



ÅRSREGNSKAPET FOR REGNSKAPSÅRET 2023 - GENERELL INFORMASJON

Enheten

Organisasjonsnummer: 912 176 673
Organisasjonsform: Aksjeselskap
Foretaksnavn: TECHDOF BRASIL AS
Forretningsadresse: Thormøhlens gate 53C
5006 BERGEN

Regnskapsår

Årsregnskapets periode: 01.01.2023 - 31.12.2023

Konsern

Morselskap i konsern: Nei

Regnskapsregler

Regler for små foretak benyttet: Nei
Benyttet ved utarbeidelsen av årsregnskapet til selskapet: Forenklet IFRS

Årsregnskapet fastsatt av kompetent organ

Bekreftet av representant for selskapet: Kamilla Rekdal
Dato for fastsettelse av årsregnskapet: 24.04.2024

Grunnlag for avgivelse

År 2023: Årsregnskapet er elektronisk innlevert
År 2022: Tall er hentet fra elektronisk innlevert årsregnskap fra 2023

Det er ikke krav til at årsregnskapet m.v. som sendes til Regnskapsregisteret er undertegnet. Kontrollen på at dette er utført ligger hos revisor/enhetens øverste organ. Sikkerheten ivaretas ved at innsender har rolle/rettighet for innsending av årsregnskapet via Altinn, og ved at det bekreftes at årsregnskapet er fastsatt av kompetent organ.

Brønnøysundregistrene, 05.07.2025



Resultatregnskap

Beløp i: USD	Note	2023	2022
RESULTATREGNSKAP			
Inntekter			
Operating revenue	6	137 000 000	149 000 000
Sum inntekter		137 000 000	149 000 000
Kostnader			
Depriciation	11	32 000 000	29 000 000
Other operating expenses	6,7,18	34 000 000	25 000 000
Rounding corrections		1 000 000	1 000 000
Sum kostnader		67 000 000	55 000 000
Driftsresultat		70 000 000	94 000 000
Finansinntekter og finanskostnader			
Financial income	9	3 000 000	0
Sum finansinntekter		3 000 000	0
Financial expenses	9,18	25 000 000	21 000 000
Rounding corrections		1 000 000	
Sum finanskostnader		26 000 000	21 000 000
Netto finans		-23 000 000	-21 000 000
Ordinært resultat før skattekostnad			
Income tax expenses	10	2 000 000	4 000 000
Ordinært resultat etter skattekostnad		45 000 000	69 000 000
Årsresultat		45 000 000	69 000 000
Overføringer og disponeringer			
To other equity		45 000 000	69 000 000
Sum overføringer og disponeringer		45 000 000	69 000 000



Balanse

Beløp i: USD	Note	2023	2022
BALANSE - EIENDELER			
Anleggsmidler			
Immaterielle eiendeler			
Varige driftsmidler			
Vessels	11	552 000 000	581 000 000
ROVs	11	9 000 000	10 000 000
Sum varige driftsmidler		561 000 000	591 000 000
Sum anleggsmidler		561 000 000	591 000 000
Omløpsmidler			
Varer			
Fordringer			
Trade receivables	12	8 000 000	16 000 000
Other current receivables	13	20 000 000	1 000 000
Sum fordringer		28 000 000	17 000 000
Bankinnskudd, kontanter og lignende			
Unrestricted cash and cash equivalents	14	73 000 000	48 000 000
Sum bankinnskudd, kontanter og lignende		73 000 000	48 000 000
Sum omløpsmidler		101 000 000	65 000 000
SUM EIENDELER		662 000 000	656 000 000
BALANSE - EGENKAPITAL OG GJELD			
Egenkapital			
Innskutt egenkapital			
Opptjent egenkapital			
Other equity		241 000 000	196 000 000
Sum opptjent egenkapital		241 000 000	196 000 000



Balanse

Beløp i: USD	Note	2023	2022
Sum egenkapital		241 000 000	196 000 000
Gjeld			
Langsiktig gjeld			
Annen langsiktig gjeld			
Gjeld til kredittinstitusjoner	16	179 000 000	224 000 000
Langsiktig konserngjeld	16,18	168 000 000	162 000 000
Rounding corrections			-1 000 000
Sum annen langsiktig gjeld		347 000 000	385 000 000
Sum langsiktig gjeld		347 000 000	385 000 000
Kortsiktig gjeld			
Current portion of debt	16	49 000 000	50 000 000
Other current liabilities	17,18	25 000 000	25 000 000
Sum kortsiktig gjeld		74 000 000	75 000 000
Sum gjeld		421 000 000	460 000 000
SUM EGENKAPITAL OG GJELD		662 000 000	656 000 000



Norwegian Directorate of Taxes

Inquiries to
Torstein Kinden Helleland

Your date
07.08.2013

MOTTATT

Our date
15.08.2013

Telephone
22078139

Your reference
Petter O. Pharo

Our reference
2013/595413

DOF SUBSEA AS
Thormøhlens gate 53C
5006 BERGEN

Permission to prepare the annual accounts and directors' report in English language

Dear Mr Petter O. Pharo

With reference to your letter of 7 August 2013, you apply for permission to keep annual accounts and directors' report in English language. The application in question concerns the companies mentioned below.

DOF Installer ASA **org. nr. 990 512 663**
TECHDOF Brasil AS **org. nr. 912 176 673**

Conclusion

Based on a total evaluation, the view of The Directorate of Taxes is that the companies mentioned above may make the directors' report and annual accounts in English language according to the Norwegian Accounting Act § 3-4 third paragraph.

The exemption requires that the information that the decision is based on, does not change significantly.

Background

The above mentioned companies are subsidiaries of DOF ASA. The DOF ASA Group is an international group of companies which owns and operates a modern fleet of offshore-/subsea vessels, and owns engineering capacity to service the subsea market. Other group companies have in previous decisions been given permission to make the directors' report and annual accounts in English language.

The working language in the group is English. The DOF ASA Group operate within the international offshore-/subsea industry, where English is clearly the dominant language. The group is highly international in the sense that it operates throughout the world, and the group has several legal entities and companies in different countries. A number of these companies are as well taxable or can be taxable in other jurisdictions due to inter alia international operations. It follows that the accounts for these companies as well will have to be presented in different jurisdictions. Almost all of the companies' users, including financial institutions, contracting parties, customers and suppliers

Postal address
P.O. Box 9200 Grønland
0134 Oslo
For elektronisk henvendelse se www.skatteetaten.no

Visiting address:
See www.skatteetaten.no
Org.nr: 996250318

Telephone
800 80 000
Telefax
22 17 08 60



are foreign/international companies or institutions. The companies' users, who are not foreign/international companies or institutions, must use English language. The annual report and financial statements of the companies are required to be prepared each year in the Norwegian language only in order to satisfy the requirements of the Norwegian Accounting Act.

Permission to make the annual accounts and the directors' report in Norway in English language

According to the Norwegian Accounting Act § 3-4, third paragraph shall "*the directors' report and annual accounts ... be in Norwegian. The Ministry can in an individual decision decide that the directors' report and/or annual accounts may be in another language*".

Ot. prp. nr. 42 (1997-1998) About Act about annual accounts etc., says the following about the purpose of the Accounting Act, refer section 1.1:

"The aim of the Government with respect to the Accounting Act is that it shall contribute towards providing informative accounts for different users of accounts. The users of accounts include investors and creditors which provide capital for the companies. Other groups include those who have an interest in knowing how the companies are operated, for example employees and the local community. The information to the capital market is an important basis for the correct pricing of financial instruments. The correct pricing of stocks is an important factor in securing the best possible allocation of resources in the economy. High quality accounts will also make it more difficult for market participants to obtain speculative gains as a result of non-publicly available information."

Hence, one of the main aims of the Accounting Act is to contribute to "informative accounts for different users of accounts". The users of the accounts will include investors, creditors, employees and the local community.

Hence, it is the view of the Ministry that it is crucial that the question of dispensation from the general rule that the annual accounts and/or directors' report should be done in Norwegian, not in any significant way deviate from the consideration of users of the accounts.

As mentioned above it is particularly the consideration of the users of the account information which has to be taken into consideration when considering the application for permission. In this assessment, the Directorate of Taxes has emphasized that other group companies have in decisions been given permission to make the directors' report and annual accounts in English language. The companies operate in highly international branch, where English is the common language used. Internal, English is also only language used for reporting purpose. Furthermore, it is emphasized that none in the Board of directors speaks Norwegian.



2013/595413 Side 3 av 3

We kindly request you to mention “our reference” in all written communication with The Norwegian Tax Authorities.

Best regards

Rune Tystad

Senior Adviser

Rettsavdelingen, foretaksskatt

Norwegian Directorate of Taxes

Torstein Kinden Helleland



TechDOF Brasil AS

Annual Report 2023





TechDOF Brasil AS Annual Report 2023

Board of Directors report

TechDOF Brasil AS (the Company) achieved an average utilisation of its fleet of 70% in 2023, compared to 99% in 2022; and an operating profit before depreciation (EBITDA) of USD 102 million compared to an operating profit before depreciation (EBITDA) of USD 123 million in 2022. The fire on board Skandi Búzios on 2 June 2023 is the reason for the decline in utilisation and operating profit.

Key notes

The Company is owned by DOFCON Brasil AS (the Group). DOFCON Brasil AS is jointly owned by DOF PLSV Investments AS and Technip Coflexip Norge AS, both with a 50 % ownership. DOF PLSV Investment AS is part of the DOF Group and Technip Coflexip Norge AS is part of the TechnipFMC plc Group.

Business concept and vision

The Company's was founded in June 2013 in connection with the awards of two 8+8-year contracts with Petrobras for two Pipelay Support Vessels (PLSVs).

The core business is ownership and long-term chartering of vessels. The Company owns two advanced Pipelay Support Vessels (PLSV), Skandi Açú built in 2016 and Skandi Búzios built in 2017, both under long-term contract with Petrobras. The Company seeks to have a long-term employment for its vessels.

Operational events during 2023

Skandi Açú and Skandi Búzios both work under the 8-year contracts with Petrobras. The contracts started respectively in 2016 and in 2017 with an option for Petrobras to extend the contracts. The Group is in dialog with Petrobras to extend the contracts.

The Skandi Búzios has been off hire since 2nd of June 2023 due to a fire incident. Repairs on the vessel started during the fourth quarter of 2023 and are progressing according to plan. The vessel is scheduled to be back in operation during the second half of 2024.

The fleet has had 70% uptime on operational performance during 2023 compared to 99% in 2022. The reduction compared to last year is mainly driven by the fire incident on Skandi Búzios fire in June 2023.

The Oil and Gas market in Brazil has continued with a high activity through the year and it is expected that high activity level will continue in 2024.

Employees and people

The Company has no employees, and the operational services and management services are delivered from companies within DOF Group and TechnipFMC Group. All crew onboard the vessel and other services delivered from companies within the JV owners, works under the Business Management System (BMS) for DOF Group and

TechnipFMC Group. For further reading about how DOF Group and TechnipFMC Group works with Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) matters, reference is made to the Annual Report for DOF Group and TechnipFMC Group.

Social and Environmental Sustainability

In the dynamic business landscape of 2023, social and environmental sustainability stand as foundational principles guiding the Company's operations, emphasising a commitment to responsible and ethical practices. Recognising the evolving challenges and opportunities of this era, the Group prioritise achieving a harmonious balance between social, environmental, and economic performance to ensure the enduring viability of the business.

External environment

The environmental management system that the Company currently are working under, ensures that operations are effectively managed, and that continuous improvement of environmental performance is achieved. There is in place energy efficiency program that is continuously challenged with the aim to improve environmental performance. Several processes are ongoing to ensure that direct and indirect climate influencing activities are kept at a minimum and consistent with the overall approach to climate change. Close cooperation with Petrobras to ensure sustainable operations has been established. In this context detailed analysis, planning and good cooperation for operational activities can allow the vessel to operate with lower bunker consumption and reduced greenhouse gas emission.

Defining and measuring environmental sustainability and risks associated with the Company's business activities are important. Investments in systems and equipment have been made to record, understand, and improve environmental performance.

Through continued focus on technologically advanced vessels and an improved environmental culture on all levels of the organisation, the Company strives to achieve the objective of a reduction in CO2 emissions through reduced fuel consumption.

During the year, there have been no major spills to the external environment and no spills that resulted in fines or other non-monetary sanctions.



Anti-corruption and anti-bribery

The Company has a zero-tolerance policy for bribery and corruption. Both DOG Group's and Technip Group's policy are to conduct all business in an honest and ethical manner. The Code of Business Conduct sets clear expectations for all employees and is supplemented by internal training.

It is the desire of the Board of Directors that the Company shall be recognised by its high ethical standards. Anti-corruption and anti-bribery measures are regularly evaluated and assessed to ensure that they are aligned with legal requirements and best practice.

Human Rights and Labor standards

The Company embraces practices consistent with international human rights standards and operates in compliance with fundamental as well as local labour standards. The Company recognises and respects employees' right to freely associate, organise and collectively bargain, and the policies are compliant with working hour requirements as established by local laws.

Health, safety and working environment

The Skandi Búzios fire, which occurred on the 2nd June 2023, was a stark reminder of how quickly a routine activity can escalate into an emergency scenario. The incident, in which no injuries or environmental damage occurred, prompted an investigation into its cause. TechnipFMC and DOF, through their joint venture has completed an accident investigation. Learning points from the incident are identified and actions are implemented to avoid recurrence.

There are in place dedicated HSEQ programmes in both TechnipFMC and DOF, to improve operational safety.

Corporate Governance

Risk management and internal control are based on principles established in DOF Group and TechnipFMC Group.

The Board of Directors is responsible for ensuring a satisfactory monitoring of risk and internal control. This includes focus on business opportunities and establishing cost-efficient solutions. In addition, focus on operational and financial reporting provides comprehensive information for decision-making and risk assessment.

Both operational and financial processes are standardized, and the same reporting and control structures are in use

for all companies within the Group. These processes are integrated part of the Joint Venture owner's policies, guidelines and standards, supported by the Joint Venture owners Business Management System and ERP system.

The Management monitor the operation closely with structures for monthly, quarterly, and yearly reporting. Operational and financial reports are carried out a detailed level with measures and analyses towards budgets, forecasts, and expectations. The budget process is a bottom-up process that involves all levels of the organization approved by the Management and the Board of Directors. The Board of Directors is of the opinion that the Company's reporting procedures and quality are at a high standard and sufficient to fulfil the requirements of the Board of Directors for risk management and financial control.

The Company's operations are subject to anti-corruption laws and regulations such as the Brazilian law n° 12,846/13, or the Brazilian Anti-Bribery Act (also known as the Brazilian Clean Company Act), and the Norwegian Transparency Act. The Company is aligned with the Transparency Act Statement published by DOF Group in June 2023 and outlined steps taken to ensure safeguarding of fundamental human rights and decent working conditions.

The Norwegian transparency act statement is publicly available on the DOF Group webpage and is subject to yearly updates within 30th June each year.

For further information about environmental, social and governance (ESG) topics, reference is made to annual report for the joint venture owners, DOF Group and TechnipFMC Group.

Shareholders, Board of Directors

The Board of Directors of the Company consists of two men and two women. The Company had no employees at year-end 2023.

There has been signed D&O insurance on behalf of the board members to protect against claims which may arise from the decisions and actions taken within the scope of their regular duties. The insurance policy is signed with international reputable companies.

The Company has one shareholder, DOFCON Brasil AS.



Presentation of financial statement

The Company has prepared the financial statements in accordance with the Norwegian Accounting Act § 3-9 and Finance Ministry's prescribed regulations on simplified IFRS.

Financial performance

For 2023, the Company achieved an operating revenue of USD 137 million compared to an operating revenue USD 149 million in 2022. Operating profit before depreciation, (EBITDA), was USD 102 million (compared to USD 123 million in 2022), whilst operating profit after depreciation, (EBIT), was USD 70 million (USD 94 million). The EBITDA for the year is down compared with 2022, mainly due to Skandi Búzios.

Net financial result was USD -23 million (USD -21 million), profit before tax was USD 47 million (USD 74 million) and profit for the year was USD 45 million compared with USD 69 million in 2022.

The total assets were USD 662 million (USD 656 million) where total tangible assets amounted to USD 561 million (USD 591 million). The total current assets were USD 101 million (USD 65 million) of which USD 73 million (USD 48 million) were cash and cash equivalents. The liquidity in the Company was satisfactory at year end.

The total equity was USD 241 million (USD 196 million). Non-current liabilities were USD 347 million (USD 385 million), of which USD 168 million represented debt to the parent company, DOFCON Brasil AS (USD 162 million). Total current liabilities were USD 74 million (USD 75 million) of which USD 49 million (USD 50 million) was current portion of debt.

Net cash flow from operating activities during the year was USD 66 million (USD 104 million). Cash flow from the investing activities during the year was USD -2 million (USD -19 million), while the cash flow from financing activities was USD -39 million (USD -86 million).

Risk

The Company's financing, capital structure and liquidity are monitored closely. Liquidity risk is monitored on short, medium and long-term, focusing on funding and liquidity requirements. Working capital, including next year's ordinary instalments on loans, is positive with USD 27 million (negative with USD 10 million in 2022). At the end of 2023, the Company has sufficient liquidity to meet its expected obligations for the next 12 months. This evaluation is based on cash and cash equivalents at year end, USD 73 million, and the firm contract backlog for the vessels.

All the vessels in the Group are financed with long-term funding. The loan agreements contain financial covenants, and the Company was in compliance with all financial covenants by year end 2023.

Some parts of the costs are denominated in foreign currencies, mainly BRL, EUR and NOK. Fluctuations in foreign exchange rates against the USD have impact on the Company's financial statements.

The Company has exposure to interest rate risk on outstanding debt. Existing external debt arrangements are non-current loans both on fixed interest rates and on floating interest rates.

The Company's external contracts are with Petrobras. Historically, there have been no losses on outstanding receivables. The Company continuously evaluates the financial strength and credit worthiness of its customer. In addition, policies and guidelines for follow-up and collection of outstanding receivables have been established.

The Company has limited direct financial exposure to changes in the prices of commodities and raw materials, such as oil and refined oil products. To the extent the Company has such risk exposure, it is managed and partly hedged through clauses in the contracts. The oil price is an important driver for the global demand for vessels and services within the subsea industry.

Since income and operations are outside Norway, the activities carried out by the Group are exposed to risk related to compliance with local laws and regulations. The Group has established reporting routines and procedures to manage this risk, and it is focused on ensuring full compliance with all applicable international and local legislation and regulation wherever it operates.

The Company is exposed to market fluctuations which in the last downturn, 2014 - 2021, resulted in challenging



market conditions for the industry. The Company's strategy is to focus on long-term relationships with the clients and firm contracts for its fleet.

Climate risk

Managing GHG emissions is integral to the Group's ESG profile, as it directly impacts competitiveness and investor sentiment. The Company's ability to offer a vessel fleet and services with reduced GHG emissions will serve as a value proposition for clients and investors. However, failure to meet evolving stakeholder expectations regarding GHG emissions from vessels poses significant risk to reputation and market positioning.

The ability to manage Greenhouse Gas emissions (GHG) is a key component of the Company's ESG profile. Providing a fleet and services with reduced GHG emissions can become a value proposition for clients, lenders, and owners of the Company. The main concern and risk are the Company's ability to meet changing stakeholder expectations associated with GHG emission from vessels, including Nitrogen Oxides (NOX), Sulphur Oxides (SOX) and Particulate Matter (PM) in harbour areas.

Allocation of profits

The Company's profit for the year was USD 45 million in 2023. The profit for the year is proposed allocated to other equity.

Going concern

In accordance with the Norwegian Accounting Act § 3-3a and Finance Ministry's prescribed regulations on simplified

IFRS, the Board of Directors confirms that the company is a going concern and that the financial statements have been prepared under the going concern assumption. This assumption is based on the current balance of cash and cash equivalents, budget for the year 2024 and the contract backlog. The Company's economic and financial position is sound.

Events after period end

The Company did not have any significant events before the 24th of April 2024.

Outlook


Local Brazilian market expansion continues consolidating the growing trend. Led by Petrobras and with major international companies like Equinor, Total, Shell, Repsol, Karoon, BW Energy, Trident, Perenco and local independents operators (PetroRio, Enauta, 3R), activity in the local market in Brazil is increasing.

Petrobras tendering activities are high both for large EPCI Projects and long-term chartering but also increasing tendering for services. With regards to Petrobras long term contract for its total PLSVs fleet there is an expectation that Petrobras might extend its current fleet of 17 vessels on the short and medium term.


The Board of Directors confirms that, to the best of its knowledge, the information contained in the Annual Report, gives a true and fair view of the Company's assets, liabilities, financial position, and results.

Bergen, 24th of April 2024

The Board of Directors of TechDOF Brasil AS


Mons Aase (Apr 26, 2024 11:55 GMT+2)

Mons S. Aase
Chairman


Marianne Møgster (Apr 26, 2024 09:25 GMT+2)

Marianne Møgster
Board member


Knut Brovoll-Bø (Apr 26, 2024 14:44 GMT+2)

Knut Brovoll-Bø
Board member



Virginie Estelle Marie Charrier
Board member



TechDOF Brasil AS Annual Report | 2023 FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

TechDOF Brasil AS

Amounts in USD million

Financial statements TechDOF Brasil AS



TechDOF Brasil AS

Amounts in USD million

Statement of comprehensive income

	Note	2023	2022
Operating revenue	6	137	149
Other operating expenses	6, 7, 18	-34	-25
Total operating expenses		-34	-25
<hr/>			
Operating profit before depreciation (EBITDA)		102	123
<hr/>			
Depreciation	11	-32	-29
Operating profit (EBIT)		70	94
<hr/>			
Financial income	9	3	-
Financial expenses	9, 18	-25	-21
Net financial income / loss		-23	-21
<hr/>			
Profit before tax		47	74
Income tax expense	10	-2	-4
Profit for the year		45	69
<hr/>			
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		45	69



TechDOF Brasil AS Annual Report | 2023 FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

TechDOF Brasil AS

Amounts in USD million

Statement of financial position

	Note	2023	2022
Assets			
Vessels	11	552	581
ROVs	11	9	10
Tangible assets		561	591
<hr/>			
Non-current assets		561	591
<hr/>			
Trade receivables	12	8	16
Other current receivables	13	20	1
Current receivables		28	17
<hr/>			
Restricted deposits	14	35	-
Unrestricted cash and cash equivalents	14	38	48
Cash and cash equivalents		73	48
<hr/>			
Total current assets		101	65
<hr/>			
Total assets		662	656



TechDOF Brasil AS


Amounts in USD million

Statement of financial position


	Note	2023	2022
Equity and liabilities			
Paid-in equity	15	-	-
Other equity		241	196
Total equity		241	196
<hr/>			
Debt to credit institutions	16	179	224
Debt to Group companies	16, 18	168	162
Total non-current liabilities		347	385
<hr/>			
Current portion of debt	16	49	50
Other current liabilities	17, 18	25	25
Current liabilities		74	75
<hr/>			
Total liabilities		421	460
<hr/>			
Total equity and liabilities		662	656

Bergen, 24th of April 2024

The Board of Directors of TechDOF Brasil AS


Mons Aase (Apr 26, 2024 11:55 GMT+2)

Mons S. Aase
Chairman


Marianne Møgster (Apr 26, 2024 09:25 GMT+2)

Marianne Møgster
Board member


Knut Brovoll-Bø (Apr 26, 2024 14:44 GMT+2)

Knut Brovoll-Bø
Board member



Virginie Estelle Marie Charrier
Board member



TechDOF Brasil AS Annual Report | 2023 FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

TechDOF Brasil AS

Amounts in USD million

Statement of changes in equity

Changes in equity	Share capital	Share premium	Paid-in equity	Other equity	Total equity
Equity at 01.01.2023	-	-	-	196	196
Profit for the period	-	-	-	45	45
Total comprehensive income for the period	-	-	-	45	45
Equity at 31.12.2023	-	-	-	241	241
Equity at 01.01.2022	-	-	-	170	170
Profit for the period	-	-	-	69	69
Total comprehensive income for the period	-	-	-	69	69
Dividends	-	-	-	-43	-43
Equity at 31.12.2022	-	-	-	196	196



TechDOF Brasil AS

Amounts in USD million

Statement of cash flows

	Note	2023	2022
Operating profit (EBIT)		70	94
Depreciation	11	32	29
Change in trade receivables		8	-2
Changes in other working capital		-17	8
Cash flow from operating activities		93	129
Interest received		3	-
Interest paid	18	-25	-21
Tax paid	10	-3	-4
Net cash flow from operating activities		67	104
Purchase of tangible assets	11	-2	-19
Cash flow from investing activities		-2	-19
Installments on non-current liabilities		-45	-45
Change in non-current liabilities to Group companies		6	2
Dividend payments		-	-43
Cash flow from financing activities		-39	-86
Net change in cash and cash equivalents		26	-1
Cash and cash equivalents at 01.01.	14	48	49
Exchange rate gain / loss on cash and cash equivalents		-	-
Cash and cash equivalents at 31.12.	14	73	48



TechDOF Brasil AS

Amounts in USD million

Notes to the financial statements

1. Corporate information and going concern	13
2. Financial risk management	13
3. Climate Risk.....	14
4. Accounting estimates and assessments	14
5. Accounting policies	15
Summary of significant accounting principles	15
Going concern.....	15
Group companies	15
Joint venture partners.....	15
Segment reporting	15
Conversion of foreign currency	15
Classification of assets and liabilities	15
Working capital	15
Cash and cash equivalents.....	16
Trade receivables	16
Tangible assets	16
Residual value of vessels.....	16
Impairment of assets	16
Periodic maintenance of tangible assets	16
Provisions.....	16
Contingent assets and liabilities	16
Equity.....	17
Revenue recognition.....	17
Day rate contracts.....	17
Current and deferred income tax	17
Events after period end.....	17
Use of estimates	17
Statement of cash flows	17
New standards, amendments and interpretations	17
New standards, amendments and interpretations not yet adopted	17
6. Operating revenue	17
7. Remuneration to Board of Directors, Executives, and Auditor.....	18
8. Operating expenses.....	18
9. Financial income and expenses	18
10. Tax	18
11. Tangible assets.....	19
12. Trade receivables	20
13. Other current assets	20
14. Cash and cash equivalents.....	20
15. Share capital and share information.....	21
16. Interest-bearing debt.....	21
17. Other current liabilities	22
18. Related parties	23
19. Contingencies.....	23
20. Events after period end.....	23



TechDOF Brasil AS

Amounts in USD million

Notes to the financial statements

1. Corporate information and going concern

TechDOF Brasil AS, (the Company), was founded in June 2013. The main purpose of the Company is to conduct business within the shipping, offshore and energy sectors. The Company owns and operates two modern vessels: Skandi Açú and Skandi Búzios.

The office address for the Company is Thormøøens gate 53C in Bergen, Norway.

TechDOF Brasil AS is 100 % owned by DOFCON Brasil AS, parent company in DOFCON Brasil Group (the Group); and is included in the consolidated financial statement of the Group.

DOFCON Brasil AS headquarters is at Thormøøens gate 53C in Bergen, Norway.

The Group is jointly owned by DOF PLSV Investments AS and Technip Coflexip Norge AS, both with a 50 % ownership. DOF PLSV Investment AS is part of the DOF Group and Technip Coflexip Norge AS is part of the TechnipFMC plc Group.

Going concern

The financial statements for the Company have been prepared on the basis of going concern assumption in accordance with the Norwegian Accounting Act § 3-3a.

2. Financial risk management

The Company is exposed to various types of financial risk relating to its ongoing business operations: market risk (including foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk and price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's governing risk management strategy focuses on minimising the potential negative effects on the Company's results.

Foreign exchange risk

Functional currency and presentation currency are USD. Foreign exchange risk arises when future commercial transactions, contractual obligations, non-current liabilities and investments are in different currencies than USD. The Company is exposed to fluctuations in currency, mainly with respect to BRL, NOK and EUR, for some of the operational costs and tax costs. The Company aims to achieve a natural hedge between cash inflows and cash outflows and manages remaining foreign exchange risk arising from commercial transactions, assets and liabilities by forward contracts and similar instrument as appropriate.

Foreign exchange rate changes in receivables and liabilities are recognised in the net financial income/loss section in the statement of comprehensive income. Fluctuations in foreign exchange rates will therefore have an impact on the Company's financial statements.

Credit and liquidity risk

Credit and liquidity risk arises from cash and cash equivalents, derivatives, financial instruments and deposit with banks as well as payment terms towards clients and suppliers. Liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities, and to maintain available funding through committed credit facilities.

The Company's counterparty credit risk has been low as the Company's end clients traditionally have had good financial capability to meet their obligations and have had high credit ratings. Historically, there have been no losses on trade receivables.

Liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash, marketable securities, available funding through committed and

uncommitted credit facilities and ability to close market positions. The Company aims to maintain flexibility in its liquidity risk management by keeping credit lines available.

The Company's loan agreements include terms and conditions. The Company's business is capital intensive, and the Company may need to raise additional funds to execute the strategy and to fund capital expenditures.

There is implemented routines to monitor and report cash flow forecasts on a regular basis.

At the end of 2023, the Company has sufficient liquidity to meet its expected obligations for the next 12 months. This evaluation is based on unrestricted cash and cash equivalents at year end, USD 38 million, and the firm contract backlog for the vessels.

Interest risk

The Company's existing debt arrangements are non-current loans partly at floating and fixed interest rates. For the part of the loan at floating interest rates, the Company is exposed to interest rate risk. Movements in interest rates in these loans will have effects on the cash flow and financial condition.

Price risk

The Company is exposed to price risk at two main levels:

- The demand for the Company's vessels is sensitive to changes in the oil industry, for example oil price movements, exploration and general activity level within the offshore energy industry. This affects both the pricing and the utilisation of the Company's vessels.
- The cost of construction of new assets and replacement of assets are sensitive to changes in market prices.

The Company attempts to reduce price risk by long-term contracts and frame agreements with key suppliers.

Inflation risk and supply management

The Company is exposed to increases in costs in general. The effects of the Covid pandemic and the geopolitical instability have resulted in a general higher inflation, hence increased costs on vessel maintenance, services, and salaries. In addition, the logistics and supply management have become more challenging and more costly. The Company has focus on early planning to mitigate the risk of not receiving deliveries on time and sign agreements with the main suppliers at fixed prices.

Capital structure and equity

The main objective when managing the capital structure is to ensure that the Company can sustain an acceptable credit rating and thereby achieve favourable terms and conditions for long term funding which is suitable for the Company's operation and growth.

The Company is exposed to financial risk through its operations and the requirement for periodical maintenance, repairs, upgrades and refinancing of existing vessels.

The Company has historically achieved satisfactory long-term financing for its vessels.



3. Climate Risk

Climate Risk and Impairment test

The impairment test for vessels has included an analysis of which measures will be necessary to achieve the Group's decarbonisation targets. The technical and commercial feasibility of decarbonisation measures have, in general, a high degree of uncertainty in comparison to conventional maintenance and upgrade programs for vessels. Cash flow effects related to risk and opportunities in a climate risk context, therefore, come with a higher degree of uncertainty.

For cash flow, the key climate change risks for operations comprise cost increases following the risk of introduction of carbon pricing, a contraction in carbon-intensive operations in a push to decarbonise the economy, as well as increasing severity and rate of occurrence of extreme weather events. Nevertheless, there remains uncertainty around the form and the trajectory these risks shall take and what effect this will have on cash flows. In the current impairment model, the Group has, therefore, not included any costs linked to a potential tax on GHG emissions.

A general transformation to a low-carbon economy can also affect future revenue for the Group's vessels. There will be risks and opportunities in the energy transition to a low-carbon economy. However, limited knowledge is available about future cash flow effects on revenue. Hence, it has not been possible to quantify or measure these effects. The impairment test has, therefore, not included any potential effect on future income cash flow related to energy transition.

Climate Risk and Useful Lives of Vessels

The business model is founded on the principle of maximising the value of vessel assets across its operational lifespan. With a greater appreciation of climate change risks and circular economy, the Group and the Company seeks to extend assets' operational and economic life for as long as possible. With this objective comes increased business sustainability through maximising material value and reduced exposure to asset write-down. The principles of maximising material value across an asset's useful life are a fundamental component of DOF Group's decarbonisation strategy and how the organisation generates value.

The residual value has been set to zero after 30 years as the cost of increasing environmental requirements related to the disposal of vessels is estimated to offset the scrap value of the steel. The useful life and residual value of vessels are based on knowledge of the market and years of operation of these types of vessels.

The economic life of the vessels will in a climate risk & opportunities context be dependent on the ability to reach and to meet the markets and the stakeholder's expectation to sustainable operation. Additionally, the growing emphasis on the circular economy will positively impact both the economic and useful life of the Group's vessels.

A short or longer economic life might affect the value of the Group's vessels and equipment as well as future depreciation.

4. Accounting estimates and assessments

When preparing the annual accounts, estimates and assessments have been in use. Bases for these estimates and assessments may change and impact assets, liabilities, equity and result.

Assessments, estimates and assumptions which have a significant effect on the accounts are summarised below:

Depreciation of vessels

The carrying amount of the vessels, including equipment's and ROV's, represents 85% of total assets. Consequently, policies and estimates linked to the vessel values have a significant impact on the Company's financial statements. Depreciation is calculated on a modified straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of the asset. Please see note 5 'Accounting policies', for information on tangible assets.

The level of depreciation depends on the calculated residual value. Residual value after 30 years is set to zero based on an assumption that environmental requirements related to disposal of vessels are estimated to offset the scrap value of the steel.

Periodic maintenance of tangible assets

Periodic maintenance is related to major inspection and overhaul costs which occur at regular intervals over the life of an asset. The expenditure is capitalised when it is probable that the Company will derive future financial benefits from upgrading the assets. Periodic maintenance is depreciated on a straight-line basis until the vessel is due for its next periodic maintenance. When new vessels are acquired, a portion of the cost price is classified as periodic maintenance based on best estimates. Intervals between periodic maintenance are calculated on the basis of past experience. The estimated life of each periodic maintenance program is 5 years.

Ordinary repairs and maintenance costs of assets are expensed as incurred.

Impairment of assets

For the purposes of assessing impairment of vessels, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (cash-generating units, "CGU"). Each vessel together with associated contracts is considered as a separate CGU.

Fair value less cost to sell

For vessels, fair value less cost to sell is based on an average of the brokers' estimates, taken into account sales commission. Vessels are assessed by obtaining independent broker estimates. The brokers' estimates are based on the principle of 'willing buyer and willing seller'. Broker estimates include mounted equipment and assume that the vessels are without any charter contracts (i.e. charter-free basis). The Company has sought to substantiate the broker valuations, inter alia with value in use calculations or tests of reasonableness of implicit rates and other assumptions derived from the valuations. The value in use calculations adjust for positive or negative value in associated contracts and for the cost level going forward. When value in use calculations have lower value than broker estimates, value in use has been used in the impairment test.

Value in use

Estimated cash flows are based on next year's budgets per vessel and forecasted earnings. The budget process is a detailed and thorough bottom-up budgeting process at all levels of the organisation, with approval procedures on all levels. Estimated future cash flows are based on historical performance per vessel, in combination with current market situation and future expectations. Critical assumptions in the assessment are related to income rates, utilisation, operational and capital expenditure. The impairment test for vessels has included cost related to decarbonisation measures.

For vessels fixed on firm long-term contracts, the assumption is that the contracts run up until expiry of the contracts. Options held by the customers are not assumed to be exercised, unless the options are at or below current market rates. For vessels without



TechDOF Brasil AS

Amounts in USD million

a contract, assumptions derived from the evaluation of broker estimates, combined with other market information are considered when estimating future revenues.

The Weighted Average Cost of Capital (WACC) is used as a discount rate and reflects a normalised capital structure for the industry. The WACC represents the rate of return the Company is expected to pay to its sources of finance for cash flows with similar risks. Cash flows are calculated after tax and discounted with an after-tax discount rate. The nominal WACC used in the value in use calculations is 11.2%.

Sensitivity analysis or stress tests have been carried out for the main variables in the assessment. This includes changes to key assumptions such as broker estimates, operating income, operating expenses and the discount rate.

ROVs

ROVs are mounted equipment on the vessels and are integrated part of the contracts on the vessels. The vessels are reviewed for impairment together with ROVs.

Tax

Changes in tax regimes may adversely affect the cash flows and financial condition. The Company is subject to special tax rules for ship owners in the Norwegian Taxation Act (§ 8-10 - § 8-20). The Norwegian tonnage tax scheme is approved as legal state aid under the EU guidelines for a 10-year period, from 1 January 2018 until 31 December 2027. These tax rules stipulate certain requirements which will have to be met. A failure to meet such requirements may have an adverse effect on the effective tax rate.

For further information about deferred tax assets and tax loss carried forward please refer to note 10 'Tax'.

5. Accounting policies

Summary of significant accounting principles

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with the Norwegian accounting act § 3-9 and Finance Ministry's prescribed regulations on simplified IFRS. Principally this means that recognition and measurement complies with the IFRS Accounting Standards as adopted by the EU (IFRS) and presentation and note disclosures are in accordance with the Norwegian Accounting Act and generally accepted accounting principles. The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the historical cost convention with the following exception: financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss are subsequently carried at fair value. All amounts are in USD million.

The fiscal year is the same as the calendar year.

Going concern

The Company has a satisfactory economical and financial position which provides the basis for the going concern assumption in accordance with the Norwegian Accounting Act section 3-3a.

Group companies

Group companies are defined as DOFCON Brasil AS and its subsidiaries.

Joint venture partners

Joint venture partners comprise of DOF Group companies and TechnipFMC plc Group companies.

DOF companies are defined as DOF Group ASA, its subsidiaries and related parties.

TechnipFMC Group companies are defined as TechnipFMC, its subsidiaries and related parties.

Segment reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision-maker. The chief operating decision-makers are responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments.

The Company operates within one business segment; chartering of vessels within the Subsea-segment in Brazil

Conversion of foreign currency

a) Foreign currency

The functional currency is USD. The statements are presented in USD million.

b) Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the transaction date. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions are presented as realised currency gain/loss under financial items. Similarly, the conversion at year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised as unrealised currency gain/loss.

Classification of assets and liabilities

Assets are classified as current assets when:

- the asset forms part of the entity's operating cycle, and is expected to be realised or consumed over the course of the entity's normal operations; or
- the asset is held for trading; or
- the asset is expected to be realised within 12 months after the reporting period

All other assets are classified as non-current assets.

Liabilities are classified as current when:

- the liability forms part of the entity's operating cycle, and is expected to be realised or consumed over the course of the entity's normal operations; or
- the liability is held for trading; or
- settlement of the liability has been agreed upon within 12 months after the reporting period; or
- the entity does not have an unconditional right to postpone settlement of the liability until at least 12 months after the reporting period

All other liabilities are classified as non-current liabilities.

Working capital

Working capital is defined as current assets less current liabilities. This is a measure of the Company's liquidity position and demonstrates the Company's ability to pay its current liabilities.



Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand and deposits held on call accounts with banks.

Trade receivables

Trade receivables are amounts due from customers for services performed in the ordinary course of business. In addition to invoiced amounts, trade receivable also includes accrued not invoiced revenues when the amounts are independent of future performance.

Trade receivables are recognised initially at nominal amount. An impairment analysis is performed at each reporting period to measure expected credit losses.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are recognised at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. The cost of tangible assets comprises its purchase price, borrowing costs and any directly attributable costs of bringing the asset to its operating condition. If significant, the total expenditure is separated into components which have different expected useful lives.

Depreciation is calculated on a modified straight-line basis over the useful life of the asset.

Depreciation commences when the asset is ready for its intended use. The useful lives of tangible assets and the depreciation method are reviewed periodically in order to ensure that the method and period of depreciation are consistent with the expected pattern of financial benefits expected to be derived from the assets.

When tangible assets are sold or retired, their cost and accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment loss are derecognised and any gain or loss resulting from their disposal is included in profit or loss.

Residual value of vessels

The level of depreciation depends on the calculated residual value. Residual value after 30 years is set to zero based on an assumption that environmental requirements related to disposal of the vessels are estimated to offset scrap value of steel.

Impairment of assets

All assets are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. Whenever the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, an impairment loss is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's net selling price and value in use. Where there are circumstances and evidence that impairment losses recognised previously no longer exists or has decreased, a reversal of the impairment loss is recognised.

Periodic maintenance of tangible assets

Periodic maintenance is related to major inspection and overhaul costs which occur at regular intervals over the life of an asset. The expenditure is capitalised when it is probable that the Company will derive future financial benefits from upgrading the assets. Periodic maintenance is depreciated on a straight-line basis until the vessel is due for its next periodic maintenance. When new vessels are acquired, a portion of the cost price is classified as periodic maintenance based on best estimates. Intervals between periodic maintenance are calculated on the basis of past experience. The estimated life of each periodic maintenance program is 5 years.

Ordinary repairs and maintenance costs of assets are expensed as incurred.

See note 4 'Accounting estimates and assessments' for further discussion on periodic maintenance.

Debt

Debt is recognised initially at fair value, net of incurred transaction costs. Debt is 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 debt using the effective interest method.

Fees paid on the establishment of debt are recognised as transaction costs of the debt to the extent that it is probable that some or all of the liability will be drawn. In this case, the fee is deferred until the drawdown occurs. To the extent there is no evidence that it is probable that some or all of the liability will be drawn, the fee is recognised as a pre-payment for liquidity services and amortised over the period of the liability to which it relates.

Interest expenses related to debt are recognised as part of the cost of an asset when the borrowing costs accrue during the construction period of a qualifying asset.

Debt is classified as a current liability unless it involves an unconditional right to postpone payment of the liability for more than 12 months from the reporting period. The current portion of such debt includes undiscounted instalments due within the next 12 months.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when, and only when, the Company faces an obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable (more than 50%) that a settlement will be required and a reliable estimate can be made of the obligation amount.

Provisions are reviewed at the end of each reporting period and adjusted to the best estimate. The best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation is the amount that rationally will have to be paid, to settle the obligation or to transfer it to a third party. When timing is significant for the obligation, the obligation is measured at its present value. Subsequent increases in the amount of the obligation due to interest are reported as interest costs.

Contingent assets and liabilities

Contingent assets are not recognised in the financial statements but are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements if it is probable that the Company will benefit economically.

Contingent liabilities are defined as:

- possible liabilities resulting from past events, but where their existence relies on future events;
- liabilities which are not reported on the financial statements because it is improbable that the commitment will result in an outflow of resources;
- liabilities which cannot be measured to a sufficient degree of reliability.

Contingent liabilities are not reported in the financial statements. Significant contingent liabilities are presented in the notes to the financial statements, except for contingent liabilities with a very low probability of settlement.



TechDOF Brasil AS

Amounts in USD million

Equity

Share capital is classified as equity. Transaction costs related to equity transactions, including tax effects of transaction costs, are recognised directly in equity.

Dividend is recognised in the accounts at the time of approval of the dividend.

Revenue recognition

The Company recognises income in line with the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. Operating revenue is shown net of discounts, value-added tax and other taxes on gross rates.

Day rate contracts

A day rate contract is a contract where the Company is remunerated by the customer at an agreed daily rate for each day of use of the vessel, equipment, crew and other resources and service utilised on the contract. Such contracts may also include certain lump sum payments.

The right to use the vessel fall in under the scope of IFRS 16 'Leases', and revenue is recognised over the lease period on a straight-line basis.

The Company does not recognise revenue during periods when the vessel is off-hire.

Costs incurred relating to future performance obligations are deferred and recognised as assets on the statement of financial position. The costs incurred will be expensed in line with the satisfaction of the performance obligation.

Current and deferred income tax

The Company is compliant to special tax rules for ship owners in the Norwegian Taxation Act (§ 8-10 - § 8-20). The Norwegian tonnage tax scheme is approved as legal state aid under the EU guidelines for a 10-year period, from 1 January 2018 until 31 December 2027. These tax rules stipulate certain requirements which will have to be met. A failure to meet such requirements may have an adverse effect on the effective tax rate of the Company.

Deferred tax is calculated at relevant tax rates on the basis of the temporary differences which exist between accounting and tax values, and any carry-forward losses for tax purposes at year-end. Tax enhancing or tax reducing temporary differences, which are reversed or may be reversed in the same period, have been eliminated. The disclosure of deferred tax benefits on net tax reducing differences which have not been eliminated, and carry-forward losses, is based on estimated future earnings. Deferred tax and tax benefits which may be shown in the statement of financial position are presented net. Deferred tax is reflected at nominal value.

The tonnage tax is payable, which is determined based on the vessel's net weight. This tonnage tax is presented as an operating expense.

The Company is liable for withholding tax on revenue in Brazil. Tax withheld in Brazil is presented as tax expense.

Events after period end

New information regarding the Company's financial position at period end is included in the financial statements. Events occurring after period end, which do not impact the Company's financial position, but which have a significant impact on future periods, are presented in the notes.

Use of estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with simplified IFRS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgment in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies. Changes in accounting estimates are recognised for the period in which they occur. If the changes also apply to future periods, the effect of the change is distributed over current and future periods.

Statement of cash flows

The statement of cash flows is prepared in accordance with the indirect method.

New standards, amendments and interpretations

No new standards, amendments or interpretations have been adopted by the Company in 2024.

New standards, amendments and interpretations not yet adopted

New standards and amendments mandatory for annual reporting periods after 31 December 2023 is expected to not be significant for the Company.

6. Operating revenue

The Company's vessels, Skandi Açú and Skandi Búzios, operate in the chartering of vessels within the Subsea-segment in Brazil.



TechDOF Brasil AS

Amounts in USD million

7. Remuneration to Board of Directors, Executives, and Auditor

The Company has no employees. No salaries or other remuneration have been paid to the Company's Board of Directors or the Managing Director. No loans or guarantees have been provided for the Company's Board of Directors, Managing Director or close associates.

Specification of auditor's fee (excl. VAT), amounts in USD	2023	2022
Fee for audit of financial statements	26 342	42 362
Total	26 342	42 362

8. Operating expenses

Operating expenses relate to operation of Skandi Açú and Skandi Búzios.

9. Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses	2023	2022
Interest income	3	-
Financial income	3	-
Interest expenses	-23	-18
Guarantee expenses to Group companies and joint venture partners	-2	-2
Financial expenses	-25	-21
Net financial income / loss	-23	-21

10. Tax

The Company is registered within the shipping tonnage tax regime. It is unlikely that the Company will have a future taxable income due to tonnage tax regulation and current tax loss carry forward. Therefore deferred tax asset is not recognised in the statement of comprehensive income. The Company has temporary differences relating to effects on financial instruments. The tax effects of unrealised financial items are dependent on the future relation between financial assets and total assets. This future relation cannot be estimated reliably. Recognised income tax expense USD -2 million (compared to USD -4 million in 2022) is related to withholding taxes on operational revenue in Brazil.



TechDOF Brasil AS

Amounts in USD million

11. Tangible assets

2023	Vessels	Periodical maintenance	ROVs	Total
Cost at 01.01	666	54	20	740
Additions	-	2	-	2
Reclass of prior year	-3	3		-
Cost at 31.12	663	59	20	742
Depreciation at 01.01	-113	-26	-10	-149
Depreciation for the year	-24	-7	-1	-32
Depreciation at 31.12	-137	-33	-11	-181
Book value at 31.12	526	26	9	561
Asset lifetime (years)	30	2.5-5	12	
Depreciation schedule	Linear	Linear	Linear	
2022	Vessels	Periodical maintenance	ROVs	Total
Cost at 01.01	664	37	20	721
Additions	2	17	-	19
Cost at 31.12	666	54	20	740
Depreciation at 01.01	-89	-22	-8	-120
Depreciation for the year	-24	-4	-2	-29
Depreciation at 31.12	-113	-26	-10	-149
Book value at 31.12	553	28	10	591
Asset lifetime (years)	30	2.5-5	12	
Depreciation schedule	Linear	Linear	Linear	

The residual value has been set to zero after 30 years.

Skandi Búzios, fire incident

The Skandi Búzios has been off hire since 2nd of June 2023 due to a fire incident. Repairs on the vessel started during the fourth quarter of 2023 and are progressing according to plan. The vessel is scheduled to be back in operation during the second half of 2024

Sensitivity analysis

While testing the reasonableness of the broker estimates the Company has applied a nominal WACC after tax of 11,2%. An increase in WACC with 100 basis points will result in additional impairment of USD 49 million. Negative effect on net future cash flows by 10% will result in an impairment of the vessel of approximately USD 197 million.

The Company has a new fleet of vessels. As a result, the future cash flows for the vessels are long. The key assumptions in discounted cash flow calculation for the vessels are utilization and charter rates. Changes in these assumptions would have considerable effects on the net present value of the vessels. For further information see Note 4 'Accounting estimates and assessments'.



TechDOF Brasil AS Annual Report | 2023 FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

TechDOF Brasil AS

Amounts in USD million

12. Trade receivables

Trade receivables	2023	2022
Accrued revenue not invoiced	8	16
Trade receivables at 31.12	8	16

Company trade receivables are to Petrobras for operation of Skandi Açú and Skandi Búzios vessels in Brazil.

13. Other current assets

Other current assets	2023	2022
Insurance claims	19	-
Prepaid expenses	1	1
Other current assets at 31.12	20	1

The insurance claims relate to the Skandi Búzios. For more information see note 11 'Tangible assets'.

14. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents	2023	2022
Bank deposits	38	48
Restricted cash	35	-
Cash and cash equivalents at 31.12	73	48

The cash and cash equivalents disclosed above and in the statement of cash flows include USD 35 million which are held by DNB ASA. These deposits are subject to regulatory restrictions and are therefore not available for general use by the Company.



TechDOF Brasil AS

Amounts in USD million

15. Share capital and share information

Share capital

The share capital in the Company at 31.12.2023 was NOK 100 000 (USD 16 815) comprising 1 000 shares, each with a nominal value of NOK 100.

Shareholder overview

At 31 December 2023 the shareholders in the Company were as follows:

Shareholders at 31.12	No. of shares	Proportion of ownership
DOFCON Brasil AS	1 000	100 %
Total	1 000	100 %

Board of Directors

	Title
Mons S. Aase	Chairman
Marianne Møgster	Board member
Virginie Estelle Marie Charrier	Board member
Knut Brovoll-Bø	Board member

For further information see financial statement for DOFCON Brasil AS.

Share capital	No. of shares	Share capital
Share capital 01.01.2023	1 000	16 815
Share capital 31.12.2023	1 000	16 815

16. Interest-bearing debt

The loan agreements in the Company have guarantee clauses.

Non-current interest-bearing debt	2023	2022
Debt to credit institutions	179	224
Debt to Group companies	168	162
Total non-current interest-bearing debt	347	385
Current interest-bearing debt		
Debt to credit institutions	45	45
Total current interest-bearing debt	45	45
Total non-current and current interest-bearing debt	392	431
Net interest-bearing debt		
Cash and cash equivalent	74	48
Net interest-bearing debt	318	383

Current portion of debt in the statement of financial position includes accrued interest expenses. Accrued interest expenses are excluded in the current interest-bearing debt above.



TechDOF Brasil AS

Amounts in USD million

Debt repayment profile	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Total
Debt to credit institutions	45	45	45	45	44	224
Debt to Group companies	-	168	-	-	-	168
Total repayment	45	213	45	45	44	392

Amortised costs are not included in the repayment profile above. Debt to Group companies matures in 2025 but may be repaid earlier based on company earnings.

Liabilities secured by mortgage	2023	2022
Liabilities to credit institutions	224	269
Book value of assets pledged as security for debt to credit institutions	561	591
Average rate of interest of debt to credit institutions	4,70%	4,23%

Financial covenants

The Company's long-term financing agreements include a financial covenant that the Company shall have positive working capital at all times, excl. current portion of debt to credit institutions. The Company was in compliance with the financial covenant at year-end 2023.

In addition to the above-mentioned financial covenant, the guarantor (DOF Subsea AS) on a consolidated basis should fulfil the following financial covenants:

- The Group shall have value adjusted equity to value adjusted assets of at least 30%
- The Group shall have a minimum book equity of NOK 3 000 million
- The Group shall have positive working capital at all times, excl. current portion of debt to credit institutions
- The Group shall have free cash of minimum NOK 500 million (based on the proportionate consolidation method of accounting for joint ventures)

The Guarantor, DOF Subsea AS, was in compliance with the financial covenants at year-end 2023.

17. Other current liabilities

Other current liabilities	2023	2022
Trade payables and accrued expense	18	15
Current liabilities to Group companies and joint venture partners	7	9
Tax payable	-	1
Other current liabilities at 31.12	25	25



TechDOF Brasil AS

Amounts in USD million

18. Related parties

Detailed description of related parties and the Company's relationship to them:

- The Company is 100 % owned by DOFCON Brasil AS, which is jointly owned by Technip Coflexip Norge AS and DOF PLSV Investments AS.
- Technip Coflexip Norge AS is a company within the TechnipFMC plc Group and DOF PLSV Investments AS is a company within the DOF Group ASA.
- Technip Offshore International, (a company within TechnipFMC plc Group), DOF Subsea AS and DOFCON Brasil AS are guarantors for debt to credit institutions for the Company. The guarantees are given in proportion to ownership in the Company. For more information see note 16 'Interest-bearing debt'.

Operating expense	2023	2022
DOF Group companies	-13	-11
TechnipFMC companies	-13	-9
Total	-26	-20

Financial expenses to Group companies and joint venture partners

Guarantee expenses to DOFCON Brasil AS	1	1
Guarantee expenses to DOF Subsea Group companies	1	1
Guarantee expenses to TechnipFMC companies	1	1
Interest expenses to DOFCON Brasil AS	12	6
Total	15	8

Non-current liabilities to Group companies

DOFCON Brasil AS	168	162
Total	168	162

Current liabilities to Group companies and joint venture partners

DOFCON Brasil Group companies	1	1
DOF Group companies	6	4
TechnipFMC companies	-	4
Total	7	9

For further information see financial statement for DOFCON Brasil AS.

19. Contingencies

The Company is not involved in any legal disputes or on-going legal matters involving potential losses.

20. Events after period end

The Company did not have any significant events before the 24th of April 2024.



TechDOF Brasil AS Annual Report | TECHDOF BRASIL AS 2023 AUDITOR'S REPORT





TechDOF Brasil AS
Thormøhlens gate 53 C
5006 Bergen
NORWAY
















TechDOF Brasil AS Annual Report 2023 signed

Final Audit Report

2024-04-26


Created:	2024-04-26
By:	Stein Gjerstad (Stein.Gjerstad@dof.com)
Status:	Signed
Transaction ID:	CBJCHBCAABAAYLfCU5i4pJzuUumRdlOyqK_QPBnkFUgU


"TechDOF Brasil AS Annual Report 2023 signed" History


-  Document created by Stein Gjerstad (Stein.Gjerstad@dof.com)
2024-04-26 - 7:08:41 AM GMT
-  Document emailed to Knut Boe (knut.boe@technipfmc.com) for signature
2024-04-26 - 7:12:59 AM GMT
-  Document emailed to Virginie Charrier (virginie.charrier@technipfmc.com) for signature
2024-04-26 - 7:13:00 AM GMT
-  Document emailed to Marianne Møgster (marianne.mogster@dof.com) for signature
2024-04-26 - 7:13:00 AM GMT
-  Document emailed to Mons Aase (Mons.Aase@dof.com) for signature
2024-04-26 - 7:13:00 AM GMT
-  Email viewed by Marianne Møgster (marianne.mogster@dof.com)
2024-04-26 - 7:25:11 AM GMT
-  Document e-signed by Marianne Møgster (marianne.mogster@dof.com)
Signature Date: 2024-04-26 - 7:25:26 AM GMT - Time Source: server
-  Email viewed by Virginie Charrier (virginie.charrier@technipfmc.com)
2024-04-26 - 8:02:15 AM GMT
-  Document e-signed by Virginie Charrier (virginie.charrier@technipfmc.com)
Signature Date: 2024-04-26 - 8:02:46 AM GMT - Time Source: server
-  Email viewed by Mons Aase (Mons.Aase@dof.com)
2024-04-26 - 9:55:39 AM GMT
-  Document e-signed by Mons Aase (Mons.Aase@dof.com)
Signature Date: 2024-04-26 - 9:55:58 AM GMT - Time Source: server






 Email viewed by Knut Boe (knut.boe@technipfmc.com)
2024-04-26 - 12:43:34 PM GMT

 Signer Knut Boe (knut.boe@technipfmc.com) entered name at signing as Knut Brovoll-Bø
2024-04-26 - 12:44:27 PM GMT

 Document e-signed by Knut Brovoll-Bø (knut.boe@technipfmc.com)
Signature Date: 2024-04-26 - 12:44:29 PM GMT - Time Source: server

 Agreement completed.
2024-04-26 - 12:44:29 PM GMT



Adobe Acrobat Sign



To the General Meeting of TechDOF Brasil AS

Independent Auditor's Report

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of TechDOF Brasil AS (the Company), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2023, the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion the financial statements comply with applicable statutory requirements, and the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2023, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with simplified application of international accounting standards according to section 3-9 of the Norwegian Accounting Act.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Company as required by relevant laws and regulations in Norway and the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) (IESBA Code), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Other Information

The Board of Directors (management) is responsible for the information in the Board of Directors' report. The other information comprises information in the annual report, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the information in the Board of Directors' report.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the Board of Directors' report. The purpose is to consider if there is material inconsistency between the Board of Directors' report and the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or whether the Board of Directors' report otherwise appears to be materially misstated. We are required to report if there is a material misstatement in the Board of Directors' report. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Based on our knowledge obtained in the audit, it is our opinion that the Board of Directors' report

- is consistent with the financial statements and
- contains the information required by applicable statutory requirements.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with simplified application of International Accounting Standards according to the Norwegian Accounting Act section 3-9, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and 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.

PricewaterhouseCoopers AS, Sandviksbodene 2A, Postboks 3984 - Sandviken, NO-5835 Bergen
T: 02316, org. no.: 987 009 713 MVA, www.pwc.no
Statsautoriserte revisorer, medlemmer av Den norske Revisorforening og autorisert regnskapsførerselskap



Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements. For further description of Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements reference is made to: <https://revisorforeningen.no/revisjonsberetninger>

Bergen, 24 April 2024
PricewaterhouseCoopers AS

Marius Kaland Olsen
State Authorised Public Accountant
(This document is signed electronically)



 Securely signed with Brevio

Revisjonsberetning 2023

Signers:

Name	Method	Date
Olsen, Marius Kaland	BANKID	2024-04-25 11:06

This document package contains:

- Closing page (this page)
- The original document(s)
- The electronic signatures. These are not visible in the document, but are electronically integrated.



This file is sealed with a digital signature.
The seal is a guarantee for the authenticity
of the document.