acquisition has not materialized as expected, and revenue and cash flow prognoses have been revised.

The impairment test is based on a value-in use calculation in accordance with IAS 36, where assumptions about future market development, cashflows, the weighted average cost of capital (WACC), growth rate and other factors are subject to management's judgement.

Key assumptions when assessing the recoverable amount of goodwill was:

- Cash flow projections based on updated budgets and forecasts for the period including 2023, with an estimation of terminal value in subsequent periods. These projections include both awarded projects and assumed project wins bases on long term market outlook.
- Terminal value reflect long term steady state revenue and margin levels based on a combination of historic levels and judgements applied
- Annual growth rate of two percent is used in calculating the terminal value
- The post-tax discount rate applied in the testing is 8.8 percent
- The Group is treated as one CGU for impairment purposes, as both the management operating model and segment reporting are prepared on Group level.

Impairment of PPE and other intangible asses

The impairment of property, plant and equipment and other intangible assets relates primarily to node development projects and obsolete seismic equipment where little or no future revenue is expected to be generated, thus indicating that the recoverable amount of these assets is close to nil.

14. Tax

The Group is operating in different parts of the world and is thus subject to income taxes in numerous jurisdictions with complex tax laws. Judgement may be involved when determining whether the Groups' operation constitute a permanent establishment, and consequently the taxable amounts pertaining to certain projects. Tax authorities in different jurisdictions may challenge calculation of taxes payable from prior periods, and the Group could potentially be liable for income tax relating to prior reporting periods.

One of the Group entities is currently undergoing a tax audit for prior years where certain claims for tax deductibility have been challenged by local tax authorities. Based on management's assessment of local tax laws and available information provided by local tax experts, a provision for the uncertain tax position is recognised in fourth quarter, reflecting management's best judgement and estimates. However, the outcome of such proceedings will always be subject to uncertainties until a final tax statement have been issued by the local tax authorities.

15. Restatement of first quarter, second quarter and half year results, balances and cash flow

Following final purchase price allocation (PPA), first quarter, second quarter and first half year were restated. Please refer to further details provided in the third quarter report 2019.

16. Alternative Performance Measures (APMs)

The group reports its financial results in accordance with accounting principles IFRS as issued by the IASB and as endorsed by the EU. However, management believes that certain non-GAAP financial measures provide management and other users with additional meaningful financial information that should be considered when assessing the group's ongoing performance.

Management, the board of directors and the long-term lenders regularly uses supplemental non-GAAP financial measures to understand, manage and evaluate the business and its operations. These non-GAAP measures are among the factors used in planning for and forecasting future periods, including assessment of financial covenants compliance.

Profit measures

EBITDA and EBIT terms are presented as they are used by financial analysts and investors. Special items are excluded from EBITDA and EBIT as alternative measures to provide enhanced insight into the financial development of the business operations and to improve comparability between different periods.

EBITDA is a measure of earnings before deducting interest expense, taxes, depreciation and amortization.

EBITDA excluding special items is a measure of earnings before deducting interest expense, taxes, depreciation, amortization and special items. **Special items** may not be indicative of the ongoing operating result or cash flows of the company. Profit measure excluding special items is presented as an alternative measure to improve comparability of the underlying business performance between the periods.

EBIT is a measure of earnings before deducting interest expense and taxes.

Backlog represents remaining expected revenue from signed contracts. Backlog is a transparent indicator of the company's revenues and operations in the future.

Financing measures

Alternative financing and equity measures are presented as they are indicators of the company's ability to obtain financing and service its debts.

Working capital is a measure of the current capital necessary to maintain operations. Working capital includes trade receivables, other current assets, trade payables and other current liabilities.

Net interest-bearing debt defined as interest-bearing liabilities less cash.

Equity ratio is calculated as total equity divided by total assets.

Magseis Fairfield ASA

Strandveien 50
N-1366 Lysaker NORWAY

Phone: +47 23 36 80 20