

Annual report



NORWEGIAN
PROPERTY



2017

NORWEGIAN PROPERTY ASA

Contents

Corporate governance	Page 3
Corporate social responsibility	Page 10
Presentation of the directors	Page 14
Directors report	Page 15
The annual accounts of the group	Page 22
Annual accounts of the parent company	Page 50
Declaration by the board of directors and the CEO	Page 67
Independent auditors report	Page 68
EPRA key figures	Page 73
Definitions	Page 75
Contacts	Page 77

Corporate governance

The object of corporate governance for Norwegian Property is to secure a clear and appropriate division of roles between shareholders, the board of directors and the executive management over and above legal requirements.

Implementation and reporting on corporate governance

The board wishes to contribute through good corporate governance to a good trust-based relationship between Norwegian Property and the company's shareholders, the capital market, and other stakeholders.

Norwegian Property has drawn up overall principles for corporate governance, which are described here and are available at www.npro.no. The board has also prepared a set of principles and guidelines specifying various guidelines, instructions and policies intended to ensure compliance with good corporate governance in practice.

The board's presentation of the way Norwegian Property has implemented the applicable Norwegian code of practice for corporate governance of 30 October 2014 is set out below. The code is available on the website of the Norwegian Corporate Governance Board (NCGB) at www.nues.no. Reference is made to this presentation in the directors' report for 2017, and it is available on the company's website. The presentation covers each section of the code, and possible variances from the code are specified under the relevant section.

The group's values base defines important principles for corporate governance. This base rests on four core values, which form the foundation for building a positive corporate culture:

COLLABORATIVE

- We will be open and inclusive
- We will be generous and make ourselves available
- We will have a personal commitment

COURAGEOUS

- We will think innovatively
- We will be ambitious
- We will challenge established truths

PROACTIVE

- We will always seek to overcome problems before they arise
- We will seek and see new opportunities
- We will present new ideas

ATTENTIVE

- We will create and retain relationships
- We will do what we promise

The board has formulated guidelines for ethics and corporate social responsibility (CSR) in accordance with the group's values base. Norwegian Property's guidelines are available at www.npro.no. The core of the CSR guidelines is the company's responsibility for the people, society and environment influenced by its operations, and deal among other considerations with human rights, anti-corruption, labour conditions, health and safety, discrimination and environmental aspects.

Business

Norwegian Property's articles of association are available on its website. Enshrined in article 3, the company's business purpose states:

"The company operates in management, acquisitions, sales and development of commercial real estate, including participation in other companies as well as businesses which are related to such".

Within the framework of its articles, the company has presented goals and strategies for its business on page 16 in the directors' report.

Equity and dividends

Equity

Consolidated equity at 31 December 2017 totalled NOK 7 654.8 million. The equity ratio at the same date was 49.1 per cent. The board regards the equity ratio as satisfactory in relation to the group's goals, strategy and risk profile.

To secure good financial freedom of action, the company has a long-term ambition that the relationship between net interest-bearing debt and gross fair value of the properties will be in the range of 45-55 per cent. The company's financial flexibility is assessed at any given time in relation to the company's goals, strategy and risk profile. At 31 December 2017, the relationship between

net interest-bearing debt and gross fair value was 44.7 per cent.

Dividend

Pursuant to the company's dividend policy, a goal for Norwegian Property is to pay competitive quarterly dividends. Its long-term aim is to pay a dividend of 30-50 per cent of its profit after tax payable, but before fair-value adjustments. The dividend can be higher in times of good cash flow or property sales. An independent assessment of the group's financial position and prospects will be carried out before a dividend is determined.

The dividend policy is also described in note 22 to the consolidated financial statements in this annual report and in the investor relations section of the company's website.

Board mandates

The AGM of 6 April 2017 mandated the board to increase the company's share capital by up to NOK 27 420 000, corresponding to just under 10 per cent of the company's share capital when the mandate was awarded. The board mandate is motivated by the desire to have the opportunity to issue new shares in return for cash payments and/or as settlement for property transactions. This mandate had not been utilised at 31 December 2017.

In addition, the board was mandated to raise convertible loans totalling NOK 750 000 000. This was because the board wanted to have the opportunity to issue new shares in combination with additional debt, partly in order to optimise the financing structure in Norwegian Property ASA. This mandate had not been utilised at 31 December 2017.

It was also resolved that the board's overall use of mandates to issue new shares awarded to the board by the AGM should not exceed 10 per cent of the share capital.

The board is also mandated to purchase the company's own shares up to a total nominal value of NOK 27 420 000. Norwegian Property made no purchases of its own shares during 2017.

The board was mandated to determine the payment of dividend based on the company's financial statements for 2016. This decision was motivated by the desire to give the board the opportunity to pay dividend on a rolling basis if it considered this to be appropriate in light

of the company's position. Norwegian Property paid dividends during 2017 of NOK 0.12 per share in February, NOK 0.07 per share in May, NOK 0.07 per share in July and NOK 0.08 per share in November.

All board mandates remain valid until the company's AGM in 2018, but in any event not beyond 30 June 2018.

No provisions in the articles of association authorise the board to decide that the company will buy back or issue its own shares or primary capital certificates.

Equal treatment of shareholders and transactions with close associates

Norwegian Property has only one share class, and all shares have equal rights in the company. Its articles of association impose no voting restrictions.

No share issues were conducted by Norwegian Property in 2017. Pursuant to the code, the reasons for waiving the pre-emptive right of existing shareholders must be published in a stock exchange announcement in connection with a capital increase. The board will endeavour to comply with this point should such circumstances arise in the future.

Norwegian Property did not purchase or sell any of its own shares in 2017. Possible future transactions will be conducted on the stock exchange or in another manner at the stock market price.

The board and the executive management are concerned to ensure equal treatment of all the company's shareholders and that transactions with close associates (related parties) take place on an arm's length basis. Note 23 to the consolidated financial statements details transactions with close associates (related parties). Financial relationships related to the directors and executive personnel are described in notes 14 and 19.

Guidelines on conflicts of interest are included in the instructions for the company's board of directors, and ensure that directors inform the board if they have a significant direct or indirect interest in an agreement being entered by the company. To avoid unintentional conflicts of interest, the company has drawn up an overview which identifies the various roles of its directors, the offices they hold and so forth. This overview is updated as and when required and in the event of changes in the board's composition.

Pursuant to the company's ethical guidelines, no employee must work on matters in which they have a personal interest or where such an interest could be perceived to exist.

Freely negotiated shares

Shares in Norwegian Property are freely tradable on the Oslo Stock Exchange. No restrictions on the negotiability of the shares are imposed by the articles of association.

The board considers good liquidity of the share to be important for Norwegian Property to be regarded as an attractive investment, and the company works actively to attract interest from the investor market.

General meetings

Notice, registration and participation

The board makes provision for as many as possible of its shareholders to exercise their rights by attending the general meeting. The 2018 AGM is scheduled to take place on 19 April. The company's financial calendar is published as a stock exchange announcement and in the investor relations section of the company's website.

Notice of the general meeting, with comprehensive documentation including the recommendations of the nomination committee, is made available to shareholders on the company's website no later than 21 days before a meeting takes place. Shareholders who want the attachments sent by post can apply to the company for this to be done. The documentation must contain all the information required for the shareholders to form a view on every item to be considered. Shareholders wishing to attend the general meeting must indicate this intention by the specified deadline. The deadline for registering attendance is set as close to the meeting as possible, normally two days in advance.

Proxy form and advance voting

Notices with documentation are made available on the company's website immediately after the documentation has been issued as a stock exchange announcement. General-meeting notices provide information on the procedures to be observed for attendance and voting, including the use of proxies. Shareholders who cannot attend in person are encouraged to appoint a proxy. A proxy form, where a proxy has been named, is framed in such a way that the shareholder can specify how the proxy should vote on each issue to be considered. The

notices have included information on the right to raise issues for consideration at the general meeting, including the relevant deadlines.

Chairing meetings, elections, etc

The general meeting is opened by the chair of the board or the person appointed by the board, and the chair of the meeting is elected by the meeting. The company has not drawn up specific routines to ensure that the chair of the meeting is independent, but experience with the chairing and conduct of the general meetings has been good. Representatives of the company's board and executive management are encouraged to attend. The same applies to the nomination committee at those meetings where the election and remuneration of directors and members of the nomination committee are to be considered. The company's auditor is present at the AGM.

The general meeting elects the members of the nomination committee as well as the shareholder-elected directors on the board. In its work, the nomination committee gives emphasis to ensuring that the board functions optimally as a collective body, that legal requirements for gender representation can be met, and that the directors complement each other in terms of their background and expertise. The general meeting is therefore normally invited to vote for a complete board. As a result, no opportunity has been provided to vote in advance for individual candidates.

Minutes from a general meeting are published as soon as practicable via the stock exchange's reporting system (www.newsweb.no, ticker code: NPRO) and under "formal documents" in the investor relations section of the company's website.

Nomination committee

The company's articles of association call for the appointment of a nomination committee. Pursuant to the articles, the nomination committee will comprise two or three members. Its composition must take account of the interests of shareholders in general. The committee is independent of the board and the executive management, and otherwise composed pursuant to the code.

Members of the nomination committee and its chair are elected by the general meeting for two-year terms, and

their remuneration is determined by the general meeting. The work of the nomination committee is regulated by specific guidelines, which are adopted by the AGM.

The nomination committee nominates directors. Efforts are made to base its recommendations on contacts with directors and the CEO. In addition, the committee seeks to consult relevant shareholders to obtain suggestions for candidates as well as to entrench its recommendations. The committee also recommends the remuneration of directors. Its recommendations with reasons are made available via the company's website before the election and as soon as they are available. The nomination committee is encouraged to attend the general meetings in order to present and justify its recommendations and to answer questions.

The present nomination committee was elected at the AGM of 6 April 2017 and comprises Marianne Johnsen and Robin Bakken. Bakken has served as chair since 13 April 2016. No regular directors or executive personnel are represented on the nomination committee. Deadlines for submitting nominations to the nomination committee are published on the company's website. The deadline for submitting nominations to the nomination committee for the 2018 AGM is 1 March 2018. Suggestions are submitted to the nomination committee via info@npro.no.

Corporate assembly and board of directors, composition and independence

The company does not have a corporate assembly. Pursuant to the articles of association, the board of Norwegian Property will comprise three to nine directors. The board currently has seven shareholder-elected directors. Directors and the chair of the board have been elected by the general meeting until the AGM in 2018. See the provisions of the Public Limited Liability Companies Act. The board's composition is intended to secure the interests of the shareholders in general, while the directors also collectively possess a broad business and management background and an in-depth understanding of the property market, purchase and sale of businesses, financing and capital markets. In addition, account has been taken of the need for the board to function well as a collegiate body. The background and experience of directors are presented on the company's website and on page 14 of this annual report. The board has been composed in such a way that it can act independently of special interests. The company's executive management is not represented on the board.

Three of the seven directors are independent of the company's executive management, significant commercial partners or substantial shareholders, while four are related to substantial shareholders. These are:

- Cecilie Astrup Fredriksen is an employee of Seatankers Management Co Ltd in London, and a director of a number of companies - including Marine Harvest ASA and Ship Finance International Ltd. These companies are related parties to the largest shareholder in Norwegian Property, Geveran Trading Co Ltd.
- Kathrine Astrup Fredriksen is an employee of Seatankers Management Co Ltd in London, and a director of Seadrill Ltd. She has previously been a director of Frontline Ltd, Golar LNG and others. These companies are related parties to the largest shareholder in Norwegian Property, Geveran Trading Co Ltd.
- Lars Erich Nilsen has been employed by Seatankers Management Norway AS since 2014. This company is a related party to the largest shareholder in Norwegian Property, Geveran Trading Co Ltd.
- Kjell Sagstad is senior director of Niam and head of the company's Norwegian business. A company managed by Niam has a substantial shareholding in Norwegian Property.

Sixteen board meetings were held in 2017.

The work of the board of directors

The board has overall responsibility for managing the group and for supervising the CEO and the group's activities. Its principal tasks include determining the company's strategy and monitoring its operational implementation. In addition, come control functions which ensure acceptable management of the company's assets. The board appoints the CEO. Instructions which describe the rules of procedure for the board's work and its consideration of matters have been adopted by the board. The division of labour between the board and the CEO is specified in greater detail in standing instructions for the latter. The CEO is responsible for the company's executive management. Responsibility for ensuring that the board conducts its work in an efficient and correct manner rests with the chair.

The board establishes an annual plan for its meetings, and evaluates its work and expertise once a year. The annual plan specifies topics for board meetings, including reviewing and following up the company's goals and

strategy, budgets, reporting of financial information, the notice for the general meeting with associated documentation, and the board's meeting with the auditor.

The board has considered it appropriate to appoint sub-committees to advise it. An audit committee of three directors has been established to support the board in the exercise of its responsibility for financial reporting, internal control, auditing and overall risk management. At 31 December 2017, the committee comprised Bjørn Henningsen (chair), Kjell Sagstad and Lars Eirich Nilsen. Members of the committee are independent of the business, and their work is governed by a separate instruction. A compensation committee comprising three directors has also been established to assist the board over the employment terms of the CEO and the strategy and main principles for remunerating the company's senior executives. This committee comprised Martin Mæland, Merete Haugli and Kathrine Astrup Fredriksen at 31 December 2017. It is again governed by a separate instruction, and consists of members who are independent of the company's executive management.

Once a year, the board evaluates its own work and that of the CEO and reports its findings to the nomination committee.

Risk management and internal control

Risk areas and internal control environment

Through its business activities, Norwegian Property manages considerable financial assets which are exposed to substantial risk factors, such as the money market and the letting market. Risk associated with development projects was substantial some years ago, but is now considered to be small. The group's management model is based on an appropriate delegation of profit responsibility, clearly defined operating parameters and effective internal control.

Overall goals have been established and the company's strategy is updated continuously. On the basis of this strategy, the values base and the ethical guidelines, overall instructions have been established for the board which specify authorisations for delegating responsibility to defined roles in the organisation. Policies have furthermore been established for control and risk management in the most important risk areas, such as operations and finance.

Operational risk relates to the award of contracts and renegotiation of leases, which are followed up in accordance with established guidelines and authorisations. Operational risk related to property management is handled through routines for day-to-day operation, compliance and HSE work. Financial risk is managed in accordance with the company's financial strategy.

The board is responsible for seeing to it that the enterprise, financial reporting and asset management are subject to satisfactory controls. Based on the overall policies, governing processes and routines have been established for day-to-day management. The board periodically reviews the company's principles and guidelines. In connection with its annual review of the company's strategy, the board reviews the most important risk areas faced by Norwegian Property and the internal controls established to deal with and minimise these. The board is also briefed on developments in the risks facing the company on a continuous basis through the operating reports.

Reporting

The administration prepares periodic operating reports which are considered at the board meetings. These reports are based on management reviews of the various parts of the business, and contain an update of the status for setting targets, important operational conditions, financial conditions and a description of the status in risk areas. In addition, quarterly financial reports are prepared and reviewed by the audit committee ahead of the board meeting.

Financial conditions are followed up through periodic accounting reports and regular updates of annual budgets and forecasts. Reporting also includes non-financial key figures related to the various business areas. In addition, risk management includes the preparation of longer-term projections of financial trends, where assumptions are made about profits, cash flow and balance sheet development. These simulations provide management and board with a basis for monitoring expected trends in central key figures.

The company is managed on the basis of financial targets related to such aspects as return on equity. Special profitability calculations are made when acquiring investment properties and launching development projects, based on established routines and required returns.

A special review of the quarterly valuations of investment properties is conducted by management, and meetings are held with the external players responsible for the valuations where particular attention is paid to market views and risk conditions. Separate accounting documentation is prepared for significant accounting items and transactions which are not of a routine character. External valuations of financial interest derivatives are quality-assured through the preparation of monthly internal value assessments. All other balance sheet items are reconciled and documented on a continuous basis throughout the year. Significant profit and loss accounts and accounts related to direct and indirect taxation are also reconciled on a continuous basis.

The interim reports and annual financial statements are reviewed by the audit committee ahead of consideration by the board. Risk management and internal control are also addressed by the board's audit committee. The latter reviews the external auditor's findings and assessments after the interim and annual financial audits. Signification conditions in the auditor's report are reviewed by the board.

Remuneration of the board of directors

Directors' fees are determined by the general meeting on the basis of recommendations from the nomination committee. These fees have been based on the board's responsibility, expertise and time taken as well as the complexity of the business, and have not been related to results. The directors have not been awarded options.

Nor have they undertaken special assignments for the company other than their work on the board, and are unable to accept such assignments without approval from the board in each case.

Further details on the remuneration paid to individual directors are provided in note 19 to the consolidated financial statements. An overview of shares owned by the directors and their close associates is included in note 14 to the consolidated financial statements.

Remuneration of executive personnel

The group's guidelines for the remuneration of senior executives are described in note 19 to the consolidated financial statements. This note also provides further details about remuneration in 2017 for certain senior executives. The guidelines are presented to the AGM in

connection with its consideration of the annual accounts. The declaration of management benefits is posted to the company's website under principles and guidelines.

These guidelines specify the main principles for the company's executive pay policy, and have been framed with the aim of ensuring that the interests of shareholders and senior executives coincide. The CEO, who took office at 1 January 2018, has a personal share option scheme (see note 14). Profit-related remuneration in the form of a bonus programme is based on the attainment of goals for the group or for a department or company in which the recipient is employed. Such goals may comprise the attainment of various improvement measures or financial criteria, including the development of the company's share price. A ceiling has been set on the size of profit-related remuneration for those employees entitled to receive this.

Information and communication

Through the company's established principles for investor communication, available on its website under principles and guidelines, the board has determined guidelines for reporting financial and other information. Based on openness and equal treatment of players in the securities market, the guidelines also cover communication with shareholders outside the general meetings.

Reporting of financial and other information will be timely and accurate, while simultaneously being based on openness and equal treatment of players in the securities market. Information is published in the form of annual and interim reports, press releases, stock exchange announcements and investor presentations. All information considered to be significant for valuing the company will be distributed and published in both Norwegian and English via Cision and the Oslo Stock Exchange's company disclosure system, and the company's website exists in both Norwegian and English versions.

Information is made available simultaneously on the company's website, where it is also possible to subscribe to announcements. The main purpose of this information will be to clarify the company's long-term goals and potential, including its strategy, value drivers and important risk factors.

The company publishes a financial calendar every year with an overview of the dates of important events, including the AGM, publication of interim reports and open presentations. This calendar is made available as a stock exchange announcement and on the company's website as soon as it has been approved by the board, and is also reproduced in the annual report.

Norwegian Property complies with the recommendations of the Oslo Stock Exchange concerning the reporting of investor relations information. The applicable recommendation for such reporting is available on the Oslo Stock Exchange website at www.oslobors.no.

Takeovers

The board has not prepared guiding principles for responding to a possible takeover bid since it wishes to be free, within the constraints of existing regulations, to react to such an offer as it sees fit.

The company's articles of association place no restrictions on buying shares in the company. In a takeover process, the company's board and executive management will seek to help ensure that the shareholders are treated equally and that the company's business suffers no unnecessary disruption. The board will give particular weight to ensuring that shareholders have sufficient time and information to be able to form a view of a possible offer for the company's business or shares.

The board does not intend to prevent or hamper anyone from presenting an offer for the company's business or shares. It will take account of the common interests of the company and the shareholders in the event that possible agreements with bidders are considered.

Auditor

An audit committee of three directors has been appointed. This committee is intended to support the board in the exercise of its responsibility for financial reporting, internal control, auditing and overall risk management. Its work is governed by an instruction. The company's auditor, PricewaterhouseCoopers AS, conducted the following work during 2017 in relation to fiscal 2017.

- Presented the main features of the audit work.
- Attended board meetings considering the annual report, reviewing possible significant

changes in accounting principles, assessing significant accounting estimates, and considering all cases where possible disagreements had arisen between auditor and executive management.

- Conducted a review, together with the board, of the company's internal control systems, including the identification of weaknesses and proposals for improvements.
- Held a meeting with the board without the presence of the executive management.
- Confirmed that the requirements for the auditor's independence were fulfilled, and provided an overview of services other than auditing which have been rendered to the company.

PricewaterhouseCoopers attended two meetings with the audit committee, which included reviewing the main features of the plan for executing the audit for the year and presenting results from the audit.

Pursuant to the instruction for the board's audit committee, the use of the auditor for substantial assignments other than ordinary auditing services must be considered and approved by the board.

The board reports annually to the AGM on the auditor's overall fees, broken down between audit work and other services. The AGM approves the auditor's fees for the parent company.

Corporate social responsibility

Overall guidelines

Norwegian Property builds its guidelines for corporate social responsibility (CSR) on the basic principles of the UN's Global Compact, which aim to safeguard human rights, standards in working life, environmental protection and measures to combat corruption. The group will moreover observe all applicable legislation and statutory regulations where it has its operations.

The guidelines for CSR have been approved by the board and published on the company's website at www.npro.no. Their purpose is to ensure that CSR is exercised in accordance with established base values and ethical guidelines, guidelines for corporate governance, and the group's long-term value creation for shareholders, employees, customers and society. The guidelines apply to all employees of the group and to the directors when they act on behalf of the company. The board is responsible for seeing to compliance with the guidelines.

Ensuring compliance with all the guidelines for CSR is an integral part of the group's internal control. The group will continuously assess the social consequences of its business and implement improvements and measures where necessary. All significant breaches of the guidelines must be reported to and followed up by the board.

Strategy for environmental and social responsibility

Norwegian Property has a strategy for corporate environmental and social responsibility with targets for the 2017-22 period. The goal is to be a responsible social player as a property company, a contributor to shaping policy for the industry, and an employer. The basic precondition is that the group conducts a profitable and sustainable business. Long-term profitability is a prerequisite for exercising CSR in such respects as providing good and secure jobs, implementing environmental measures in the property portfolio in the shape of more energy-efficient solutions and reduced emissions from the buildings, ensuring good working conditions for the group's tenants, and contributing to positive development in those urban districts where Norwegian Property conducts its business.

The most important goals defined for CSR in the 2017-22 period are as follows.

RESOURCES:

- 30-50 per cent reduction in energy consumption from total rehabilitation of buildings
- 5-10 per cent reduction in energy consumption in the existing portfolio
- 10-20 per cent cut in carbon emissions
- 60-65 per cent waste sorting in the buildings
- five per cent reduction in water consumption/establish good metering methods and follow-up of water consumption in the buildings

TENANTS AND MARKET

- strengthen reputation
- tenant satisfaction index for the company's environmental image and social responsibility exceeding 70 (Norwegian Lessee Index)
- proactive collaboration with tenants
- no personal injuries in areas which the company is responsible for

STAKEHOLDERS AND SOCIETY

- forward-looking local developments
- active participation in industry associations
- encourage and contribute to good transport solutions

EMPLOYEES AND SUPPLIERS

- no breaches of ethical guidelines
- develop relevant environmental expertise
- responsible supplier/contractor management
- lost-time injury (LTI) frequency of less than five per million hours worked.

The natural environment

The group applies a broad definition of the environment (and of CSR). This includes clearly defined goals for environmental protection as well as high standards for the aesthetic design of buildings and outdoor spaces in the local environment. Norwegian Property sets strict standards for its partners and suppliers, and will be a good facilitator for its tenants.

Energy consumption and CO₂ emissions

Climate-related risk management is part of the company's financial planning process and cross-disciplinary risk management. As part of efforts to reduce energy consumption and carbon emissions from Norwegian

Property's buildings, environmental analyses were carried out for each of them in 2011, with associated measures identified to reduce energy consumption. Based on a cost/benefit prioritisation, the company has implemented a number of these measures. Enova has supported the work and provided some NOK 33 million in investment grants for the measures. Where buildings in regular operation are concerned, the work is pursued in close cooperation with tenants through "green" leases. Lessee and lessor can agree to invest in environmental measures during the life of the tenancy which will reduce energy consumption and thereby cut overhead costs. The capital spending involved will be covered by rental payments agreed between the parties.

Results are measured for those buildings which have been in regular operation or for completed projects where measurable figures have been obtainable for energy consumption, carbon emissions, proportion of waste sorted and water consumption. Figures from 2016 are used where buildings under rehabilitation are concerned. Energy consumption and carbon emissions are measured per square metre of lighted/heated areas which have been let. The base data have been delivered by Norwegian Property, while Cemasys has provided support in processing and verifying the figures for energy consumption and carbon emissions.

Norwegian Property has completed a strategy period which ran from 2011 to 2015, and initiated a new strategy period based on the 2016 results. The status at 31 December 2017 is presented in the table, where reductions and increases are measured in relation to the status at 31 December 2015 for the properties in the portfolio at 31 December 2017.

	2015	2016	2017
Energy consumption per sqm (KWh)	325.3	300.4	291.1
Change from 2015 (per cent)		(7.7)	(10.5)
CO ₂ emissions per sqm (kg)	18.3	14.1	12.6
Change from 2015 (per cent)		(22.9)	(30.8)
Proportion of waste sorted in buildings (per cent)	41	51	57
Tenant satisfaction index, environmental	78	80	77

The reduction in carbon emissions from 2016 to 2017 totalled 507.3 tonnes. Of this, 316.2 tonnes reflected a cut in total energy consumption and a change in the composition of energy sources (more district heating/cooling and less electricity). A further 9.9 tonnes were contributed by increased output from the energy

centre at Aker Brygge, while 187.9 tonnes reflected changes in emission factors.

Most energy sources, such as electricity (Nordic mix) and district heating/cooling, have increased their renewable component and cut carbon emissions by 6.3 per cent from 2016 to 2017 (8.5 per cent from 2015 to 2016).

Energy center at Aker Brygge

Three of the buildings at Aker Brygge are connected to a common energy centre, which became operational in the summer of 2014. The centre delivered energy corresponding to 250 per cent of the energy input in 2017 (250 per cent in 2016), and this is used for heating and cooling. Continuous efforts are being devoted to improvements. The share of energy consumption in the connected buildings delivered by the energy centre increased from 27 per cent in 2015 to 33 per cent in 2016 and 35 per cent in 2017. The company's total carbon emissions would have been 230 tonnes (9.1 per cent) higher if electricity had been used instead of this wholly renewable energy. The centre delivered 7 033 MWh in 2017, compared with 6 323 MWh in 2016 and 4 739 MWh in 2015, which corresponded to an increase of 48.4 per cent over two years.

Water consumption

Work is under way to secure reliable and historically comparable figures for water consumption in the buildings. Water meters connected to the central EOS monitoring system are being installed in the buildings.

Sorting of waste

The proportion of waste sorted has shown a good improvement since 2011. Attention has concentrated on achieving an increase at Aker Brygge, since the buildings there account for the largest share of the waste. The project at Aker Brygge boosted the proportion of sorted waste from 15 per cent in 2011 to 51 per cent in 2017.

Combating corruption

Norwegian Property wants fair and open competition in all markets, sets high standards of personal and professional integrity, and does not tolerate any form of corruption or bribery. It wishes to conduct an open, reliable and attentive communication with stakeholders and society in general.

Corruption is among the most damaging actions a company can be exposed to, and can involve financial and

reputational loss. Moreover, the human consequences are often serious and extensive. Corruption has occurred earlier in the Norwegian construction industry. Norwegian Property wants to help combat it in all its forms. This is ensured first and foremost through its work as a responsible investor and owner, as a responsible buyer and through implementing and following up ethical guidelines.

Norwegian Property has its own ethical guidelines approved by the board and published on its website. These specify that the company will pursue an acceptable, ethical and sound business at every level, with stringent standards set for its employees. Its ethical guidelines provide norms and rules which apply to all employees. They also apply to directors when these act on behalf of Norwegian Property.

The company's reputation depends on the behaviour of its employees. These are expected to conform with the company's base values by behaving responsibly towards colleagues, business contacts and society in general. The company requires each of its employees at all times to act with the greatest integrity, and to treat everyone they come into contact with in an equitable manner and with respect. Norwegian Property rejects corruption, bribery and other conditions which reduce competition or give advantages to the company or its employees. Its personnel must not accept gifts which could affect their own integrity or decisions or those of others, or which could be perceived to do so. Norwegian Property's employees must not work on behalf of the company on matters where they have personal interests, or where others could perceive such interests.

Norwegian Property has prepared detailed processes for procurement covering the whole process from identifying a need to implementing a purchase. One purpose of these processes is to help limit opportunities for corruption related to procurement. This is achieved in part by documented processes and the highest possible degree of work sharing, and by requirements on who can be used as suppliers. Norwegian Property seeks to utilise suppliers with comparable ethical standards and attitudes. Suppliers represent Norwegian Property, and those it collaborates with must accordingly conform with its core values. The following minimum standards are set for suppliers and possible sub-suppliers:

- financial strength and the capacity to deliver
- a good history for compliance with legal requirements (business conduct, use of unregistered workers and so forth)

- satisfy requirements for health, safety and the environment (HSE), internal control and so forth
- ethical and environmental guidelines which accord with Norwegian Property's strategy
- membership of the StartBANK register for suppliers.

StartBANK is a joint supplier register used by purchasers in Norway's construction, public administration, insurance and property sectors to support serious suppliers and provide updated and checked supplier information. With 3 600 suppliers evaluated on the basis of predetermined approval criteria, StartBANK provides an equitable, open and secure solution for selecting reliable suppliers. This gives suppliers the opportunity to compete on equal terms, contributes to the use of serious players, and creates new business opportunities for both purchasers and suppliers. StartBANK is being continuously developed to meet the increasingly demanding legal guidelines and requirements for risk management in the construction industry.

Norwegian Property found no evidence of fraud, corruption or attempted corruption in its business during 2017.

Employee rights and social conditions

Norwegian Property expects all employees to behave in conformity with the group's base values. The latter rest on four core values which form the foundation of the group's corporate culture:

- collaborative
- courageous
- innovative
- attentive.

Norwegian Property is an expertise-driven organisation and aims to be an attractive employer where employees thrive. Active provision will be made for developing personnel in order collectively to form a leading professional team in the Norwegian property sector. Emphasis is given when recruiting staff to combining professional expertise and experience of the property sector, while ensuring that personal qualities contribute to an aggressive and efficient organisation.

Continuous efforts are devoted to knowledge development in the form of tailored training, so that each employee can fully master their job and develop in step

with changing requirements. Backed by individual development plans, employee progress and training requirements are followed up through job reviews and continuously during the year. Based on goals for personal development, employees can apply for financial support to pursue further or continuing education.

Contributions to a good working environment are also sought through attractive premises, a dynamic workplace and challenging assignments.

Norwegian Property regularly carries out employee satisfaction surveys to determine how its employees regard the company as a workplace and to identify possible areas needing development.

Where equal opportunities and inclusion are concerned, efforts are made to ensure that all employees receive the same opportunities for personal and professional development, and that both new and existing personnel are treated equally regardless of their gender, age, ethnic origin or possible disabilities. The company does not accept any form of discrimination - on the basis of gender, race, religion or orientation, for instance.

Norwegian Property has a conscious attitude to equal opportunities when recruiting personnel. But the construction and property sectors are male-dominated, and that creates some challenges for efforts to increase the female proportion in certain posts. The group had 49 employees at 31 December 2017, compared with 52 a year earlier. Thirty-two of the company's 49 employees are male and 17 are female. The executive management comprises three people, all of whom were men at 31 December. At the date when the financial statements were presented, the board comprised seven directors - four male and three females.

Norwegian Property observes established standards of working life, and will comply with all requirements enshrined in relevant legislation. The group seeks to apply working methods which ensure good working conditions, with high standards of HSE. Day-to-day operations take account of HSE considerations. These are important for Norwegian Property because the group is

dependent on maintaining high standards for the health and well-being of its employees in order to succeed. Its strategy involves zero tolerance of serious personal injuries suffered in relation to Norwegian Property's properties and areas of responsibility.

Sickness absence is an important HSE indicator. The total recorded for 2017 at Norwegian Property was 2.6 per cent, compared with 3.3 per cent in 2016.

Opportunities for employees to participate in determining their own working day form part of HSE work. The practical follow-up is conducted through the working environment committee (AMU), where representatives of employees and management meet. During the year, the AMU deals with current working environment issues, future plans which could have substantial significance for the working environment and so forth.

Human rights

Norwegian Property supports and respects international human rights. Respect for the individual represents a fundamental guideline for the group. Everyone will be treated with dignity and respect, without discrimination on the basis of ethnicity, nationality, religion, age, gender, disability or sexual orientation. Children will not be used as labour, and no forced labour will occur.

As a property company with all its activities in Norway, Norwegian Property does not face the greatest human rights challenges in its everyday operations. But the suppliers it uses could be subject to challenges, in part related to social dumping. In the construction industry, the latter could be associated with economic migrants whose pay and employment conditions are significantly worse than for national workers. The greatest opportunities for Norwegian Property to promote, respect and prevent breaches of human rights accordingly lie in being a responsible purchaser of goods and services. Through its ethical guidelines and by acting as a responsible purchaser, the group seeks to help ensure that suppliers apply key principles which accord with its own.

Presentation of the directors

With effect from the AGM in April 2017, the board of Norwegian Property ASA comprised the following directors:

Martin Mæland (Chair)

Martin Mæland (born 1949), chair since 13 April 2016, has an MSc in economics and a master's degree in science from the University of Oslo and was CEO of OBOS from 1983-2015. He is chair of Veidekke ASA and Kultur- og Idrettsbygg Oslo KF, and holds directorships in several companies – including Ticon Eiendom AS and Arctic Securities. Mæland has earlier held directorships in a number of companies, including in property and listed enterprises. He owned or controlled no shares in Norwegian Property ASA at 31 December 2017.

Bjørn Henningsen (Deputy chair)

Bjørn Henningsen (born 1962), director since 10 October 2014, has an MSc in economics from Heriot-Watt University and is managing director of and a partner in Union Eiendomskapital AS, which he helped to found in 2005. Henningsen has very long and broad experience of real estate investment and development, banking and finance. He was previously finance director and managing director of Investra ASA, and also has long experience from banks and financial institutions. Henningsen is chair and director of numerous companies in the Union group, including chair of Union Gruppen AS and Union Eiendomskapital AS. He owned and controlled 311 556 shares in Norwegian Property ASA at 31 December 2017.

Cecilie Astrup Fredriksen (Director)

Cecilie Astrup Fredriksen (born 1983), director since 10 October 2014, received a BA in business and Spanish from London Metropolitan University in 2006. She is currently employed in Seatankers Management Co Ltd and serves as a director of several companies, including Marine Harvest ASA and Ship Finance International Ltd. Fredriksen is related to Geveran Trading Co Ltd, which owned and controlled 317 969 937 shares in Norwegian Property ASA at 31 December 2017.

Kathrine Astrup Fredriksen (Director)

Kathrine Astrup Fredriksen (born 1983), director since 13 April 2016, studied at the European Business School in London. She is currently employed by Seatankers Management Co Ltd in London. Fredriksen's previous directorships include Seadrill Ltd, Frontline Ltd and Golar LNG. She is related to Geveran Trading Co Ltd, which owned and controlled 317 969 937 shares in Norwegian Property ASA at 31 December 2017.

Merete Haugli (Director)

Merete Haugli (born 1964), director since 13 April 2016, studied at Bankakademiet and the Norwegian Business School, BI, and has studied transpersonal psychology. She runs her own consultancy in such areas as management training, mental training and mentoring, and has a versatile background in finance and the police. She is a director of Reach Subsea ASA and a member of the nomination committee for Marine Harvest ASA. She owned or controlled no shares in Norwegian Property ASA at 31 December 2017.

Lars Erich Nilsen (Director)

Lars Erich Nilsen (born 1981) has been employed by Seatankers Management Norway AS since 2014. Before then, he worked as an analyst for Fearnley Advisors AS (2013-14) and Fearnley Fonds ASA/Fearnley Securities AS (2015-13, as partner from 2007). Nilsen holds a Master's degree in business economics from the Norwegian Business School, BI. He is related to Geveran Trading Co Ltd, which owned and controlled 317 969 937 shares in Norwegian Property ASA at 31 December 2017.

Kjell Sagstad (Director)

Kjell Sagstad (born 1948), director since 13 April 2016, has an MSc in economics from the University of Oslo and is senior director and investment director at Niam and head of its Norwegian business. He is chair of a number of property companies owned and controlled by Niam. Sagstad has previously been investment vice president for Vital Eiendom and CEO of Norgani Hotels ASA, and has long experience of management, acquisition and sale of property. He is related to Niam V Prosjekt AS, which owned and controlled 67 437 425 shares in Norwegian Property ASA at 31 December 2017.

Directors report

Substantial increase in property values during 2017

The financial statements for 2017 show a substantial growth in property values as a result of reductions in the required return and increased market rents for a significant part of the property portfolio as well as leases awarded during the year. Rental income declined from the year before following property sales in 2016. Financial expenses have been reduced substantially as a result of property sales and completed refinancing activities. The company has no loans falling due over the coming year.

Operating revenues for Norwegian Property totalled NOK 784.3 million in 2017. That compared with NOK 900.9 million in 2016. The reduction primarily reflects properties sold in 2016. On a like-for-like basis, the change represents a reduction of NOK 22.1 million in rental income for 2017. This relates primarily to the Drammensveien 60 and Sandakerveien 130 properties, which are being readied for new tenants and re-letting, as well as space falling vacant at Snarøyveien 36.

Profit before tax and fair-value adjustments came to NOK 316.8 million, compared with NOK 331.3 million the year before. Fair-value adjustments for investment properties were positive at NOK 1 046.7 million as a result of reductions in the required return and increased market rents for a significant part of the property portfolio, as well as leases awarded during the year. The value of the group's financial interest rate derivatives grew by NOK 43.6 million. Profit before tax for the year amounted to NOK 1 407 million, compared with NOK 977.4 million in 2016. Net profit came to NOK 1 348.7 million as against NOK 764.5 million the year before.

Leases with a total annual rental income of NOK 48 million were awarded during 2017. The total run rate at 31 December was NOK 780.4 million.

About Norwegian Property

Norwegian Property owned 32 office and commercial properties in Norway at 31 December 2017. Located in the Oslo and Stavanger regions, these had a combined fair value of NOK 15.4 billion at 31 December. The group's properties primarily comprise office premises with associated warehousing and car parks, and retail

and restaurant space. The business is organised in parent company Norwegian Property ASA with subsidiaries. The group's head office is at Aker Brygge in Oslo.

The company's business purpose article states: "The company operates in management, acquisitions, sales and development of commercial real estate, including participation in other companies as well as businesses which are related to such".

Employing 49 people at 31 December, Norwegian Property is listed on the Oslo Stock Exchange with the ticker code NPRO and had a market value of NOK 5.8 billion at 31 December 2017.

The business in 2017

Market and letting

LETTING MARKET

Vacant space in Oslo is estimated to be seven per cent, but is lower both in the city centre and the Nydalen district. Vacancy is expected to decline over the next few years owing to conversions of space to other applications (primarily residential accommodation) which are already under way, limited newbuild activity and continued growth in employment. The level of activity in the letting market is high. Rents are rising in several areas, such as central Oslo and Nydalen, where vacant space is below the general level for the city. Declining vacancy is expected to be positive for the development of rents in the time to come.

Demand for commercial property remains cautious in Stavanger, and Norwegian Property is experiencing continued downward pressure on the level of rents outside the city centre.

LETTING ACTIVITY

Certain of the group's properties have fallen vacant or have a short remaining lease, and substantial efforts are therefore being devoted to reletting and highlighting the potential of these properties.

Leases with a total annual rental income of NOK 48 million were awarded in 2016. The weighted remaining duration for the company's leases at 31 December 2017 was 4.4 years (2016: 5.1 years).

When leases with a future commencement date are taken into account, vacancy amounted to 18.7 per cent at 31 December and relates primarily to vacated space

at Forus and Fornebu (vacancy for properties in Oslo's central business district (CBD) and Nydalen was 2.6 and 5.6 per cent respectively).

The company's properties at Forus in Stavanger are vacant as a result of a strong focus on costs and reduced demand for office premises from the oil/offshore sector. This applies to the Grenseveien 19 and 21 properties. A change-of-use process has been initiated for Forusbeen 35, and attention is concentrated on short-term lets for this building until planning permission has been secured. At Fornebu, parts of the Snarøyveien 36 property fell vacant in the last quarter of 2017.

CUSTOMER SATISFACTION

In light of its role as one of Norway's leading property companies, Norwegian Property has concentrated attention in recent years on tenant satisfaction. The company maintained the high position it had attained during earlier years in the Norwegian Lessee Index's annual survey of tenant satisfaction for 2017, with a score of 80 (2016: 81).

Financing

FINANCING MARKET

The trend of recent years, with long-term market interest rates at a record low, continued during 2017. At the same time, the bond market has increasingly become a source of financing on competitive terms for a larger number of players than before.

FINANCING ACTIVITIES

At 31 December 2017, the company had loan financing via two bank facilities from two separate bank groups, in addition to several bond loans listed on the Oslo Stock Exchange.

The proportion of borrowing in the form of bonds increased in 2017 with the issue of several new loans. One of the bank facilities was extended during the year, so that none of the group's loans fall due in 2018. Refinancing activities during the year were completed on substantially better terms than before, and average interest costs have been reduced.

Property transactions

TRANSACTION MARKET

As in earlier years, the level of activity in the transaction market was high during 2017. Many buyer groups are

active and hunting for good objects. That has contributed to heavy pressure on prime yield for relevant properties in the group's core areas, which is estimated to be 3.75 per cent for Oslo in general.

TRANSACTIONS CONDUCTED

The board is devoting attention to opportunities which could strengthen the company's position in its core areas of the Oslo CBD and Nydalen. In a demanding transaction market, however, the company conducted no property transactions during 2017. The group sold properties with a total value of NOK 3 billion in 2016, and acquired properties for NOK 210 million.

Strategic goals

Competitive return with balanced risk

Norwegian Property has a goal of paying 30-50 per cent of its ordinary profit after tax, but before fair-value adjustments, as dividend to its shareholders. Before a dividend is determined, an assessment will be made of the group's financial position and prospects.

High tenant satisfaction

Norwegian Property's vision is to create meeting places which encourage engagement and provide favourable conditions for developing interpersonal relationships. The company works to ensure a high level of tenant satisfaction, which contributes in turn to a good reputation and which is important for retaining existing tenants and attracting new ones.

Environmental improvement in line with the best in the industry

Corporate environmental and social responsibility is broadly defined and includes clearly defined targets for measures to protect the environment as well as high aesthetic standards for buildings and outside areas in the local environment. The group's strategy and goals are outlined in the report on corporate social responsibility.

Investment strategy

Norwegian Property has an investment strategy with the emphasis on the following main parameters:

- leading player for office and associated commercial property in selected areas of the Oslo region
- prioritise properties close to public transport hubs, and seek to create natural property clusters in the company's priority areas

- active management of the portfolio in Stavanger to maximise value
- seek to have five to 15 per cent of the portfolio's area under development over time
- active management of the portfolio through transactions, including the purchase of properties with value development potential.

Financing strategy

Norwegian Property's ambition is to deliver a competitive return over time with a balanced financial risk profile. The main parameters of its financial strategy are:

- a goal that the loan-to-value ratio will be a maximum of 45-55 per cent of the total value of the company's investment properties over time
- to base borrowing on long-term relationships with banks and other players which have a long-term strategy in the Norwegian property market
- to seek to diversify funding sources and the maturity structure to reduce refinancing risk
- an ambition to achieve a stable development in cash flow which requires a relatively high level of interest rate hedging, where such hedging will be a minimum of 50 per cent of the company's interest-bearing debt, with the term of the hedging weighted against the term of the leases while also being spread over the period to avoid excessive exposure at specific points in time.

Risk and risk management

Through its activities, Norwegian Property manages major financial assets which are exposed to substantial risk factors, such as development projects, interest rates and the letting market. The management model is based on an appropriate delegation of responsibility for profits, clearly defined operational parameters and internal control.

Overall targets are established and further refined through continuous updating of the company's strategy. On the basis of this strategy, the values base and the ethical guidelines, an overall management instruction has been established with the specification of authorities for delegating responsibility to defined roles in the organisation. Guidelines have furthermore been established for managing and handling risk in the most important risk areas, such as operations and finance. Based on these overall guidelines, governing processes

and routines have been established for day-to-day management of the company. The board regularly reviews the company's principles and guidelines.

The administration prepares periodic activity reports which are considered at board meetings. These reports are based on management reviews of the various parts of the business, and contain an update of the status in relation to targets, important operational conditions, financial conditions, and a description of the status of risk areas. Quarterly financial reports are also prepared and then reviewed by the audit committee ahead of the board meeting. In connection with the presentation of the annual financial statements, the executive management prepares estimates and makes assumptions about the future. The consequent accounting estimates will be subject by definition to uncertainties. Estimates and assumptions which represent a substantial risk of significant changes to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in forthcoming accounting periods relate primarily to developments in the value of investment property.

In connection with its annual consideration of Norwegian Property's strategy, the board reviews the most important risk areas facing the company.

Financial risks

The group's financial risks relate primarily to changes in equity as a result of adjustments to the value of the property portfolio, the effect of interest rate changes on profits and liquidity, liquidity risk, and profit effects when refinancing debt and implementing major development projects.

Efforts are made to dampen the effect of interest rate changes on profits and liquidity through hedging. At 31 December 2017, 63 per cent (2016: 63 per cent) of the group's interest-bearing debt was covered by interest rate hedges with an average term of 3.9 years (2016: 4.1 years). Fluctuations in short- and long-term market interest rates will accordingly have a limited impact on the group's interest expenses before changes in the value of derivatives.

The group's credit facilities incorporate financial covenants related to interest cover and the loan-to-value ratio. It was in compliance with these and other conditions in the credit agreements related to its liabilities at 31 December 2017.

Market risk

Norwegian Property is exposed to changes in market rents, vacancy in the portfolio, turnover-based rents and the rate of inflation. The group has a significant proportion of long-term leases. The commercial property leases provide fixed revenues over their term. The majority of the leases are fully adjusted for changes in the consumer price index (CPI).

Development risk

Generally speaking, major conversion projects may involve risk relating to such aspects as the future letting ratio and level of rents for converted areas, cost overruns on procurement and planning, delays, delivery shortfalls and market developments. The group had no major development projects under way at 31 December 2017. Projects implemented earlier were managed by competent personnel in the company with relevant experience and knowledge. In addition, the group has benefited from external resources to reduce risk related to its development projects. Norwegian Property has developed tools for risk management and project execution.

Credit risk

Norwegian Property's portfolio of office properties is characterised by high quality, central locations and a financially sound and diversified set of tenants. Bad debts have been limited in recent years. Tenants of the group's office properties normally pay rent quarterly in advance. In addition, most leases require security for rent payments in the form of either a deposit account containing a sum equivalent to three to six months of rent, or a bank guarantee. The group checks the credit rating and history of new tenants. As a result, the risk of direct losses from defaults or payment problems appears to be limited and relates primarily to re-letting of premises.

Liquidity risk

The group's goal is to have sufficient liquidity/drawing rights to meet its obligations, including existing development projects. It also seeks to maintain a sensible level of liquidity to meet unexpected commitments. The financing strategy aims to maintain flexibility in the market and to cope with fluctuations in rental income. One goal is that liquidity will consist as far as possible of available revolving credit and overdraft facilities rather than cash holdings.

Norwegian Property has a high level of hedging against fluctuations in market interest rates, which reduces the

need for liquidity to meet unexpected commitments in these areas. Other liquidity risk relates first and foremost to servicing instalments on and redemption of loans. The group generates a positive cash flow from operations.

At 31 December, the group had an interest-bearing debt of NOK 6 950.4 million (2016: NOK 6 767.1 million), with an average remaining term of 3.3 years. Debt instalments during 2018 are classified as current liabilities in the consolidated balance sheet at 31 December 2017. At the same date, the group had a liquidity including undrawn borrowing facilities of NOK 986.8 million (2016: NOK 1 100.2 million). The group seeks at all times to maintain a liquidity buffer tailored to the redemption profile of its debt and the ongoing short-term fluctuations in requirements for working capital, as well as requirements which follow from current and planned projects being pursued by the group at any given time. Good and long-term relations are cultivated by the group with its main bankers.

Statement of accounts

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), and consistent accounting principles are applied to all the periods presented.

Going concern assumption

Pursuant to the requirements of the Norwegian Accounting Act, the board confirms that the going concern assumption is realistic. The financial statements for 2017 have been prepared on that basis.

Income statement

The consolidated income statement for 2017 embraced 32 properties at 31 December. Properties sold during the year are included up to the date of their disposal.

Operating revenue totalled NOK 784.3 million (2016: NOK 900.9 million). On a like-for-like basis, that represented a revenue reduction of NOK 22.1 million from 2017. This relates primarily to the Drammensveien 60 and Sandakerveien 130 properties, which are being readied for new tenants and re-letting, and to space fallen vacant at Snarøyveien 36.

Property costs related to operations totalled NOK 66 million (2016: NOK 54.2 million). Other property costs totalled NOK 58 million (2016: NOK 56.6 million). Administrative owner costs totalled NOK 57.3 million

(2016: NOK 57.3 million). Operating profit before fair-value adjustments was thereby NOK 606.6 million (2016: NOK 732.8 million). No costs related to research and development activities were recognised in the accounts for either 2017 or 2016.

Fair-value changes to the company's property portfolio totalled NOK 1 046.7 million in 2017 (2016: NOK 475.1 million). The increase in fair value reflects a reduction in the required return and increased market rents for a significant proportion of the property portfolio, combined with leases awarded during the year. The fair value of certain properties with a short remaining lease term and uncertainty related to future letting has declined.

Financial income, which consists largely of interest income, totalled NOK 2.5 million (2016: NOK 1.1 million). Financial expenses, primarily interest expenses and other costs related to the company's financing, were NOK 292.4 million (2016: NOK 402.6 million).

The change in fair value for financial instruments used to manage interest and exchange rate risk was NOK 43.6 million (2016: NOK 171 million). Profit before tax was thereby NOK 1 407 million (2016: NOK 977.4 million).

NOK 58.3 million in tax expense is recognised in the 2017 accounts (2016: NOK 212.9 million). As a result, net profit for the year was NOK 1 348.7 million (2016: NOK 764.5 million).

Cash flow

Net cash flow from operating activities was NOK 234.6 million (2016: NOK 137.7 million). Operating profit before tax and fair-value adjustments came to NOK 316.8 million in 2017. The difference compared with net cash flow from operating activities relates primarily to payments for termination of interest hedging contracts expensed under changes in the fair value of financial instruments and changes to working capital items.

Net cash flow from investing activities was negative at NOK 187.5 million (2016: positive at NOK 2 647.6 million). Capital spending in 2017 related to tenant adaptations related to new and renegotiated leases as well as ongoing operational investment.

Net cash flow from financing activities was negative at NOK 4.1 million following a net increase in interest-bearing debt and payment of dividend (2016: NOK 2 794.9 million).

The net change in cash and cash equivalents was positive at NOK 43 million (2016: negative at NOK 9.6 million).

Balance sheet and liquidity

Cash in hand at 31 December amounted to NOK 89.2 million (2016: NOK 46.2 million). In addition, the group had NOK 900 million in unused drawing rights at 31 December (2016: NOK 1 058 million). Total equity was NOK 7 654.8 million (2016: NOK 6 488.9 million), representing an equity ratio of 49.1 per cent (2016: 45.3 per cent). Carried equity per share (NAV) came to NOK 13.96 (2016: NOK 11.83).

Interest-bearing debt at 31 December was NOK 6 950.4 million (2016: NOK 6 767.1 million). At 31 December, the average interest rate on the company's loans was 3.48 per cent (2016: 4.2 per cent). The average loan margin was 1.39 per cent (2016: 1.64 per cent). The remaining term to maturity for interest-bearing debt was 3.3 years (2016: 2.3 years).

Valuation of the properties

The company's valuation process is based on quarterly external valuations, supplemented by internal analyses where the company makes an assessment and determines whether the external valuations provide an accurate picture of the fair value of the investment properties. Based on this process, all the properties were valued on 31 December 2017 by two independent professional specialists. Cushman & Wakefield and Akershus Eiendom have each prepared a valuation of all the properties. An average of these valuations is used as the basis for recognising the investment properties at fair value at 31 December 2017. The valuation models used for these assessments are based on discounting cash flows related to existing leases and the value of market rents after the expiry of existing leases. Individual assessments of current expenses, upgrading costs and the risk of vacancy are made on a property-by-property basis.

The executive management and the board have made independent assessments of parameters which affect the value of the company's properties, including developments in interest rates, market rents, occupancy, the yield level on property transactions and the quality of the properties. The conclusion is that the external valuations can be used as a basis for assessing the fair value of the properties. The total carrying amount of the company's investment properties was NOK 15 360.6 million at 31 December 2017 (2016: NOK 14 112.1 million).

Events after the balance sheet date

A bond loan was increased by NOK 230 million in January 2018, with the term extending to 9 November 2022 and an interest rate of three months Nibor plus 1.25 per cent. The loan is being used to reduce existing bank facilities.

In accordance with the mandate from the AGM in 2017, the board resolved on 8 February 2018 that a dividend of NOK 0.07 per share will be paid on the basis of the accounts at 31 December 2017.

No other significant incidents since 31 December 2017 provide information concerning the conditions which existed at the balance sheet date.

Parent company accounts and coverage of net loss

The parent company, Norwegian Property ASA, made a net loss of NOK 256.8 million in 2017 (2016: NOK 241.4 million). Administrative owner costs for the group as well as interest costs on the group's credit facilities are recognised in the company's accounts. The company's subsidiaries are largely financed by equity, and no dividends were recognised by the parent company in 2017.

The board is mandated by the AGM to make quarterly dividend payments. A total of NOK 0.29 per share was paid in dividend for the quarters of 2017, including a decision by the board meeting of 8 February 2017 to pay a dividend of NOK 0.07 per share.

The board proposes that the net loss of NOK 256.8 million be charged to other paid-in equity. The provision of NOK 38.4 million for dividend is transferred from other paid-in equity.

Corporate social responsibility and corporate governance

The company has prepared a separate report on CSR pursuant to section 3-3c of the Norwegian Accounting Act, which covers the natural environment, employee rights and social conditions as well as human rights.

This report includes information on the conditions mentioned in section 3-3a, paragraphs 9-12 of the Accounting Act related to the working environment, equal op-

portunities, anti-discrimination and the company's impact on the natural environment. The report appears on page 10 of the company's annual report.

A separate report on corporate governance has also been prepared to present the company's principles and practice in this area, pursuant to section 3-3b of the Accounting Act. This report appears on page 3 of the company's annual report.

Board of directors

The AGM in April 2017 re-elected Martin Mæland (chair), Bjørn Henningsen (deputy chair), Kjell Sagstad, Kathrine Astrup Fredriksen, Cecilie Astrup Fredriksen and Merete Haugli as directors until the next AGM in 2018. Lars Erich Nilsen was elected as a new director until the next AGM in 2018.

Executive management

Svein Hov Skjelle elected to resign in 2017 from his posts as CEO and CFO of Norwegian Property. Bent Oustad took over as the new CEO on 1 January 2018, and Haavard Rønning will take office as the CFO on 1 March 2018.

Shareholders

Norwegian Property had 1 692 shareholders at 31 December, a rise of 21 from the same time in 2016 (1 671 shareholders). Foreigners owned 67.1 per cent of the shares, compared with 68.3 per cent a year earlier. Shareholder policies and other aspects of the shareholder structure are described in the investor relations area of the company's website.

Outlook

Vacant space in Oslo is estimated to be around seven per cent, and is expected to continue declining as a result of employment growth, the conversion of space to other applications and extremely limited newbuild activity. The letting market in certain parts of Stavanger is showing some increase in activity.

The Oslo portfolio, which now accounts for 90 per cent of the property value in the group, has little vacancy. Operationally, the company is devoting particular at-

tention to properties with high vacancy (such as in Stavanger) and where leases are approaching their expiry date.

Norwegian Property has entered into several agreements with other property players on developing the company's properties where this is considered to offer potential added value for the company. These partnerships cover properties in Stavanger, Nydalen and Fornebu. The company is also working actively with other long-term development opportunities in the portfolio, particularly in Nydalen, where exciting developments are looming. In a demanding transaction market, the board is concerned to take advantage of opportunities which strengthen the company's position in its core areas, which are primarily Oslo's central business district and Nydalen.

The company has a goal of paying 30-50 per cent of its ordinary profit after tax payable, but before fair-value adjustments, in dividend to its shareholders. Before the dividend is set, an assessment is made of the group's financial position and prospects, including a possible increase in capital requirements for investment in properties and changes to the revenue base as a result of property sales.

Oslo, 8 February 2018

Norwegian Property ASA

 Martin Mæland Chair	 Bjørn Rønningsen Deputy chair	 Cecilie Astrup Fredriksen Director	 Kathrine Astrup Fredriksen Director
 Merete Haugli Director	 Lars Erich Nilsen Director	 Kjell Sagstad Director	 Bert Oustad CEO

The annual accounts of the group

Consolidated income statement 1 Jan – 31 Dec

<i>(Amounts in NOK million)</i>	Note	2017	2016
Revenues	9	784.3	900.9
Property-related operational expenses	18	(66.0)	(54.2)
Other property-related expenses	18	(58.0)	(56.6)
Total property-related expenses		(124.0)	(110.8)
Administrative expenses	18, 19	(53.7)	(57.3)
Total operating expenses		(177.7)	(168.1)
Operating profit before value adjustments		606.6	732.8
Change in fair value of investment property	7	1 046.7	475.1
Operating profit		1 653.3	1 207.9
Financial income	10, 20	2.5	1.1
Financial cost	10, 20	(292.4)	(402.6)
Realised net financial items		(289.9)	(401.6)
Change in fair value of financial derivative instruments	10, 11	43.6	171.0
Net financial items		(246.3)	(230.5)
Profit before income tax		1 407.0	977.4
Income tax	17	(58.3)	(212.9)
Profit for the year		1 348.7	764.5
Profit attributable to non-controlling interests		-	-
Profit attributable to shareholders of the parent company		1 348.7	764.5
Earnings per share attributable to parent company shareholders (amounts in NOK) ¹	21	2.46	1.39

1) Diluted earnings per share is equal to earnings per share.

Notes 1 to 26 are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated statement of comprehensive income 1 Jan – 31 Dec

<i>(Amounts in NOK million)</i>		2017	2016
Profit for the year		1 348.7	764.5
Value adjustment and depreciation of owner-occupied property	7	4.8	1.2
Income tax related to value adjustment and depreciation of owner-occupied property	17	(1.1)	0.6
Other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss, net of tax		3.7	1.7
Other comprehensive income that subsequently may be reclassified to profit or loss, net of tax		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		1 352.3	766.2
Total comprehensive income attributable to shareholders of the parent company		1 352.3	766.2
Total comprehensive income attributable to non-controlling interests		-	-

Notes 1 to 26 are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated balance sheet as at 31 Dec

(Amounts in NOK million)	Note	2017	2016
ASSETS			
Non-current assets:			
Financial derivative instruments	3, 10, 11, 12	2.3	6.6
Investment property	7	15 289.8	14 025.1
Owner-occupied property	7	70.8	87.0
Other fixed assets	8	42.3	48.8
Total non-current assets		15 405.1	14 167.5
Current assets:			
Financial derivative instruments	3, 10, 11, 12	0.4	1.6
Receivables	10, 13	81.4	115.9
Cash and cash equivalents	3, 10	89.2	46.2
Total current assets		171.1	163.8
TOTAL ASSETS		15 576.2	14 331.2
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity:			
Share capital	14	274.2	274.2
Share premium		2 295.2	2 295.2
Other paid-in equity		7 557.3	7 557.3
Retained earnings		(2 471.9)	(3 637.8)
Total equity		7 654.8	6 488.9
Non-current liabilities:			
Deferred tax	17	531.5	472.1
Financial derivative instruments	3, 10, 11, 12	233.1	338.9
Interest-bearing debt	10, 16	6 940.5	6 755.8
Other liabilities	10, 15	57.4	57.5
Non-current liabilities		7 762.5	7 624.2
Current liabilities:			
Financial derivative instruments	3, 10, 11, 12	0.5	5.7
Interest-bearing debt	10, 16	9.9	11.4
Other liabilities	10, 15	148.6	201.1
Total current liabilities		159.0	218.1
Total liabilities		7 921.5	7 842.3
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		15 576.2	14 331.2

Notes 1 to 26 are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

Oslo, 8 February 2018

Norwegian Property ASA


Martin Mæland
Chair


Bjørn Henningsen
Deputy chair


Cecilie Astrup Fredriksen
Director


Kathrine Astrup Fredriksen
Director


Merete Haugli
Director


Lars Erich Nilsen
Director


Kjell Sagstad
Director


Bent Oustad
CEO

Changes in the group's equity

<i>(Amounts in NOK million)</i>	Note	Share capital	Share premium	Other paid-in equity	Retained earnings	Total equity
Total equity 31 December 2015		274.2	3 412.3	6 440.1	(4 348.9)	5 777.6
Profit for the year		-	(1 117.2)	1 117.2	764.5	764.5
Other comprehensive income for the year		-	-	-	1.7	1.7
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	(1 117.2)	1 117.2	766.2	766.2
Paid dividend		-	-	-	(54.8)	(54.8)
Total contributions by and distributions to owners of the parent		-	-	-	(54.8)	(54.8)
Total equity 31 December 2016		274.2	2 295.1	7 557.2	(3 637.5)	6 488.9
Profit for the year		-	-	-	1 348.7	1 348.7
Other comprehensive income for the year		-	-	-	3.7	3.7
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	-	-	1 352.3	1 352.3
Paid dividend	22	-	-	-	(186.5)	(186.5)
Total contributions by and distributions to owners of the parent		-	-	-	(186.5)	(186.5)
Total equity 31 December 2017		274.2	2 295.1	7 557.2	(2 471.7)	7 654.8

Notes 1 to 26 are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated cash flow statement 1 Jan – 31 Dec

<i>(Amounts in NOK million)</i>	Note	2017	2016
Profit before income tax		1 407.0	977.4
Net financial items	11, 20	246.3	230.5
Interest received	20	2.5	1.1
Interest paid	15, 20	(300.3)	(423.6)
Buyout of derivatives	11	(62.0)	(158.6)
Depreciation of tangible assets	7, 8	7.5	9.0
Change in fair value of investment property	7	(1 046.7)	(475.1)
Change in current items		(19.8)	(22.9)
Net cash flow from operating activities		234.6	137.7
Payments for purchase and development of investment property	7, 8	(187.5)	(391.7)
Received cash from sale of investment property	7	-	3 034.3
Advances received from sale of investment property	7	-	5.0
Net cash flow from investing activities		(187.5)	2 647.6
Repayment of interest-bearing debt	16	(3 183.6)	(6 375.1)
New interest-bearing debt	16	3 366.0	3 635.0
Paid dividend	22	(186.5)	(54.8)
Net cash flow from financial activities		(4.1)	(2 794.9)
Net change in cash and cash equivalents		43.0	(9.6)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	3	46.2	55.8
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	3	89.2	46.2

Notes 1 to 26 are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

NOTE 1: General information

The real estate investment company Norwegian Property ASA was established in 2006. The business concept of Norwegian Property is to create value through growth from the ownership, development and management of prime commercial properties located in the most attractive clusters in Oslo and in other key growth areas. The tenant portfolio will consist of large, solid private and public tenants. The group owned 32 properties in Oslo and Stavanger at 31 December 2017.

The financial statements were approved by the board on 8 February 2018 for final approval by the general meeting on 19 April 2018.

NOTE 2: Summary of significant accounting policies

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these consolidated financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

2.1 - Basis of preparation

The consolidated financial statements of Norwegian Property ASA have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as adopted by the EU and effective at 31 December 2017, and additional requirements according to the Norwegian Accounting Act at 31 December 2017.

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, with modifications specified separately.

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with IFRS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgments in the process of applying the group's accounting policies. Areas involving a higher degree of judgment or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are disclosed in note 5.

The group has implemented the following new standards and changes to standards in the accounts for 2017:

Note Requirements IAS 7 Cash Flow Statement. The new requirement entails increased information on changes in debt from financing activities, see note 16.

New standards and interpretations not yet adopted:

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments addresses the classification, measurement and recognition of financial assets and liabilities and hedge accounting. The complete version of IFRS 9 was issued in July 2014. It replaces the parts of IAS 39 that relate to similar issues. Under IFRS 9, financial assets are classified into three categories: fair value through other comprehensive income, fair value through profit and amortised cost. The measurement category is determined on initial recognition of the asset. The classification depends on the entity's business model for managing its financial instruments and the characteristics of the cash flows of the individual instrument. Equity instruments shall initially be measured at fair value. The company may elect to present value changes in other comprehensive income, but the choice is binding and subsequent gain or loss cannot be reclassified to income. Impairment due to credit risk should be recognised based on expected loss rather than the current model where losses must be incurred. For financial liabilities, the standard is based on IAS 39. The biggest change is where the fair value option is adopted for financial liabilities, the changes in fair value due to changes in own credit risk are recognised in other comprehensive income. IFRS 9 simplifies the requirements for hedge accounting by linking hedging effectiveness more closely to management's risk control and provides a greater scope for assessment. Meanwhile hedge documentation is still required. The standard is effective for the financial year 2018, but early adoption is permitted. The group considers that the changes do not have a material effect on the accounts.

IFRS 15 Income from customer contracts is related to revenue recognition. The standard requires a division of the customer contract in the individual performance obligations. A performance obligation can be a product or a service. Revenue is recognised when a customer obtains control of the product or service and thus can determine the use and receive the benefits of the product or service. The standard replaces IAS 18 Revenue and IAS 11 Construction contracts and related interpretations. The standard is effective for the financial year 2018, but early adoption is permitted. The group believes the changes do not have a material effect on the accounts, as the group's income is mainly accounted for in accordance with IAS 17.

IFRS 16 Leases was issued in January 2016 and is effective at financial year 2019. This standard will result in almost all leases being capitalised, since the distinction between financial and operational leases is removed.

Under the new standard, both an asset (the right to use the leased item) and a financial liability (the value of future lease payments) are recognised. The only exceptions are short-term leases or leases of low value. For tenants, there will be no significant changes of the accounting practice. The group has no significant leases that will be affected by the new standard.

There are no other standards or interpretations that are not yet effective and which are expected to have a significant impact on the consolidated financial statements.

2.2 - Consolidation

A) SUBSIDIARIES

Subsidiaries are defined as all entities (including special purpose entities) over which the group has the power to govern financial and operating policies, generally resulting from a shareholding of more than one half of the voting rights. The existence and effect of potential voting rights that are currently exercisable or convertible are considered when assessing whether the group controls another entity. Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the group. They are deconsolidated from the date on which such control ceases.

The purchase method of accounting is used to account for the acquisition of subsidiaries by the group. The acquisition cost is measured as being the fair value of assets used as consideration, equity instruments issued and liabilities incurred related to transfer of control. Direct costs related to the acquisition are expensed in the income statement at the date of acquisition. Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities and contingent liabilities are recognised at fair value at the date of acquisition, irrespective of any minority interest. The excess cost of acquisition over the fair value of identifiable net assets acquired is recorded as goodwill. If the cost of acquisition is less than the fair value of the net assets of the subsidiary acquired, the difference is recognised directly in the income statement at the date of acquisition.

Purchases of single purpose entities owning only property, with no employees, management or recorded procedure descriptions are not considered as acquisition of business (IFRS 3 Business Combinations are not applicable). The cost of such purchases is capitalised as part of the acquisition price.

Intercompany transactions, balances and unrealised gains on transactions between group companies are

eliminated. Unrealised losses are eliminated, but considered an impairment indicator in relation to the transferred asset. Accounting policies of subsidiaries have been changed where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the group.

B) TRANSACTIONS AND MINORITY INTERESTS

Minority interests are included in the group's income statement and are specified as minority interests. Correspondingly, minority interests are included as part of the group's shareholders' equity and are specified in the consolidated balance sheet.

2.3 - Segment reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker. The chief operating decision maker, who is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments, has been identified as corporate management. See note 6.

2.4 - Foreign currency translation

(A) FUNCTIONAL AND PRESENTATION CURRENCY

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 statement is presented in NOK, which is the parent company's functional and presentation currency.

(B) TRANSACTIONS AND BALANCES

Foreign currency transactions are translated into NOK using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the income statement.

2.5 - Investment property

Property that is held for long-term rental yields or for capital appreciation or both, is classified as investment property. Investment property is initially measured at acquisition cost, including related transaction costs. After initial recognition, investment property is carried at fair value according to IAS 40. The fair value of investment property reflects, amongst other things, rental income from current leases and assumptions about rental income from future leases in the light of current market conditions.

Changes in fair values are recorded in the income statement under change in market value of investment property.

Subsequent expenditure is charged to the asset's carrying amount only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. Other repairs and maintenance costs are charged to the income statement during the financial period in which they are incurred. Expenses related to accommodating tenants e.g. replacement of walls, are activated together with the asset's carrying amount simultaneously as the remaining carrying amount of the replaced components is derecognised. Costs related to termination of leases are capitalised if the main purpose of the termination is linked to a further development of the property and are expensed if the main purpose of the termination is purely a change of tenant.

Assets under construction for future use as investment property are recognised in the construction phase as investment property at fair value at the completion date minus remaining construction costs.

If an investment property is used by the company, it is reclassified as property, plant and equipment unless the internal use is insignificant. Fair value at the date of reclassification is the property's acquisition cost. An owner-occupied property is accounted for at revalued value less accumulated depreciation and amortisation. An evaluation of fair value for such properties is carried out in the same manner as described for investment properties. Increase in value of owner-occupied property is not recognised in the income statement, but recognised as a change of the revaluation reserve in comprehensive income. An impairment of the value is recognised against the revaluation reserve, related to revaluation of the specific building. If impairment exceeds the revaluation reserve, the remainder is recognised against the income statement.

Tax compensation related to acquisition of investment properties (single purpose entities) is recognised in the period after the acquisition as a value adjustment on investment property.

If it is expected that a property will be sold within one year from the balance sheet date, it shall be classified as an investment property held for sale. Investment property held for sale is recognised at fair value as other investment properties.

2.6 - Property, plant and equipment

All property, plant and equipment are stated at historical cost less depreciation and write-downs. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the item.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the group and the cost of the item can be reliably measured. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to the income statement during the financial period in which they incur.

2.7 - Impairment of non-financial assets

Assets that have an indefinite useful life are not subject to amortisation and are tested annually for impairment. Assets that are subject to amortisation are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised with 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 selling costs and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows.

2.8 - Financial assets and liabilities

The group classifies its financial assets in the following categories: at fair value through profit or loss and loans and receivables. The classification is determined according to the purpose for which the financial assets were acquired. Management determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition.

Financial assets not carried at fair value are assessed at each balance sheet date to determine whether there is objective evidence that the asset is impaired. If such indication of impairment loss exists, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying value and the present value of estimated future cash flows. The impairment loss is recognised in profit and loss.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the balance sheet when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

(A) FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS

Financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are financial assets and liabilities held for trading. A financial asset and liability is classified in this category if acquired principally for generating profit from short-term price fluctuations. Derivatives are classified as held for sale, unless they are designated as hedges. The group has only derivatives in this category. Derivatives in the held for trading category are classified as current assets or current liabilities unless the remaining term of the derivative is longer than 12 months and management does not intend to redeem it within 12 months. The share of fair value of the derivative due within 12 months is included in current assets or current liabilities.

(B) LOANS AND RECEIVABLES

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They are included in current assets, except for maturities greater than 12 months after the balance sheet date. These are classified as non-current assets. Loans and receivables are classified as trade and other receivables in the balance sheet (note 2.10) and are valued at amortised cost using the effective interest method (see note 2.10 and note 2.18).

2.9 - Derivatives and hedging

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value at the date a derivative contract is entered and are subsequently reassessed at their fair value. The method of recognising the resulting gain or loss depends on whether the derivative is designated as a hedging instrument and the type of hedge. Hedge accounting is not applied.

All the group's interest rate swaps and forward exchange contracts are used as economic hedges. Changes in the fair value of any derivative instruments are recognised in the income statement under change in market value of financial derivative instruments.

2.10 - Trade receivables

Trade receivables are amounts due from customers for merchandise sold or services performed in the ordinary course of business. If collection is expected within one year, they are classified as current assets. If not, they are presented as non-current assets.

Trade receivables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the

effective interest method, less provision for impairment.

2.11 - Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, bank deposits, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown under borrowings in current liabilities on the balance sheet.

2.12 - Share capital and share premium

Shares are classified as equity when there is no obligation to transfer cash or other assets. Costs directly attributable to the issuing of new shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

Employee options represent rights for employees to subscribe for shares in the company at a future time at a predetermined subscription price (subscription right). Drawing requires continued employment. The fair value of employee benefits received in exchange for the granting of options is calculated as an expense. The total amount to be expensed over the vesting period reflects the fair value of the options granted. On the balance sheet date, the company reviews the estimates of the number of options expected to be utilised and changes in estimates are recognised in the income statement over the remaining vesting period with a corresponding adjustment of equity. The value of allotted shares after deduction of directly-linked transaction costs is credited to share capital and share premium when exercisable options are exercised.

2.13 - Trade payables

Trade payables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method (see note 2.18).

2.14 - Borrowings

Borrowings are recognised initially at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently stated at amortised cost using the effective interest method (see note 2.18). Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption value is recognised in the income statement over the duration of the borrowings.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the group has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the balance sheet date.

2.15 - Deferred income tax

Deferred income tax is provided in full, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax basis of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the consolidated financial statements. However, the deferred income tax is not accounted for if it arises from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantially enacted at the balance sheet date, and which are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

Deferred income tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available, against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

Deferred income tax is provided on temporary differences arising from investments in subsidiaries and associates, except where the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference is controlled by the group and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse soon.

According to the exception in IAS 12, deferred tax is not recognised when buying a company that is not a business. A provision for deferred tax is made after subsequent increases in the value beyond initial cost, while a fall in value below initial cost will only reverse previous provisions for deferred tax. Furthermore, an increase in temporary differences related to tax depreciation will give grounds for a recognition of deferred tax.

2.16 - Revenue recognition

Revenue consists of rental income. Operating income encompasses the fair value of the consideration received for services in the ordinary business. Revenues are presented net of VAT, discounts and rebates. Service charge expenses are charged to tenants and recognised in the balance sheet together with payments on account of tenants, and therefore does not affect the result beyond an administrative premium recognised under revenue. The settlement of service charge expenses is carried out after the balance sheet date.

(A) RENTAL INCOME

Rental income is recognised over the life of the rental period.

(B) OTHER INCOME

Other income is recognised as it is earned.

2.17 - Dividend distribution

Dividend distribution to the company's shareholders is recognised as a liability in the group's financial statements in the period in which the dividends are approved by the company's shareholders.

2.18 - Interest expense

Interest expenses on borrowings are recognised under financial costs in the income statement using the effective interest rate method. The effective interest rate method is used to allocate amortised cost on financial assets and financial liabilities and for correct accrual of interest income and interest expense. The effective interest rate distributes the future cash flows throughout the duration of the loan and indicates the real net value of the financial asset or liability.

The calculation of the effective interest rate considers all estimated contractual cash flows related to the financial instrument (such as payment terms) but does not account for future losses. When calculating the effective interest rate, all fees are included and distributed over the relevant period (term to maturity).

General and specific borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, which are assets that necessarily take a substantial period to get ready for their intended use, are added to the cost of those assets, until the assets are substantially ready for their intended use.

2.19 - Pensions

Norwegian Property ASA operates a defined contribution plan for all employees. A defined contribution pension scheme is an arrangement whereby the group pays fixed (defined) amounts to a privately held administrative scheme. The group has no legal or other obligations to pay further amounts. Contributions are recognised as employee benefits expense when they fall due. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that cash refunds or reductions in future payments are available.

2.20 - Operating expenses

Property-related expenses include administrative costs related to the management of the properties as well as operating and maintenance costs.

Other property expenses include income-related costs related to rental, marketing etc., owner's share of service charge expenses, project-related property costs and depreciation related to the properties.

Administrative expenses relate to costs that are not directly related to the operations and rental of properties, and include costs related to the overall ownership and corporate functions.

NOTE 3: Financial risk management

The group's activities imply exposure to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including foreign exchange, interest rate and price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The group's overall risk management programme focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the group's profit/loss and equity. The group use hedging instruments designed to mitigate certain risks. Hedge accounting is not applied.

Risk management for the group is managed by the corporate treasury department in accordance with guidelines approved by the board. Management identifies, evaluates and hedges financial risks in close cooperation with the group's operational units. The board provides written policies for overall risk management and written guidelines for specific areas such as foreign exchange and interest rate risk.

3.1 - Market risk

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RISK

The group's currency exposure is very limited. The group had no leases in foreign currency in 2017 and 2016. All operational costs are in practice in NOK.

Notional principal amounts and the maturity for the group's total portfolio of forward exchange contracts at 31 December are specified in local currencies (million) in the table below (see also note 11).

Year	2017	2016
< 1 year	-	(1.1)
1-2 year	-	-
3-5 year	-	-
Over 5 year	-	-
Notional principal amount in currency	-	(1.1)

PRICE RISK

Rental income is exposed to changes in market rents, revenue-based rent and inflation. The group prefers long-term leases. The average duration of rental contracts at 31 December 2017 was 4.4 years (2016: 5.1 years).

Rental agreements for commercial properties secure a fixed revenue during the lease term. Most leases have a 100 per cent CPI adjustment clause allowing the company to adjust rents in line with CPI changes. The company seeks to secure such regulation clauses in all new leases. CPI regulation in 2017 was 1.2 per cent for leases regulated in October and 1.1 per cent for leases regulated in November, which increased annual rental income at the end of 2017 by NOK 9 million. Rent related to the shopping centre at Aker Brygge in Oslo is partly revenue-based.

INTEREST RATE RISK

The group is subject to interest rate risk related to floating rate loans. Norwegian Property's policy according to current loan agreements is a hedging ratio of minimum 60 per cent related to floating rate loans outstanding. At 31 December, 63 per cent (see note 16) of such loans were hedged (2016: 63 per cent).

To mitigate interest rate risk, the group has entered into interest rate swap agreements totalling NOK 6.0 billion at 31 December (2016: NOK 4.7 billion). The average credit margin on floating rate borrowings at 31 December 2017 was 139 basis points (2016: 164 basis points). The average basis rate of the loan portfolio at 31 December 2017 was 3.48 per cent (2016: 4.20 per cent). The average remaining maturity of hedging agreements was 3.9 years (2016: 4.1 years). Notional principal amounts and the duration for the group's total portfolio of interest rate hedges at 31 December are specified in NOK million in the table below (see also note 11).

Year	2017	2016
< 1 year	(655.0)	(200.0)
1-2 year	(650.0)	(855.0)
3-5 year	(2 770.0)	(2 350.0)
Over 5 year	(1 950.0)	(1 250.0)
Notional principal amount	(6 025.0)	(4 655.0)

If the average interest rate for the group had been 25 basis points higher/lower at 31 December 2017 and all other variables constant, this would constitute a change in annual interest expense on unsecured lending portfolio of NOK 7 million and a change in the value of interest rate swaps of NOK 26 million.

3.2 - Credit risk

The majority of the group's rental revenues come from solid tenants. Tenants are preferably large, solid companies and public institutions, which reduces the risk related to leases. New tenants are checked against credit rating agencies for an acceptable credit history. Most tenants have provided bank guarantees or made deposits of sums equivalent to three months' rent. Rents are generally invoiced quarterly in advance. Credit loss during 2017 and 2016 has been limited. The group's trade receivables at the balance sheet date are entirely in NOK.

3.3 - Liquidity risk

The group aims to ensure that liquidity/credit facilities are sufficient to meet its foreseeable obligations as well as securing a reasonable capacity to meet unforeseen obligations. The funding strategy aims to maintain flexibility and withstand fluctuations in rental income. The liquidity reserve should largely consist of revolving credit and overdraft facilities, rather than cash and cash equivalents. The liquidity reserve at 31 December is specified in the table below.

(Amounts in NOK million)	2017	2016
Cash and cash equivalents	89.2	46.2
- of which restricted cash and cash equivalents	(2.5)	(4.0)
Available cash and cash equivalents	86.8	42.2
Unused credit and overdraft facilities	900.0	1 058.0
Liquidity reserve	986.8	1 100.2

As described above, the group has a high level of hedging against changes in market interest rates and foreign currencies, reducing the need for liquidity reserves to meet unforeseen obligations related to these areas. The group has generated positive cash flows from operations, related to results from ordinary operations/financial items (profit/loss before value changes and buyout of derivatives), for both 2017 (NOK 317 million) and 2016 (NOK 331 million). Additional liquidity risks are mainly related to instalments and maturity of liabilities. The maturity of liabilities for the group is specified in the table below. The classification is based on the

maturity specified in the contracts. The figures in the table specify the timing of repayment of principal amounts (NOK million).

2017¹:

(Amounts in NOK million)	Interest-bearing debt	Other liabilities
< 1 year	252.5	132.0
1-2 year	2 880.0	-
3-5 year	3 577.0	-
Over 5 year	1 022.5	-
Expected cash flow	7 732.0	132.0
Book value	6 950.4	148.6

2016¹:

(Amounts in NOK million)	Interest-bearing debt	Other liabilities
< 1 year	296.8	138.2
1-2 year	3 329.7	-
3-5 year	2 498.2	-
Over 5 year	1 363.5	-
Expected cash flow	7 488.2	138.2
Book value	6 767.2	201.1

1) There are differences between the carrying amount and the expected cash flow due to capitalised costs and estimated interest cost based on the average interest rate at year-end. The difference between carrying value and expected cash flow is due to deferred revenue.

In 2017, Norwegian Property refinanced some loan facilities as due by the end of the year or during the next year. Following this, no loan facilities have maturity until 2019. Other changes in 2017 are linked to ongoing optimisation of the hedge portfolio. See also note 16.

3.4 - Capital risk management

The group's objectives relating to capital management are to ensure continued operation, to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital. The main objective of the group's capital management is to maintain a good balance between debt and equity. The group must have a satisfactory equity ratio, but where the focus is related to the debt ratio (loan-to-value/LTV). The LTV ratio is calculated as gross debt less cash and interest-bearing receivables divided by gross property value. The group's goal is to have a debt ratio of 45–55 per cent. The LTV ratio at year-end is specified in the table below. According to the group's loan agreements the LTV ratio should not exceed 75 and 78 per cent respectively. The size of the

instalments is determined by the level of the LTV. Requirements related to LTV in the loan agreements are adhered to both by year-end and for the interim periods in 2016 and 2017. To change the capital structure, the group may adjust the level of dividends paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders, issue new shares or sell assets to reduce debt.

(Amounts in NOK million)	2017	2016
Long-term interest-bearing liabilities	6 940.5	6 755.8
Short-term interest-bearing liabilities	9.9	11.4
Capitalised borrowing cost	24.3	25.2
Cash and cash equivalents	(89.2)	(46.2)
Gross interest-bearing liabilities	6 885.5	6 746.1
Market value of property portfolio	15 360.6	14 112.1
Loan to value (per cent)	44.8	47.8

NOTE 4: Determination of fair value

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis except for investment property and financial assets and financial liabilities (including derivative instruments), which are recognised at fair value through profit and loss.

4.1 - Investment property

According to the group's valuation process, the finance and investment department is responsible for preparation of valuation of investment property for use in the financial accounts. The finance and investment department is responsible for a quarterly fair valuation assessment of the group's investment properties. The company's valuation process is based on external valuations, supplemented by internal analysis where the company makes an assessment and determines whether the external valuations give an accurate picture of the fair value of the investment properties. Inspections and technical reviews of all properties are performed regularly. The valuations are reviewed quarterly as a key part of the audit committee's quality assurance of the period and annual accounts. Based on this valuation process all properties were valued by two independent, professional valuers at 31 December 2017. Cushman & Wakefield and Akershus Eiendom have prepared a valuation of all properties. The company has concluded that an average of the valuations may be used as the basis for accounting of investment properties at fair value at the end of 2017. See also note 5 for critical accounting estimates and judgements.

4.2 - Financial instruments and derivatives

Estimated fair value of the group's financial instruments is based on market value and valuation methods as described below.

CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Fair value is assumed to be equal to the carried amount.

INTEREST-BEARING LIABILITIES

The group recognises interest-bearing liabilities at amortised cost. In notes to the financial statements (see note 16), information is provided on the estimated fair value of interest-bearing liabilities. Bonds are valued at market price at 31 December and bank loans to the estimated fair value where the estimated difference between the current margin and market conditions is considered.

ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE/OTHER RECEIVABLES AND TRADE PAYABLES/OTHER LIABILITIES

In principle, recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost. However, discounting is not normally assumed to have a significant effect on this type of receivable and liability.

DERIVATIVES

The fair value of financial derivatives, including currency forward exchange contracts/swaps and interest rate swaps, is determined by the net present value of future cash flows, calculated using quoted interest rate curves and exchange rates at the balance sheet date. The technical calculations are generally prepared by banks. The company has checked and tested the valuation for reasonableness.

NOTE 5: Critical accounting estimates and judgements

Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations about future events which are believed to be reasonable under current circumstances.

Management makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual figures. The estimates and assumptions which have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the next financial year are outlined below.

5.1 - Fair value of investment properties

Investment property is valued at its fair value based on a quarterly valuation update. Procedures for determining fair value for investment properties are described in note 4. In line with these principles, the portfolio of commercial properties has been externally valued every quarter since the incorporation of the company in 2006.

Properties are valued by discounting future cash flows. Both contractual and expected cash flows are included in the calculations. Fair value assessment of investment properties therefore depends largely on assumptions related to market rents, discount rates and inflation. Market rents are based on individual assessments of each property and on segmentations of different areas within the properties if relevant. Macroeconomic assumptions for interest rate levels, inflation expectations and so forth are updated as part of the calculations. Inflation expectations are based on consensus views from banks and public statistical agencies (from 1.2 to 2.5 per cent in the calculation period). Based on an assessment of the properties, tenants and macroeconomic conditions at the balance sheet date, cash flows are discounted using discount rates in the range from 3.5 to 13.0 per cent based on individual assessments of each property.

The sensitivity of the fair value assessment of investment properties depends mainly on assumptions related to yield, interest rates, market rent and operating costs for properties. The table below shows examples of how changes related to each of these variables influenced property values at 31 December 2017, assuming all other variables remained constant (amounts in NOK million).

Variables	Changes of variables	Value change
Exit yield	+ 0.25 per cent	(743)
Discount rate	+ 0.25 per cent	(359)
Operating costs	+ NOK 25 per sqm	(381)
Market rent	+ 10 per cent	1 368

1) The calculations have been carried out by Cushman & Wakefield in connection with the valuations at 31 December 2017.

5.2 - Fair value of financial derivatives

The group's financial derivatives include currency forward contracts/swap contracts, interest rate swap contracts and the obligation to acquire investment properties. The procedures for valuing financial derivatives are described in note 4.

NOTE 6: Segment information

Norwegian Property's main activity is ownership and management of commercial properties in Norway. No material differences in risks and returns exist in the economic environments in which the company operates. Consequently, the company is only present in one business segment and one geographic market, and no further segment information has been prepared.

NOTE 7: Investment property

7.1 - The carrying value of investment property

Changes in the carrying amount of investment property are specified in the table below. Future minimum annual rent payments receivable under non-cancellable operating leases are specified in note 9.

(Amounts in NOK million)	2017	2016
Total value of investment property at 1 January	14 112.1	16 256.1
Disposals of properties at book value ¹	-	(3 033.8)
Additions through on-going investments	188.0	381.3
Total fair value adjustment of investment property	1 046.7	475.1
Fair value adjustment of properties sold included in total fair value adjustment ¹	10.4	32.9
Fair value adjustment of owner-occupied property	3.4	0.5
Total value of investment property at 31 December	15 360.6	14 112.1
Owner-occupied property (see specification below)	(70.8)	(87.0)
Total book value of investment property at 31 December	15 289.8	14 025.1
Of this investment property sold with forward closing of the transaction ²	925.9	968.0

1) Disposals in 2016 apply to Drammensveien 134, Verkstedveien 1 and 3, Strandsvingen 10 and Stortingsgata 6 as well as minor adjustments to disposals from the previous year.

2) Norwegian Property has entered into an agreement to sell Nedre Skøyen vei 24–26 (2015) and Hovfaret 11 (2016) in Oslo. Takeover is agreed to March 2019 upon expiration of the lease contract for the properties, and Norwegian Property is entitled to rental income and has the operating responsibility for the properties until takeover. In the balance sheet, these properties are classified as ordinary investment property at the present value of the contractual cash flows.

Rental income and property expenses relating to investment properties are stated in the income statement.

At the end of 2017, 21.6 per cent (20.3 per cent) of total property space stands vacant. Operating expenses for vacant space totals NOK 28.8 million for 2017 (NOK 22.9 million).

Apart from covenants in loan agreements, no restrictions apply to the timing of the realisation of investment properties or how the revenue from any sale can be used.

The group had no significant contractual obligations for construction contracts related to investment properties at 31 December 2016 or 31 December 2017.

7.2 - Owner-occupied property

Changes in the balance sheet item owner-occupied property are specified in the table below.

<i>(Amounts in NOK million)</i>	2017	2016
Opening balance 1 January	87.0	86.5
Addition by transfer from investment property to owner-occupied property	65.1	-
Disposal by discontinuance of owner-occupied property	(84.7)	-
Fair value adjustment of owner-occupied property, comprehensive income	3.4	0.5
Book value of owner-occupied property at 31 December	70.8	87.0
Accumulated acquisition costs at 31 December	65.1	83.3
Depreciation in the period	1.4	1.7
Accumulated depreciation at 31 December	1.4	2.5
Accumulated fair value adjustment at 31 December	3.4	3.8

7.3 - Fair value assessment

The table below shows the fair value assessment of properties using different types of inputs.

2017¹:

<i>(Amounts in NOK million)</i>	Investment property	Owner-occupied property
Given market value for corresponding assets and liabilities (level 1)	-	-
Other significant observable input (level 2)	-	-
Other significant non-observable input (level 3)	15 289.8	70.8
Total estimated fair value	15 289.8	70.8

2016¹:

<i>(Amounts in NOK million)</i>	Investment property	Owner-occupied property
Given market value for corresponding assets and liabilities (level 1)	-	-
Other significant observable input (level 2)	-	-
Other significant non-observable input (level 3)	14 025.1	87.0
Total estimated fair value	14 025.1	87.0

1) Level 1: Financial instruments valued based on quoted prices in active markets for identical assets. Level 2: Financial instruments valued based on observable market information not covered by level 1. Level 3: Financial instruments valued based on information that is not observable under level 2.

The group's policy is to recognise transfers into and out of fair value hierarchy levels at the date of the event or change in circumstances that caused the transfer. There were no transfers between the levels during 2016 or 2017.

NOTE 8: Other fixed assets

Changes in other fixed assets are specified in the table below.

<i>(Amounts in NOK million)</i>	Other fixed assets	Energy distribution system (Aker Brygge)	Total
Acquisition costs:			
At 31 December 2015	31.1	38.8	69.8
Additions 2016	8.9	0.9	9.8
Disposals 2016	-	-	-
At 31 December 2016	40.0	39.7	79.6
Additions 2017	-	0.4	0.4
Disposals 2017	(0.8)	-	(0.8)
At 31 December 2017	39.1	40.1	79.2
Accumulated depreciation:			
At 31 December 2015	21.1	2.9	24.0
Additions 2016	4.9	1.9	6.8
Disposals 2016	-	-	-
At 31 December 2016	26.0	4.8	30.8
Additions 2017	4.1	2.0	6.1
Disposals 2017	-	-	-
At 31 December 2017	30.1	6.8	36.9
Book value:			
At 31 December 2016	13.9	34.9	48.8
At 31 December 2017	9.0	33.3	42.3

The company uses linear depreciations. The economic life of the assets is set at four years for IT equipment, five years for licenses, cars and furnishings and seven years for other equipment. For the energy centre at Aker Brygge, it is set at twenty years.

NOTE 9: Contractual rental income

The group is the lessor of investment properties. The group's contractual rental income is distributed as follows, where the numbers are set to not price-index adjusted contract value for contracts entered at 31 December.

<i>(Amounts in NOK million)</i>	2017	2016
Within 1 year	775.0	703.3
Between 1 and 5 years	1 819.4	2 217.1
Later than 5 years	1 014.2	929.6
Total	3 608.6	3 850.0

Rental income is recognised over the lease term. The group's recognised rental income for 2017 amounts to NOK 784.3 million (2016: NOK 900.9 million). The figures do not include service charge expenses charged to tenants. Accrued service charge expenses are recognised in the balance sheet together with payments on account of the tenant and does not affect the result beyond an administrative mark-up which is recognised. Settlement of service charge expenses is made after the balance-sheet date. Accrued service charge expenses which are charged to tenants in 2017 amount to NOK 60.2 million (2016: NOK 83.7 million), and the administrative mark-up amounted to NOK 3.0 million (2016: NOK 3.8 million).

NOTE 10: Financial instruments

Financial assets represent contractual rights for the group to receive cash or other financial assets in the future. Financial liabilities correspondingly represent contractual obligations for the group to carry out future payments. Financial instruments are included in several accounting lines in the group's balance sheet and income statement and are classified in different categories in accordance with their accounting treatment. A specification of the group's financial instruments is presented below.

2017¹:

(Amounts in NOK million)	Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	Loans and receivables	Other financial liabilities	Non-financial assets and liabilities	Total
Financial assets:					
Long-term derivatives	2.3	-	-	-	2.3
Short-term receivables	-	17.1	-	64.3	81.4
Short-term derivatives	0.4	-	-	-	0.4
Cash and cash equivalents	-	89.2	-	-	89.2
Financial liabilities:					
Long-term derivatives	233.1	-	-	-	233.1
Long-term interest-bearing debt	-	-	6 940.5	-	6 940.5
Long-term liabilities	-	-	-	57.4	57.4
Short-term derivatives	0.5	-	-	-	0.5
Short-term interest-bearing debt	-	-	9.9	-	9.9
Short-term liabilities	-	-	132.0	16.6	148.6
Profit/loss related to financial instruments:					
Financial income	-	2.5	-	-	2.5
Financial cost	-	-	(292.4)	-	(292.4)
Change in market value of financial instruments	43.6	-	-	-	43.6
Gain/loss recognised in comprehensive income:					
Recognised in comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-

2016¹:

(Amounts in NOK million)	Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	Loans and receivables	Other financial liabilities	Non-financial assets and liabilities	Total
Financial assets:					
Long-term derivatives	6.6	-	-	-	6.6
Short-term receivables	-	37.5	-	78.5	115.9
Short-term derivatives	1.6	-	-	-	1.6
Cash and cash equivalents	-	46.2	-	-	46.2
Financial liabilities:					
Long-term derivatives	338.9	-	-	-	338.9
Long-term interest-bearing debt	-	-	6 755.8	-	6 755.8
Long-term liabilities	-	-	-	57.5	57.5
Short-term derivatives	5.7	-	-	-	5.7
Short-term interest-bearing debt	-	-	11.4	-	11.4
Short-term liabilities	-	-	138.1	62.9	201.1
Profit/loss related to financial instruments:					
Financial income	-	1.1	-	-	1.1
Financial cost	-	-	(402.6)	-	(402.6)
Change in market value of financial instruments	171.0	-	-	-	171.0
Gain/loss recognised in comprehensive income:					
Recognised in comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-

1) Accounting items not specified in the table above, but included in the group's financial statement, do not contain financial instruments.

Book value and fair value of financial instruments are specified in the table below.

2017¹:

(Amounts in NOK million)	Book value	Fair value
Long-term derivatives	2.3	2.3
Short-term derivatives	0.4	0.4
Short-term receivables	17.1	17.1
Cash and cash equivalents	89.2	89.2
Total financial assets	109.1	109.1
Long-term derivatives	233.1	233.1
Long-term interest-bearing debt	6 940.5	6 959.5
Short-term derivatives	0.5	0.5
Short-term interest-bearing debt	9.9	9.9
Short-term liabilities	132.0	132.0
Total financial liabilities	7 316.0	7 335.0

2016¹:

(Amounts in NOK million)	Book value	Fair value
Long-term derivatives	6.6	6.6
Short-term derivatives	1.6	1.6
Short-term receivables	37.5	37.5
Cash and cash equivalents	46.2	46.2
Total financial assets	91.8	91.8
Long-term derivatives	338.9	338.9
Long-term interest-bearing debt	6 755.8	6 759.5
Short-term derivatives	5.7	5.7
Short-term interest-bearing debt	11.4	11.4
Short-term liabilities	138.1	138.1
Total financial liabilities	7 250.0	7 253.7

1) Book value of financial instruments in the group's balance sheet is evaluated to provide a reasonable estimate of fair value, except for interest-bearing debt. Fair value of interest-bearing debt is described in note 16.

NOTE 11: Derivatives

11.1 - Specification of derivatives in the financial statements

The group is subject to interest rate risk related to floating rate loans. The general policy in accordance with the applicable loan agreements is that at least 60 per cent of the company's interest-bearing debt at any time shall be hedged.

Derivatives are carried at fair value. Below is a specification of derivatives in the balance sheet at 31 December.

2017:

(Amounts in NOK million)	Assets	Liabilities
Interest rate hedging contracts	2.3	233.1
Exchange rate hedging contracts	-	-
Derivatives, non-current assets/-liabilities	2.3	233.1
Interest rate hedging contracts	-	0.5
Exchange rate hedging contracts	0.4	-
Derivatives, current assets/-liabilities	0.4	0.5
Total derivatives	2.7	233.6
Net financial derivatives in the balance sheet		(230.9)

2016:

(Amounts in NOK million)	Assets	Liabilities
Interest rate hedging contracts	6.2	338.9
Exchange rate hedging contracts	0.4	-
Derivatives, non-current assets/-liabilities	6.6	338.9
Interest rate hedging contracts	0.0	-
Exchange rate hedging contracts	1.6	5.7
Derivatives, current assets/-liabilities	1.6	5.7
Total derivatives	8.1	344.6
Net financial derivatives in the balance sheet		(336.4)

Annual changes of net derivatives in the balance sheet are specified in the table below.

(Amounts in NOK million)	2017	2016
Net book value of derivatives, 1 January	(336.4)	(666.1)
Buyout of hedging contracts	62.0	158.6
Net fair value adjustments of derivatives during the year	43.6	171.0
Net book value of derivatives, 31 December	(230.9)	(336.4)

11.2 - Interest rate derivatives

Below follows a specification of principal notional amounts per currency for the group's interest rate derivatives at 31 December. The maturity is specified in note 3.

Currency	2017	2016
Notional principal amount		
NOK	6 025.0	4 655.0

Floating interest rate is 3 months NIBOR for all contracts. Gains and losses for hedge accounting contracts

are recognised in other comprehensive income until the underlying hedged loan is repaid.

11.3 - Foreign exchange derivatives

Below follows a specification of principal notional amounts per currency for the group's exchange rate derivatives at 31 December. The maturity is specified in note 3.

Currency	2017	2016
Notional principal amount	EUR	-
		(1.1)

11.4 - Fair value derivatives

The table below shows the fair value of derivatives.

2017¹:

(Amounts in NOK million)	Assets derivatives	Liabilities derivatives
Given market value for corresponding assets and liabilities (level 1)	-	-
Other significant observable input (level 2)	2.7	233.6
Other significant non-observable input (level 3)	-	-
Total estimated fair value	2.7	233.6

2016¹:

(Amounts in NOK million)	Assets derivatives	Liabilities derivatives
Given market value for corresponding assets and liabilities (level 1)	-	-
Other significant observable input (level 2)	8.1	344.6
Other significant non-observable input (level 3)	-	-
Total estimated fair value	8.1	344.6

1) Level 1: Financial instruments valued based on quoted prices in active markets for identical assets. Level 2: Financial instruments valued based on observable market information not covered by level 1. Level 3: Financial instruments valued based on information that is not observable under level 2.

The group's policy is to recognise transfers into and out of fair value hierarchy levels at the date of the event or change in circumstances that caused the transfer. There were no transfers between the levels during 2016 or 2017.

NOTE 12: Presentation of financial assets and liabilities that are subject to net settlement

The purpose of the note is to show the potential effect of net settlements for the group. The tables below specify derivatives in the balance sheet with related information at 31 December.

2017:

(Amounts in NOK million)	Non-current assets derivatives	Current assets derivatives	Total
Gross financial assets	2.3	0.4	2.7
Gross assets presented net	-	-	-
Book value	2.3	0.4	2.7
Financial instruments	(2.3)	(0.4)	(2.7)
Security in cash	-	-	-
Net amount	-	-	-

(Amounts in NOK million)	Non-current liabilities derivatives	Current liabilities derivatives	Total
Gross financial liabilities	233.1	0.5	233.6
Gross liabilities presented net	-	-	-
Book value	233.1	0.5	233.6
Financial instruments	(2.3)	(0.4)	(2.7)
Security in cash	-	-	-
Net amount	230.8	0.1	230.9

2016:

(Amounts in NOK million)	Non-current assets derivatives	Current assets derivatives	Total
Gross financial assets	6.6	1.6	8.1
Gross assets presented net	-	-	-
Book value	6.6	1.6	8.1
Financial instruments	(6.6)	(1.6)	(8.1)
Security in cash	-	-	-
Net amount	-	-	-

(Amounts in NOK million)	Non-current liabilities derivatives	Current liabilities derivatives	Total
Gross financial liabilities	338.9	5.7	344.6
Gross liabilities presented net	-	-	-
Book value	338.9	5.7	344.6
Financial instruments	(6.6)	(1.6)	(8.1)
Security in cash	-	-	-
Net amount	332.4	4.1	336.4

NOTE 13: Current receivables

Accounts receivable and other receivables at 31 December are specified in the table below.

<i>(Amounts in NOK million)</i>	2017	2016
Accounts receivable	21.1	16.9
Provision for impairment of receivables	(4.0)	(4.1)
Net accounts receivable	17.1	12.8
Public duties	-	24.7
Other current receivables	64.3	78.5
Total current receivables	81.4	115.9

NOTE 14: Share capital and shareholders

The tables below specify changes in the share capital after the incorporation of Norwegian Property ASA, the average number of shares in the last two years, the largest shareholders and shares owned by directors and senior executive officers at 31 December.

14.1 - Changes in share capital and average number of shares

	2017	2016
Average number of shares (1 000 shares)	548 447	548 447
Number of shares issued at 31 December (1 000 shares)	548 447	548 447

The share capital of NOK 274 223 416 consisted of 548 446 832 shares, each with a face value of NOK 0.50, both at the end of 2016 and 2017.

The holding of treasury shares by the end of 2017 is 21 236 shares.

14.2 - List of main shareholders at 31 December

2017:

Largest shareholders	Type of account	Country	Number of shares	Percentage
Geveran Trading Co Ltd	ORD	CYP	317 969 937	57.98
Folketrygdfondet	ORD	NOR	72 951 642	13.30
Niam V Prosjekt AS	ORD	NOR	67 437 425	12.30
The Bank of New York	NOM	NLD	23 730 241	4.33
State Street Bank an A/C West				
Non-Treaty	NOM	USA	4 205 856	0.77
CEK Holding AS	ORD	NOR	3 396 352	0.62
State Street Bank & S/ASSB				
Client Omnibus	NOM	USA	2 181 110	0.40
Niki AS	ORD	NOR	2 000 000	0.36
BNP Paribas Securiti BPSS				
LDN/TR Prop	NOM	GBR	1 641 484	0.30
Salt Value AS	ORD	NOR	1 599 988	0.29
KLP Aksjenorge Indeks	ORD	NOR	1 553 612	0.28
J.P. Morgan Bank Lux JPML SA				
RE CLT Asset	NOM	LUX	1 457 417	0.27
Mathias Holding AS	ORD	NOR	1 400 000	0.26
Skandinaviska Enskilda SEB AB, UCITS V FI	NOM	FIN	1 370 112	0.25
KAS Bank N.V. S/A CLIENT ACC Treaty	NOM	NLD	1 359 000	0.25
DnB NOR Markets, AKS DNB				
Bank ASA	ORD	NOR	1 331 646	0.24
Eika Norge	ORD	NOR	1 290 365	0.24
Espedal & Co AS	ORD	NOR	1 264 767	0.23
State Street Bank an A/C Client				
Omnibus	NOM	USA	1 087 031	0.20
HSBC Bank PLC A/C IB Main Account	ORD	GBR	1 005 904	0.18
Other			38 212 943	6.97
Total number of shares at 31 December 2017			548 446 832	100.00

2016:

Largest shareholders	Type of account	Country	Number of shares	Percentage
Geveran Trading Co Ltd	ORD	CYP	315 969 937	57.61
Folketrygdfondet	ORD	NOR	73 701 642	13.44
Niam V Prosjekt AS	ORD	NOR	67 437 425	12.30
The Bank of New York	NOM	NLD	23 730 241	4.33
State Street Bank an A/C West Non-Treaty	NOM	USA	5 230 788	0.95
CEK Holding AS	ORD	NOR	3 255 807	0.59
State Street Bank & S/ASSB Client Omni.	NOM	USA	2 650 029	0.48
State Street Bank & SSB, Ishares Europe	NOM	IRL	2 261 143	0.41
J.P. Morgan Chase Ba A/C Vanguard BBH LEN	NOM	USA	1 921 295	0.35
KLP Aksjenorge Indeks	ORD	NOR	1 767 321	0.32
BNP Paribas Securiti S/A TR Property Inv.	NOM	GBR	1 641 484	0.30
JP Morgan Bank Luxem JPML SA RE CLT Asset	NOM	LUX	1 584 380	0.29
Niki AS	ORD	NOR	1 500 000	0.27
KAS Bank NV S/A Client ACC Treat.	NOM	NLD	1 490 620	0.27
Mathias Holding AS	ORD	NOR	1 400 000	0.26
Skandinaviska Enskil SEB AB, UCITS V - Fi.	NOM	FIN	1 194 261	0.22
J.P. Morgan Securiti A/C Customer Safe Ke.	NOM	USA	1 158 000	0.21
State Street Bank an SSBTC A/C UK LO. BR.	NOM	USA	1 102 898	0.20
Sanden A/S	ORD	NOR	1 000 000	0.18
Kolberg Motors AS	ORD	NOR	900 504	0.16
Other			37 549 057	6.85
Total number of shares at 31 December 2016			548 446 832	100.00

14.3 - Shares held by senior executive officers and directors at 31 December 2017

Shareholder	Number of shares
Senior executives:	
Svein Hov Skjelle, CEO and CFO until 31 Dec	101 594
Board of directors:	
Affiliated with Geveran Trading Co Ltd ¹	317 969 937
Affiliated with Niam V Prosjekt AS ²	67 437 425
Bjørn Henningsen, Deputy Chair ³	311 556
Total number of shares	385 820 512

1) Cecilie Astrup Fredriksen, Kathrine Astrup Fredriksen and Lars Erich Nilsen are affiliated with Geveran Trading Co Ltd, which was the largest shareholder in Norwegian Property ASA at 31 December 2017. Geveran Trading Co Ltd owns 317 969 937 shares in Norwegian Property, which represent 58.0 per cent of the issued shares in the company.

2) Kjell Sagstad is affiliated with Niam V Prosjekt AS, which owns 67 437 425 shares in Norwegian Property at 31 December 2017, representing 12.3 per cent of the issued shares in the company.

3) At year-end 2017, 100 000 shares were owned by Max Eiendom AS and 211 556 shares by Camvecti Holding AS. Both companies are 100 per cent owned by Bjørn Henningsen.

14.4 - Share options

Share options have been granted to the CEO in the company on 12 December 2017. Each share option entitles the holder to subscribe for a share in Norwegian Property ASA.

	Number of options	Weighted average exercise price (NOK)
Employee options 2017		
Outstanding 1 January	-	-
Awarded	5 750 000	12.54
Exercised	-	-
Terminated	-	-
Outstanding 31 December	5 750 000	12.54
Earned at 31 December	-	-

The option agreement entitles the holder to subscribe for a total of 5 750 000 shares as follows:

Earliest exercise date	No. of shares	Subscr. price (NOK)
1 Jan 2019	1 000 000	10.00
1 Jan 2020	1 250 000	11.50
1 Jan 2021	1 500 000	12.50
1 Jan 2022	2 000 000	14.50

The fair value of the options is calculated at the time of allocation and expensed over the vesting period. The CEO starts in the position at the start of 2018, and therefore no cost is charged to allotted share options in 2017.

The options will be repealed if not exercised within 1 July 2022. As an alternative to delivery of shares, the board of Norwegian Property may select to settle the profit in cash. The agreement also contains ordinary conditions of employment and adjustment of share prices due to corporate events. The options contract is subject to approval by the General Assembly and will be treated during 2018.

The total fair value of share options granted in 2017 was NOK 11.2 million (excluding employer's National Insurance contribution). The fair value is calculated by external based on the Black-Schole model. In the calculation of fair value, volatility in the period was set at 27.43 per cent and risk-free interest rate 0.97 per cent. The weighted average vesting period for granted share

options at the end of 2017 was 2.8 years. The share price at the grant date was NOK 10.45.

NOTE 15: Other liabilities

15.1 - Other current liabilities

Other current liabilities at 31 December are specified in the table below.

(Amounts in NOK million)	2017	2016
Public duties	7.5	8.5
Accrued salaries	8.8	7.0
Accrued interest	46.2	54.1
Prepaid income	16.6	62.9
Trade payables	24.8	27.2
Provisions (see below)	-	1.9
Other payables	44.7	39.5
Total other current liabilities	148.6	201.1

Changes in provisions are specified in the table below.

(Amounts in NOK million)	2017	2016
Provision at the start of the period	1.9	15.0
Expensed in the period	-	-
Dissolved in the period	(1.9)	(13.1)
Provision at the end of the period	-	1.9

15.1 - Other non-current liabilities

Other non-current liabilities at 31 December are specified in the table below.

(Amounts in NOK million)	2017	2016
Advance from sale of investment properties (see note 7)	55.0	55.0
Pension liabilities (see note 19)	2.4	2.5
Total other non-current liabilities	57.4	57.5

NOTE 16: Interest-bearing debt

The table below presents an overview at 31 December of group interest-bearing debt, including hedging ratio, average interest rate and remaining duration.

	2017	2016
Interest-bearing debt (NOK million)	6 950.4	6 767.1
- of which hedged (NOK million) ¹	4 350.0	4 250.0
Interest hedging ratio (per cent)	63	63
Cash and cash equivalents (NOK million)	89.2	46.2
Unutilised credit facilities (NOK million)	900.0	1 058.0
Average interest rate (per cent)	3.48	4.20
Average interest margin (per cent)	1.39	1.64
Remaining time to maturity for interest-bearing debt (years)	3.3	2.3
Remaining time to maturity for interest hedge agreements (years)	3.9	4.1

1) All interest rate swaps that have started on the balance sheet date.

Group interest-bearing long-term and short-term debt at 31 December are specified in accordance with the type of debt in the table below.

2017:

(Amounts in NOK million)	Long-term	Short-term	Total
Bank borrowings	2 339.8	9.9	2 349.7
Bonds	4 625.0	-	4 625.0
Total interest-bearing debt	6 964.8	9.9	6 974.7
Capitalised borrowing cost	(24.3)	-	(24.3)
Total book value interest-bearing debt	6 940.5	9.9	6 950.4
Fair value of bank loans, excess value/(reduced value) for the group in relation to book value	-	-	-
Fair value of bonds, excess value/(reduced value) for the group in relation to book value	19.0	-	19.0

2016:

(Amounts in NOK million)	Long-term	Short-term	Total
Bank borrowings	5 057.8	11.5	5 069.3
Bonds	1 723.0	-	1 723.0
Total interest-bearing debt	6 780.8	11.5	6 792.3
Capitalised borrowing cost	(25.1)	(0.1)	(25.2)
Total book value interest-bearing debt	6 755.7	11.4	6 767.1
Fair value of bank loans, excess value/(reduced value) for the group in relation to book value	-	-	-
Fair value of bonds, excess value/(reduced value) for the group in relation to book value	3.8	-	3.8

Total fair value of interest-bearing debt consists of bonds valued at market price at 31 December and bank loans at estimated fair value, where account is taken of the estimated difference between the current margin and market conditions (as an example, a positive fair value of the debt in the overview indicates a negative equity effect when the current loan margins are less favourable than the current market conditions).

The table below presents the determination of fair value of loans, excess value/(reduced value) for the group in relation to book value (NOK million).

2017¹:

(Amounts in NOK million)	Bank loans	Bonds
Given market value for corresponding assets and liabilities (level 1)	-	19.0
Other significant observable input (level 2)	-	-
Other significant non-observable input (level 3)	-	-
Total estimated fair value	-	19.0

2016¹:

(Amounts in NOK million)	Bank loans	Bonds
Given market value for corresponding assets and liabilities (level 1)	-	3.8
Other significant observable input (level 2)	-	-
Other significant non-observable input (level 3)	-	-
Total estimated fair value	-	3.8

1) Level 1: Financial instruments valued based on quoted prices in active markets for identical assets. Level 2: Financial instruments valued based on observable market information not covered by level 1. Level 3: Financial instruments valued based on information that is not observable under level 2.

The group's policy is to recognise transfers into and out of fair value hierarchy levels at the date of the event or change in circumstances that caused the transfer. There were no transfers between the levels during 2016 or 2017.

The year's change in interest-bearing debt is specified in the tables below.

2017:

(Amounts in NOK million)	Bank loans	Bonds	Total
Interest-bearing debt as of 1 January	5 069.3	1 723.0	6 792.3
New debt	9.0	3 357.0	3 366.0
Repayment of debt	(2 728.6)	(455.0)	(3 183.6)
Interest-bearing debt as of 31 December	2 349.7	4 625.0	6 974.7
Capitalised borrowing cost	(11.8)	(12.5)	(24.3)
Book value of interest-bearing debt	2 337.9	4 612.5	6 950.4

2016:

(Amounts in NOK million)	Bank loans	Bonds	Total
Interest-bearing debt as of 1 January	8 227.4	1 305.0	9 532.4
New debt	2 300.0	1 335.0	3 635.0
Repayment of debt	(5 458.1)	(917.0)	(6 375.1)
Interest-bearing debt as of 31 December	5 069.3	1 723.0	6 792.3
Capitalised borrowing cost	(18.9)	(6.3)	(25.2)
Book value of interest-bearing debt	5 050.4	1 716.7	6 767.1

The maturity of the group's long-term interest-bearing debt at 31 December is specified in the table below (short-term interest-bearing debt falls due within one year from the balance sheet date).

(Amounts in NOK million)	2017	2016
Due in 2019 and 2020 (2018 and 2019)	4 420.6	5 445.8
Due in 2021, 2022 and 2023 (2020, 2021 and 2022)	1 573.6	1 335.0
Due after 2023 (after 2022)	970.6	-
Total	6 964.8	6 780.8

The carrying amount of group assets pledged as security at 31 December is specified in the table below.

(Amounts in NOK million)	2017	2016
Investment property	15 279.7	14 112.1
Total	15 279.7	14 112.1
Liabilities secured	6 974.7	6 792.3

Assets owned by limited liability partnerships are only pledged as security for own borrowings.

The credit facilities consist of two main facilities with a total remaining borrowing limit of NOK 3 249.7 million at the end of 2017, which includes an overdraft facility of NOK 100 million. The facilities mature in March 2019 and December 2019 respectively. Drawings are secured by two separate property portfolios. Amounts drawn at the end of 2017 totalled NOK 2 349.7 million and NOK 900 million are available unused credit limits.

Eight bonds totalling NOK 4 625 million were outstanding at the end of 2017. The bonds are due as follows: NOK 350 million in 2019, NOK 1 735 million in 2020, NOK 1 570 million in 2022 and NOK 970 million in 2024. All bonds are secured by properties and are listed on the Oslo Stock Exchange.

The key terms of the bank facilities are:

- Interest: NIBOR plus margin.
- Interest rate hedging: Minimum 50 and 60 per cent respectively with an average duration of at least three years.
- Financial covenants: The company must comply with agreed senior interest cover and loan-to-value (LTV) thresholds. The agreed senior interest cover at 31 December 2017 is a minimum interest cover ratio of 1.4 and an agreed LTV ratio for the two main facilities of less than 75 and 78 per cent respectively.
- Other covenants: Negative pledge, restrictions on granting loan guarantees and change of control.
- Security: Secured by pledges on properties and priority pledges on subsidiary shares/ interests and intercompany loans. No significant bank guarantees have been issued on behalf of the parent company.

Agreed requirements in the loan agreements are adhered to at year-end 2016 and 2017.

NOTE 17: Deferred tax and income tax

The following table specifies income tax on payable and deferred taxes respectively, and the calculation of income tax expense based on income before tax.

(Amounts in NOK million)	2017	2016
Payable tax	-	-
Deferred tax	58.3	212.9
Income tax	58.3	212.9
Profit before income tax:	1 407.0	977.4
Income tax calculated at 24 per cent (2016: 25 per cent)	337.7	244.3
Effect on deferred tax by change of tax rate ¹	(23.1)	(19.7)
Change in temporary differences ²	(256.3)	(11.8)
Income tax	58.3	212.9

1) The corporate tax rate in Norway was reduced from 24 per cent to 23 per cent at the start of 2018. Deferred tax by year-end 2017 is therefore calculated based on a tax rate of 23 per cent. Similarly, the corporate tax rate was reduced from 25 per cent to 24 per cent at the start of 2017. Deferred tax by year-end 2016 is therefore calculated based on a tax rate of 24 per cent.

2) Relates primarily to deferred tax assets relating to investment property, which is not recognised when the fair value is greater than the taxable value but lower than cost for the group.

Changes in carrying amount of deferred tax are specified as follows:

(Amounts in NOK million)	2017	2016
At 1 January	472.1	258.7
Recognised through profit and loss	58.3	212.9
Tax charged to comprehensive income	1.1	0.6
At 31 December	531.5	472.1

Changes in deferred taxes are as follows:

<i>(Amounts in NOK million)</i>	Investment property ¹	Gain and loss account	Carry forward losses	Financial derivatives	Other	Total ²
Total at 1 January 2016	861.2	2.0	(491.1)	(166.5)	(4.4)	201.2
Not capitalised at 1 January 2016 ³	-	(4.7)	62.2	-	-	57.5
Book value at 1 January 2016	861.2	(2.6)	(428.9)	(166.5)	(4.4)	258.7
Recognised through profit and loss in 2016	(31.9)	103.2	52.8	85.8	3.0	212.9
Recognised through comprehensive income in 2016	0.6	-	-	-	-	0.6
Change of calculated deferred tax in 2016	(31.4)	103.2	52.8	85.8	3.0	213.4
Total at 31 December 2016	829.8	103.5	(430.2)	(80.7)	(1.4)	421.0
Not capitalised at 31 December 2016 ³	-	(4.1)	55.3	-	-	51.1
Book value at 31 December 2016	829.8	99.4	(374.9)	(80.7)	(1.4)	472.1
Recognised through profit and loss in 2017	306.0	(47.2)	(228.6)	27.6	0.5	58.3
Recognised through comprehensive income in 2017	1.1	-	-	-	-	1.1
Change of calculated deferred tax in 2017	307.1	(47.2)	(228.6)	27.6	0.5	59.4
Total at 31 December 2017	1 137.0	56.1	(656.5)	(53.1)	(0.9)	482.5
Not capitalised at 31 December 2017 ³	-	(4.0)	53.0	-	-	49.0
Book value at 31 December 2017	1 137.0	52.1	(603.5)	(53.1)	(0.9)	531.5

1) Property tax value totals NOK 6.8 billion at the end of 2017.

2) Deferred tax assets and liabilities are presented net when the group has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when the deferred taxes relate to the same taxation authority. All limited group companies are included in the tax group and registered in Norway.

3) Purchases of single-purpose entities owning only property with no employees, management or recorded procedure descriptions are not considered to be an acquisition of a business (IFRS 3 Business Combinations is not applicable). Hence, the deferred income tax is not accounted for, since it arises from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination which at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss.

NOTE 18: Operating expenses

18.1 - Property-related operational expenses

<i>(Amounts in NOK million)</i>	2017	2016
Administrative management costs	11.6	11.9
Operating and maintenance costs	54.5	42.3
Total property-related operational expenses	66.0	54.2

18.2 - Other property-related expenses

<i>(Amounts in NOK million)</i>	2017	2016
Rental, market and other income-related expenses	29.2	33.6
Owner's share of service charge expenses	28.8	22.9
Total other property-related expenses	58.0	56.6

18.3 - Administrative expenses

<i>(Amounts in NOK million)</i>	2017	2016
Payroll expenses (see Note 19)	74.7	67.4
Depreciation	4.2	6.8
Other operating expenses	13.0	19.1
Costs allocated to property costs	(38.2)	(36.0)
Total administrative expenses	53.7	57.3

NOTE 19: Payroll costs and remuneration of executive officers and auditor

In the tables below are breakdowns of payroll costs and remuneration of directors, senior executives and auditors.

19.1 - Payroll cost

The payroll cost for the year is as follows:

(Amounts in NOK million)	2017	2016
Salaries and remuneration	60.9	53.4
Social security costs	8.6	9.6
Pension costs for defined contribution plans	2.5	2.5
Other employee expenses	2.7	1.9
Total payroll cost	74.7	67.4

Number of employees at 31 December	49	52
Number of full-time equivalent positions in the financial year	51	54
Average number of employees in the financial year	55	57

Pursuant to the Norwegian Act on Mandatory Occupational Pensions, Norwegian Property ASA must operate certain pension plans. The company has plans which satisfy these requirements. Norwegian Property ASA operates a defined contribution plan for all employees.

The group has a controlling stake in Bryggedrift AS of 57.4 per cent (see note 26), which has an individual defined benefit obligation to a former employee of NOK 2.4 million funded through operations.

19.2 - Remuneration to the board

Fees paid to directors in 2017 are presented in the table below:

Name	Remuneration ¹
Martin Mæland, Chair 1 Jan to 31 Dec	700 000
Bjørn Henningsen, Deputy Chair 1 Jan to 31 Dec	550 000
Cecilie Astrup Fredriksen, Director 1 Jan to 31 Dec	250 000
Kathrine Astrup Fredriksen, Director 1 Jan to 31 Dec	250 000
Merete Haugli, Director 1 Jan to 31 Dec	250 000
Kjell Sagstad, Director 1 Jan to 31 Dec	250 000
Lars Erich Nilsen, Director 6 Apr to 31 Dec	187 500
Harald Herstad, Director 1 Jan to 6 Apr	62 500
Total	2 500 000

1) Paid benefits in 2017 (amounts in NOK). In addition, Employer's National Insurance contributions (14.1 per cent).

Fees paid to directors in 2016 are presented in the table below:

Name	Remuneration ¹
Martin Mæland, Chair 13 Apr to 31 Dec	525 000
Bjørn Henningsen, Deputy Chair 1 Jan to 31 Dec	550 000
Cecilie Astrup Fredriksen, Director 1 Jan to 31 Dec	250 000
Kathrine Astrup Fredriksen, Director 13 Apr to 31 Dec	187 500
Harald Herstad, Director 13 Apr to 31 Dec	187 500
Merete Haugli, Director 13 Apr to 31 Dec	187 500
Kjell Sagstad, Director 13 Apr to 31 Dec	187 500
Henrik A. Christensen, Director 1 Jan to 13 Apr	175 000
Marianne Heien Blystad, Director 1 Jan to 13 Apr	62 500
Total	2 312 500

1) Paid benefits in 2016 (amounts in NOK). In addition, Employer's National Insurance contributions (14.1 per cent).

19.3 - Auditor's fee¹:

Type of fees	2017	2016
Statutory audit	1 343 469	1 743 218
Other certification services	177 050	303 410
Tax/VAT advice	278 999	329 200
Other services	229 050	65 000
Total	2 028 568	2 440 828

1) Fees to PricewaterhouseCoopers AS (PwC) and affiliated companies. The fees are net of VAT (amounts in NOK)

19.4 - Remuneration of senior management

Remuneration of senior management in 2017 is specified in the table below:

Name	Title	Salary ¹	Bonuses ¹	Other benefits ¹	Pension/insurance benefits ²
Svein Hov Skjelle ³	CEO and CFO until 31 Dec 2017	3 745 600	700 000	133 262	111 134
Tore Heldrup Rasmussen	EVP Commercial	2 564 705	400 000	115 984	108 638
Bjørge Aarvold	EVP Property Management	1 837 950	275 000	119 262	113 863
Total		8 148 255	1 375 000	368 508	333 635

1) Paid benefits in 2017 (amounts in NOK). In addition, Employer's National Insurance contributions (14.1 per cent).

2) Paid relating to defined contribution pension plans and employee insurances in 2017 (amounts in NOK).

3) Svein Hov Skjelle resigned as CEO and CFO at the end of 2017. In 2018, a severance payment of NOK 3 700 000 is paid, as well as earned bonuses of NOK 750 000 and holiday payments of NOK 401 314.

Remuneration of senior management in 2016 is specified in the table below:

Name	Title	Salary ¹	Bonuses ¹	Other benefits ¹	Pension/insurance benefits ²
Svein Hov Skjelle	CEO and CFO	3 683 944	800 000	134 666	70 397
Tore Heldrup Rasmussen	EVP Commercial	2 515 486	552 000	108 879	67 610
Bjørge Aarvold	EVP Property Management	1 757 097	336 373	114 666	71 150
Total		7 956 527	1 688 373	358 211	209 157

1) Paid benefits in 2016 (amounts in NOK). In addition, Employer's National Insurance contributions (14.1 per cent).

2) Paid relating to defined contribution pension plans and employee insurances in 2016 (amounts in NOK).

19.5 - Declaration of management benefits

This declaration relates to benefits received by key management personnel for work performed in the group. The group will always ensure that it has a professional management to safeguard shareholder interests. To achieve this, the group is required to offer competitive remuneration as part of a total compensation package.

This statement applies for the coming financial year. The board will base its work on the declaration after the treatment at the AGM in 2018. In 2017, the group has followed the guidelines on executive pay stated in the annual accounts statement on executive salaries for 2016, presented to the General Meeting in 2017. Any changes to the principles in this statement, compared with previous years, are explained.

1. PRINCIPLES FOR BASE SALARY

Key management employees will receive a competitive base annual salary, based on the individual's responsibilities and level of expertise.

2. BONUS PRINCIPLES

Key management employees can also receive variable bonus payments. Bonus payments are determined by the individual's own performance in meeting key targets for the group, a specific function or a subsidiary in which the individual is employed. Key targets will consist of performance improvement initiatives or financial targets, including the company's share price performance. Targets in relation to the chief executive officer's own performance will be established by the board, while the chief executive officer will establish targets for other key management personnel. The targets must be measurable wherever possible. Bonus payment must not exceed 80 per cent of the chief executive officer's annual salary or 30 per cent of annual base salary for other key management employees.

3. PRINCIPLES FOR NON-CASH RELATED BENEFITS

Key management employees can be offered certain non-cash related compensation benefits, such as a company car scheme, insurance and pension arrangements. Non-cash related benefits should basically comprise telephones and newspapers. Key management employees

have the right to belong to the company's defined contribution pension plan. Conditions of the pension plan can vary between employees.

At the end of 2017, the group has no general share option plan or share purchase scheme for employees, but considers the establishment of such types of schemes. The CEO, who joined the position at the beginning of 2018, has an individual share option scheme (see note 14).

4. PAYMENT AFTER TERMINATION OF CONTRACT

At 31 December, two key management employees had agreements in place with the company for payment of salary after a termination of their contract. Period of notice is six months and severance pay is limited to twelve months' salary. Payment of salary after the termination of a contract can occur in special instances. Approval by the chair of the board is required for payments of salary after contract termination for any employees where this right is not already documented in their employment contract.

5. DECISION-MAKING PROCESS FOR REMUNERATION

The board determines the chief executive officer's annual salary.

The board prepares annual guidelines which are submitted to shareholders at the AGM for ratification in accordance with section 5-6 of the Norwegian Public Limited Liabilities Companies Act.

NOTE 20: Realised net financial items

Net realised financial items for continued operations are specified in the table below.

(Amounts in NOK million)	2017	2016
Interest income on bank deposits	2.5	1.1
Total financial income	2.5	1.1
Interest expense on borrowings ¹	(292.4)	(402.6)
Total financial expenses	(292.4)	(402.6)
Net realised financial items	(289.9)	(401.6)

1) Includes NOK 10.6 million for 2016 related to the processes for securing acceptance of the change in ownership regarding the group's credit facilities (see note 16).

NOTE 21: Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit attributable to shareholders by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year

	2017	2016
Net profit attributable to shareholders (NOK million)	1 348.7	764.5
Weighted average number of outstanding shares, exclusive treasury shares (million shares) ¹	548.4	548.4
Basic earnings per share (NOK per share)	2.46	1.39

1) At the end of 2017 the company owns 21 236 treasury shares (acquired in 2012).

Diluted earnings per share are calculated by adjusting the weighted average number of outstanding ordinary shares with the number of ordinary shares available for dilution. Ordinary shares that may be applicable to dilution are related to share options issued (see note 14). There are no share options that can be exercised at year-end 2017, and diluted earnings per share are identical with ordinary earnings per share.

NOTE 22: Dividend per share and dividend policy

Norwegian Property has a target that between 30 and 50 per cent of ordinary earnings after tax payable, but before value changes, should be distributed in dividends to the company's shareholders. In periods of good cash flow, the dividend may be higher. Before determining the dividend, an assessment of the group's financial situation and prospects, including the availability of attractive investment opportunities, is made.

The board has a mandate from the company's AGM to determine dividend payments between AGM. For the quarters in 2017, a dividend of NOK 0.29 per share has been approved, including a resolution in the board meeting on 8 February 2018 regarding payment of a dividend of NOK 0.07 per share.

NOTE 23: Related-party disclosures

Parties are related if one party can exercise significant influence over the group in making strategic or operating decisions. Significant influence is normally obtained

by ownership, participation in decision-making bodies and management, or by agreements.

Balances and transactions with subsidiaries (which are related parties of Norwegian Property ASA) are eliminated in the consolidated financial statements and are not covered by the information given in this note. Financial relationships related to the board and senior management are described in note 14 and note 19.

There were no significant agreements or significant transactions with related parties in 2016 and 2017.

NOTE 24: Contingent liabilities and assets

The group has a liability if it is committed to give up financial resources to another party at a future date. An uncertain liability is a liability of uncertain timing or amount. A contingent liability is a category of uncertain liabilities, where the possible obligation depends on whether some uncertain future events occur that the group cannot fully influence. Similarly, a contingent asset relates to possible rights for the company to receive financial resources at a future date.

Guarantees relating to the sale of properties and companies

The seller normally issues guarantees relating to the sale of properties because of formal, physical etc. conditions related to the transferred properties and/or companies. The guarantees typically include conditions related to legal status, ownership of shares, validity of financial statements and VAT/tax issues, contractual issues, liens, environmental matters, insurance coverage, assessment of defects etc. The seller must typically cover financial losses for the buyer attributable to any errors or omissions that may be linked to the guarantees.

Relating to sale of properties/companies in the period since the company was established, Norwegian Property has issued this kind of guarantees to buyers. At the end of 2017, the assessment is that there are no circumstances which entail an obligation and a need for provisions for Norwegian Property.

NOTE 25: Events after the balance sheet date

Events after the balance sheet date are events, favourable or unfavourable, that occur between the balance sheet date and the date that the financial statements are authorised for issue. Such events can be events that provide information of conditions that existed at the

balance sheet date, resulting in adjustments in the financial statements, or events that do not require such adjustments.

In January 2018, a bond loan of NOK 230 million was extended with maturity on 9 November 2022 and an interest rate of 3 months NIBOR plus 1.25 per cent. The loan is being used for repayment of existing bank facilities.

In accordance with the mandate from the AGM in 2017 the board decided on 8 February 2018 that a dividend of NOK 0.07 per share will be paid based on accounts at 31 December 2017.

There are no other significant events after 31 December 2017 which provide information of conditions that existed at the balance sheet date.

NOTE 26: Group companies

The consolidated financial statements of Norwegian Property ASA comprise the following wholly-owned subsidiaries at the end of 2017:

Aker Brygge AS
Aker Brygge Business Village AS
Aker Brygge Energisentral AS
Aker Brygge Marina AS
Aker Brygge Marina Drift AS
Aker Brygge Utearealer ANS
Aker Brygge Uteareal AS
Badehusgata 33-39 AS
Bryggegata 9 AS
Bydel Aker Brygge Forvaltning AS
Dokkbygningen Aker Brygge AS
Dokkbygningen I ANS
Drammensveien 134 AS
Drammensveien 60 AS
Fondbygget ANS
Fondbygget AS
Fondbygget Hjemmel AS
Fondbygget Retail AS
Forusbeen 35 AS
Gardermoen Næringseiendom ANS
Gardermoen Næringseiendom AS
Gardermoen Næringseiendom KS
Gjerdrums vei 10 D AS
Gjerdrums vei 10 D II AS
Gjerdrums vei 8 ANS
Gjerdrums vei 14-16 AS
Gjerdrums vei 17 AS

Grenseveien 19 AS
Grenseveien 21 AS
Gullhaug Torg 3 AS
Gullhaugveien 9-13 AS
Hovfaret 11 AS
Hovfaret 11 Hjemmel AS
Kaibygning 1 AS
Kaibygning 2 AS
Kaibygning I ANS
Kaibygning II ANS
Maskinveien 32 AS
Nedre Skøyen vei 26 F AS
NPRO Drift AS
NPRO Holding AS
NPRO Invest AS
Nydalsveien 15-17 AS
Nydalsveien 15-17 II AS
Sandakerveien 130 AS
Skøyen Bygg AS
Snarøyveien 36 AS
Snarøyveien 36 II AS
Stortingsgata 6 AS
Støperiet AS
Svanholmen 2 AS
Terminalbygget Aker Brygge AS

Terminalbygget ANS
Terminalbygget DA
Terminalbygget II DA
Tingvalla AS
Verkstedhallene ANS
Verkstedhallene AS

All subsidiaries have the same business address as Norwegian Property ASA (Støperigata 2, NO-0250 Oslo, Norway). In addition to its wholly-owned subsidiaries, the Norwegian Property group has a stake in Bryggedrift AS (business address Støperigata 1, NO-0250 Oslo, Norway), which is responsible for certain operating and management of condominiums at Aker Brygge in Oslo. Bryggedrift AS is a facility management company without significant assets. All condominiums at Aker Brygge are shareholders in Bryggedrift AS, and Norwegian Property has mathematically a 57.4 per cent stake in Bryggedrift AS by the end of 2017, but the controlling stake is lower based on the ownership structure of the condominiums (55.9 per cent). Norwegian Property is represented on the board of directors of Bryggedrift AS by one of a total of five members.

Annual accounts of the parent company

Income statement 1 Jan – 31 Dec

<i>(Amounts in NOK million)</i>	Note	2017	2016
Management and service fee, group companies	13	42.8	36.2
Total operating revenue	2	42.8	36.2
Payroll costs	10	(68.3)	(61.8)
Depreciation and impairment	5	(2.9)	(4.1)
Other operating costs	10	(27.6)	(29.8)
Total operating costs		(98.8)	(95.7)
Operating profit		(56.0)	(59.5)
Financial income	11, 13	110.5	333.7
Financial expenses	11, 13	(351.8)	(567.2)
Net financial items		(241.3)	(233.5)
Profit before tax		(297.3)	(293.0)
Income tax expense	12	40.5	51.7
Profit for the year		(256.8)	(241.4)
Proposed allocations:			
Proposed dividend		(38.4)	(65.8)
Transferred to/from other paid-in equity		(295.2)	(307.2)

Balance sheet 31 Dec

(Amounts in NOK million)	Note	2017	2016
ASSETS			
Non-current assets:			
Deferred tax assets	12	632.2	513.8
Financial derivative instruments	9	2.3	6.6
Tangible assets	5	6.5	10.2
Investments in subsidiaries	4, 13	8 981.5	12 722.4
Intercompany balances	13	135.7	145.3
Total non-current assets		9 758.3	13 398.3
Current assets:			
Financial derivative instruments	9	0.4	1.6
Intercompany balances	13	438.7	783.5
Other receivables		1.3	3.4
Cash and cash equivalents	3	5.9	20.2
Total current assets		446.4	808.7
TOTAL ASSETS		10 204.6	14 207.0
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity:			
Share capital		274.2	274.2
Share premium		2 295.1	2 295.1
Other paid-in equity		280.2	696.0
Total equity	6	2 849.4	3 265.3
Non-current liabilities:			
Financial derivative instruments	9	233.1	338.9
Interest-bearing debt	8	6 933.8	6 755.7
Intercompany balances	13	70.0	70.0
Total non-current liabilities		7 236.9	7 164.6
Current liabilities:			
Financial derivative instruments	9	0.5	5.7
Interest-bearing debt	8	8.7	11.4
Intercompany balances	13	-	3 617.1
Provisory dividend	6	38.4	65.8
Other current liabilities	7	70.8	77.1
Total current liabilities		118.4	3 777.1
Total liabilities		7 355.3	10 941.7
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		10 204.6	14 207.0

Oslo, 8 February 2018

Norwegian Property ASA


 Martin Mæland
 Chair


 Bjørn Henningsen
 Deputy chair


 Cecilie Astrup Fredriksen
 Director


 Kathrine Astrup Fredriksen
 Director


 Merete Haugli
 Director


 Lars Erich Nilsen
 Director


 Kjell Sagstad
 Director


 Bent Oustad
 CEO

Cash flow statement 1 Jan – 31 Dec

<i>(Amounts in NOK million)</i>	Note	2017	2016
Ordinary profit before tax		(297.3)	(293.0)
Net financial items	11	241.3	233.5
Interest received	11	5.0	4.0
Interest paid	11	(272.0)	(404.3)
Other financial expenses paid	11	(86.7)	(183.4)
Depreciation of tangible assets	5	2.9	4.1
Changes in current items		3.4	(31.1)
Net cash flow from operating activities		(403.4)	(670.2)
Purchase of tangible assets	5	(1.0)	(8.5)
Sale of tangible assets	5	1.8	-
Investments in subsidiaries	4	(25.0)	-
Repayment of intercompany balances	13	425.2	3 451.4
Net cash flow from investment activities		401.0	3 442.9
Repayment of interest-bearing debt	8	(3 182.4)	(6 375.1)
New interest-bearing debt	8	3 357.0	3 635.0
Dividends paid	6	(186.5)	(54.8)
Net cash flow from financing activities		(11.8)	(2 794.9)
Net change in cash and cash equivalents		(14.3)	(22.2)
Cash and cash equivalents 1 January	3	20.2	42.4
Cash and cash equivalents 31 December	3	5.9	20.2

NOTE 1: General information

The real estate investment company Norwegian Property ASA was established in 2006. The business concept of Norwegian Property is to create value through growth from the ownership, development and management of prime commercial properties located in the most attractive clusters in Oslo and in other key growth areas. The tenant portfolio will consist of large, solid private and public tenants. The group owned 32 properties in the Oslo and Stavanger region at 31 December 2017.

The financial statements were approved by the board on 8 February 2018, for final approval by the general meeting on 19 April 2018.

NOTE 2: Summary of significant accounting policies

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with the Norwegian Accounting Act and Norwegian generally accepted accounting principles.

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these consolidated financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

2.1 - Classifications

Assets held for sale or for use in the ordinary business cycle, or owned mainly for trade, or expected to be realised within 12 months or represent cash and cash equivalents are classified as current assets. All other assets are classified as non-current assets. Liabilities which are expected to be settled in the ordinary course of business, are mainly held for trade or are expected to be settled within 12 months are classified as current liabilities. All other liabilities are classified as non-current liabilities.

2.2 - Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are accounted for using the cost method. The investments are recorded at the acquisition price of the shares unless impairment is required. Impairment is implemented at fair value when a fall in value is caused by reasons which cannot be assumed to be transient and is deemed necessary according to generally accepted accounting principles. Impairment is reversed when the basis for it no longer exists.

Dividends and other distributions are recognised in the year for which they are proposed by the subsidiary. When dividend/group contribution significantly exceeds the part of the retained earnings for the group from subsidiaries after the acquisition, the excess part is considered a repayment of invested capital and deducted from the value of the investment in the balance sheet.

2.3 - Tangible assets

All tangible assets are stated at historical cost, less depreciation. Historical cost includes expenditure directly attributable to the acquisition of the item.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the group and the cost of the item can be reliably measured. All other repairs and maintenance costs are charged to the income statement during the financial period in which they incur.

2.4 - Trade receivables

Trade receivables and other receivables are recognised initially at face value, less provision for impairment. Provision for impairment of trade receivables is based on individual assessments of each receivable.

2.5 - Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, bank deposits, other current highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown under borrowings in current liabilities in the balance sheet.

2.6 - Share capital and share premium

Shares are classified as equity when there is no obligation to transfer cash or other assets. Costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds. Treasury shares are recognised at face value.

Employee options represent rights for employees to subscribe for shares in the company at a future time at a predetermined subscription price (subscription right). Drawing requires continued employment. The fair value of employee benefits received in exchange for the granting of options is calculated as an expense. The total amount to be expensed over the vesting period reflects the fair value of the options granted. On the balance sheet date, the company reviews the estimates of the number of options expected to be utilised and changes

in estimates are recognised in the income statement over the remaining vesting period with a corresponding adjustment of equity. The value of allotted shares after deduction of directly-linked transaction costs is credited to share capital and share premium when exercisable options are exercised.

2.7 - Borrowings

Borrowings are recognised initially at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently stated at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Any differences between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption value is recognised in the income statement over the duration of the borrowings.

2.8 - Interest expense

Interest expenses on borrowings are recognised under “financial costs” in the income statement using the effective interest rate method. The effective interest rate method is used to allocate amortised cost on financial assets and financial liabilities and for correct accrual of interest income and interest expense. The effective interest rate allocates future cash flows throughout the duration of the loan and indicates the real net value of the financial asset or liability.

When calculating the effective interest rate, the group estimates all contractual cash flows related to the financial instrument (such as terms of payment) but does not take future loss into account. When calculating the effective interest rate, all fees are included and distributed over the relevant period (term to maturity).

2.9 - Management fees and other operating revenue

Management fees charged to subsidiaries relate to property management, managing customer centre and financial management. Management fees are recognised when they are earned.

2.10 - Derivatives

The group is exposed to interest rate risk related to floating rate loans. The company uses forward rate agreements to reduce interest rate risk. Unrealised profits/losses related to these contracts are recognised in the income statement.

2.11 - Pensions

Norwegian Property ASA operates a defined contribution plan for all employees. A defined contribution pension plan is a scheme where the group pays fixed (defined) amounts to a privately held managed plan. The

group has no legal or other obligations to pay further amounts if the pension scheme itself has insufficient assets to pay contributions to employees relating to rights earned in current or previous periods. Contributions are recognised as an employee benefit expense when they fall due. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that cash refunds or reductions in future payments are available.

2.12 - Income tax

Tax in the income statement consists of tax payable and changes in deferred tax. Deferred income tax is calculated at 24 per cent based on the temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the consolidated financial statements, and tax loss carried forward at 31 December. Tax increasing or reducing temporary differences which are reversed or can be reversed in the same period are offset. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

2.13 - Use of estimates

The preparation of the income statement in accordance with Norwegian generally accepted accounting principles requires the use of estimates and assumptions which affect the income statement and the valuation of assets and liabilities as well as information related to unsecured assets and liabilities at the balance sheet date.

Contingent losses which are probable and quantifiable are recognised as they occur.

2.14 - Cash flow statement

The preparation of the cash flow statement is based on the indirect method. Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, bank deposits and other current liquid investments.

NOTE 3: Financial risk management

The company’s activities imply exposure to a variety of financial risks: market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk.

3.1 - Market Risk

Market risk for the company is primarily related to interest rate risk and, to a lesser degree, currency and price risk. At the end of 2017, the company has no exposure to currency risk and the company’s revenue for 2017 is entirely related to management fees from subsidiaries.

The company is subject to interest rate risk related to floating rate loans. To mitigate interest rate risk, the group has entered into interest rate swap agreements. Notional principal amounts and the maturity for the company's total portfolio of interest rate hedges at 31 December are specified in NOK million in the table below.

Year	2017	2016
< 1 year	(655.0)	(200.0)
1-2 year	(650.0)	(855.0)
3-5 year	(2 770.0)	(2 350.0)
Over 5 year	(1 950.0)	(1 250.0)
Notional principal amount	(6 025.0)	(4 655.0)

Norwegian Property ASA has earlier entered into hedging agreements to reduce exposure related to a lease agreement in foreign currency in one of the subsidiaries. Notional principal amounts and the maturity for hedging agreements at 31 December are specified in local currencies in the table below (see also note 9).

Year	2017	2016
< 1 year	-	(1.1)
1-2 year	-	-
3-5 year	-	-
Over 5 year	-	-
Notional principal amount in currency	-	(1.1)

3.2 - Credit risk

The company's receivables are mainly related to inter-company balances, where credit risk is considered low.

3.3 - Liquidity risk

The company aims to ensure that liquidity/credit facilities are sufficient to meet its foreseeable obligations in addition to securing a reasonable capacity to meet unforeseen obligations. The liquidity reserve should largely consist of revolving credit and overdraft facilities, rather than cash and cash equivalents. The liquidity reserve at 31 December is specified in the table below.

(Amounts in NOK million)	2017	2016
The company's own accounts and net balance in the group accounts	444.6	(3 591.9)
Intercompany net balance in the group accounts ¹	(438.7)	3 612.1
Cash and cash equivalents	5.9	20.2
Restricted bank deposits	(2.3)	(3.9)
Available cash and cash equivalents	3.6	16.3
Unused credit and overdraft facilities	900.0	1 058.0
Liquidity reserve	903.6	1 074.3

1) Subsidiaries' deposits in the parent company's group accounts are included as cash and cash equivalents in Norwegian Property ASA.

As described above, the company has a high level of hedging against changes in market interest rates, reducing the need for liquidity reserves to meet unforeseen obligations related to these areas. Liquidity risk is mainly related to instalments and maturity of liabilities. The maturity of liabilities for the company is specified in the table below. The classification is based on the maturity specified in the contracts. The amounts in the table specify the timing of repayment of notional principal amounts (NOK million).

2017¹:

(Amounts in NOK million)	Interest-bearing debt	Other liabilities
< 1 year	251.0	70.8
1-2 year	2 878.6	
3-5 year	3 573.0	
Over 5 year	1 020.6	
Expected cash flow	7 723.3	70.8
Book value	7 012.5	70.8

2016¹:

(Amounts in NOK million)	Interest-bearing debt	Other liabilities
< 1 year	285.3	3 694.2
1-2 year	3 388.5	
3-5 year	2 520.7	
Over 5 year	1 363.0	
Expected cash flow	7 557.5	3 694.2
Book value	6 837.1	4 038.8

1) The difference between the carrying value and expected cash flow reflects activated costs and estimated interest cost based on average interest rate at year-end (intercompany balances assumed settled by 1 January 2020). The difference between carrying value and expected cash flow related to provision for hedge contracts.

In 2017, Norwegian Property refinanced some loan facilities that matured by the end of the year or during the next year. After this there is no maturity of credit facilities until 2019. Other changes in 2017 are related to the continuous optimisation of the hedging portfolio.

NOTE 4: Investments in subsidiaries

Investments in subsidiaries at 31 December 2017 are specified in the table below. The companies own the group's properties ("single purpose" companies).

		NPRO Holding AS	NPRO Invest AS
Acquired/established	Date	17 Jan 07	26 Sep 13
Business office	City	Oslo	Oslo
Share ¹	Per cent	100.0	100.0
Book value	NOK mill.	8 971.5	10.0

1) Voting ownership interest is identical to ordinary ownership.

Changes in book value for the year are as follows:

(Amounts in NOK million)	2017	2016
Book value at 1 January	12 722.4	13 310.0
Investments in subsidiaries	25.0	-
Group contribution recognised against shares in subsidiaries	(3 765.9)	(587.6)
Book value at 31 December	8 981.5	12 722.4

NOTE 5: Tangible assets

Changes in tangible assets are specified in the table below.

(Amounts in NOK million)	IT-systems and other intangible assets	Fixtures and equipment	Total
Acquisition cost:			
At 31 December 2015	20.8	1.6	22.4
Additions	8.0	-	8.0
Disposals	-	-	-
At 31 December 2016	28.8	1.6	30.4
Additions	1.0	-	1.0
Disposals	(1.8)	-	(1.8)
At 31 December 2017	28.0	1.6	29.6
Accumulated depreciation:			
At 31 December 2015	16.2	0.3	16.5
Depreciation from disposals	-	-	-
Depreciation and impairment for the year	3.7	-	3.7
At 31 December 2016	19.9	0.3	20.2
Depreciation from disposals	-	-	-
Depreciation and impairment for the year	2.9	-	2.9
At 31 December 2017	22.8	0.3	23.1
Book value:			
At 31 December 2015	4.6	1.3	5.9
At 31 December 2016	8.9	1.3	10.2
At 31 December 2017	5.2	1.3	6.5

The company uses linear depreciation and the useful life of the assets are four years for IT equipment, five years for licenses, cars and equipment, and seven years for fixtures.

NOTE 6: Equity

6.1 - Change in equity

Changes in the balance sheet items for equity are specified in the table below.

(Amounts in NOK million)	Share capital ¹	Share premium	Other paid-in equity	Total equity
Equity at 31 December 2015	274.2	2 295.1	1 058.0	3 627.2
Paid dividend	-	-	(54.8)	(54.8)
Dividend appropriation	-	-	(65.8)	(65.8)
Transactions with shareholders	-	-	(120.6)	(120.6)
Loss for the year	-	-	(241.4)	(241.4)
Loss for the year	-	-	(241.4)	(241.4)
Equity at 31 December 2016	274.2	2 295.1	696.0	3 265.2
Paid dividend	-	-	(120.7)	(120.7)
Dividend appropriation	-	-	(38.4)	(38.4)
Transactions with shareholders	-	-	(159.0)	(159.0)
Loss for the year	-	-	(256.8)	(256.8)
Loss for the year	-	-	(256.8)	(256.8)
Equity at 31 December 2017	274.2	2 295.1	280.2	2 849.4

1) The company had a share capital amounting to NOK 274 233 416 at 31 December 2017, consisting of 548 466 832 shares with a face value of NOK 0.50

The holding of treasury shares by the end of 2017 is 21 236 shares.

6.2 - The company's largest shareholders at 31 December

2017:

Largest shareholders	Type of account	Country	Number of shares	Percentage
Geveran Trading Co Ltd	ORD	CYP	317 969 937	57.98
Folketrygdfondet	ORD	NOR	72 951 642	13.30
Niam V Prosjekt AS	ORD	NOR	67 437 425	12.30
The Bank of New York	NOM	NLD	23 730 241	4.33
State Street Bank an A/C West Non-Treaty	NOM	USA	4 205 856	0.77
CEK Holding AS	ORD	NOR	3 396 352	0.62
State Street Bank & S/A SSB				
Client Omnibus	NOM	USA	2 181 110	0.40
Niki AS	ORD	NOR	2 000 000	0.36
BNP Paribas Securiti BPSS				
LDN/TR Prop	NOM	GBR	1 641 484	0.30
Salt Value AS	ORD	NOR	1 599 988	0.29
KLP Aksjenorge Indeks	ORD	NOR	1 553 612	0.28
J.P. Morgan Bank Lux JPML SA				
RE CLT Asset	NOM	LUX	1 457 417	0.27
Mathias Holding AS	ORD	NOR	1 400 000	0.26
Skandinaviska Enskilda SEB AB, UCITS V FI	NOM	FIN	1 370 112	0.25
KAS Bank N.V. S/A CLIENT ACC Treaty	NOM	NLD	1 359 000	0.25
DnB NOR Markets, AKS DNB Bank ASA	ORD	NOR	1 331 646	0.24
Eika Norge	ORD	NOR	1 290 365	0.24
Espedal & Co AS	ORD	NOR	1 264 767	0.23
State Street Bank an A/C Client Omnibus	NOM	USA	1 087 031	0.20
HSBC Bank PLC A/C IB Main Account	ORD	GBR	1 005 904	0.18
Other			38 212 943	6.97
Total number of shares at 31 December 2017			548 446 832	100.00

2016:

Largest shareholders	Type of account	Country	Number of shares	Percentage
Geveran Trading Co Ltd	ORD	CYP	315 969 937	57.61
Folketrygdfondet	ORD	NOR	73 701 642	13.44
Niam V Prosjekt AS	ORD	NOR	67 437 425	12.30
The Bank of New York	NOM	NLD	23 730 241	4.33
State Street Bank an A/C West Non-Treaty	NOM	USA	5 230 788	0.95
CEK Holding AS	ORD	NOR	3 255 807	0.59
State Street Bank & S/A SSB				
Client Omni.	NOM	USA	2 650 029	0.48
State Street Bank & SSB, Ishares Europe	NOM	IRL	2 261 143	0.41
J.P. Morgan Chase Ba A/C				
Vanguard BBH LEN	NOM	USA	1 921 295	0.35
KLP Aksjenorge Indeks	ORD	NOR	1 767 321	0.32
BNP Paribas Securiti S/A TR				
Property Inv.	NOM	GBR	1 641 484	0.30
JP Morgan Bank Luxem JPML SA				
RE CLT Asset	NOM	LUX	1 584 380	0.29
Niki AS	ORD	NOR	1 500 000	0.27
KAS Bank NV S/A Client ACC				
Treat.	NOM	NLD	1 490 620	0.27
Mathias Holding AS	ORD	NOR	1 400 000	0.26
Skandinaviska Enskil SEB AB, UCITS V - Fi.	NOM	FIN	1 194 261	0.22
J.P. Morgan Securiti A/C				
Customer Safe Ke.	NOM	USA	1 158 000	0.21
State Street Bank an SSBTC A/C				
UK LO. BR.	NOM	USA	1 102 898	0.20
Sanden A/S	ORD	NOR	1 000 000	0.18
Kolberg Motors AS	ORD	NOR	900 504	0.16
Other			37 549 057	6.85
Total number of shares at 31 December 2016			548 446 832	100.00

6.3 - Shares held by senior executive officers and directors

Shares owned by senior executives and the board, including companies these represent as of 31 December 2017 are shown in the table below.

Shareholder	Number of shares
Senior executives:	
Svein Hov Skjelle, CEO and CFO until 31 Dec	101 594
Board of directors:	
Affiliated with Geveran Trading Co Ltd ¹	317 969 937
Affiliated with Niam V Prosjekt AS ²	67 437 425
Bjørn Henningsen, Deputy Chair ³	311 556
Total number of shares	385 820 512

1) Cecilie Astrup Fredriksen, Kathrine Astrup Fredriksen and Lars Erich Nilsen are affiliated with Geveran Trading Co Ltd, which was the largest shareholder in Norwegian Property ASA at 31 December 2017. Geveran Trading Co Ltd owns 317 969 937 shares in Norwegian Property, which represent 58.0 per cent of the issued shares in the company.

2) Kjell Sagstad is affiliated with Niam V Prosjekt AS, which owns 67 437 425 shares in Norwegian Property at 31 December 2017, representing 12.3 per cent of the issued shares in the company.

3) At year-end 2017, 100 000 shares were owned by Max Eiendom AS and 211 556 shares by Camvecti Holding AS. Both companies are 100 per cent owned by Bjørn Henningsen.

6.4 - Share options

Share options have been granted to the CEO in the company on 12 December 2017. Each share option entitles the holder to subscribe for a share in Norwegian Property ASA.

	Number of options	Weighted average exercise price (NOK)
Employee options 2017		
Outstanding 1 January	-	-
Awarded	5 750 000	12.54
Exercised	-	-
Terminated	-	-
Outstanding 31 December	5 750 000	12.54
Earned at 31 December	-	-

The option agreement entitles the holder to subscribe for a total of 5 750 000 shares as follows:

Earliest exercise date	No. of shares	Subscr. price (NOK)
1 Jan 2019	1 000 000	10.00
1 Jan 2020	1 250 000	11.50
1 Jan 2021	1 500 000	12.50
1 Jan 2022	2 000 000	14.50

The fair value of the options is calculated at the time of allocation and expensed over the vesting period. The CEO starts in the position at the start of 2018, and therefore no cost is charged to allotted share options in 2017.

The options will be repealed if not exercised within 1 July 2022. As an alternative to delivery of shares, the board of Norwegian Property may select to settle the profit in cash. The agreement also contains ordinary conditions of employment and adjustment of share prices due to corporate events. The options contract is subject to approval by the General Assembly and will be treated during 2018.

The total fair value of share options granted in 2017 was NOK 11.2 million (excluding employer's National Insurance contribution). The fair value is calculated by external based on the Black-Schole model. In the calculation of fair value, volatility in the period was set at 27.43 per cent and risk-free interest rate 0.97 per cent. The weighted average vesting period for granted share options at the end of 2017 was 2.8 years. The share price at the grant date was NOK 10.45.

NOTE 7: Other current liabilities

Other current liabilities at 31 December are specified in the table below.

(Amounts in NOK million)	2017	2016
Public duties	4.3	5.5
Accrued salaries	4.2	4.7
Accrued interest	46.2	53.1
Trade payables	2.2	1.9
Provisions	-	1.9
Other payables	13.9	10.0
Total other current liabilities	70.8	77.1

NOTE 8: Interest-bearing debt

The table below presents an overview at 31 December of the company's interest-bearing debt, including hedging ratio, average interest rate and remaining duration.

	2017	2016
Interest-bearing debt (NOK million)	7 012.5	6 837.1
- of which hedged (NOK million) ¹	4 350.0	4 250.0
Interest hedging ratio (per cent)	62	62
Cash and cash equivalents (NOK million)	5.9	20.2
Unutilised credit facilities (NOK million)	900.0	1 058.0
Average interest rate (per cent)	3.48	4.20
Average interest margin (per cent)	1.39	1.64
Remaining time to maturity for interest-bearing debt (years)	3.3	2.3
Remaining time to maturity for interest hedge agreements (years)	3.9	4.1

1) All interest rate swaps that have started on the balance sheet date.

The company's interest-bearing long-term and short-term debt at 31 December is specified in the table below.

2017:

(Amounts in NOK million)	Long-term	Short-term	Total
Bank borrowings	2 333.2	8.7	2 341.9
Bonds	4 625.0	-	4 625.0
Intercompany balances	70.0	-	70.0
Total interest-bearing debt	7 028.2	8.7	7 036.9
Capitalised borrowing cost	(24.3)		(24.3)
Total book value interest-bearing debt	7 003.8	8.7	7 012.5

2016:

(Amounts in NOK million)	Long-term	Short-term	Total
Bank borrowings	5 057.8	11.5	5 069.3
Bonds	1 723.0	-	1 723.0
Intercompany balances	70.0	-	70.0
Total interest-bearing debt	6 850.8	11.5	6 862.3
Capitalised borrowing cost	(25.1)	(0.1)	(25.2)
Total book value interest-bearing debt	6 825.7	11.4	6 837.1

The credit facilities consist of two main facilities with a total remaining borrowing limit of NOK 3 249.7 million at the end of 2017, which includes an overdraft facility of NOK 100 million. The facilities mature in March 2019 and December 2019 respectively. Drawings are secured by two separate property portfolios. Amounts drawn at

the end of 2017 totalled NOK 2 349.7 million and NOK 900 million are available unused credit limits.

Eight bonds totalling NOK 4 625 million were outstanding at the end of 2017. The bonds are due as follows: NOK 350 million in 2019, NOK 1 735 million in 2020, NOK 1 570 million in 2022 and NOK 970 million in 2024. All bonds are secured by properties and are listed on the Oslo stock Exchange.

The maturity of the company's long-term interest-bearing debt at 31 December is specified in the table below (current interest-bearing debt falls due within one year from the balance sheet date).

(Amounts in NOK million)	2017	2016
Due in 2019 and 2020 (2018 and 2019)	4 418.2	5 515.8
Due in 2021, 2022 and 2023 (2020, 2021 and 2022)	1 570.0	1 335.0
Due after 2023 (after 2022)	1 040.0	-
Total	7 028.2	6 850.8

The book value of assets pledged as security for debt at 31 December is as follows:

(Amounts in NOK million)	2017	2016
Investment in subsidiaries ¹	8 981.5	12 722.4
Total	8 981.5	12 722.4
Liabilities secured ²	2 341.9	5 069.3

1) The shares of property companies owned by other group entities are also pledged as security for corporate facilities in Norwegian Property ASA. See also note 16 in the group's annual accounts.

2) Properties owned by subsidiaries have been pledged as security for bonds.

The key terms of the main bank loan facilities are:

- Interest: NIBOR plus margin.
- Interest rate hedging: Minimum 50 and 60 per cent respectively with an average duration of at least three years.
- Financial covenants: The company must comply with agreed senior interest cover and loan-to-value (LTV) thresholds. The agreed senior interest cover at 31 December 2017 is a minimum interest cover ratio of 1.4 and an agreed LTV ratio for the two main facilities of less than 75 and 78 per cent respectively.
- Other covenants: Negative pledge, restrictions on granting loan guarantees and change of control.

- Security: Secured by pledges on properties and priority pledges on subsidiary shares/ interests and intercompany loans. No significant bank guarantees have been issued on behalf of the parent company.

Agreed requirements in the loan agreements are adhered to at year-end 2016 and 2017.

NOTE 9: Derivatives

9.1 - Derivatives in the annual accounts

The company is subject to interest rate risk related to floating rate loans, and has entered into hedging agreements to reduce such interest rate risks. In addition, the company has a currency swap agreement as described in note 3. Unrealised profits/losses on such contracts are recognised in the income statement.

The fair value of derivatives is determined by the net present value of future cash flows, calculated using quoted interest rate curves and exchange rates at the balance sheet date. The technical calculations are generally prepared by banks. The company has checked and tested the valuation for reasonableness. Fair value of the company's derivatives at 31 December is specified in the table below.

2017:

(Amounts in NOK million)	Assets	Liabilities
Exchange rate contracts	0.4	-
Interest rate contracts	2.3	233.6

2016:

(Amounts in NOK million)	Assets	Liabilities
Exchange rate contracts	0.4	4.1
Interest rate contracts	7.7	340.5

9.2 - Interest rate derivatives

Most of Norwegian Property's floating rate loans are hedged with interest rate hedge contracts. Norwegian Property has a policy of hedging a minimum of 70 per cent of the interest-bearing debt outstanding. Despite the hedging positions, the company's financial assets and cash flow will be exposed to fluctuations in the short-term interest rate. Because of these fluctuations, the interest rate cost will vary. Notional principal amounts for the company's interest rate hedges at 31 December are specified in the table below. The maturity is specified in note 3.

(Amounts in NOK million)	2017	2016
Notional principal amount	6 025.0	4 655.0

9.3 - Currency derivatives

Below follows a specification of principal notional amounts per currency for the company's exchange rate derivatives at 31 December. The maturity is specified in note 3.

(Amounts in EUR million)	2017	2016
Notional principal amount	-	(1.1)

NOTE 10: Payroll costs and remuneration of executive officers and auditor

The payroll cost for the year is as follows:

(Amounts in NOK million)	2017	2016
Salaries and remuneration	55.9	48.7
Social security costs	7.9	8.9
Pension costs (defined contribution plan)	2.3	2.3
Other employee expenses	2.2	1.8
Total payroll costs	68.3	61.8

Number of employees at 31 December	43	45
Number of full-time equivalent positions in the fiscal year	43	49
Average number of employees in the fiscal year	47	50

Pursuant to the Norwegian Act on Mandatory Occupational Pensions, Norwegian Property ASA must operate certain pension plans. The company has plans which satisfy these requirements. Norwegian Property ASA operates a defined contribution plan for all employees.

Remuneration to the auditor is specified in the table below¹:

Type of fees	2017	2016
Statutory audit	620 919	449 132
Other certification services	38 750	-
Tax/VAT advice	278 999	46 400
Other services	-	65 000
Total	938 668	560 532

1) Fees to PricewaterhouseCoopers AS (PwC) and affiliated companies. The fees are net of VAT (amounts in NOK).

Fees paid to directors in 2017 are presented in the table below:

Name	Remuneration ¹
Martin Mæland, Chair 1 Jan to 31 Dec	700 000
Bjørn Henningsen, Deputy Chair 1 Jan to 31 Dec	550 000
Cecilie Astrup Fredriksen, Director 1 Jan to 31 Dec	250 000
Kathrine Astrup Fredriksen, Director 1 Jan to 31 Dec	250 000
Merete Haugli, Director 1 Jan to 31 Dec	250 000
Kjell Sagstad, Director 1 Jan to 31 Dec	250 000
Lars Erich Nilsen, Director 6 Apr to 31 Dec	187 500
Harald Herstad, Director 1 Jan 6 Apr	62 500
Total	2 500 000

1) Paid benefits in 2017 (amounts in NOK). In addition, employer's National Insurance contributions (14.1 per cent).

Fees paid to directors in 2016 are presented in the table below:

Name	Remuneration ¹
Martin Mæland, Chair 13 Apr to 31 Dec	525 000
Bjørn Henningsen, Deputy Chair 1 Jan to 31 Dec	550 000
Cecilie Astrup Fredriksen, Director 1 Jan to 31 Dec	250 000
Kathrine Astrup Fredriksen, Director 13 Apr to 31 Dec	187 500
Harald Herstad, Director 13 Apr to 31 Dec	187 500
Merete Haugli, Director 13 Apr to 31 Dec	187 500
Kjell Sagstad, Director 13 Apr to 31 Dec	187 500
Henrik A. Christensen, Director 1 Jan to 13 Apr	175 000
Marianne Heien Blystad, Director 1 Jan to 13 Apr	62 500
Total	2 312 500

1) Paid benefits in 2016 (amounts in NOK). In addition, employer's National Insurance contributions (14.1 per cent).

Remuneration of senior management in 2017 is specified in the table below:

Name	Title	Salary ¹	Bonuses ¹	Other benefits ¹	Pension/insurance benefits ²
Svein Hov Skjelle ³	CEO and CFO until 31 Dec 2017	3 745 600	700 000	133 262	111 134
Tore Heldrup Rasmussen	EVP Commercial	2 564 705	400 000	115 984	108 638
Bjørge Aarvold	EVP Property Management	1 837 950	275 000	119 262	113 863
Total		8 148 255	1 375 000	368 508	333 635

1) Paid benefits in 2017 (amounts in NOK). In addition, employer's National Insurance contributions (14.1 per cent).

2) Paid relating to defined contribution pension plans and employee insurances in 2017 (amounts in NOK).

3) Svein Hov Skjelle resigned as CEO and CFO at the end of 2017. In 2018, a severance payment of NOK 3 700 000 is paid, as well as earned bonuses of NOK 750 000 and holiday payments of NOK 401 314.

Remuneration of senior management in 2016 is specified in the table below:

Name	Title	Salary ¹	Bonuses ¹	Other benefits ¹	Pension/insurance benefits ²
Svein Hov Skjelle	CEO and CFO	3 683 944	800 000	134 666	70 397
Tore Heldrup Rasmussen	EVP Commercial	2 515 486	552 000	108 879	67 610
Bjørge Aarvold	EVP Property Management	1 757 097	336 373	114 666	71 150
Total		7 956 527	1 688 373	358 211	209 157

1) Paid benefits in 2016 (amounts in NOK). In addition, employer's National Insurance contributions (14.1 per cent).

2) Paid relating to defined contribution pension plans and employee insurances in 2016 (amounts in NOK).

NOTE 11: Net financial items

Net financial items for the year are as follows:

<i>(Amounts in NOK million)</i>	2017	2016
Financial income:		
Interest income from group companies	5.0	4.0
Changes in value of financial derivative instruments	105.5	329.7
Other interest income	0.0	0.1
Total financial income	110.5	333.7
Financial expenses:		
Interest costs to group companies	(2.0)	(1.8)
Interest costs loans	(263.1)	(382.0)
Termination of financial derivative instruments	(58.2)	(156.6)
Other financial expenses ¹	(28.5)	(26.9)
Total financial expenses	(351.8)	(567.2)
Net financial items	(241.3)	(233.5)

1) Includes NOK 10.6 million for 2016 related to the processes for securing acceptance of the change in ownership regarding the group's credit facilities.

NOTE 12: Deferred tax and income tax

The tax expense for the year in the income statement and deferred taxes in the balance sheet is as follows:

<i>(Amounts in NOK million)</i>	2017	2016
The tax expense for the year is distributed as follows:		
Tax payable	-	-
Changes in deferred tax	(40.5)	(51.7)
Income tax expense	(40.5)	(51.7)
Calculation of the tax base for the year:		
Profit before tax	(297.3)	(293.0)
Permanent differences	1.2	0.8
Changes in temporary differences	(415.5)	(342.4)
Group contribution	-	783.5
Tax base for the year	(711.6)	148.9
Specification of temporary differences and deferred tax:		
Tangible assets	(9.6)	(9.8)
Financial derivative instruments	(230.9)	(336.4)
Provisions	(4.2)	(1.9)
Tax loss carried forward	(2 504.2)	(1 792.5)
Basis for deferred tax	(2 748.9)	(2 140.6)
Deferred tax in the balance sheet	632.2	513.8
Reconciliation of tax expense and calculated effective tax rate:		
Calculated tax expense on profit before tax (24 per cent for 2017 and 25 per cent for 2016)	(71.3)	(73.3)
Effect on the ending balance for deferred tax by change of tax rate ¹	30.6	21.4
Permanent differences	0.3	0.2
Income tax expense	(40.5)	(51.7)
Effective tax rate (per cent)	13.6	17.6

1) The corporate tax rate in Norway was reduced from 24 per cent to 23 per cent at the start of 2018. Deferred tax by year-end 2017 is therefore calculated based on a tax rate of 23 per cent. Equivalent the corporate tax rate was reduced from 25 per cent to 24 per cent at the start of 2017. Deferred tax by year-end 2016 is therefore calculated based on a tax rate of 24 per cent.

NOTE 13: Related-party disclosures

All transactions, agreements and business relationships with related parties are made on normal commercial terms. Financial relationships related to the board and senior management are described in note 6 and note 10. Income statement and balance sheet items related to group companies are specified in the table below.

<i>(Amounts in NOK million)</i>	2017	2016
Income statement:		
Management and service fee, group companies	42.8	36.2
Rental cost, subsidiaries	(3.6)	(5.3)
Interest income from group companies (note 11)	5.0	4.0
Interest costs to group companies (note 11)	(2.0)	(1.8)
Balance sheet:		
Investments in subsidiaries (note 4)	8 981.5	12 134.8
Non-current assets, intercompany balances	135.7	145.3
Current assets, intercompany balances	438.7	783.5
Non-current liabilities, intercompany balances	70.0	70.0
Current liabilities, intercompany balances	-	3 617.1

NOTE 14: Contingent liabilities

Norwegian Property ASA has no substantial contingent liabilities through guarantees or other circumstances related to the ordinary course of business.

NOTE 15: Events after the balance sheet date

Events after the balance sheet date are events, favourable or unfavourable, that occur between the balance sheet date and the date that the financial statements are authorised for issue. Such events can be events that provide information of conditions that existed at the balance sheet date, resulting in adjustments in the financial statements, or events that do not require such adjustments

In January 2018, a bond loan of NOK 230 million was extended with maturity on 9 November 2022 and an interest rate of 3 months NIBOR plus 1.25 per cent. The loan is used for repayment of existing bank facilities.

There are no other significant events after 31 December 2017 which provide information of conditions that existed at the balance sheet date.

Declaration by the board of directors and the CEO

The board and the chief executive have today considered and approved the directors' report and the annual consolidated and parent company financial statements for Norwegian Property ASA at 31 December 2017. The consolidated financial statements for the year have been prepared in accordance with the IFRS as approved by the EU and associated interpretative statements, and the additional Norwegian information requirements pursuant to the Norwegian Accounting Act and which were to be applied at 31 December 2017. The parent company financial statements for the year have been prepared in accordance with the Norwegian Accounting Act and Norwegian generally accepted accounting standards at 31 December 2017. The directors' report for the group and the parent company accord with the requirements of the Accounting Act and good Norwegian accounting practice (NRS 16 directors' report) at 31 December 2017.

To the best of our knowledge, we hereby confirm that:

- The consolidated and parent company financial statements for 2017 have been prepared in accordance with applicable accounting standards.
- The information in the financial statements provides a true and fair picture of the overall assets, liabilities, financial position and financial results of the parent company and the group at 31 December 2017.
- The directors' report for the group and the parent company provides a true and fair view of the development, financial results and position of the group and the parent company, and of the most important risk factors and uncertainties facing the group and the parent company.

Oslo, 8 February 2018

Norwegian Property ASA


Martin Mæland
Chair


Bjorn Henningsen
Deputy chair


Cecilie Astrup Fredriksen
Director


Kathrine Astrup Fredriksen
Director


Merete Haugli
Director


Lars Erich Nilsen
Director


Kjell Sagstad
Director


Bent Oustad
CEO

Independent auditors report



To the General Meeting of Norwegian Property ASA

Independent Auditor's Report

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Norwegian Property ASA. The financial statements comprise:

- The financial statements of the parent company, which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 December 2017, and 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 financial statements of the group, which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 December 2017, and income statement, statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity, cash flow for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion:

- The financial statements are prepared in accordance with the law and regulations.
- The accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the parent company as at 31 December 2017, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the Norwegian Accounting Act and accounting standards and practices generally accepted in Norway.
- The accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the group as at 31 December 2017, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the EU.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with laws, regulations, and auditing standards and practices generally accepted in Norway, including ISAs. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Company and the Group as required by laws and regulations, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

PricewaterhouseCoopers AS, Postboks 748 Sentrum, NO-0106 Oslo

T: 02316, org.no.: 987 009 713 VAT, www.pwc.no

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



Independent Auditor's Report - Norwegian Property ASA

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.

The Groups business activities are largely unchanged compared to last year. We have not identified regulatory changes, transactions or other events that qualified as Key audit matters for our audit of the 2017 financial statements. In this light, our areas of focus have been the same in 2017 as the previous year.

Key Audit Matter

How our audit addressed the Key Audit Matter

Valuation of investment property and owner occupied property

The group's investment property and owner occupied property represents a substantial portion of the total assets, and primarily consists of office and retail properties, where book value is NOK 15 360.6 million.

Investment property and owner occupied property are measured at fair value. Fair value adjustments of investment properties and owner occupied property may affect the group's results significantly for the year and consequently the equity.

Valuation of properties requires use of estimates that are subject to judgment by management. Key assumptions for the fair value assessment of the individual property is primarily expected future cash flows and yield.

The basis for management's estimate is valuations performed by two independent valuation firms. The valuation firms that were hired by management, carried out their work based on the requirements in IFRS 13 and recognized valuation techniques.

Refer to the Directors' report and note 2 (accounting principles), note 4 (determination of fair value), note 5 (critical accounting assumptions and estimates) and note 7 (investment properties) to the financial statements for

We have obtained, read and understood the valuation reports and met with the valuation firms independently of management. We obtained evidence that the valuation reports were prepared in accordance with a relevant framework and were appropriate to determine fair value of the group's investment property.

We have assessed qualifications, competence and objectivity of the valuation firms. Further, we reviewed their terms of engagement in order to determine whether there were unusual terms that might have affected their objectivity or imposed scope limitations upon their work. Based on this work, we satisfied ourselves that the valuation firms remain independent and competent, and that the scope of their work was appropriate.

In our meetings with the valuation firms, we discussed and challenged assumptions used and reason behind significant movements in valuations from previous periods. Assumptions regarding cash flows and yield were evaluated. Our main area of attention has been the properties with the highest value and properties where there were significant differences in valuation between the valuation firms. We compared the assumptions used by the two firms with observable market data and our knowledge about the market. We further evaluated whether assumptions that were not readily observable in a marketplace were reasonable.

We have examined whether the property-specific information provided by management to the valuation firms such as lease terms, duration and vacant area are consistent with underlying property information. Furthermore, we have agreed this underlying information to the firms' valuation reports. We found

(2)



Independent Auditor's Report - Norwegian Property ASA

details of the investment properties and valuation methodology.

no indication that the information was used inconsistently.

Revenue recognition

Revenue for the group consists primarily of lease income from commercial property. The group has a substantial number of lease contracts. The accuracy and timeliness of income depends among other things on accurate recording of data from the lease contracts in the group's systems.

Recorded data from the systems is also used as a basis for the valuation firms who value the properties (see above). Therefore, inaccurate registration of data in the systems may have an impact both for the revenue recognition and for the valuation of investment properties.

See note 2 (accounting principles) and note 9 (contractual rental income).]

We have evaluated and tested internal controls designed by the group to ensure accuracy and timeliness of revenue recognition. Our audit procedures indicated that the controls ensured accuracy and timely recognition of income. We have performed procedures to ensure that data in lease contracts were accurately recorded in the systems. As a basis for this procedure, we obtained a sample of contracts and agreed the data in the contracts to registrations in the systems. Our testing did not identify significant differences.

Further, we have conducted data analysis to test whether transaction patterns were in accordance with our expectations. Our analyses did not reveal unexplained revenue transactions.

We have also performed analysis to evaluate whether revenues was timely recognised. We did not identify significant differences.

Other information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Board of Directors' report, the statements on Corporate Governance and Corporate Social Responsibility and EPRA key figures, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

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

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

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

The Board of Directors and the Managing Director (management) are responsible for the preparation in accordance with law and regulations, including fair presentation of the financial statements of the parent company in accordance with the Norwegian Accounting Act and accounting standards and practices generally accepted in Norway, and for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements of the group in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the EU, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the

(3)



Independent Auditor's Report - Norwegian Property ASA

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 parent company use the going concern basis of accounting insofar as it is not likely that the enterprise will cease operations. The financial statements of the group use the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Group or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

- identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. We design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's 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 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 fair presentation.

(4)



Independent Auditor's Report - Norwegian Property ASA

- 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 Board of Directors with governance 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

Opinion on the Board of Directors' report

Based on our audit of the financial statements as described above, it is our opinion that the information presented in the Board of Directors' report and in the statements on Corporate Governance and Corporate Social Responsibility concerning the financial statements, the going concern assumption, and the proposal for the coverage of the loss is consistent with the financial statements and complies with the law and regulations.

Opinion on Registration and Documentation

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

Oslo, 8 February 2018

PricewaterhouseCoopers AS

Geir Julsvoll
State Authorised Public Accountant

Note: This translation from Norwegian has been prepared for information purposes only.

(5)

EPRA key figures

Below is an overview of EPRA key figures for the Norwegian Property group at the end of the year. EPRA (European Public Real-Estate Association) has issued recommendations for a set of common key figures for real estate companies. EPRA has since 1999 worked to establish best practices in accounting, reporting and corporate governance for European property companies. The reason is a desire for comparable information as a basis for investor decisions. As a member of REESA (The Real Estate Equity Securitization Alliance), EPRA works in close cooperation with NAREIT (US), APREA (Asia) and other industry organisations to promote common interests.

		Note	2017	2016
Number of shares:				
Number of shares at the end of the period	Number		548 425 596	548 425 596
Average number of shares during the period	Number		548 425 596	548 425 596
EPRA earnings:				
Annual earnings (as per IFRS the income statement)	NOK mill.		1 348.7	764.5
EPRA adjustments:				
IFRS change in value of investment properties	NOK mill.		-1 046.7	-475.1
IFRS change in fair value of financial instruments	NOK mill.		-43.6	-171.0
Deferred tax in respect of EPRA adjustments	NOK mill.		-14.5	133.4
EPRA earnings	NOK mill.	1	243.9	251.8
EPRA earnings per share				
	NOK		0.44	0.46
EPRA cost ratio:				
Maintenance and other operating expenses (IFRS)	NOK mill.		66.0	54.2
Other property related expenses (IFRS)	NOK mill.		58.0	56.6
Administrative expenses (IFRS)	NOK mill.		53.7	57.3
Total operating expenses as per IFRS income statement	NOK mill.		177.7	168.1
Investment property depreciation	NOK mill.	2	-1.4	-1.7
EPRA costs (including direct vacancy costs)	NOK mill.		176.3	166.4
Direct vacancy costs	NOK mill.	3	-28.8	-22.9
EPRA costs (excluding direct vacancy costs)	NOK mill.		147.5	143.5
Gross rental income (IFRS)				
	NOK mill.		784.3	900.9
Gross rental income	NOK mill.		784.3	900.9
EPRA cost ratio, including direct vacancy cost				
	Per cent	4	22.5	18.5
EPRA cost ratio, excluding direct vacancy cost				
	Per cent	5	18.8	15.9

		Note	2017	2016
EPRA NNNNAV:				
NAV (as per the IFRS financial statements)	NOK mill.		7 654.8	6 488.9
Deferred tax related to change in value of investment properties	NOK mill.	6	612.3	333.6
Fair value of financial derivative instruments	NOK mill.	7	177.8	255.7
EPRA NAV	NOK mill.	8	8 444.9	7 078.2
Fair value of deferred tax	NOK mill.	9	-279.4	118.8
Fair value of financial derivative instruments	NOK mill.	10	-207.8	-302.8
Fair value of debt	NOK mill.	11	-17.1	-3.4
EPRA NNNNAV	NOK mill.	12	7 940.6	6 890.8
NAV (IFRS) per share	NOK		13.96	11.83
EPRA NAV per share	NOK		15.40	12.91
EPRA NNNNAV per share	NOK		14.48	12.56
EPRA "topped-up" NIY:				
Market value of all investment properties (as per the IFRS income statement)	NOK mill.		15 360.6	14 112.1
Market value of development properties	NOK mill.	13	-	-
Market value for completed investment properties	NOK mill.		15 360.6	14 112.1
Annualised gross rental income for completed investment properties	NOK mill.	14	786.1	788.9
Property outgoings	NOK mill.	15	-47.2	-47.3
Annualised net rents for completed investment properties	NOK mill.		738.9	741.6
EPRA adjustments for lease incentives	NOK mill.	16	-5.7	5.4
"Topped-up" net annualised rent	NOK mill.		733.2	747.0
EPRA-NIY	Per cent	17	4.8	5.3
EPRA "topped-up" NIY	Per cent	18	4.8	5.3
EPRA vacancy rate				
Estimated annualised rent for all completed investment properties	NOK mill.		875.9	838.7
Estimated annualised rent for vacant space related to completed properties	NOK mill.		108.6	120.9
EPRA vacancy rate	Per cent	19	12.4	14.4

1) Calculated based on the IFRS profit after tax for the period, adjusted for changes in the value of investment properties and financial instruments after taxes.

2) Owner-occupied property is carried at fair value in the IFRS accounts and calculated depreciation of such properties is recognised as a revaluation reserve in comprehensive income.

3) Service charge expenses for vacant space covered by the property owner.

4) The cost ratio includes all IFRS operating expenses excluding depreciation calculated on owner occupied-property.

5) The cost ratio includes all IFRS operating expenses excluding depreciation calculated on owner-occupied property and service charge expenses for vacant space covered by the property owner.

6) Adjusts for carrying amount of deferred tax related to fair value adjustments of investment properties (not deferred taxes of tax depreciation in the period of ownership).

7) Adjusts for fair value in the balance sheet of financial instruments after taxes.

8) EPRA recommendations to the calculation of NAV at an ordinary long-term operational perspective to the business.

9) Adjusts for the estimated fair value of deferred tax, including tax depreciation differences, tax losses and gain/loss accounts carry forward.

10) Adds fair value in the balance sheet for financial instruments after taxes, which is deducted from EPRA NAV.

11) Adjustment for the estimated fair value of debt in accordance with the principles described in notes to the financial statements.

12) EPRA recommendations to the calculation of NAV where EPRA NNNNAV ("triple net asset value") in relation to the EPRA NAV includes estimated realisable fair values at the balance sheet date for deferred taxes, financial instruments and debt.

13) Market value of investment properties at the balance sheet date related to development properties that are not in regular operation.

14) Annualised gross rental income for investment properties in ordinary operation based on leases effective at the balance sheet date.

15) Estimated to six per cent of rental income.

16) Includes rental discounts and the like included in running lease contracts on the balance sheet date.

17) Calculated as net annualised rental income (net of operating related property costs) based on signed leases on the balance sheet date for properties in ordinary operations, in relation to the market value of the properties.

18) Calculated like EPRA NIY, but annualised rental income on the balance sheet date is adjusted for lease incentives.

19) Calculated as the estimated annualised rental income for vacant premises relating to properties in ordinary operation from valuations at the reporting date in relation to the corresponding estimate of rental income for all properties in ordinary operation.

Definitions

Run rate for annual rent	Contracted annualised rental income for the property portfolio at the balance sheet date.
Weighted remaining duration of leases	Remaining contractual rent of current leases at the balance sheet date divided by the total contractual rent for the entire lease term.
Space vacancy	Space which does not generate rent at the balance sheet date divided by total space.
Gross yield	Gross yield on the balance sheet date for a property or portfolio of properties is calculated as contractual annualised rental income divided by market value.
Net yield	When calculating net yield, maintenance and property-related costs are deducted from contractual annualised rental income, which is then divided by the market value.
Prime yield	Yield for a fully leased property of best structural quality, with tenants in the best category and in the best location.
Operating profit before administrative expenses	Revenues net of property expenses.
Like for like	Change in rental income from one period to another based on the same income-generating property portfolio, with rental income adjusted for purchases and sales of properties.
Market value of property portfolio	The market value of all the group's properties regardless of accounting classification.
Interest-bearing debt	Book value totals for long-term and short-term interest-bearing debt, less holdings of own bonds.
Net interest-bearing debt	Interest-bearing debt, less holdings of bonds as well as cash and cash equivalents.
Equity ratio	Total equity divided by total equity and liabilities.
Unutilised credit facilities	The difference between total available credit facilities, based on the current loan agreements, and amounts at the balance sheet date which are deducted and accounted for as interest-bearing debt in the balance sheet.
Interest hedging ratio	The share of interest-bearing liabilities hedged at the balance sheet date.
Average interest rate	Weighted average interest rate on interest-bearing debt and fixed-rate interest agreements at the balance sheet date.
Average interest margin	The weighted average of the interest margin on the outstanding interest-bearing debt at the balance sheet date.
Remaining time to maturity for interest-bearing debt	Weighted remaining period until maturity for interest-bearing debt at the balance sheet date.

Remaining time to maturity for interest hedge agreements	The weighted remaining period until maturity for interest hedge agreements at the balance sheet date.
LTV	Debt to asset ratio (loan to value).
Gross debt to asset ratio (gross LTV)	Interest-bearing debt divided by the fair market value of the property portfolio at the balance sheet date.
Net debt to asset ratio (net LTV)	Net interest-bearing debt divided by the fair market value of the property portfolio at the balance sheet date.
NAV	Net asset value, the book value of total equity in the balance sheet.
Oslo CBD	Oslo Central Business District is considered the most attractive area for office space in Oslo. The area is usually limited to the districts of Aker Brygge, Tjuvholmen and Vika.

Contacts

Norwegian Property ASA:

Støperigata 2

NO-0250 Oslo, Norway

P. O. Box 1657 Vika

NO-0120 Oslo, Norway

www.npro.no

Switchboard:

Telephone: +47 22 83 40 20

Customer centre:

Telephone: +47 48 05 03 00

E-mail: kundesenter@npro.no

Investor Relations:

Haavard Rønning

CFO

Telephone: +47 40 02 00 19

E-mail: hr@npro.no

Letting:

Tore Heldrup Rasmussen

EVP Commercial

Telephone: +47 90 74 47 77

E-mail: thr@npro.no