

**FINANCIAL
INSTRUMENTS
AND THE USE
OF FAIR
VALUE**

NOTE 5

Ferd's principles in the measurement of fair value, in general

Ferd applies the valuation method that is considered to be the most representative estimate of an assumed sales value. Such a sale shall be carried out in an orderly transaction at the balance sheet date. As a consequence, all assets for which there is observable market information, or where a transaction recently has been carried out, these prices are applied (the market method). When a price for an identical asset is not observable, the fair value is calculated by another valuation method. In the valuations, Ferd applies relevant and observable data at the largest possible extent.

For all investments where the value is determined by another method than the market method, analyses of changes in value from period to period are carried out. Thorough analyses on several levels are made, both overall within the business area, by Ferd's group management and finally by Ferd's Board. Sensitivity analyses for the most central and critical input data in the valuation model are prepared, and in some instances recalculations of the valuation are made by using alternative valuation methods in order to confirm the calculated value.

Ferd is consistent in the application of valuation method and normally does not change the valuation principles. A change of principles will deteriorate the reliability of the reporting and weaken the comparability between periods. The principle for the valuation and use of method is determined for the investment before it is carried out, and is changed only exceptionally and if the change results in a measurement that under the circumstances is more representative for the fair value.

Valuation methods

The value of subsidiaries is determined on the basis of the companies' recorded equity and adjust for changes in value not recognised. Underlying investments are valued according to the same principles as investments directly owned by Ferd AS, as described below.

Investments in listed shares are valued by applying the market method. The quoted price for the most recent carried-out transaction on the market place is the basis.

Investments in unlisted shares managed in-house are normally valued on the basis of an earnings multiple. In calculating the value (Enterprise Value - EV), ratios like EV/EBITDA, EV/EBITA, EV/EBIT and EV / EBITDA-CAPEX) are applied. Ferd obtains relevant multiples for comparable companies. The multiples for the portfolio companies are adjusted if the assumptions are not the same as the peer group. Such assumptions can include a control premium, a liquidity discount, growth assumptions, margins or similar. The company's result applied in the valuation is normalised for one-off effects. Finally, the equity value is calculated by deducting net interest-bearing debt. In the event that an independent transaction in the market has taken place, this is normally used as a basis for our valuation.

The valuation of investments in externally managed private equity and hedge funds is based on value reports received from the funds (NAV).

The part of the hedge funds portfolio reported under Other areas is acquired in the second-hand market, often at a considerable discount compared to the reported value from the funds (NAV). In the measurement of these hedge funds, estimates from several external brokers are obtained to evaluate at which discount these hedge funds are traded, compared to the most recently reported NAV. Ferd makes an assessment of the broker estimates, makes a best estimate for discount and uses this estimate in the valuation of the hedge funds.

Rental properties are valued by discounting future expected cash flows. The value of properties being part of building projects is valued at an assumed sales value on a continuous basis. There is often a shift in value at achieved milestones. Our calculated values are regularly compared to independent valuations.

The table below is an overview of carrying and fair value of the Company's financial instruments and how they are recognised in the financial statements. It is the starting point for additional information on the Company's financial risk and refers to notes to follow.

NOK 1 000	Financial instruments at fair value over profit and loss	Financial instruments measured at amortised cost		Total	Fair value
		Loans and receivables	Financial liability		
Non-current assets					
Investments in subsidiaries	12 845 826	-	-	12 845 826	12 845 826

Current receivables	-	111 704	-	111 704	111 704
Total 2016	12 845 826	111 704	-	12 957 530	12 957 530
Total 2015	11 440 623	100 841	-	11 541 464	11 541 464

Current assets

Short-term receivables on group companies	-	41 401	-	41 401	41 401
Other short-term receivables	-	300 636	-	300 636	300 636
Listed shares and bonds	7 411 217	-	-	7 411 217	7 411 217
Unlisted shares and bonds	2 475 854	-	-	2 475 854	2 475 854
Hedge funds investments in interest-bearing debt	4 846 284	-	-	4 846 284	4 846 284
Bank deposits	50 565	-	-	50 565	50 565
	-	482 949	-	482 949	482 949
Total 2016	14 783 920	824 986	-	15 608 906	15 608 906
Total 2015	14 740 904	408 633	-	15 149 537	15 149 537

Short-term debt

Trade accounts payable	-	-	1 697	1 697	1 697
Public duties etc.	-	-	4 711	4 711	4 711
Debt to group companies	-	-	25 856	25 856	25 856
Other short-term debt	-	-	57 840	57 840	57 840
Total 2016	-	-	90 104	90 104	90 104
Total 2015	73 578	-	110 539	184 117	184 117

Fair value hierarchy - financial assets and liabilities

Ferd classifies assets and liabilities measured at fair value in the balance sheet by a hierarchy based on the underlying object for the valuation. The hierarchy has the following levels:

Level 1: Valuation based on quoted prices in active markets for identical assets without adjustments. An active market is characterised by the fact that the security is traded with adequate frequency and volume in the market. The price information shall be continuously updated and represent expected sales proceeds. Only listed shares are considered to be level 1 investments.

Level 2: Level 2 comprises investments where there are quoted prices, but the markets do not meet the requirements for being characterised as active. Also included are investments where the valuation can be fully derived from the value of other quoted prices, including the value of underlying securities, interest rate level, exchange rate etc. In addition, financial derivatives like interest rate swaps and currency futures are considered to be level 2 investments. Ferd's hedge fund portfolio is assessed to meet the requirements of level 2. These funds comprise composite portfolios of shares, interest securities, raw materials and other negotiable derivatives. For such funds the value (NAV) is reported on a continuous basis, and the reported NAV is applied on transactions in the fund.

Level 3: All Ferd's other securities are valued on level 3. This concerns investments where all or parts of the information about value cannot be observed in the market. Ferd is also applying valuation models for investments where the share has little or no trading. Securities valued on the basis of quoted prices or reported value (NAV), but where significant adjustments are required, are assessed on level 3. For Ferd this concerns all private equity investments and funds investments reported under Other areas, where reported NAV has to be adjusted for discounts. A reconciliation of the

movements of assets on level 3 is shown in a separate table.

Ferd allocates each investment to its respective level in the hierarchy at the acquisition. Transfers from one level to another are made only exceptionally and only if there have been changes of significance for the level classification concerning the financial asset. This can be the case when an unlisted share has been listed or correspondingly. A transfer between levels will then take place when Ferd has become aware of the change.

The table shows at what level in the valuation hierarchy the different measurement methods for the Group's financial assets at fair value are considered to be:

NOK 1 000	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total 2016
Investments in subsidiaries	-	-	12 845 826	12 845 826
Other short-term receivables	-	-	-	-
Listed shares and bonds	7 411 217	-	-	7 411 217
Unlisted shares and bonds	-	-	2 475 854	2 475 854
Hedge funds	-	3 707 612	1 138 672	4 846 284
Investments in interest-bearing debt	-	50 565	-	50 565
Other short-term debt	-	-	-	-
Total 2016	7 411 217	3 758 177	16 460 352	27 629 746

NOK 1 000	Nivå 1	Nivå 2	Nivå 3	Sum 2015
Investments in subsidiaries	-	-	11 440 623	11 440 623
Other short-term receivables	-	-	-	-
Listed shares and bonds	7 283 017	-	-	7 283 017
Unlisted shares and bonds	-	-	2 144 721	2 144 721
Hedge funds	-	3 887 561	1 289 693	5 177 254
Investments in interest-bearing debt	-	135 912	-	135 912
Other short-term debt	-	-73 578	-	-73 578
Total 2015	7 283 017	3 949 894	14 875 038	26 107 949

Reconciliation of movements in assets on level 3

NOK 1 000	OB 1. Jan. 2016	Purchases/share issues	Sales and proceeds from investments	Unrealised gains and losses, recognised in the result	Gains and loss recognised in the result	CB 31. Dec, 2016
Investments in subsidiaries	11 440 623	594 803	-372 964	1 183 363	-	12 845 826

Unlisted shares and bonds	2 144 721	613 880	-299 135	-9 958	26 346	2 475 854
Hedge funds	1 289 693	179 113	-384 131	-56 228	110 224	1 138 672
Total 2016	14 875 038	1 387 796	-1 056 230	1 117 177	136 570	16 460 352

NOK 1 000	OB 1. Jan. 2015	Purchases/share issues	Sales and proceeds from investments	Unrealised gains and losses, recognised in the result	Gains and loss recognised in the result	CB 31. Dec. 2015
Investments in subsidiaries	10 824 395	117 630	-	498 597	-	11 440 622
Unlisted shares and bonds	2 215 184	486 274	-358 003	-243 420	44 687	2 144 722
Hedge funds	1 759 410	199 069	-730 396	-445 596	507 206	1 289 693
Total 2015	14 798 989	802 973	-1 088 399	-190 419	551 893	14 875 038

Specification of applied indata and sensitivity analysis

The table below gives an overview over the most central assumptions used when measuring the fair value of Ferd's investments, allocated to level 3 in the hierarchy. We also show how sensitive the value of the investments is for changes in the assumptions.

NOK 1 000	Balance sheet value at 31 Dec. 2016	Applied and implicit EBITDA multiples	Value, if the multiple is reduced by 10 %	Value, if the multiple is increased by 10%	Applied discount rate	Value, if the interest is increased by 1 percentage point	Value, if the interest is reduced by 1 percentage point
Investment in Ferd Eiendom AS 1)	3 037 765	-	-	-	6.6 %-13.0 %	3 124 700	4 232 119
Other investments in subsidiaries	9 808 061	8.8 - 13.9	8 054 000	10 745 000	-	-	-
NOK 1 000					Estimated discounts acc. to broker (interval)	Value if discount increased by 10%	Value if discount reduced by 10%
Hedge funds 2)	1 138 672				20 % - 88 %	1 074 401	1 199 765

1) Appr. 77 % of Ferd Eiendom AS' portfolio constitutes rental property sensitive for changes in the discount interest rate.

2) Appr. 50 % of the hedge funds on level 3 are sensitive for changes in discount.