OTHER INFORMATION

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To: the shareholders and Supervisory Board of Fugro N.V.

Report on the audit of the financial statements 2018 included in the annual report

Our opinion

We have audited the financial statements 2018 of Fugro N.V., based in Leidschendam. The financial statements include the consolidated financial statements and the company financial statements.

In our opinion:

- The accompanying consolidated financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of Fugro N.V. as at 31 December 2018 and of its result and its cash flows for 2018 in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union (EU-IFRS) and with Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code.
- The accompanying company financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of Fugro N.V. as at 31 December 2018 and of its result for 2018 in accordance with Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code.

The consolidated financial statements comprise:

- The consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2018.
- The following statements for 2018: the consolidated statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows.
- The notes comprising a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

The company financial statements comprise:

- The company balance sheet as at 31 December 2018.
- The company income statement for 2018.
- The notes comprising a summary of the accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Basis for our opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Dutch law, including the Dutch Standards on Auditing.
Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the "Our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements" section of our report.

We are independent of Fugro N.V. in accordance with the EU Regulation on specific requirements regarding statutory audit of public-interest entities, the Audit firms supervision act (Wet toezicht accountantsorganisaties, Wta), the Code of Ethics for Professional Auditors (Verordening inzake de onafhankelijkheid van accountants bij assurance-opdrachten, ViO, a regulation with respect to independence) and other relevant independence regulations in the Netherlands. Furthermore, we have complied with the Dutch Code of Ethics (Verordening gedrags- en beroepsregels accountants, VGBA).

We believe the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Materiality

Materiality
- € 10,000,000 (2017: € 10,000,000)

Benchmark
- Approximately 0.6% of revenue

Explanation
We have applied this benchmark based on our professional judgment and taking into account the users of the financial statements. Earnings based measures are not considered to be appropriate benchmarks, given their volatility over the years.

We have also taken misstatements into account and/or possible misstatements that in our opinion are material for the users of the financial statements for qualitative reasons.

We agreed with the Supervisory Board that misstatements in excess of € 500,000, which are identified during the audit, would be reported to them, as well as smaller misstatements that in our view must be reported on qualitative grounds.

Scope of the group audit

Fugro N.V. is at the head of a group of entities. Our group audit mainly focused on group entities that are either significant based on their size or risk relative to the consolidated financial statements. All entities exceeding 1.1% of revenues are included within our audit scope. We used the work of other EY member firms when auditing entities outside the Netherlands. We performed audit procedures ourselves at certain group entities located in the Netherlands and performed analytical review procedures at group entities without an audit scope.

The procedures performed for group entities with an audit scope represent 77% of revenue and 74% of total assets. By performing the procedures mentioned above over group entities, together with additional procedures at group level, we have been able to obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence about the group's financial information to provide an opinion about the consolidated financial statements.

Our 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. We have communicated the key audit matters to the Supervisory Board. The key audit matters are not a comprehensive reflection of all matters discussed.

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 nature of our key audit matters is consistent with the prior year except for the key audit matter related to changes in the internal reporting structure during 2017. As no such changes occurred in 2018, the key audit matter is not applicable this year.

Availability of financing and compliance with debt covenant requirements (see note 5.47)	
Description	Fugro's financing arrangements, including the multicurrency revolving credit facility and two leased geotechnical vessels contain certain financial covenant requirements as described in note 5.47.6. Continued compliance with debt covenant requirements is a key element of management's assessment of the use of the going concern assumption. Fugro complied with its debt covenant requirements as at 31 December 2018. In February 2019 an amended solvency covenant requirement for the multicurrency revolving credit facility and the lease agreements for two geotechnical vessels was agreed as described in note 5.47.6. Management's forecasts and assessments of the covenant requirements present sufficient headroom in connection with the going concern assessment.
Audit approach	We analysed Fugro's financing arrangements as part of our audit, which included the evaluation of compliance with the debt covenant requirements. We also verified that covenants are not impacted by the adoption of IFRS 16. For the verification of the forecasted covenant calculation, as part of our evaluation of management's assessment of the going concern assumption, we evaluated the 2019 financial forecast, the solidity of the financial forecast preparation process, the reasonability of the 2019 forecasts at the level of individual entities as well as at corporate level and an assessment of the historical accuracy of management's estimates through retrospective review. The amended debt covenant requirement in February 2019 were incorporated in our analysis. Our assessment included covenant sensitivity analyses as well as stress-testing. We assessed the adequacy of the disclosures included in note 5.47.6 of the consolidated financial statements.
Key observations	We agree with the covenant calculations as per 31 December 2018 as well as management's conclusion that the use of the going concern assumption is appropriate. We concluded the disclosures in the consolidated financial statements being proportionate and in accordance with EU-IFRS.

Sensitivities and estimates with respect to the valuation of goodwill, vessels and other operational equipment (see notes 5.30, 5.35 and 5.36)

Description	At 31 December 2018, property, plant and equipment and intangible assets amount to, respectively, € 620 million and € 377 million, together amounting to approximately 51% of total assets presented in the statement of financial position. Management performed the annual impairment tests for goodwill and evaluated property, plant and equipment with significant net book value for indicators of impairment. The annual impairment tests for goodwill carried out by management are complex and require significant management judgement. The recoverable amounts of groups of cash-generating units (CGUs) with allocated goodwill have been determined based on value in use calculations. Value in use was determined by discounting the expected future cash flows from continuing use of the CGUs. Cash flows in the first year of the forecast are based on management's approved 2019 forecast. Management analysed the differences, mainly for Seabed Geosolutions, between the 2018 actual performance and the forecast embedded in the prior year goodwill impairment tests. The cash flows for the first five years are made explicit and a long term growth rate is assumed for the remaining period. These impairment tests resulted in € 1.7 million impairment of property, plant and equipment (excluding reversal of impairment) and no impairment of goodwill.
Audit approach	Our audit procedures included an assessment of the historical accuracy of management's estimates through retrospective review, evaluating and testing the assumptions, methodologies, the discount rates and other data used by the Company, for example by comparing them to external data. This assessment included support of EY valuation experts. We evaluated the 2019 financial forecast, the solidity of the financial forecast preparation process and the reasonability of the 2019 forecasts at the level of individual entities as well as at corporate level. Furthermore, we evaluated management's outlook in the explicit period as well as the long term growth rate, in particular around forecasted revenues, EBITDAs and capital expenditures. Our assessment included sensitivity analyses. We assessed the adequacy of the disclosures included in notes 5.30, 5.35 and 5.36 of the consolidated financial statements including those assumptions to which the outcome of the impairment test is most sensitive.
Key observations	We noted the assumptions relating to the impairment models fell within the acceptable ranges and we agree with management's conclusions. Furthermore, we concluded the disclosures in the consolidated financial statements being proportionate and in accordance with EU-IFRS.

Revenue recognition, project accounting and valuation with respect to unbilled revenue on (completed) projects and trade receivables (see note 5.26 and 5.41)	
Description	The project revenue recognition process, including determining the appropriate cut-off of revenues, involves management estimates. The valuation of unbilled revenue on (completed) projects is affected by subjective elements including estimated costs to complete and projected revenue, whether impacted by additional/reduced services, project progress and disputes or potential disputes.
Audit approach	Our audit included evaluation of internal controls with respect to project management, project accounting and the project results estimation process. In addition, we performed substantive audit procedures relating to contractual terms and conditions, revenue, costs incurred, including local representatives' fees, and disputes or potential disputes. For individually significant projects, we performed detailed procedures, such as substantiating transactions with underlying documentation, including contracts and third party correspondence, to obtain evidence for the accuracy and recoverability of unbilled revenue on (completed) projects and trade receivables. We made inquiries with project controllers, inspected contracts and underlying documentation, tested the project progress, forecasts and appropriateness of the (planned) result and verified whether the project status has been appropriately reflected in the consolidated financial statements. We assessed the adequacy of the disclosures included in note 5.26 'revenues from contracts with customers' in the consolidated financial statements, which includes additional disclosures required by IFRS 15.
Key observations	We did not identify evidence of material misstatement in the revenue recognised in 2018 and we concur with the valuation of unbilled revenue on (completed) projects and trade receivables as at 31 December 2018. We concluded the disclosures in the consolidated financial statements are proportionate and in accordance with EU-IFRS.

Estimates in respect to deferred tax assets (see note 5.33 and 5.39)	
Description	The Group's results on operations are subject to income taxes in various jurisdictions. Due to reported losses since 2014, Fugro has significant tax loss carry forwards available. For part of these tax loss carry forwards, deferred tax assets were recognised. The assessment process of recoverability of deferred tax assets involves a high degree of judgement. As at 31 December 2018, recognized deferred tax assets amount to € 43.0 million.
Audit approach	Our audit procedures included amongst others an assessment of the historical accuracy of management's estimates through retrospective review, analyses of tax positions and the effective tax rate reconciliation. We involved specialists for the audit of the accuracy of the amounts recognized in the income statements and assessment of judgmental (deferred) tax positions. For tax positions where management's assumptions are used to determine the probability that deferred tax assets recognized in the statement of financial position will be recovered through taxable income in future years and available tax planning strategies, we evaluated the 2019 financial forecast, the solidity of the financial forecast preparation process and the reasonability of the 2019 forecasts at the level of individual jurisdictions. Also, we evaluated the projected developments after 2019 and reasonability of expectations and assumptions. We also assessed the adequacy of the disclosure in notes 5.33 and 5.39 of the consolidated financial statements.
Key observations	We concluded that management's judgements in relation to the recognition and measurement of deferred tax assets are appropriate.

Disclosure implementation of IFRS 16 (see note 5.3.5)	
Description	The Group has implemented IFRS 16 on 1 January 2019 and has applied the modified retrospective transition approach. Implementing the standard required Fugro to design new accounting policies, develop new processes and controls, assess to use practical expedients and apply certain judgements and assumptions. Implementation of the new standard has resulted in a significant impact on Group's financial statements as from 2019. At 1 January 2019, the Group recognised additional € 210 million of right-of-use assets and a corresponding amount of lease liabilities.
Audit approach	Our audit procedures focused on auditing the Group's transition adjustments and disclosures and assessing the appropriateness of the applied practical expedients, judgements and assumptions. We evaluated the completeness of the population of leases, the completeness and accuracy of the data used to calculate the transition adjustments, which included an assessment of the reasonableness of estimates with respect to the lease term and the incremental borrowing rate.
Key observations	We concluded that the disclosures in the consolidated financial statements of 2018 are proportionate and adequate.

Report on other information included in the annual report

In addition to the financial statements and our independent auditor's report thereon, the annual report contains other information that consists of the reports of the Board of Management and Supervisory Board and the other information as required by Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code.

Based on the following procedures performed, we conclude that the other information:

- Is consistent with the financial statements and does not contain material misstatements.
- Contains the information as required by Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code.

We have read the other information. Based on our knowledge and understanding obtained through our audit of the financial statements or otherwise, we have considered whether the other information contains material misstatements. By performing these procedures, we comply with the requirements of Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code and the Dutch Standard 720. The scope of the procedures performed is substantially less than the scope of those performed in our audit of the financial statements.

Management is responsible for the preparation of the other information, including the report of the Board of Management in accordance with Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code and other information as required by Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

Engagement

We were engaged by the Supervisory Board as auditor of Fugro N.V. on 7 December 2015, as of the audit for the year 2016 and have operated as statutory auditor since that date.

No prohibited non-audit services

We have not provided prohibited non-audit services as referred to in Article 5(1) of the EU Regulation on specific requirements regarding statutory audit of public-interest entities.

Other non-prohibited services provided

In addition to the statutory audit of the financial statements we provided the following services:

- Review of interim financial statements of a Dutch subsidiary of Fugro N.V.
- Audit of a subsidy statement for a Dutch subsidiary of Fugro N.V.
- Agreed upon procedures in connection with the determination of cost prices for a Dutch subsidiary of Fugro N.V.

Description of responsibilities for the financial statements

Responsibilities of Board of Management and Supervisory Board for the financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with EU-IFRS and Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code. Furthermore, management is responsible for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

As part of the preparation of the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern. Based on the financial reporting frameworks mentioned, management should prepare the financial statements using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so. Management should disclose events and circumstances that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern in the financial statements.

The Supervisory Board is responsible for overseeing the company's financial reporting process.

Our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objective is to plan and perform the audit engagement in a manner that allows us to obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence for our opinion.

Our audit has been performed with a high, but not absolute, level of assurance, which means we may not detect all material errors and fraud during our audit.

Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements. The materiality affects the nature, timing and extent of our audit procedures and the evaluation of the effect of identified misstatements on our opinion.

We have exercised professional judgment and have maintained professional scepticism throughout the audit, in accordance with Dutch Standards on Auditing, ethical requirements and independence requirements. Our audit included among others:

- Identifying and assessing the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, designing and performing audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtaining 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.
- Obtaining 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 internal control.
- Evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Concluding on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting, and based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the company's 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 a company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluating the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures.
- Evaluating whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

Because we are ultimately responsible for the opinion, we are also responsible for directing, supervising and performing the group audit. In this respect we have determined the nature and extent of the audit procedures to be carried out for group entities. Decisive were the size and/or the risk profile of the group entities or operations. On this basis, we selected group entities for which an audit or review had to be carried out on the complete set of financial information or specific items.

We communicate with the Supervisory Board regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant findings in internal control that we identify during our audit. In this respect we also submit an additional report to the audit committee in accordance with Article 11 of the EU Regulation on specific requirements regarding statutory audit of public-interest entities. The information included in this additional report is consistent with our audit opinion in this independent auditor's report.

We provide the Supervisory Board 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 Supervisory Board, we determine the key audit matters: those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements. We describe these matters in our independent auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, not communicating the matter is in the public interest.

Amsterdam, 22 February 2019

Ernst & Young Accountants LLP

A.A. van Eimeren

FOUNDATION BOARDS

Stichting Administratiekantoor Fugro ('Foundation Trust Office')
The Board of Foundation Trust Office, Leidschendam, The Netherlands, is composed as follows:

Name	Function	Term
M.C. van Gelder, Chairman	Board member	2019
J.A.W.M. van Rooijen	Board member	2019
D.F.M.M. Zaman	Board member	2019
R. Willems	Board member	2020

The (Board of) Foundation Trust Office operates completely independent of Fugro.

Stichting Beschermingspreferente aandelen Fugro ('Foundation Protective Preference Shares')
The Board of Foundation Protective Preference Shares, Leidschendam, The Netherlands, is composed as follows:

Name	Function	Term
J.C. de Mos, Chairman	Board member	2019
S.C.J.J. Kortmann	Board member	2020
J.J. Nooitgedagt	Board member	2021
C.P. Veerman	Board member	2022

The (Board of) Foundation Protective Preference Shares operates completely independent of Fugro.

Stichting Continuïteit Fugro ('Foundation Continuity')
The Board of Foundation Continuity, Curacao, is composed as follows:

Name	Function	Term
G.E. Elias, Chairman	Board member B	2020
A.C.M. Goede	Board member B	2021
R. de Paus	Board member B	2019
M. van der Plank	Board member B	2022
G-J. Kramer	Board member A	2021

The (Board of) Foundation Continuity operates completely independent of Fugro.
Board member A is appointed by the Board of Management of Fugro with the approval of the Supervisory Board of Fugro.

STATUTORY PROVISIONS REGARDING THE APPROPRIATION OF NET RESULT

The provisions regarding the appropriation of profit are contained in article 36 of the Articles of Association of Fugro and, as far as relevant, read as follows:

36.2 a. The profit shall, if sufficient, be applied first in payment to the holders of protective preference shares of a percentage as specified below of the compulsory amount paid on these shares as at the commencement of the financial year for which the distribution is made.

b. The percentage referred to above in subparagraph a. shall be equal to the average of the Euribor interest charged for loans with a term of one year – weighted by the number of days for which this interest was applicable – during the financial year for which the distribution is made, increased by at most four percentage points; this increase shall each time be fixed by the Board of Management for a period of five years, after approval by the Supervisory Board.

36.3 a. Next, if possible, a dividend shall be paid on the financing preference shares of each series and on the convertible financing preference shares of each series, equal to a percentage calculated on the amount effectively paid on the financing preference shares of the respective series and the convertible financing preference shares of the respective series, including a share premium, if any, upon the first issue of the series in question, and which percentage shall be related to the average effective return on 'state loans general with a term of 7 – 8 years', calculated and determined in the manner as described hereinafter.

b. The percentage of the dividend for the financing preference shares of each or for the convertible financing preference shares of each series, as the case may be, shall be calculated by taking the arithmetic mean of the average effective return on the aforesaid loans, as published by Bloomberg, or if Bloomberg does not publish this information, by Reuters, for the last five stock market trading days preceding the day of the first issue of financing preference shares of the respective series or the convertible financing preference shares of the respective series, as the case may be, or preceding the day on which the dividend percentage is adjusted, increased or decreased, if applicable, by a mark-up or mark-down set by the Board of Management upon issue and approved by the Supervisory Board of at most two percentage points, depending on the market conditions then obtaining, which mark-up or mark-down may differ for each series, or, if Reuters does not publish this information or if such state loan and information source that is or are most comparable thereto as to be determined by the board of Management and approved by the Supervisory Board.

36.4 If in any financial year the profit is insufficient to make the distributions referred to above in paragraph 3 of this article, then in subsequent financial years the provisions of paragraph 3 shall not apply until the deficit has been made good and until the provisions of paragraph 3 have been applied or until the Board of Management, with the approval of the Supervisory Board, resolves to charge an amount equal to the deficit to the freely distributable reserves, with the exception of the reserves which have been set aside as share premium upon the issue of financing preference shares or convertible financing preference shares.

36.5 If the first issue of financing preference shares or convertible financing preference shares of a series takes place during the course of a financial year, the dividend for that financial year on the respective series of financing preference shares or convertible financing preference shares shall be decreased proportionately up to the first day of such issue.

36.6 After application of paragraphs 2 to 5 no further distribution of shall be made on the protective preference shares, the financing preference shares or the convertible financing preference shares.

36.7 Of any profit remaining after application of the paragraphs 2 to 5 such amount shall be allocated to the reserves by the Board of Management with the approval of the Supervisory Board as the Board of Management shall deem necessary. Insofar as the profit is not allocated to the reserves pursuant to the provisions of the preceding sentence, it shall be at the disposal of the annual general meeting either for allocation in whole or in part to the reserves or for distribution in whole or in part to the holders of ordinary shares pro rata to the aggregate amount of their ordinary shares.

REPORT OF STICHTING ADMINISTRATIEKANTOOR FUGRO

In accordance with article 19 of the administration terms and conditions of the Foundation Trust Office ('Trust Office') and best practice provision 4.2.6 of the Corporate Governance Code, the undersigned issues the following report to the holders of certificates of ordinary shares in the share capital of Fugro N.V. ('Fugro').

During the 2018 reporting year, all the Trust Office's activities were related to the administration of ordinary shares against which certificates have been issued.

During 2018 the Board met two times. The meeting of 26 March 2018 was mainly dedicated to the approval of the Foundation's annual accounts 2017 and preparation for the annual general meeting of Fugro on 26 April 2018. In the meeting on 17 September 2018 we discussed, amongst other things, general business developments and the independent position of the Foundation as a special shareholder on the one hand and as a protective measure on the other hand. In both meetings, it was also discussed whether it would be necessary or useful to convene a meeting of holders of certificates. Both times it was decided that at that particular moment this was not the case. Prior to the meeting in March, the Board discussed with members of the Board of Management and the Supervisory Board of Fugro the activities and performance of Fugro on the basis of the annual report 2017. Corporate governance within Fugro and the Trust Office was also discussed in the various meetings.

All the Trust Office's Board members are independent of Fugro. The Board may offer holders of certificates the opportunity to recommend candidates for appointment to the Board. The voting policy of the Trust Office has been laid down in a document that can be found on the website of the Trust Office: http://stichtingakfugro.nl/ and also on http://www.fugro.com/about-fugro/corporate-governance/fugro-trust-office. The Trust Office is authorised to accept voting instructions from holders of certificates and to cast these votes during a general meeting of Fugro.

The Board attended the annual general meeting of Fugro held on 26 April 2018. In this meeting the Trust Office represented 54.51% of the votes cast. The Trust Office voted in favour of all the proposals submitted to the meeting.
In accordance with the administration terms and conditions, holders of certificates were offered the opportunity to vote, in accordance with their own opinion, as authorised representatives of the Trust Office. This opportunity was

taken by holders of certificates representing 45.25% of the votes cast at the annual general meeting.

In 2018, no members of the Trust Office's Board stepped down or were (re)appointed.

In accordance with the roster of the Board, Mr. M.C. van Gelder, Mr. J.A.W.M. van Rooijen and Mr. D.F.M.M. Zaman will step down on 30 June 2019. The Board intents reappointing both Mr. Van Gelder and Mr. Zaman as member for a period of four years. In accordance with article 4.3 of the articles of association, the Board offers holders of certificates who represent at least 15% of the issued certificates the opportunity to request, until 27 March 2019, that the Board convenes a meeting of holders of certificates in order to recommend one or two candidates to the Trust Office's Board. The request for such a meeting should be submitted in writing and should state the name and address of the recommended candidate(s).

On 30 June 2019, Mr. van Rooijen has been a member of the Board for 10 years (2x4 years and 1x2 years). He has indicated that he is not available for reappointment.
The Board is very grateful for his contribution during this period of 10 years and for his wisdom based on his experience in finance and his keen eye for business issues. The Board of the Foundation Trust Office has not yet decided if it intends to appoint a successor. If a successor will be appointed, the Board will offer (on the website of the Trust Office) holders of certificates who represent at least 15% of the issued certificates the opportunity to recommend a candidate to the Trust Office's Board.

At present the Board of the Trust Office comprises:
1. Mr. M.C. van Gelder, Chairman
2. Mr. J.A.W.M. van Rooijen
3. Mr. R. Willems
4. Mr. D.F.M.M. Zaman

Mr. Van Gelder was amongst others Chairman of the Board of Management and Chief Executive Officer of Mediq N.V. He presently serves, amongst others, as supervisory board member of VastNed Retail.
Mr. Van Rooijen was, amongst others, Chairman of KPMG Corporate Finance N.V. and member (CFO) of the Board of Management of KPMG Holding N.V.
Mr. Willems was in a 38 year career with Royal Dutch Shell. He presently serves, amongst others, as supervisory board member of the Netherlands Investment Institute (NLII) and Rijksmuseum Boerhaave.
Mr. Zaman was notary and partner at Loyens & Loeff from 1987 until 2015. He was professor Notarial Corporate Law at Utrecht University from 2006 until 2016 and is since 2013 professor Notarial Corporate Law at Leiden University.

In 2018 the total costs of the Trust Office amounted to EUR 111,226 including the total remuneration of the members of the Board of EUR 46,000 (excluding VAT).

On 31 December 2018, 83,603,050 ordinary shares with a nominal value of EUR 0.05 were in administration against which 83,603,050 certificates of ordinary shares had been issued. During the financial year 50,396 ordinary shares were exchanged into certificates and 4,289 certificates were exchanged into ordinary shares. Until 11 September 2018, the activities related to the administration of the shares were carried out by the administrator of the Trust Office: Administratiekantoor van het Algemeen Administratie- en Trustkantoor B.V. in Amsterdam, the Netherlands. As of 11 September 2018, Algemeen Administratie- en Trustkantoor B.V. has been merged with SGG Financial Services B.V., the Netherlands, whereby SGG Financial Services B.V. has remained as the successor company that has continued the activities related to the administration of the shares.

The Trust Office's address is: Veurse Achterweg 10, 2264 SG Leidschendam, the Netherlands.

Leidschendam, 7 February 2019
The Board

HISTORICAL REVIEW

	IFRS 2018	IFRS 2017	IFRS 2016 2)*	IFRS 2015 2)*	IFRS 2014 2)*
Income and expenses (x EUR 1,000)					
Revenue	1,649,971	1,497,392	1,775,874	2,362,986	2,572,191
Third party costs	739,346	621,936	678,757	918,396	1,227,011
Net revenue own services (revenue less third party costs)	910,625	875,456	1,097,117	1,444,590	1,345,180
EBITDA 5)	111,740	81,444	154,966	353,258	251,746
Impairments	1,785	(164)	(192,716)	(363,318)	(509,048)
Results from operating activities (EBIT)	8,795	(51,722)	(218,678)	(249,928)	(548,568)
Cash flow 6)	12,716	24,348	130,760	324,930	336,696
Net result (including discontinued operations)	(51,064)	(159,901)	(308,934)	(372,522)	(458,870)
Net result from continuing operations	(51,064)	(164,971)	(308,934)	(372,522)	(457,870)
Balance sheet (x EUR 1,000)					
Property, plant and equipment	619,985	643,695	805,992	986,585	1,198,024
Capital expenditures	72,711	107,974	92,493	177,560	296,934
Total assets	1,944,422	1,898,304	2,174,449	2,841,184	3,565,672
Provisions for other liabilities and charges 8)	17,786	17,068	26,845	61,827	61,046
Loans and borrowings 8)	725,803	634,893	573,503	728,082	949,954
Equity attributable to owners of the company	668,763	712,054	934,859	1,197,655	1,517,766
Capital employed	1,207,936	1,184,108	1,341,174	1,689,689	2,230,609
Key ratios (in %)					
Results from operating activities (EBIT)/revenue	0.5	(3.5)	(12.3)	(10.6)	(21.3)
Profit/revenue	(3.1)	(11.0)	(17.4)	(15.8)	(17.8)
Profit/average capital and reserves	(7.4)	(20.0)	(29.0)	(27.4)	(25.8)
Return on capital employed	0.2	(3.3)	(0.7)	3.9	1.3
Total equity/total assets	36.1	39.7	45.5	43.4	42.4
Data per share (x EUR 1.–) 2)					
Equity attributable to owners of the company 1)	7.91	8.42	11.05	14.16	17.95
Results from operating activities (EBIT)	0.11	(0.64)	(2.70)	(3.09)	(6.78)
Cash flow	0.16	0.30	1.62	4.01	4.16
Net result	(0.63)	(2.04)	(3.82)	(4.60)	(5.65)
Dividend paid in year under review 3)	–	–	–	–	–
One-off extra dividend in connection with the divestment of the majority of the Geoscience business					
Share price (x EUR 1.–) 1)					
Year-end share price	7.55	12.99	14.55	15.06	17.26
Number of employees					
At year-end	10,265	10,044	10,530	11,960	13,537
Shares in issue (x 1,000) 1)					
Of nominal EUR 0.05 at year-end	84,572	84,572	84,572	84,572	84,572

* Including effect change of presentation multi-client data libraries.

1) As a result of the share split (4:1) in 2005, the historical figures have been restated. Equity attributable to owners of the company is based on issued shares. The other data per share is based on issued shares entitled to dividend.

2) On a continued basis, unless otherwise stated.

3) Including a one off extra dividend of EUR 0.50 in 2013.

IFRS 2013 [2)* 4)]	IFRS 2012	IFRS 2011 [7)]	IFRS 2010	IFRS 2009	IFRS 2008	IFRS 2007	IFRS 2006	IFRS 2005	IFRS 2004
2,423,971	2,164,996	1,858,043	2,280,391	2,052,988	2,154,474	1,802,730	1,434,319	1,160,615	1,008,008
915,412	793,250	617,107	765,587	624,413	722,321	604,855	503,096	405,701	364,644
1,508,559	1,371,746	1,240,936	1,514,804	1,428,575	1,432,153	1,197,875	931,223	754,914	643,364
545,467	465,368	481,925	561,083	551,130	535,178	439,590	295,948	218,833	177,453
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
267,020	306,624	352,016	351,479	367,422	385,732	324,813	211,567	144,070	104,236
365,381	400,148	431,495	489,757	456,773	438,902	337,106	226,130	176,093	125,802
428,303	289,745	287,595	272,219	263,410	283,412	216,213	141,011	99,412	49,317
224,230	231,535	293,911	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1,129,920	1,065,873	981,104	1,291,314	1,043,227	859,088	599,298	412,232	262,759	232,956
318,767	261,687	359,238	446,755	330,244	337,469	299,699	203,944	90,414	71,028
3,630,602	4,169,716	3,861,595	3,089,991	2,366,317	2,123,306	1,700,130	1,405,698	1,138,660	983,350
225	1,165	4,215	5,204	6,240	13,155	16,278	13,888	398	1,075
689,023	1,166,734	1,215,173	590,862	441,339	395,384	449,957	341,997	300,753	184,268
2,024,971	1,956,729	1,655,785	1,508,318	1,187,731	928,329	699,989	562,417	465,460	223,913
2,683,569	3,139,525	2,891,066	2,194,837	1,594,587	1,324,580	1,099,288	889,122	611,926	647,795
11.0	14.2	18.9	15.4	17.9	17.9	18.0	14.8	12.9	10.3
9.3	10.7	15.8	11.9	12.8	13.2	12.0	9.8	8.6	4.9
11.3	12.8	18.6	22.3	24.9	34.8	34.3	27.4	28.8	22.7
8.2	11.0	12.5	14.6	20.2	24.1	25.1	20.5	19.8	15.8
58.1	47.4	43.4	49.3	50.7	44.1	41.6	40.2	41.3	23.2
23.94	23.62	20.34	18.79	15.08	12.12	9.94	8.08	6.76	3.60
3.30	3.82	4.44	4.49	4.82	5.29	4.67	3.08	2.18	1.76
4.52	4.99	5.45	6.25	5.99	6.01	4.84	3.29	2.67	2.12
5.29	3.61	3.63	3.47	3.46	3.88	3.11	2.05	1.51	0.83
1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.25	0.83	0.60	0.48	0.48
	0.50								
43.32	44.52	44.895	61.50	40.26	20.485	52.80	36.20	27.13	15.35
12,591	12,165	11,495	13,463	13,482	13,627	11,472	9,837	8,534	7,615
84,572	82,844	81,393	80,270	78,772	76,608	70,421	69,582	68,825	62,192

4) As of 2013 the amortisation on multi-client data libraries is reclassified from third party costs to amortisation costs.
5) EBITDA is excluding impairments.
6) As of 2013 the cash flow represents the net cash generated from operating activities.
7) Excluding the revenue and results of the majority of the Geoscience division which have been sold as per 31 January 2013.
8) Consist of non-current portion.

GLOSSARY

Business / technical terms

AUV (autonomous underwater vehicle) Unmanned submersible launched from a 'mother-vessel' but not connected to it via a cable. Propulsion and control are autonomous and use pre-defined mission protocols.

Bathymetry Study of underwater depth of lake or ocean floors. Underwater equivalent of topography.

Brent crude Major trading classification of sweet light crude oil that serves as a major benchmark price for purchases of oil worldwide. Brent Crude is sourced from the North Sea.

CPT Cone penetration test(ing) Pushing a steel cone-tipped probe into the soil, measuring resistance, in order to identify soil composition.

CPT truck Truck that can be used for estimation of soil type and soil properties.

Geochemical The geology and chemistry concerned with the chemical composition of, and chemical reactions taking place within, the Earth's crust.

Geohazard Geological state that may lead to widespread damage or risk e.g., landslides, earthquakes, tsunamis

Gas hydrates Mixture of semi-solid methane gas and water molecules that are created by water pressure and cold temperatures found deep in the ocean.

Geo-data Information related to the Earth's surface, subsurface and the structures built on it.

Geoscience Range of scientific disciplines (geology, geophysics, petroleum engineering, bio stratification, geochemistry, etc.) related to the study of rocks, fossils and fluids.

Geospatial Information on the position of something with respect to the things around it.

Jack-up platform Self-elevating platform. The buoyant hull is fitted with a number of movable legs, capable of raising its hull over the surface of the sea.

(Q)HSSE (Quality,) health, safety, security and environment.

LiDAR Measuring system based on laser technology that can make extremely accurate recordings.

LNG Liquefied natural gas.

Multibeam Echosounder Type of sonar that is used to map the seabed. Like other sonar systems, multibeam systems emit sound waves in a fan shape beneath a ship's hull. The amount of time it takes for the sound waves to bounce off the seabed and return to a receiver is used to determine water depth.

NOC National oil company.

Node Autonomous battery powered component recording device deployed by ROV.

Ocean bottom node (OBN) Seismic imaging through individual nodes placed on the seabed.

Ocean bottom cable (OBC) Seismic imaging through nodes attached to a cable on the seabed.

OHSAS British standard for occupational health and safety management systems. It is widely seen as the world's most recognised occupational health and safety management systems standard.

ROV (remotely operated vehicle) Unmanned submersible launched from a vessel and equipped with measuring and manipulation equipment. A cable to the mother-vessel provides power, video and data communication.

Saturation diving Method of prolonged diving, using an underwater habitat to allow divers to remain in the high-pressure environment of the ocean depths long enough for their body tissues to become saturated with the inert components of the pressurised gas mixture that they breathe.

Work class ROV Large remotely operated vehicle with the ability to operate multiple tools and sensors. With their ability to operate across the depth range required by the client base, these systems operate in support of subsea operations across all business line segments.

Financial terms

Fugro uses non-GAAP financial measures or alternative performance measures (as defined by European Securities and Market Authority). These measures adjust the reported GAAP results, which facilitate a users' understanding of a company's underlying operational performance, liquidity or financial position. This information provide or may provide additional insights into the company's business, its past results, and its potential for future prospects. All of these measures, disclosed in the list of financial terms below and used by management, are included in this annual report.

Backlog The amount of revenue related to signed contracts and work that can reasonably be expected based on framework contracts and outstanding tenders and proposals of which a good chance of success is expected (>50%) weighted with the likelihood of winning this work. Regarding Seabed Geosolutions, only signed contracts are taken into account.

Capital employed Total equity plus loans and borrowings and bank overdrafts, minus cash and cash equivalents. The capital employed is calculated at the end of the (full or half year) reporting period.

Currency comparable growth Reported revenue growth versus comparable period last year at last year's exchange rates.

Days of revenue outstanding Trade receivables plus the unbilled revenue minus advances expressed as a number of days. The number of days is calculated backwards based on monthly revenue.

Dividend yield Dividend as a percentage of the (average) share price.

EBIT Reported result from operating activities before interest and taxation.

EBIT excluding exceptional items Result from operating activities before interest and taxation, excluding

- Impairment losses
- Onerous contract charges
- Restructuring costs
- Certain adviser and other costs (to the extent not capitalised as transaction costs on loans and borrowings)

EBITDA Reported result from operating activities before interest, taxation, depreciation, amortisation, and impairments related to goodwill, intangible fixed assets, and property, plant and equipment.

EBITDA excluding exceptional items Result from operating activities before interest, taxation, depreciation, amortisation, and impairments related to goodwill, intangible fixed assets, and property, plant and equipment, excluding

- Onerous contract charges
- Restructuring costs
- Certain adviser and other costs (to the extent not capitalised as transaction costs on loans and borrowings)

Adjusted consolidated EBITDA for purpose of covenant calculations EBITDA, excluding exceptional items for covenant purposes

- Onerous contract charges
- Restructuring costs
- Write-off receivables
- Certain adviser and other costs (to the extent not capitalised as transaction costs on loans and borrowings)
- Profit / (loss) on disposal of property, plant and equipment

adjusted by:

- Including pre-acquisition profit / (loss) from businesses acquired
- Excluding profit / (loss) from businesses disposed of, for the period for which they formed part of the Group

Gearing Loans and borrowings plus bank overdraft minus cash and cash equivalents, divided by shareholders equity.

Interest cover Result from operating activities (EBIT) divided by the net interest charges.

Net debt Loans and borrowings, bank overdraft minus cash and cash equivalents.

Net debt for covenant purposes Loans and borrowings (not including the subordinated unsecured convertible bonds), net liabilities under or pursuant to swaps, bank overdraft minus cash and cash equivalents.

Net profit margin Profit as a percentage of revenue.

NOPAT Net operating profit after tax excluding net finance income/(expenses).

Pay-out ratio Proposed dividend, multiplied by the number of shares entitled to dividend, divided by one thousand, divided by the net result.

Return on capital employed NOPAT as a percentage of a three points average capital employed. The three points consists of the last three reporting periods. Exceptional items (post-tax) are added back both in the NOPAT as well as the capital employed for the same period.

Solvency Shareholders' equity as a percentage of the balance sheet total.

Colophon

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