Q3 Interim report

Ice Group

JANUARY - SEPTEMBER 2018

ice group

Ice Group - Introduction

Ice Group AS (the "Company") is a holding company with its shares traded on the OTC in Norway. The Company was established in 2015 and has been acting as an investment channel for AINMT Holdings AB, the sole shareholder of Ice Scandinavia Holdings AS, and Net1 International Holdings BV. Through these companies AINMT Holdings AB held both telecommunication operations in Norway, Sweden and Denmark (the "Scandinavian Business"), as well as telecommunication operations in Indonesia, the Philippines and Brazil (the "International Business").

In the third quarter 2018, the Company and AINMT Holdings AB successfully completed a reorganization whereby the Company became the majority shareholder of AINMT Holdings AB, with only the Scandinavian Business as continuing operations (together "Ice Group" or "the Group"). The formerly owned International Business was distributed to the owners and is presented in the Ice Group AS Q3 2018 consolidated condensed financial statements as discontinued operations.

Following the reorganization, Ice Group AS is a Scandinavian telecommunications service provider. It operates in Norway under the brand **ice** and in Sweden and Denmark under the brand **Net1**. The services in Sweden and Denmark consists of wireless broadband services ("mobile broadband") while in Norway the full spectrum of mobile telecom services is offered including data, voice, messaging and mobile broadband. All services are offered using the latest 4G LTE technology.

All referrals to Ice Group throughout the report refers to the continuing operations of the group. Please refer to notes 1 and 3 in this Q3 2018 interim report for additional details on the reorganization.

THIRD QUARTER 2018 SUMMARY

	Third Quarter		Jan - Sep		Full Year
NOK thousands	**2018**	2017	**2018**	2017	2017
Service revenue	405,012	334,125	1,149,012	909,801	1,265,677
EBITDA[1)]	-73,066	-101,073	-299,824	-279,755	-387,164
CAPEX[2)]	-110,261	-262,152	-562,422	-694,200	-846,695
Total assets	3,547,466	5,623,823	3,547,466	5,623,823	5,655,085
Operating margin %	nm	nm	nm	nm	nm
Equity/assets ratio %	nm	33%	nm	33%	24%

[1)] *Ice Group defines EBITDA as operating income after adjustment of expenses for depreciation, amortization, impairment, network upgrades, share based compensation expense, non-recurring and other non-operational items. Any effects from business combinations are not included in EBITDA. For details, see Definitions of Key Ratios.*

[2)] *CAPEX is defined as investments in non-current assets as reported in the statement of cash flows, including investments in contract assets, excluding sale of Nextel Brazil.*

CEO's statement

Our service revenues in the third quarter 2018 increased by 21% for the Group and 30% for Norway compared with the third quarter last year. EBITDA in the third quarter improved by 35% for the Group and 35% for Norway, reflecting higher on-net traffic and thereby lower national roaming costs ("NRA") and temporarily lower Subscriber Acquisition Cost ("SAC") in the third quarter this year.

The combined legal restructuring and distribution of the Group's International business enables the Group to have an improved and more transparent ownership structure. The Ice Group now has a business strategy with the sole focus on Scandinavia. We believe this strategy will significantly strengthen our ability to become an even stronger challenger to the Norwegian mobile network operator duopoly. Eivind Helgaker was appointed CEO of Ice Group on 23 August 2018.

As an effect of the smartphone network build-out in Norway reaching 83 percent in the third quarter, the average smartphone data on-net traffic share increased to 59% in the third quarter 2018, up from 24% in the same quarter last year and up from 55% in the second quarter 2018. The average data on-net share for September 2018 alone reached 63%. The improved data on-net levels allow a larger commercial flexibility with regards to product offerings and enhanced competitiveness within all customer segments.

Both the smartphone ARPU and the blended ARPU (smartphone and mobile broadband) increased in the third quarter 2018 versus both the corresponding quarter last year and the second quarter 2018, as a consequence of continued increase in data traffic usage. During the quarter, Ice Scandinavia has launched new, customer-centric market initiatives that have been well received and are expected to further drive ARPU.

Churn showed a significant reduction in the third quarter 2018 versus the corresponding quarter last year, but increased somewhat from the second quarter 2018, primarily due to a strategic decision to reduce investments in the retail sales channel during the third quarter in order to strengthen sales through the company's own channels.

According to official Nkom statistics, ice in Norway had 7.4% market share (based on number of subscriptions) as of 30 June 2018. Subscriber growth has continued in the third quarter.

Going forward, a key priority is to activate additional plans to further improve Ice Scandinavia's competitive position in Scandinavia and continue the accretive network build-out in Norway. The customer centric strategy has proven to be successful and Ice Scandinavia will continue building on this strategy in seeking to gain further market share in Norway.

INTERIM REPORT

Significant events during the period

- On 21 August 2018, the new board of Ice Group AS was elected, effectively becoming the new operating board of directors of Ice Group.
- On 23 August 2018, the Company announced that all conditions for the demerger of the Company's share of the international Business had been successfully met. This was then formally registered in the Norwegian Register of Business Enterprises on 4 September 2018.
- On 23 August 2018, the managing director of Ice in Norway, Eivind Helgaker, was appointed CEO also of Ice Group AS. Helgaker will also continue in his role as managing director of Ice Group's Norwegian operation, which represents the large majority of Ice Group's business.
- On 19 September 2018 the restructuring was formally completed and the share capital increase relating to the issue of shares was registered in the Norwegian Register of Business Enterprises. All shareholders in AINMT Holding AB accepted to swap their shares in AINMT Holdings AB with shares in Ice Group AS (the "flip-up"). Following the transaction, Ice Group AS holds 99.8% of the issued shares in AINMT Holdings AB. The remaining 5 shareholders in AINMT Holdings AB, that in aggregate own 0.2% of the issued shares in the company, have entered into an agreement to swap their shares in AINMT Holdings AB with shares in Ice Group AS at a later point in time. As of 30 September 2018 these shares are presented as "Issued but not yet registered share capital" in the statement of changes in equity.
- On 26 September 2018, Ice Group (specifically AINMT Holdings AB) concluded the sale of its 30% ownership in Nextel Holdings S.à r.l. to AI Media Holdings (NMT) LLC and the shares were delivered accordingly.

Significant events after the end of the period

Ice Group will convert into a public limited liability company incorporated in Norway and be renamed to Ice Group ASA on or about 22 November 2018.

Personnel and organization

At the end of the period, the number of employees in the continued operations amounted to 199 versus 186 for the equivalent period the previous year. Including external resources, such as dedicated people with contract suppliers and subcontractors, the Group employed 289 (277) people.

Investments

The Group's acquisition of non-current assets within the continuing operations during the third quarter 2018 amounted to NOK -110,816 (-262,152) thousands. The investments are mainly related to the smartphone network build-out project in Norway, both on existing and new sites as well as on backbone systems and radio access network expansion, and costs to obtain and fulfil customer contracts.

The Group capitalizes costs to obtain and to fulfil customer contracts as intangible assets. These investments are presented within the working capital in the consolidated statement of cash flows, for the third quarter of 2018 amounting to NOK -34,523 (-73,490) thousand. These investments are included in the total amounts above.

EBITDA

Non-recurring and other non-operational items identified during the third quarter amounted to NOK 6,790 (14,020) thousands. Non-recurring items are mainly related to extraordinary costs related to the network technology upgrade and build-out. Please also see the Alternative Performance Measures reconciliation in note 6.

Risks and factors of uncertainty

Ice Group’s continuing operations operate in the highly competitive and regulated mobile telecommunications industry in Scandinavia and is exposed to certain risks that could have impact on earnings or its financial position. Ice Group has defined risk as anything that could have a material adverse effect on the achievement its goals or activities. Risks can be threats, uncertainties or lost opportunities relating to Ice Group’s current or future operations. Ice Group divides the risks into related to the *Industry* in which the Company operates, risk related to the *Operations* of the group and risks related to *Financing* of the business. The most significant risks and uncertainties that are expected to remain for the next three months are described below.

As significant *Industry risks* the Company identifies the risk that the earnings and financial condition could be affected by the general conditions within the telecommunications industry, the regulatory environment being a significant component as well as the continuing rapid technological development, both which could increase competition, and thereby potentially limit the groups’ ability to increase or maintain its market share or product prices, or require the Company to make substantial additional capital investments.

As significant *Operational risks*, the Company sees the risk that it may not be able to successfully carry out its strategy or realize any or all of its anticipated gains in market share, higher ARPU and cost scalability. It also identifies, that it is dependent on a national roaming agreement until it has sufficient coverage through its own network in order to secure access to a network when customers travel outside of Ice Scandinavia’s own network coverage. The related strategy to build out the network faces the risks of being dependent on suppliers and vendors in order to continue its investments in maintaining, upgrading and expanding its technical network. Furthermore, there is a risk of significant IT or network outages in the future, which could harm the Company’s reputation, and thereby the ability to grow the revenues.

Amongst *Financing risks*, the Group has a substantial amount of debt and significant debt service obligations. As a result of this high leverage, the Group may be required to dedicate a large portion of its cash flow from operations to service debt and fund repayments on the Group’s debt, thereby reducing the availability of its cash flow to fund working capital, capital expenditures and other general corporate purposes and restrict its ability to distribute dividends. Further, the Group’s substantial debt may limit the Group’s flexibility in planning for, or reacting to, changes in the Group’s business or the industry in which it operates, limit the Group’s ability to raise equity capital in the future, limit the ability to refinance current debt or raise additional debt and/or restrict the Group from making strategic acquisitions or exploiting business opportunities or the ability to successfully implement its business strategy.

Outlook 2018

The Group expects to increase its mobile phone (smartphone) market share in Norway.

Legal disclaimer

Certain statements in this report are forward-looking and the actual outcomes may be materially different. In addition to the factors discussed, other factors could have an impact on actual outcomes. Such factors include developments for customers, competitors, the impact of economic and market conditions, national and international legislation and regulations, fiscal regulations, fluctuations in exchange rates and interest rates and political risks.

15 November 2018

The Board of Directors of Ice Group AS

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL REPORTS

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

	Third Quarter		Jan - Sep		Full Year
NOK thousands	**2018**	2017	**2018**	2017	2017
Service revenue	405,012	334,125	1,149,012	909,801	1,265,677
Other operating revenue	37,569	8,778	79,117	34,830	56,159
Total operating revenue	**442,580**	**342,903**	**1,228,129**	**944,631**	**1,321,836**
National roaming expenses	-108,555	-103,362	-333,092	-270,356	-394,743
Operating expenses	-194,131	-139,763	-516,094	-415,717	-570,081
Other expenses	-166,503	-159,752	-543,614	-433,410	-637,553
Employee benefit expenses	-64,609	-54,776	-172,744	-159,793	-216,127
Depreciation, amortization and impairment losses	-80,611	-75,663	-240,258	-223,634	-310,816
Total operating expenses	**-614,410**	**-533,316**	**-1,805,801**	**-1,502,909**	**-2,129,321**
Operating result	**-171,830**	**-190,413**	**-577,672**	**-558,279**	**-807,485**
Financial items - net	**-36,951**	**-10,940**	**-120,985**	**-232,117**	**-297,819**
Result before tax	**-208,780**	**-201,353**	**-698,657**	**-790,396**	**-1,105,304**
Income taxes	-543	-565	-3,119	-4,368	-6,448
Net result from continuing operations	**-209,324**	**-201,918**	**-701,776**	**-794,764**	**-1,111,752**
Net result from discontinued operations	-465,173	-334,719	-171,378	-530,155	-883,318
Net result for the period	**-674,497**	**-536,638**	**-873,154**	**-1,324,919**	**-1,995,070**
Items that may be subsequently reclassified to profit loss:					
Translation differences on foreign operations	14,860	-17,204	84,884	-130,313	-96,449
Other comprehensive income	-	-2,060	-	-2,060	2,060
Other comprehensive income	**14,860**	**-19,264**	**84,884**	**-132,374**	**-94,389**
Total comprehensive income for the period	**-659,637**	**-555,902**	**-788,269**	**-1,457,293**	**-2,089,459**
Net result for the period attributable to:					
Shareholders of the Company	-653,699	-501,285	-789,174	-1,199,732	-1,782,442
Non-controlling interests	-20,798	-35,353	-83,980	-125,187	-212,628
Net result for the period	**-674,497**	**-536,638**	**-873,154**	**-1,324,919**	**-1,995,070**
Total comprehensive income attributable to:					
Shareholders of the Company	-644,050	-500,866	-747,109	-1,279,910	-1,831,426
Non-controlling interests	-15,587	-55,036	-41,161	-177,383	-258,033
Total comprehensive income for the period	**-659,637**	**-555,902**	**-788,269**	**-1,457,293**	**-2,089,459**
Earnings per share, NOK:					
...from continuing operations, basic/diluted	-1,65	-1,59	-5,54	-6,32	-8,82
...from discontinued operations, basic/diluted	-3,51	-2,37	-0,69	-3,23	-5,33

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the condensed consolidated interim financial statements.

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION

NOK thousands	**30 Sep 2018**	30 Sep 2017	31 Dec 2017
ASSETS			
Intangible assets	1,189,737	2,572,682	2,580,513
Tangible assets	1,495,725	1,612,477	1,515,006
Financial assets	55,280	401,933	191,596
Deferred tax assets	528	913	327
Total non-current assets	**2,741,270**	**4,588,005**	**4,287,442**
Inventory	30,440	81,876	39,441
Trade receivables	96,359	93,381	83,442
Other receivables	5,461	94,982	48,953
Prepaid expenses and accrued income	92,040	119,627	217,258
Assets classified as held for sale	-	-	82,063
Cash and cash equivalents	581,897	645,951	896,486
Total current assets	**806,196**	**1,035,818**	**1,367,643**
TOTAL ASSETS	**3,547,466**	**5,623,823**	**5,655,085**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity attributable to the shareholders of the Company	-601,070	1,308,614	869,181
Equity attributable to non-controlling interests	-	547,400	488,789
TOTAL EQUITY	**-601,070**	**1,856,014**	**1,357,970**
Borrowings	3,565,677	2,628,617	3,228,672
Deferred tax liabilities	7,592	339,576	346,970
Other non-current provisions	1,331	2,711	-
Total non-current liabilities	**3,574,600**	**2,970,904**	**3,575,642**
Trade payables	235,218	196,103	298,301
Other liabilities	27,833	263,868	26,317
Accrued expenses and deferred income	310,884	336,934	396,856
Total current liabilities	**573,936**	**796,905**	**721,473**
TOTAL LIABILITIES	**4,148,535**	**3,767,809**	**4,297,115**
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	**3,547,466**	**5,623,823**	**5,655,085**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the condensed interim financial statements.

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

NOK thousands	Attributable to the shareholders of the Company						
	Share capital	Other contributed capital	Reserves	Retained earnings	Total	Non-controlling interests	Total equity
Opening balance 1 january 2017	**142,861**	**3,629,065**	**-17,752**	**-1,802,165**	**1,952,009**	**655,597**	**2,607,607**
Net result for the period	-	-	-	-1,199,732	-1,199,732	-125,187	-1,324,919
Other comprehensive income for the year							
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-2,060	-2,060	-	-2,060
Translation differences on foreign operations	-	-	-78,118	-	-78,118	-52,196	-130,313
Total comprehensive income for the period	**-**	**-**	**-78,118**	**-1,201,792**	**-1,279,910**	**-177,383**	**-1,457,294**
Change in non-controlling interests	-	-	-	-13,084	-13,084	69,186	56,102
Capital contribution from share-based payments	-	-	-	11,846	11,846	-	11,846
Share capital increase	5,626	632,127	-	-	637,752	-	637,752
Total transactions with owners, recognized directly in equity	**5,626**	**632,127**	**-**	**-1,238**	**636,514**	**69,186**	**705,700**
Closing balance 30 September 2017	**148,487**	**4,261,192**	**-95,870**	**-3,005,195**	**1,308,614**	**547,400**	**1,856,014**
Currency translation differences due to change in presentation currency	4,344	113,758	-	-118,102	-	-	-
Closing balance 30 September 2017	**152,831**	**4,374,950**	**-95,870**	**-3,123,297**	**1,308,614**	**547,400**	**1,856,014**
Opening balance 1 january 2018	**155,800**	**4,459,244**	**-68,797**	**-3,677,067**	**869,180**	**488,789**	**1,357,970**
Net result for the period				-789,174	-789,174	-83,980	-873,154
Other comprehensive income for the year							
Translation differences on foreign operations	-	-	42,065	-	42,065	42,819	84,884
Total comprehensive income for the period	**-**	**-**	**42,065**	**-789,174**	**-747,109**	**-41,161**	**-788,269**
Capital contribution from share-based payments	-	-	-	14,636	14,636	-	14,636
Preliminary effect from distribution of International Business with non-controlling interests	-	-	-6,693	-237,656	-244,349	-447,628	-691,977
Effects from reverse acquisition between Ice Group AS and AINMT Holdings AB	-42,090	5,523,758	-	-5,996,772	-515,103	-	-515,103
Not registered share capital increase as of 22 August 2018	198	21,476	-	-	21,674	-	21,674
Total transactions with owners, recognized directly in equity	**-41,892**	**5,545,234**	**-6,693**	**-6,219,791**	**-723,142**	**-447,628**	**-1,170,770**
Closing balance 30 September 2018	**113,908**	**10,004,478**	**-33,424**	**-10,686,032**	**-601,070**	**-**	**-601,070**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the condensed interim financial statements.

Oslo, 15 November 2018

Hans-Holger Albrecht
Chairman of the board

Jörg Mohaupt

Ingvild Myhre

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

NOK thousands	Third Quarter **2018**	Third Quarter 2017	Jan - Sep **2018**	Jan - Sep 2017	Full Year 2017
Operating result[1)]	-223,633	-254,334	-868,177	-776,009	-1,186,136
Depreciation & amortization of non-current assets	87,065	98,934	266,689	277,572	419,751
Depreciation & amortization of costs to obtain/fulfil contracts	45,982	32,521	126,559	85,182	121,453
Adjustments for non-cash items	54,810	60,630	280,149	-29,544	141,113
Interest received, operational	435	353	1,191	675	1,910
Interest paid, operational	-1,557	-2,638	-6,000	-2,863	-21,705
Cash flows before changes in working capital	**-36,897**	**-64,534**	**-199,588**	**-444,987**	**-523,614**
Change in inventory	-6,550	-2,393	-15,035	-37,090	5,103
Change in current receivables	108,742	23,187	80,096	-26,809	-65,950
Change in current liabilities	-62,971	67,807	48,343	110,301	208,670
Investments in contract assets	-34,523	-73,490	-152,987	-165,465	-216,795
Cash flows from changes in working capital	**4,698**	**15,110**	**-39,582**	**-119,063**	**-68,973**
Cash flows from operating activities	**-32,199**	**-49,423**	**-239,170**	**-564,050**	**-592,587**
...of which from discontinued operations	*776*	*-4,710*	*54,737*	*-247,750*	*-142,454*
Investments in intangible assets	-17,210	-98,503	-87,955	-152,181	-191,920
Investments in tangible assets	-58,528	-90,159	-321,480	-376,554	-437,980
Net cash flows from other financial assets	-51	-425,903	562,606	-425,903	-425,903
Cash flows from investing activities	**-75,789**	**-614,564**	**153,171**	**-954,638**	**-1,055,803**
...of which from discontinued operations	*586*	*-2,378*	*-71,561*	*-31,203*	*-46,372*
Financing from shareholders	-	-	-	628,068	630,905
Borrowings	-	-	-	1,631,568	2,964,306
Repayments	-6,029	-	-68,167	-1,429,817	-2,326,746
Interest paid, borrowings	-81,268	-103,696	-148,070	-233,476	-303,204
Cash flows from financing activities	**-87,295**	**-103,696**	**-216,237**	**596,344**	**965,261**
...of which from discontinued operations	*-53,747*	*-75,779*	*-120,674*	*-67,534*	*-105,501*
Cash flow for the period	**-196,283**	**-767,683**	**-302,236**	**-922,344**	**-683,129**
Cash & cash equiv. at the beginning of the period	775,156	1,418,239	896,486	1,564,654	1,564,654
Exch. rate difference in cash and cash equivalents	3,024	-4,605	-12,353	3,642	14,962
CASH & CASH EQUIV. AT THE END OF THE PERIOD	**581,897**	**645,951**	**581,897**	**645,951**	**896,486**

[1)] Operating result from total operations consists of:

Operating result from continuing operations	-171,830	-190,413	-577,672	-558,279	-807,485
Operating result from discontinued operations	-51,803	-63,921	-290,504	-217,730	-378,651
Operating result from total operations	-223,633	-254,334	-868,177	-776,009	-1,186,136

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the condensed interim financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL REPORT

Ice Group

As per 1 June 2018 the Company called for an extraordinary general meeting (“EGM”) in order to resolve several reorganizational steps, the target being to become the majority shareholder of AINMT Holdings AB and its Scandinavian operations. The Company held 38.98% of the AINMT Holdings AB group (the “Pre-Reorganization Group”). From this holdings position, the investment in AINMT Holdings AB has historically been presented as an associated company in the financial statements and accounted for using the equity method. The Company (on a stand-alone basis) has no significant operations and has not engaged in any significant activities other than financing activities relating to its investment in AINMT Holdings AB.

The Pre-Reorganization Group consisted of Ice Scandinavia Holdings AS, which through its subsidiaries held telecommunication operations in Norway, Sweden and Denmark (the “Scandinavian Business”), and of Net1 International Holdings BV, which through its subsidiaries held telecommunication operations in Brazil, Indonesia and the Philippines (the “International Business”), both wholly owned by AINMT Holdings AB.

The Pre-Reorganization Group have recently undergone a reorganization in several steps (the “Reorganisation”), resulting in AINMT Holdings AB becoming a subsidiary of the Company, in which the Company now holds 99.8% of the shares and effectively is the sole shareholder. As such, the Company became the Parent Company of AINMT Holdings AB and prepares consolidated financial statements starting with the Q3 2018 interim report. See note 3 Reorganization for additional information.

In connection to the Reorganisation, the shares in the International Business were distributed and transferred. The continuing operations are only those of the Scandinavian Business. See note 4 Discontinued Operations for additional information.

Note 1 – Accounting principles

Basis of preparation

This interim report has been prepared in accordance with IAS 34, Interim Financial Reporting. The condensed consolidated financial information for Ice Group AS has been prepared in accordance with IFRS as adopted by the EU and has been prepared on a going concern basis.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to make certain judgments in applying the Group's accounting policies.

The Company prepared annual stand-alone financial statements as of 31 December 2017. In Q3 2018 the shareholders of the Company and AINMT Holdings AB concluded a reorganization of their ownership interests in these entities, resulting in the Company effectively becoming the sole shareholder of AINMT Holdings AB. Prior to the reorganization the Company owned 38.98% of AINMT Holdings AB. AI Media Holdings (NMT) LLC (“Access Industries”), is the continuing controlling party of the Company after the reorganization.

The Q3 2018 condensed consolidated financial information of the Company has been prepared reflecting the Reorganization as a common control transaction. The accounting impact of the Reorganization is further discussed in notes 3 and 4.

The Company has chosen to account for the reorganization of the ownership interests in AINMT Holdings AB as a reverse acquisition in order to present meaningful financial information for the periods presented. The Q3 2018 condensed consolidated financial information represent the operational activities of the AINMT Holdings AB group for all periods presented and the operational activities of Ice Group AS from the date of the reorganization. In line with common control principles, the consolidated balance sheets reflect the book values of AINMT Holdings AB and the Company. There was no step up to fair value for any balance sheet line items as a result of the establishment of the Ice Group AS consolidated reporting.

Standards, amendments and interpretations to existing standards that are not yet effective and have not been early adopted by the Group

IFRS 16 changes the accounting treatment of leases by lessees. The standard will become effective from the year beginning on 1 January 2019. The new standard removes the classification of leases as operating leases or finance leases as is required by IAS 17 and, instead introduces a single accounting model. When the new standard is implemented, Ice Group’s long-term operating leases will be recognised as non-current assets and financial liabilities in the consolidated statement of financial position. Instead of operating lease expenses, Ice Group will recognise

depreciation and interest expenses in the consolidated income statement. The impact of IFRS 16 is expected to be material given the number of site leases and the annual spectrum licenses to which Ice Scandinavia is party.
The key line items that will be affected by the implementation of IFRS 16 are:

- Operating expenses will decrease due to the reclassification of operational leases as depreciation and interest expenses.
- EBITDA will improve by the same amount as the decrease in operating expenses.
- Depreciation and amortisation will increase due to depreciation of capitalised lease contracts.
- Financial expenses will increase, due to interest expenses on lease liabilities.
- Total non-current assets as well as total non-current liabilities will increase due to the capitalisation of lease contracts.

Ice Group expects to apply the following principles and decisions in relation to the implementation of IFRS 16:

- Fixed non-lease components included in the contracts will not be separated and therefore will be included as liability and capitalised as an asset. Where this is part of a lease contract for base station locations, this primarily relates to expenses related to power consumption.
- Lease contracts for base station locations will be defined to have a lease period lasting until the expiry date of the frequencies held in Scandinavia. Although a majority of these lease contracts have exit options, either through active termination of running contracts or not calling on options to prolong the agreement; Management believes Ice Group has economic incentives to exercise the options to prolong the lease terms. Management believes the most relevant end date of the contracts is when the majority of the frequencies expire.
- With the exception of the aforementioned contracts for base station locations, lease contracts of 12 months or less will not be capitalised. Furthermore, lease contracts with low value (primarily relating to office equipment) will not be capitalised.
- Intangible assets (primarily spectrum licences and the associated annual spectrum fees) will be included as lease agreements and capitalised.
- Ice Group expects to apply the full retrospective approach to provide a meaningful comparison with the year ended 31 December 2018 when the principle is implemented from 1 January 2019.

Ice Group is assessing the total consolidated effect of IFRS 16 for Ice Group, which is not expected to impact Ice Group's cash flows. Ice Group is currently undertaking a detailed calculation and review of all lease agreements in scope of the standard. The main types of lease contracts to which Ice Group is party are site leases and the lease of frequencies. Ice Group's IFRS 16 implementation plan is underway, and Ice Group has used qualified IFRS 16 experts during the process while implementing a tool for calculating and managing the IFRS 16 effects across the Group. As part of this implementation plan, contracts relating to the Swedish and Danish operations have already been reviewed, and Ice Group has calculated an estimated preliminary effect on these operations based on this review. Ice Group expects to finish the ongoing review of all the contracts relating to Norwegian operations and to reach a calculation of the consolidated effects of IFRS 16 by 1 January 2019.

Consolidation

Subsidiaries
Subsidiaries are all entities (including structured entities) over which the Group has control. The Group controls an entity when the Group is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity. Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the Group. They are deconsolidated from the date that control ceases.

Inter-company transactions, balances and unrealized gains on transactions between Group companies are eliminated. Unrealized losses are also eliminated. When necessary, amounts reported by subsidiaries have been adjusted to conform to the Group's accounting policies.

Discontinued operations

A discontinued operation is a component of the Group that has been disposed of or is classified as held for sale and that represents a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations, is part of a single co-ordinated plan to dispose of such a line of business or area of operations, or is a subsidiary acquired exclusively with a view to resale. The results of discontinued operations are presented separately in the statement of profit or loss. In the Statements of Financial position discontinued operations are included in the comparison numbers for the year 2017. Additional information about the discontinued operations can be found in Note 4.

The Group has no assets and liabilities in 2018 that are classified as held for sale. Assets held for sale in the 2017 statement of financial position are from AINMT Holdings AB, relating to the sale of Network Towers in the Indonesian business. Pursuant to the completed Reorganization the International Business is considered to be classified as discontinued operations.

Foreign currency translation

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 statements are presented in NOK.

All comparison and historical consolidated figures relating to AINMT Holdings AB have been translated from SEK to NOK and are presented in NOK in the group financial statements.

Transactions and balances
Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency 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 statement of comprehensive income.

Group companies
The results and financial position of all the group entities that have a functional currency different from the presentation currency are translated into the presentation currency. Assets and liabilities for each balance sheet presented are translated at the closing rate at the date of that balance sheet from their functional currency to the Groups reporting currency, Norwegian kroner. Income and expenses for each statement of income are translated to Norwegian kroner at average exchange rates for each reporting period. All resulting exchange differences are recognised in other comprehensive income.

Intangible assets

Licences and similar rights
Separately acquired trademarks and licences are shown at historical cost. Licences and trademarks acquired in a business combination are recognised at fair value at the acquisition date. Licences have a finite useful life and are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation. Amortisation is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate the cost of trademarks and licences over their estimated useful lives of 10 to 25 years.

Capitalized development costs
Development costs that are directly attributable to the design and testing of identifiable and unique software products controlled by the Group are recognised as intangible assets when the following criteria are met:

- it is technically feasible to complete the software product so that it will be available for use;
- management intends to complete the software product and use it;
- there is an ability to use the webpage or software product;
- it can be demonstrated how the software product will generate probable future economic benefits;
- adequate technical, financial and other resources to complete the development and to use or sell the software product are available; and
- the expenditure attributable to the soft-ware product during its development can be reliably measured.

Capitalized development costs are shown at historical cost less accumulated amortisations. Amortisation is commenced when the assets is ready for use. Useful lifetime is assessed based on the period of the future economic benefits. The useful lives are estimated to 3-5 years and amortisations are made linear over the period. The cost of an internally generated intangible asset is the sum of the expenditure incurred from the date when the intangible asset first meets the capitalization criteria set out above.

Costs that are directly attributable as part of the software product, including the software development employee costs, are capitalised. Other development expenditures that do not meet these criteria are recognised as an expense as incurred. Development costs previously recognised as an expense are not recognised as an asset in a subsequent period.

Customer relationships
Separately acquired customer relationships are shown at historical cost less amortisation. Customer relationships acquired in a business combination are recognised at fair value at the acquisition date. Customer relationships have a finite useful life and amortisation is calculated using an accelerated amortization method over their estimated useful lives, meaning higher amortization costs the first years.

Costs to obtain and fulfil customer contracts
With the adoption of IFRS 15 (see note 2 below), Ice Group capitalizes costs to obtain and to fulfil customer contracts, which means that these items are now amortized as investment expenditures ("Costs to obtain and fulfill customer

contracts") instead of being a direct operating expense. The useful lives are evaluated on quarterly basis and reflects the customer lifetime, currently 3 years on average. Costs to obtain and fulfill customer contracts are amortized as Operating expenses and Other expenses.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items. 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 measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to the statement of comprehensive income during the financial period in which they are incurred.

Each part of a tangible asset with an acquisition value that is significant in relation to the total acquisition value is depreciated separately. Constructions in progress are not depreciated until they are ready for use. Depreciations on assets are made on a linear basis;

- Technical equipment 5-25 years
- Equipment and tools 5 years
- Other tangible assets 3-5 years

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period. An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised within other operating revenue and other expenses respectively in the statement of comprehensive income.

Impairment of non-financial non-current assets

Intangible assets that have an indefinite useful life or are not ready to use 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 for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are largely independent cash inflows (cash-generating units).

The Group uses discounted cash-flow calculations for the impairment tests and no write-downs have been recognised following these tests.

Financial instruments

Financial instruments are included in many balance sheet items as described below.

Classification
The Group classifies its financial assets and liabilities in the following categories: financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, amortized cost or fair value over other comprehensive income. In 2018 the Group only has financial assets and financial liabilities at amortized cost in accordance with IFRS 9.

Borrowings, trade payables and the part of current liabilities related to financial instruments are classified as financial liabilities at amortized cost.

Recognition and measurement
Regular purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on the trade-date – the date on which the Group commits to purchase or sell the asset. Investments are initially recognised at fair value plus transaction costs for all financial assets not carried at fair value through profit or loss. Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the investments have expired or have been transferred and the Group has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership. Financial liabilities are derecognised when the contractual obligations have been completed or otherwise terminated.

Loans and receivables and other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

Offsetting financial instruments
Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the statement of financial position 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.

Impairment of financial assets
Assets carried at amortised cost are impaired using the expected loss model as required by IFRS 9.

Trade receivables

Trade receivables are financial instruments and represent amounts due from customers for merchandise sold or services performed in the ordinary course of business. If collection is expected in one year or less, 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 expected credit losses.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents is a financial instrument and comprises, in the statement of financial positions as well as in the statements of cash flows, cash on the Group's bank accounts.

Trade payables

Trade payables are financial instruments and represents obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

Trade payables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Borrowings

Borrowings are recognised initially at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently carried at amortised cost; any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption value is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method.

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 reporting period.

Current and deferred income tax

The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date in the countries where the Company and its subsidiaries operate and generate taxable income.

Tax is recognized in the income statement, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, the tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

Deferred income tax is provided in full, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the consolidated financial statements. However, deferred tax liabilities are not recognised if they arise from the initial recognition of goodwill. Deferred income tax is also 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 laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the end of the reporting period and 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 on loss carry-forwards are recognised only 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 assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when the deferred income tax assets and liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities where there is an intention to settle the balances on a net basis.

Employee benefits

Pension obligations
Ice Group has only defined contribution plans. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Group pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. The Group has no legal or constructive obligation to pay further contributions if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees the benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods.

For defined contribution plans, the Group pays contributions to publicly or privately administered pension insurance plans on a mandatory, contractual or voluntary basis. The Group has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid. The contributions are recognised as employee benefit expense when they are due. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or a reduction in the future payments is available.

Termination benefits
Termination benefits are payable when employment is terminated by the Group before the normal retirement date, or whenever an employee accepts voluntary redundancy in exchange for these benefits.

The Group recognises termination benefits when the Group can no longer withdraw the offer of those benefits. In the case of an offer made to encourage voluntary redundancy, the termination benefits are measured based on the number of employees expected to accept the offer. Benefits falling due more than 12 months after the end of the reporting period are discounted to their present value.

Share-based payments

IFRS 2 distinguishes between payments settled with cash and payments settled with equity instruments. The fair value of an equity-settled share-based payment is determined on the allotment date and the difference between this value and the payment the employee makes for the warrants is recognized as a cost over the vesting period with equity as the offsetting entry. Social security costs are recognized through profit or loss. The Group only carries share-based payments that are equity-settled.

Revenue recognition

IFRS 15 Revenue from contracts with customers is effective from 1 January 2018, and subsequently Ice Group has implemented the accounting principle for revenues from contracts with customers from that date. The new standard is applied by Ice Group using the full retrospective method, i.e. all comparative periods are reported according to IFRS 15 as well.

The allocation of revenue is based on the stand-alone selling price for each separate performance obligation in the contract with the customer, and the revenue is recognized when the service/good is delivered. The Group divides the revenue into two categories in the Statement of Comprehensive Income; Service revenue and Other revenue.

- Mobile voice services are separate performance obligations and revenue is recognized as the service is being delivered. Revenue from Mobile voice services are reported within Service revenues.

- Mobile broadband services are separate performance obligations and revenue is recognized as the service is being delivered. Revenue from Mobile broadband services are reported within Service revenues.

- Consumer routers are not separate performance obligations. Revenue is recognized over the same contract period as when the related mobile broadband service is delivered to the customer, regardless of if the consumer rents the router or buys the router. Revenue from Consumer routers are reported within Service revenues.

- Industry routers are deemed to be separate performance obligations and revenue is recognized either at one point in time, if the customer buys the router, or over the contract period, if the customer rents the router. Ice group's assessment is that the industry router qualifies as an operational lease. Revenue from Industry routers are reported within Other revenue.

- Start-up fees are in all cases, not separate performance obligations and revenue is recognized with the delivered service for which the start-up fee belongs to is recognized. Start-up fees are reported either in Service revenue or Other revenue depending on what type of service they are related to.

- Discounts are, in all material aspects, not recognized in their full effect in the period the discounts are given to the customer. The discount is proportionally allocated to all performance obligations (distinct goods/services delivered) in the contract and recognized when the underlying performance is recognized over the contract period.

Operating expenses

Costs for retailer commissions and other incremental customer acquisition costs are capitalized under IFRS 15 as costs to obtain and fulfil customer contracts and then amortized over a 3 year period. Advertising and other marketing costs are expensed as incurred.

Leases

Ice Group is a lessee
The Group holds leases concerning coffee machines, copiers, certain network equipment (only for 2016) and office premises. Leases in which a significant portion of the risks and rewards of ownership are retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases are charged to the statement of comprehensive income on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

Leases of property, plant and equipment, where the Group has substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership, are classified as finance leases. Finance leases are capitalised at the lease's commencement at the lower of the fair value of the leased property and the present value of the minimum lease payments. The lease of certain network equipment has been classified as financial leases.

Each lease payment is allocated between the liability and finance charges. The corresponding rental obligations, net of finance charges, are included in other long-term payables. The interest element of the finance cost is charged to the statement of comprehensive income over the lease period so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period. Equipment acquired under finance leases is depreciated over the lease term. In cases it with reasonable certainty can be established that the ownership will be transferred to the lessee at the end of the lease term, the asset is depreciated applying the same economic period as for other assets of similar nature.

Cash flow statement

The cash flow statement has been prepared using the indirect method. This means that operating result is adjusted for transactions that do not result in cash payments during the period and for any income or expense associated with investing or financing cash flows.

Share capital and Statements of Changes in Equity

All ordinary shares are classified as equity. Due to the Reorganisation, share capital for periods before 4 September 2018 are presented as the share capital of AINMT Holdings AB translated to NOK. After this date, the share capital represents the share capital of the legal Parent Company, Ice Group AS.

Reference is made to the Statements of changes in Equity for the 9 month periods ending 30 September 2017 and 2018. The table below presents the Statement of changes in equity for the 12 month period ended 31 December 2017 and the opening equity impact from the adoption of IFRS 15 in the AINMT Holdings AB group, see also note 2 below.

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

NOK thousands	Share capital	Other contributed capital	Reserves	Retained earnings	**Total**	Non-controlling interests	**Total equity**
Opening balance 1 January 2017	**142,861**	**3,629,065**	**-17,752**	**-1,995,900**	**1,758,274**	-	**2,413,872**
Change in accounting principles	-	-	-	193,735	193,735	-	193,735
Adjusted opening balance 1 january 2017	**142,861**	**3,629,065**	**-17,752**	**-1,802,165**	**1,952,009**	**655,597**	**2,607,607**
Net result for the year				-1,782,442	-1,782,442	-212,628	-1,995,070
Other comprehensive income for the year							
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	2,060	2,060	-	2,060
Translation differences on foreign operations	-	-	-51,044	-	-51,044	-45,405	-96,449
Total comprehensive income for the year	**-**	**-**	**-51,044**	**-1,780,382**	**-1,831,426**	**-258,033**	**-2,089,459**
Change in non-controlling interests	-	-	-	-561	-561	519	-43
Capital contribution from share-based payments	-	-	-	15,866	15,866	-	15,866
Share capital increase	5,626	632,127	-	-	637,752	-	637,752
Settlement of acqusition commitment with shares in subsidiaries	-	-	-	95,540	95,540	90,706	186,247
Total transactions with owners, recognized directly in equity	**5,626**	**632,127**	**-**	**110,845**	**748,597**	**91,225**	**839,822**
Closing balance 31 December 2017	**148,487**	**4,261,192**	**-68,797**	**-3,471,702**	**869,180**	**488,789**	**1,357,970**
Currency translation differences due to change of presentation currency	7,313	198,052	-	-205,365	-	-	-
Closing balance 31 December 2017	**155,800**	**4,459,244**	**-68,797**	**-3,677,067**	**869,180**	**488,789**	**1,357,970**

Note 2 – New and amended accounting standards in 2018

IFRS 9 Financial instruments

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments has replaced IAS 39 from the year beginning on 1 January 2018 and relates to the classification, measurement and recognition of financial assets and financial liabilities. Ice Group has assessed the potential impact of this standard. Since the date of application of IFRS 9, 1 January 2018, Ice Group has not experienced a significant impact on its financial statements.

IFRS 15 Revenue from contracts with customers

IFRS 15 Revenue from contracts with customers is effective from 1 January 2018, and Ice Group has adopted the accounting principle for revenues from contracts with customers from that date. As this is the first report where the Company presents consolidated statements, the standard is already implemented in the underlying numbers of the continuing operations of AINMT Holdings AB also for the comparative period(s) as it has applied the standard using the full retrospective method.

The effects from the implementation of the standard in AINMT Holdings AB are the exact same as in Ice Group Scandinavia Holdings AS. Please refer to the 2017 annual report and the following quarterly reports of Ice Group Scandinavia Holdings AS for the implementation effects. They are also available in the 2017 annual report of AINMT Holdings AB, only in SEK.

Note 3 – Reorganization

On a general meeting of the Company on 15 June 2018 it was resolved to approve, amongst other resolutions, to agree to the proposed reorganisation within AINMT Holdings AB and de-merger of the Company including new share issue to the other shareholders of AINMT Holdings AB, aiming to move Access Industries' controlling ownership "up" one step, i.e. making the Company the majority shareholder of AINMT Holdings AB and to keep its Scandinavian Business as continuing operations. In practice, the steps were performed as below:

1) AINMT Holdings AB sells its investment in Nextel Brazil to Access Industries (NMT) LLC for USD 70 million. The income statement effect amounted to USD 70 million) and was recognized in Q3 2018.

2) Distribution of the shares of the International Business from AINMT Holdings AB to its shareholders.

3) The Company is demerged, transferring the ownership of Net1 International Holdings BV shares to the newly established Net1 International Holdings AS.

4) Transfer of AI Media Holdings (NMT) LLC's controlling ownership of AINMT Holdings AB to the Company. This is accomplished by issuing new shares in exchange for AI Media Holdings (NMT) LLC's shares in AINMT Holdings AB (a "flip-up").

The other shareholders of AINMT Holdings AB were at the same time offered to do the similar "flip-up" with their shares.

Reorganisation of the ownership interests in AINMT Holdings AB

The net negative impact to equity from the accounting for the AINMT Holdings AB ownership interest reorganisation amounted to NOK 515 million which can be explained primarily by the following:

The impact is a result of the applied reverse acquisition accounting principles due to the elimination upon consolidation of a loan from the Company to AINMT Holding AB. In the AINMT Holding AB stand-alone financial statements, a portion of this loan amounting to NOK 398 million is classified as equity.

In relation to the Reorganisation, the subscription and conversion rights in the loan from Rasmussengruppen to the Company was cancelled in Q3 2018. The settlement for this cancellation for the Company was determined to be SEK 113 million (NOK 105 million) which is reflected as an interest-bearing payable presented within Borrowings. As part of the Reorganisation is was agreed that Net1 International Holdings AS, which is the new holding company for the international business, issued subscription and conversion rights to Rasmussengruppen in exchange for the NOK 105 million settlement receivable from the Company.

As a result of the applied reverse acquisition accounting principles, upon consolidation the recognition of the NOK 105 million liability is reflected as a negative adjustment to equity.

Reorganization of the International Business

The net negative impact to equity of NOK 691 million relates to the distribution and transfer of shares in the International Business to Net1 International Holdings AS and the shareholders of AINMT Holdings AB. The non-cash distribution and transfer of shares related to the reorganization of the International Business is accounted for as deemed dividends based on the net asset value of the International Business. No gains or losses have been recognized related to this distribution and transfer of shares.

Note 4 – Discontinued operations

The International Business is presented as discontinued operations in the statements of comprehensive income and as an additional note disclosure to the statement of cash flows.

The consolidated statements of financial position of the Group as of 30 September 2017 and 31 December 2017 includes both the Scandinavian Business and the International Business fully consolidated, as it is not allowed under IFRS to present retrospectively the discontinued operations as held for sale operations.

The Discontinued operations are part of the Reorganization. See notes 1 and 3 regarding the negative equity impact of NOK 691 million as at the date of the Reorganization.

The table below presents the discontinued operations as included in the condensed consolidated Q3 2018 interim financial information.

	Third Quarter		Jan - Sep		Full Year
NOK thousands	**2018**	2017	**2018**	2017	2017
Total operating revenue	7,133	16,936	28,392	49,498	61,579
EBITDA	-42,962	-30,153	-239,813	-144,042	-240,556
Operating result	-51,803	-63,921	-290,504	-217,730	-349,716
Net result	-465,173	-334,719	-171,378	-530,155	-883,318
Total assets	-	922,830	-	922,830	608,144
Total liabilities	-	857,157	-	857,157	597,524

Note 5 - Segment information by geographical area

The segment table below includes financial data for the continuing operations of the Group.

NOK thousands

Jan - Sep 2018	Service revenue	Total revenue	EBITDA	Investments	Non-current assets EoP
Norway	1,035,315	1,106,125	-271,418	-445,293	2,370,606
Sweden	100,395	107,650	12,699	-43,663	290,194
Denmark	13,301	14,362	-3,705	-1,903	24,500
Other	-	-8,729	-37,400	-	-
Total, continuing operations	**1,149,012**	**1,228,129**	**-299,824**	**-490,860**	**2,685,301**

Jan - Sep 2017	Service revenue	Total revenue	EBITDA	Investments	Non-current assets EoP
Norway	767,935	795,659	-287,070	-596,233	2,250,662
Sweden	127,732	145,381	20,833	-63,852	322,440
Denmark	14,134	16,166	-2,078	-2,973	32,128
Other	-	-	-11,440	-	-
Total, continuing operations	**909,801**	**957,206**	**-279,755**	**-663,059**	**2,605,230**

Revenue from intercompany transactions is not included in the segment information.
Non-current assets exclude financial assets and deferred tax assets, include investments in contracts assets and exclude business combinations.

Note 6 – Alternative Performance Measures

EBITDA is a financial parameter that the Ice Group considers to be relevant to an investor who wants to understand the generation of earnings before investment in fixed assets. Ice Group defines EBITDA as operating income after adjustment of expenses for depreciation, amortization, impairment, network upgrades, share based compensation expense, non-recurring and other non-operational items. Any effects from business combinations are not included in EBITDA. See also definitions on page 18.

EBITDA reconciliation

	Third Quarter		Jan - Sep		Full Year
NOK thousands	**2018**	2017	**2018**	2017	2017
Operating result	**-171,830**	**-190,413**	**-577,672**	**-558,279**	**-807,485**
Depreciation & amortization	80,611	75,663	240,258	223,634	310,816
Network upgrades & migrations	1,885	4,470	9,258	42,114	85,365
Redundancy & other items	5,235	995	6,104	1,576	6,028
Share-based compensation expense	11,033	10,479	22,228	11,199	18,112
EBITDA	**-73,066**	**-101,073**	**-299,824**	**-279,755**	**-387,164**

Note 7 - Consolidated key ratios

NOK thousands	Third Quarter **2018**	2017	Jan - Sep **2018**	2017	Full Year 2017
Return on equity					
Return on equity %	nm	nm	nm	nm	nm
Profit					
EBITDA	-73,066	-101,073	-299,824	-279,755	-387,164
Operating result	-171,830	-190,413	-577,672	-558,279	-807,485
Operating margin %	nm	nm	nm	nm	nm
Net profit margin %	nm	nm	nm	nm	nm
Key ratios - increase					
Service revenue growth in %	21%	42%	26%	51%	51%
Service revenue growth in absolute numbers	70,887	99,247	239,211	305,298	305,298
Key ratios - financial position					
Cash liquidity %	140%	130%	140%	130%	190%
Total assets	3,547,466	5,623,823	3,547,466	5,623,823	5,655,085
Equity/assets ratio %	nm	33%	nm	33%	24%
Equity	-601,070	1,856,014	-601,070	1,856,014	1,357,970
Gross interest bearing debt	3,253,922	2,676,598	3,253,922	2,676,598	3,307,888
Net interest bearing debt	2,696,604	2,046,590	2,696,604	2,046,590	2,427,901

Definitions of Key Ratios

EBITDA	Ice Group defines EBITDA as operating income after adjustment of expenses for depreciation, amortization, impairment, network upgrades, share based compensation expense, non-recurring and other non-operational items. Any effects from business combinations are not included in EBITDA.
Cash liquidity in %	Current assets divided by current liabilities
Equity/assets ratio %	Equity divided by total capital
Net result margin in %	Profit after financial items divided by total operating revenue
Operating result	Profit before financial items and tax
Operating margin in %	Operating profit divided by total operating revenue
Return on Equity in %	Profit/loss before tax divided by equity
Net debt	Gross interest-bearing debts less cash and cash equivalents
Service revenue growth in %	Growth in comparison with the same period previous year in %
Service revenue growth	Growth in comparison with the same period previous year in absolute numbers

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