



2023 ANNUAL REPORT



4 FINANCIAL INFORMATION 2023

Significant estimates and judgments in the context of current economic and geopolitical environment

During the 2023 financial year, there was significant commodity price volatility, high inflation, rising interest rates and increasing energy prices that increased the current economic and geopolitical uncertainty. Accordingly, the Company reassessed its significant estimates and judgments. The following main areas identified by the Company as potentially affected by the current global circumstances are:

- Key assumptions used in the impairment test of assets, or group of assets;
- Expected credit losses; and
- Additional costs in order to satisfy the performance obligations on some of the construction contracts, mainly due to expected delay in the project delivery following lockdown periods in China, international travel restrictions, remote working, pressure on the supply chain and a general increase in global inflation.

The impact of the current economic and geopolitical environment on the impairment of the tangible assets is disclosed in note 4.3.13 Property, Plant and Equipment. Regarding the Company's considerations for estimation of expected credit losses, refer to note 4.3.8 Net Impairment Gains/(Losses) on Financial and Contract Assets. In relation to the impact of additional costs incurred due to these current macroeconomic circumstances when satisfying the Company's performance obligations, refer to note 4.3.3 Revenue.

Following the assessments, the Company does not expect any significant impact in other areas.

Judgments:

In addition to the above estimates, the Management exercises the following judgments:

Lease classification as Lessor:

When the Company enters into a new lease arrangement, the terms and conditions of the contract are analyzed in order to assess whether or not the Company retains the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the asset subject of the lease contract. To identify whether risks and rewards are retained, the Company systematically considers, among others, all the examples and indicators listed by IFRS 16.63, on a contract-by-contract basis. By performing such an analysis, the Company makes a significant judgment to determine whether the arrangement results in a finance lease or an operating lease. This judgment can have a significant effect on the amounts recognized in the consolidated financial statements and its recognition of profits in the future. The most important judgment areas assessed by the Company are (i) determination of the fair value, (ii) determination of the useful life of the asset, (iii) the highly specialized nature of an FPSO constructed on behalf of the client and (iv) the probability of the client exercising the purchase or termination option (if relevant).

(b) Leases: accounting by lessor

A lease is an agreement whereby the lessor conveys to the lessee, in return for a payment, or series of payments, the right to use an asset for an agreed period of time.

Leases in which a significant portion of the risk and rewards of ownership are retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases. Under an operating lease, the asset is included in the statement of financial position as property, plant and equipment. Lease income is recognized over the term of the lease on a straight-line basis. This implies the recognition of deferred income when the contractual day rates are not constant during the initial term of the lease contract.

When assets are leased under a finance lease, the present value of the lease payments is recognized as a finance lease receivable. Under a finance lease, the difference between the gross receivable and the present value of the receivable is recognized as revenue during the lease phase. Lease income is, as of the commencement date of the lease contract, recognized over the term of the lease using the net investment method, which reflects a constant periodic rate of return. The discount rate used to measure the net investment in the lease is the interest rate implicit in the lease. During the construction phase, revenue is recognized over time, as per IFRS 15, due to the fact the Company is acting as manufacturer lessor (refer to accounting policy (d) Revenue).

(c) Impairment of non-financial assets

Under certain circumstances, impairment tests must be performed. Assets that are subject to amortization or depreciation are tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable.