

YINSON BERGENIA PRODUCTION B.V.
(Incorporated in The Netherlands. Registration Number: 77355067)

ANNUAL ACCOUNTS
For the year ended 31 January 2026

YINSON BERGENIA PRODUCTION B.V.

(Incorporated in The Netherlands)

ANNUAL ACCOUNTS

For the year ended 31 January 2026

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YINSON BERGENIA PRODUCTION B.V.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

For the year ended 31 January 2026

GENERAL INFORMATION

Principal activities

Yinson Bergenia Production B.V. (the "Company"), a company incorporated and domiciled in Amsterdam, Netherlands, is a private limited company organised under Dutch Law and registered under number 77355067 and with its registered address at Anna van Buerenplein 45, New Babylon Unit 8.2, 2595DA 's-Gravenhage.

The Company operates as part of Yinson Production ("YP"), a business division within international group of subsidiaries under Yinson Holdings Berhad ("Yinson" or "YHB"), an energy infrastructure and technology company incorporated and domiciled in Malaysia and listed on the Main Market of Bursa Malaysia Securities Berhad.

The principal activity of the Company is provision of floating marine assets for chartering and service activities incidental to oil and gas extraction. The Company specializes in design, construction, leasing and operation of low emission Floating, Production, Storage and Offloading ("FPSO") vessel that process, store and offload hydrocarbons from subsea reservoir, enabling our client to produce hydrocarbons with market leading safety, cost efficiency and uptime, which enhance global access to stable and affordable energy. In this context, YP, a leader in the building, lease and operation of mid-sized FPSOs, has been able to develop a global presence and committed to driving technological and digital innovation while maintaining high standard in ESG performance.

The Company is the holding company of Yinson Bergenia Serviços de Operação Ltda whose principal activities are the provision of operations and maintenance services of floating marine assets ("FPSO *Maria Quitéria*") designated to Jubarte field in the offshore of Brazil to support the oil & gas extraction operation of Petróleo Brasileiro S.A. ("Petrobras") as the Operator of Jubarte field. In line with this, the goal of the Company and its subsidiary ("the Group") is to execute its principal activities on time and on budget, also encompassing the maintenance of strong uptime records upon acceptance of the asset by the client.

The Company's immediate holding company, Yinson Bergenia Holdings Pte. Ltd., is a company incorporated and domiciled in Singapore.

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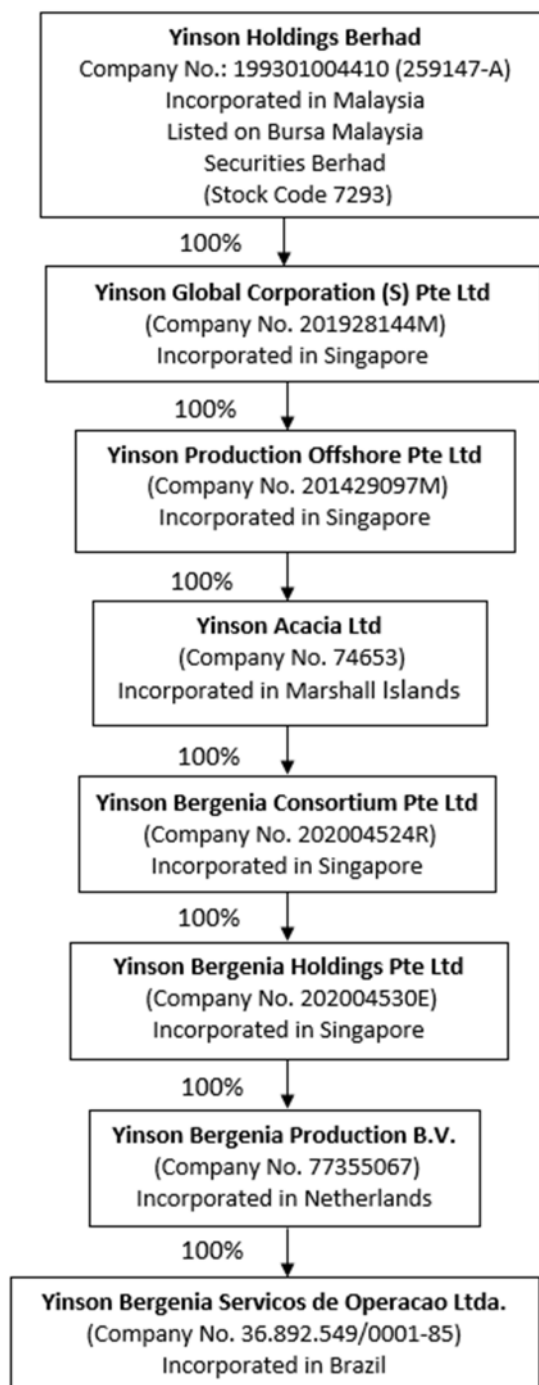
DIRECTORS' REPORT

For the year ended 31 January 2026

GENERAL INFORMATION (continued)

Legal structure

The organisational structure of the Group is as below.



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DIRECTORS' REPORT

For the year ended 31 January 2026

GENERAL INFORMATION (continued)

Company policies

The Company is a subsidiary of YHB, it therefore subscribes to all YHB-established policies and values.

YHB is a global energy infrastructure and technology company, with a presence across the world – from West Africa, the Americas, Europe, and Asia. YHB invests in three business divisions – Yinson Production, Yinson Renewables, and Yinson GreenTech.

The highlighted policies within YHB's corporate website are in place to better facilitate YHB targets as well as guide all subsidiaries towards the common goal of becoming a responsible global corporate citizen. Such policies include our Anti-Bribery & Anti-Corruption Policy, Anti-Money Laundering Policy, Human and Labour Rights Policy, Whistleblowing Policy and Procedure, Sustainability Policy, Data Privacy Policy & Procedure, etc.

Please refer to YHB's Annual Report 2026 or its corporate website at www.yinson.com for more information.

Background and developments during the financial year

On 8 February 2022, the Company entered into a time charter contract with Petróleo Brasileiro S.A. ("Petrobras") for the provision of FPSO *Maria Quitéria* to the Jubarte field, offshore Brazil. The FPSO achieved first oil and obtained final acceptance following completion of the 72-hour operational tests on 15 October 2024, upon which time charter and mobilisation income commenced.

In its operations, the Company strive to optimize the performance of the FPSO. Therefore, quality control measures are implemented to support the safe and reliable operation of the FPSO. These measures are aimed at maintaining a strong uptime, which is essential for the Company's financial performance under the long-term operation and maintenance agreement.

As part of YHB, the Company follows the initiative established by YHB, which include the digitalization initiative into business process and operations to optimize business performance by improving process efficiency. This initiative will contribute to uptime and compliance with various requirements, including customer and regulatory requirements.

To finance the FPSO construction and related costs, the Company secured a USD 720.0 million mini perm loan on 6 October 2022 with a tenor of 72 months, which is intended to be refinanced into long-term financing prior to maturity.

As of 31 January 2025, the Company had fully utilised the mini perm loan facility. During the financial year, the loan was fully drawn to fund the FPSO's construction costs and the associated financing costs. The final repayment date of the facility falls on 5 October 2028.

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DIRECTORS' REPORT

For the year ended 31 January 2026

GENERAL INFORMATION (continued)

Background and developments during the financial year (continued)

On 7 July 2025, the Company issued a 19-year secured bond on the International Securities Market of the London Stock Exchange to refinance its existing project financing loan and repayment of term loan. Such bond bears interests at 8.498% per annum. Such bond is secured by i) all of the Company's assets ii) all of the equity interest in the Company and iii) certain of the assets of such other applicable affiliates of the Company to the extent provide in the Security Documents. The strategic management of debt reflects the Board of Directors' commitment to maintaining a robust financial structure.

The Company engages with a wide range of suppliers to enable the provision of FPSO support services to Petrobras such as crewing, repair and maintenance and insurance.

During the financial year, the Company did not engage in any research and development activities.

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DIRECTORS' REPORT

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FINANCIAL INFORMATION

In the opinion of the Directors,

- (a) the financial statements as set out on pages 28 to 104 are drawn up so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Group and the Company as at 31 January 2026 and the financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the Group and the Company for the financial year covered by the financial statements; and
- (b) at the date of these financial statements, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company will be able to pay its debts as and when they fall due.

Revenues and results

During the financial year, the Group recorded revenue of USD 220,061,000 (2025: USD 293,149,000) and cost of sales of USD 46,317,000 (2025: USD 213,120,000) with gross profit of USD 173,744,000 (2025: USD 80,029,000). Hence, a net profit amounted to USD 33,745,000 (2025: USD 84,462,000) was reported for the financial year. The Company recorded a revenue of USD 193,803,000 (2025: USD 285,841,000) and cost of sales of USD 25,465,000 (2025: USD 205,904,000) with gross profit of USD 168,338,000 (2025: USD 79,937,000). Hence, a net profit amounted to USD 30,299,000 (2025: USD 87,908,000) was reported for the financial year. Higher net profit in the previous financial year was due to derecognition of the Group's deferred tax liability as a result of change in accounting estimate in ascertaining the attribution of profits to the Dutch head office and Brazil Permanent Establishment.

As at the reporting date, the Group and the Company recorded a surplus in shareholder's funds amounting to USD 501,427,000 (2025: USD 902,349,000) and USD 501,427,000 (2025: USD 905,795,000) respectively.

YINSON BERGENIA PRODUCTION B.V.**DIRECTORS' REPORT***For the year ended 31 January 2026*

FINANCIAL INFORMATION (continued)**Solvability and liquidity**

As at 31 January 2026, the Group recorded net current assets of USD 79,884,000 (2025: USD 29,473,000), with current ratio of 1.62 (2025: 1.27). The Company recorded net current assets of USD 77,095,000 (2025: USD 25,643,000), with current ratio of 1.63 (2025: 1.25). The Group and the Company have external borrowings amounting to USD 1,195,922,000 (2025: USD 692,801,000).

Owing to the nature of its business, the Company expects to convert its finance lease receivables of USD 1,524,949,000 (2025: USD 1,535,379,000) into cash through bareboat charter payments during the lease period. On 15 October 2024, FPSO *Maria Quitéria* achieved first oil and obtained final acceptance after the 72-hour operational tests. Thereafter, the Company receives time charter and mobilisation income according to the terms of the contract with Petrobras. After final acceptance of the FPSO vessel, the contract assets were reclassified to finance lease receivables.

As at the date of these financial statements, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Group is able to meet its obligations as and when they fall due and continue operations for the foreseeable future. No solvability and liquidity issue expected.

Financing needs

On 7 July 2025, the Group issued a 19-year secured bond to refinance its existing project financing loan and repayment of term loan. Such bond bears interests at 8.498% per annum. The strategic management of debt reflects the Board of Directors' commitment to maintaining a robust financial structure to deliver its obligation under the definitive contracts with Petrobras.

The Company does not use any other derivative financial instruments in its operations. The Company does not make hedging arrangements due to minimum exposure to foreign currency risk.

YINSON BERGENIA PRODUCTION B.V.**DIRECTORS' REPORT***For the year ended 31 January 2026*

FINANCIAL INFORMATION (continued)**FUTURE OUTLOOK****Expected investments & financing**

The Company was established for the purpose of construction, leasing and operation of specific FPSO ("FPSO *Maria Quitéria*") that designated to one ultimate customer ("Petrobras"). FPSO *Maria Quitéria* has been delivered on 15 October 2024 and is currently under the long-term lease & operation agreement that will end in 2047. Based on these contractual arrangements, the Company does not anticipate making further major investments of obtaining additional financing in the coming year.

Expected work force

During the financial year 2026, the average number of employees, based on full-time equivalent, was 126 (2025: 116). Of these employees, none was employed in Netherlands (2025: 0). The Directors expects the Company's activities to remain stable over the term of the lease agreement; therefore, the expectation is that, in the near future, the workforce will remain consistent and changes in workload (if any) will be dealt accordingly. Specific focus will be on the further development of the Company's current workforce to deliver a safe operation to the customer.

Expected revenues

Upon final acceptance on 15 October 2024, the Group has recognised and will continue to recognise finance lease income as revenue in the future. The details of the expected revenue are enclosed in Note 4 of the financial statements.

Subsequent events

On 3 March 2026, an interim dividend of USD 30,000,000 has been declared and paid. In addition, the Company completed a reduction of its share premium, resulting in a distribution of USD 21,600,000, both in respect of financial year ended 31 January 2027.

The ongoing conflict in the Middle East remains an area of global uncertainty. Based on management's assessment, including a review of the Company's operations, supply chain, customer base and financing arrangements, the conflict has not resulted in any material adverse impact as at the reporting date.

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SUSTAINABILITY

General aspects

Sustainability is a key value driver for YP's business and operations. YP's sustainability efforts are disclosed in the YHB Annual Report 2026. Yinson Bergenia Production B.V. Group is out of scope from Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive ("CSRD") as a result of EU Omnibus package as it does not meet the requirements (i.e. 1000 employees) set out by the directive anymore. However, YP is continuously assessing the implementation of CSRD to report on the impact of sustainability issues on their business and their impact on people and environment.

Sustainability is further operationalised through the following three pillars of sustainability: Environment, Social and Governance. For the year under review, YP has continued to monitor progress on YHB's 30 by 30 ESG flagship initiative highlighting 30 of our most materials targets by 2030 across these pillars. As a wholly owned subsidiary of YP, the company directly participates in and adheres to all activities undertaken by YP. In addition, YHB is the ultimate parent company of the YP, so the company also subscribes to all YHB and YP level policies and procedures.

Please refer to YHB's Annual Report that covers more detailed information on the topics found in this section. The annual report includes a separate corporate governance, climate and sustainability performance reports.

www.yinson.com/investors/reports-and-presentations

Environmental aspects

YP supports all the climate goals and targets from YHB which is to be Carbon Neutral by 2030 and Net Zero by 2050. The approach in which YP will arrive at these targets are outlined within our Climate Goals Roadmap via a three-prong climate strategy focusing on carbon reduction, carbon removal and carbon compensation that have been made public on our website. The climate roadmap has been updated as of 2025.

To support this transition, YP has incorporated emission-reduction technologies across its assets to enhance performance and minimise environmental impact. YP continues to evaluate and pursue low-carbon technologies in line with its climate ambitions, while maintaining rigorous monitoring of operational processes to improve efficiency and reduce emissions. YP also continues to apply stringent environmental requirements in all operating regions including responsible water management, spill prevention, and waste management practices, as reflected in its operational environmental metrics. All YP subsidiaries, including the Company, remain committed to supporting these strategies through the necessary operational adjustments and continuous improvement measures.

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DIRECTORS' REPORT

For the year ended 31 January 2026

SUSTAINABILITY (continued)

Social aspects

Occupational Health and Safety (“OHS”) and Human and Labour Rights are identified as material social topics for YP. As a leading company that takes pride in its safety performance, YP has dedicated its resources to implementing OHS management systems and policies, further adhering our practices to international standards on human and labour rights. On that note, the YHB Group has continued to monitor the progress of the Human and Labour Rights Policy which has an inclusion of supplier expectations for broader scope of human rights aspects.

YP ensures that employees both offshore and onshore receive the highest standard of safety, working and living conditions. YP ensures full compliance with applicable local regulations across the countries in which it operates. YP delivers continuous training and competency development for crew, while supporting local socioeconomic development through local hiring, supplier engagement and targeted initiatives such as its youth training programmes. YP prioritizes employee development through continuous training initiatives and has extended its commitment to capacity building by implementing several training programmes. These programmes reflect YP’s commitment to building human capital within host communities while supporting local economic participation.

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DIRECTORS' REPORT

For the year ended 31 January 2026

SUSTAINABILITY (continued)

Governance aspects

In the year under review, corporate governance aspects continue to be maintained sufficiently within the Company guided by YHB Group-level system and framework. To ensure that industry-level standards are being met, the YHB Group has successfully maintained its Anti-Bribery Management Systems ("ABMS") ISO 37001:2016 certification. The Company applies similar principles towards managing such matters relating to anti-bribery and anti-corruption for its business operations.

As part of the ISO 37001 requirement, the YHB Group is externally assessed on its ABMS by its International Organization for Standardization ("ISO") auditors, Bureau Veritas, to provide assurance that its compliance framework is in place and implemented accordingly.

All employees undergo the YHB Group's annual anti-bribery and anti-corruption training to ensure the employees are educated and acknowledge their understanding towards the YHB Group's expectation of zero tolerance against bribery and corruption.

For YP, third parties undergo onboarding process to ensure that they are sufficiently screened in terms of sanctions, anti-money laundering, and any adverse media issues with specific focus on bribery and corruption. Compliance related communication on anti-bribery and anti-corruption is sent to the third parties as an annual refresher engagement of Yinson's expectation in dealing with external parties. Whistleblowing information is also communicated to ensure that the third parties have the right platform to raise any genuine concerns in relation to their business dealings with Yinson. This will encourage the third parties to raise any issues in the efforts to build a strong and forward-looking business relationship.

Overall, YP's sustainability efforts support the YHB Group's long-term value creation model by enhancing operational resilience, improving resource efficiency, supporting safer and more inclusive workplaces, and advancing a responsible and orderly energy transition.

YINSON BERGENIA PRODUCTION B.V.**DIRECTORS' REPORT***For the year ended 31 January 2026***PRINCIPAL RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES**

YP maintains a comprehensive Enterprise Risk Management (“ERM”) system aligned with YHB Group’s Enterprise Risk Management Policy and Framework (“ERM Framework”). This framework complies with ISO 31000:2018 Risk Management Guidelines and Standards.

The YP ERM system focuses on identifying and managing risks that may impact YP’s strategic objectives and the broader macroeconomic business environment.

The Board’s duty of care in relation to Governance, Risk, and Compliance is supported by the YP Audit and Risk Committee. As outlined in the Committee’s charter, the committee provides professional advice to the Board through its oversight of the following areas:

- Financial and performance reporting
- Management of risks
- Maintenance of an effectual internal control framework
- Internal and external audit functions
- Compliance management
- Subsidiary company matters

YP has a Risk Management Standard that provides a framework for proactively identifying, assessing, and mitigating risks that could affect the organization’s license to operate, reputation, or financial position. It ensures compliance with ISO standards while promoting a clear, consistent, and standardized approach to risk management across YP’s operations.

Risk Category	Risk Definition	Risk Appetite
Strategy (“Enterprise”)	Risks that can impact the strategic objectives of YP and relate to the macroeconomic business environment which is distinctly different to Operational Risks as risks due to inadequate or failed processes, people and systems or from external events that could disrupt or negatively impact the day-to-day business.	Limited appetite
Operations	Risks due to inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems or from external events that could disrupt or negatively impact the day-to-day business. YP has a zero-tolerance for health and safety policy that compromises safety protocols and employee well-being.	Limited appetite
Financial	Risks associated with liquidity, cashflow management, capital planning, budgeting, and loans & receivables management.	Limited appetite
Financial reporting	The possibility that a company’s financial statements contain material misstatements leading to inaccurate or misleading information for stakeholders.	Limited appetite

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PRINCIPAL RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES (continued)

Risk Category	Risk Definition	Risk Appetite
Legal/Regulatory/ Compliance	Risks arising from non-compliance to laws and relevant regulatory requirements.	Limited appetite
Climate	Potential financial, operational, and reputational impacts resulting from climate-related events or changes, such as extreme weather, regulatory shifts, or market transitions toward a low-carbon economy.	Limited appetite

Enterprise Risks

Risk	Mitigation
<p>Emergency Response Implementation Effectiveness and Efficiency Deficiency Risk</p> <p>There is a risk that emergency preparedness and response measures may not be executed effectively or efficiently during an actual event.</p> <p>Such failures may compromise personnel well-being, disrupt operations, exacerbate the emergency's consequences and diminish long-term trust and confidence among stakeholders.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Define site-level response roles, maintain emergency plans and conduct regular accountability reviews. Enforce participation in training and drills and deliver ongoing safety communications.
<p>Risk of regulatory breach due to governance and oversight gaps</p> <p>Weaknesses in internal controls and risk management may lead to non-compliance with regulatory or other requirements, potentially resulting in legal liability, reputational harm, operational disruptions, and heightened regulatory scrutiny.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ongoing training and communication to ensure all employees are aware of compliance requirements. This includes online training modules and regular updates. A centralized compliance management system, Health, Safety, Security, Environment, and Quality ("HSSEQ") is in place, providing organization-wide visibility and oversight of regulatory requirements and obligations.

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DIRECTORS' REPORT

For the year ended 31 January 2026

PRINCIPAL RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES (continued)

Enterprise Risks (continued)

Risk	Mitigation
<p>Geopolitical tensions</p> <p>Sanctions, supply chain disruptions and rising energy costs, leading to increased costs and project delays.</p> <p>Below is the potential impact:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reduced investments in high capital expenditure and infrastructure due to uncertainty in global markets. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prudently manage liquidity and capital. • Careful and risk-informed approach to project selection. • Early engagement with our supply chain and focus on quality engagements. • Actively monitor and adapt to changing market conditions, remaining agile.

Operational Risk

Risk	Mitigation
<p>Vessel Collision risk</p> <p>Adverse weather increases collision risk during critical activities, potentially causing hull rupture, oil spills, and operational downtime, hindering strategic growth and reducing competitiveness.</p> <p>These are the potential impacts of Vessel Collision risk:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Operational Disruptions and Financial Losses: Collisions can lead to substantial damage to offshore assets and profit opportunity loss as a result of production downtime and repairs. 2. Environmental and Safety Hazards: Such incidents can cause oil spills, leading to environmental degradation and posing health risks to personnel. 3. Regulatory and Legal Repercussions: Companies may face legal liabilities, fines, and stricter regulations following a collision. 4. Reputational Damage: Incidents can tarnish a company's reputation, affecting stakeholder trust and future business opportunities. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Operational Readiness: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Validation of vessel crew competence. b. Suspension of all ship-to-ship operations in extreme and inclement weather conditions, as determined by the Offshore Installation Manager ("OIM"). c. Procedures for bunkering and offloading are in place. d. Emergency Response Plan ("ERP") and drills are conducted to schedule. e. Emergency steering drills conducted in accordance with the ship drill plan. f. Verification that communication lines are open between vessels and crew. ii. Technical Systems and Equipment: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Hull protection system is in place.

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PRINCIPAL RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES (continued)

Financial risks

The Company's activities expose it to budget control risk and liquidity risk. The details of the liquidity risk are enclosed in Note 24 of the financial statements.

Risk	Mitigation
<p>Budget Control risk</p> <p>Risk of ineffective budget management and control arising from potential inaccurate forecasting leading to issues such as revenue shortfalls, and cost overruns.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assumptions made during budget preparation based on past historical cost and planned repair and maintenance activities for the referenced period. • Operation cost and office budget was submitted for review before presentation to Management Committee. • Purchase orders ("PO") are approved by authorised person based on limit of authority. (ensure PO figure is within budgeted amount) – Authorisation matrix. • Monthly commercial dashboard is prepared by comparing daily average cost against budget.
<p>Liquidity risk</p> <p>Liquidity risk refers to the inability to realise the expected cash flow to meet operational and payment obligations which may affect key financial payments to stakeholders and eventually affecting trust of stakeholders.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developed strategy on proactive planning and budget preparation which aims to calculate the required funds (including forecasted inflation) in advance and ensure that budgets are aligned with these requirements. • Adopting lessons learned to improve cashflow forecasts, as well as identifying potential liquidity issues in advance. • Accounting practice to accrue potential tax liabilities. • Hedging strategies with clients and suppliers for critical and costly equipment. • Continuous checking on commercial bureau for potential blacklisting by suppliers.

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PRINCIPAL RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES (continued)

Financial reporting risk

Risk	Mitigation
<p>Changes in Tax Legislation and Compliance Risk</p> <p>Recent tax discussions and regulatory changes may affect the recognition and measurement of tax positions. This includes the complex allocation of revenue and costs between the permanent establishment (“PE”) in Brazil and the Dutch BV Company which requires significant judgements and estimates and an interpretation of Dutch and Brazilian tax legislations.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continuous monitoring of tax law changes by attending tax seminars and updates. • Engagement with tax specialists in the review of the Company’s tax position.

Climate risk

Risk	Mitigation
<p>Energy Transition Risk</p> <p>This risk refers to the energy sector’s shift from fossil-based resources (e.g., oil, coal, natural gas, etc.) to renewable energy (e.g., solar, wind, hydropower, etc.).</p> <p>Examples of energy transition risk include climate-related risk pertaining to market demand for fossil fuels and regulatory changes.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rolled out Climate Goals and Climate Goals Roadmap in 2021 to be carbon neutral by 2030 and net zero by 2050. • Strategically targeting criteria gaps, ongoing efforts aim to enhance ESG ratings with Sustainalytics, MSCI, FTSE4Good, etc., reflecting a dedicated commitment to continuous improvement in environmental, social, and governance practices. • Operationalisation of carbon abatement strategies for carbon-heavy assets (i.e., closed flaring, hydrocarbon blanketing system, combined cycle technologies to maximise energy efficiency and utilising low-emission alternatives for energy source). • An ESG taskforce is in place to oversee and manage regulatory developments, policy shifts and external event.

YINSON BERGENIA PRODUCTION B.V.**DIRECTORS' REPORT***For the year ended 31 January 2026*

PRINCIPAL RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES (continued)**Fraud, Bribery and Corruption risks**

Oversight of fraud, bribery, and corruption risks is embedded within a clearly defined governance and committee framework operating under the authority of the Board of Directors. The Audit Committee is responsible for oversight of the integrity of financial and regulatory reporting, the adequacy and effectiveness of financial controls, and the performance and independence of the internal and external audit functions. Through these responsibilities, the Audit Committee provides assurance that fraud risks affecting financial reporting are appropriately identified, assessed, mitigated, and monitored.

Complementing this remit, the Board Risk and Sustainability Committee ("BRSC") oversees the Group's enterprise risk management framework and the effectiveness of internal controls across the Group. The BRSC expressly reviews the adequacy and effectiveness of policies, systems, and control measures established for the prevention and detection of fraud, bribery, and corruption throughout the Group's operations.

Yinson maintains certification under ISO 37001 Anti-Bribery Management System ("ABMS"), reflecting the Group's commitment to internationally recognised best practices in preventing bribery and corruption. The ABMS provides a structured and risk-based framework to combat bribery and related fraud risks across the organisation.

To obtain and maintain ISO 37001 certification, Yinson conducts periodic ABMS internal audits and formal bribery risk assessments for functions within the scope of certification. ABMS internal audits are conducted annually. The objectives of these audits are to confirm that:

- Yinson's ABMS conforms to the requirements of ISO 37001;
- the ABMS is effectively implemented, maintained, and continually improved; and
- the ABMS is capable of achieving its stated objectives in accordance with established performance criteria.

The outcomes of these audits, including the details of audit sessions conducted and any identified non-conformities or observations for improvement, are formally documented in an ABMS Internal Audit Report. This report is submitted to the BRSC to ensure that its members are duly informed of the audit outcomes and to enable the BRSC to discharge its oversight responsibilities in relation to the ongoing effectiveness of the ABMS.

Separately, periodic bribery risk assessment reviews are conducted with relevant business functions by the Corporate Compliance team. These sessions identify and assess bribery, corruption, and fraud risks that are considered material to each function. The results are documented in function-specific Bribery Risk Registers and include assessments of risk category, risk description, root cause, potential consequences and impact, gross risk rating, control design and effectiveness, and residual risk rating.

For the financial year under review, residual bribery and fraud risks were assessed as either Low or Medium, with the existing control environment deemed adequate and effective in managing the identified risks.

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PRINCIPAL RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES (continued)

Fraud, Bribery and Corruption risks (continued)

The Group has also established a formal Whistleblowing framework to facilitate the reporting of suspected fraud, bribery, or other misconduct. All stakeholders are encouraged to raise concerns in good faith through the Group's dedicated whistleblowing channels. Whistleblowing reports are submitted directly to the Chairperson of the Audit Committee, who is an independent non-executive director, and are reviewed and evaluated in a fair, independent, and objective manner.

To reinforce governance and accountability, the Group has implemented a Limit of Authority Policy and Procedure ("LOA"). The LOA framework is designed to promote operational efficiency by enabling timely decision-making while maintaining appropriate segregation of duties and governance oversight. It is structured on a business-unit basis to reflect the operational requirements of individual business segments, while ensuring consistency with Group-wide governance standards.

The lines of accountability, responsibility, and delegated authority under the LOA are approved by the Board of Directors. The LOA provides a clear and robust framework of authority within the Group, supporting effective and proportionate decision-making at the appropriate organisational levels. Compliance with the LOA is monitored by the Internal Audit function as part of its ongoing assurance activities.

Yinson also places significant emphasis on fostering an ethical culture and promoting employee awareness of fraud, bribery and corruption risks. The Group has rolled out "Anti-Bribery and Anti-Corruption" and "Fraud and Financial Crime Prevention" e-learning modules through its Learning Management System. These training programmes apply to all employees and are designed to reinforce expected standards of conduct, enhance risk awareness, and strengthen first-line preventive controls across the organisation.

Risk	Mitigation
<p>Fraud Risk</p> <p>Risk of financial loss, misstatement of financial information, or reputational damage arising from fraudulent activities, including misappropriation of assets, financial reporting fraud, or other dishonest or illegal acts.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preventive and detective controls, including segregation of duties, approval authorities, and periodic internal control reviews. • Independent whistleblowing mechanism operated by a third-party service provider to facilitate anonymous reporting of suspected fraud or misconduct. • Fraud and Financial Crime Prevention training for employees to enhance awareness, early detection, and reporting of fraud risks.

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PRINCIPAL RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES (continued)

Fraud, Bribery and Corruption risks (continued)

Risk	Mitigation
<p>Bribery & Corruption Risk</p> <p>Risk of involvement in unethical and illegal practices related to bribery and corruption.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ABAC Compliance Audits on both employees and high-risk third parties. • ABAC training on both employees to enhance awareness, early detection, and reporting of bribery risks.

Law and regulations risks

In order to manage any risks of non-compliance arising from local laws and regulations that may have a direct influence on our Dutch registered companies, we have engaged Dutch law firms to assist us in the following areas:

- (i) Assistance in connection with the preparation, formalisation and the registration of powers of attorney to be conferred by the Company;
- (ii) Assistance in connection with the preparation of general corporate approvals of the Company, such as management of board resolutions and shareholder's resolutions;
- (iii) Filing or submission of any documents to be filed with Dutch public registers in connection with the above; and
- (iv) Such other assistance as necessary.

We have engaged CSC Financial Services (Netherlands) B.V., an affiliate of CSC, a leading Dutch corporate and legal administrative services provider to assist us in the following areas:

- (i) Provide corporate legal and secretarial administration generally;
- (ii) Prepare and submit or assist with requisite filings with the appropriate authorities and all other bodies for which such actions may be required;
- (iii) Keep the corporate files of the Company up to date with respect to articles of association, copies of resolutions and minutes of shareholder and directors meetings, official registrations, statutory registers, copies of annual accounts and all other ancillary documentation that may need to be updated or filed if transactions so require;
- (iv) Convene, attend and minute the meetings of the meetings of shareholder as stipulated by the articles of association of the Company;
- (v) Convene, attend and minute the meetings of the Board of Directors;
- (vi) Keep the Company's files compliant with local and international regulations, such as AML, FATCA and OECD regulations as may be required;

YINSON BERGENIA PRODUCTION B.V.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

For the year ended 31 January 2026

PRINCIPAL RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES (continued)

Law and regulations risks (continued)

We have engaged CSC Financial Services (Netherlands) B.V., an affiliate of CSC, a leading Dutch corporate and legal administrative services provider to assist us in the following areas: (continued)

- (vii) Liaise with local and international lawyers, tax advisors and accountants when necessary;
- (viii) Perform corporate governance reviews/health check audits as may be advised so to do;
- (ix) Assistance with implementation of corporate (re)structuring where necessary; and
- (x) Standard Business Reporting (SBR) filing services.

Compliance is a system of controls intended to provide a cost-beneficial level of assurance that the Company complies with all applicable laws, regulatory requirements and internal policies. The Company is committed to conducting our business responsibly, in accordance with the laws of the countries where we operate in. This is done through the continuous compliance awareness communication and adoption of Yinson Group's policies and procedures in our business activities.

Our Code of Conduct and Business Ethics (as set out in our corporate website at <https://www.yinson.com/policies>), which is applicable to and complied by all Yinson employees, provides clear and constant guidance for all employees to perform their jobs with upmost integrity, and forms the basis for building a compliance culture throughout the company in perfect cohesion with our corporate culture and core values. In line with Yinson's ABAC Policy, the Company also practices zero tolerance for bribery and corruption.

Furthermore, the Corporate Compliance team also conducts reviews, in the form of ABMS related internal audit and Bribery Risk Review on Offshore Production projects to provide assurances to the Group's stakeholders which is in line to adhere to the ISO 37001 ABMS requirements.

YINSON BERGENIA PRODUCTION B.V.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

For the year ended 31 January 2026

STATEMENT ON RISK MANAGEMENT & INTERNAL CONTROL

Responsibility and Scope

The Management Board recognises the importance of maintaining sound risk management processes and internal control practices to safeguard stakeholders' interests, including the Group's reputation, shareholder returns, and assets. The Board affirms its overarching responsibility for establishing and maintaining a robust risk management and internal control system, ensuring its adequacy in identifying, assessing, evaluating, and addressing risks that could materially impact the Group's ability to achieve its strategic objectives as described above in Principal Risks and Uncertainties disclosure.

In assessing the effectiveness of risk management and internal control across the Group, the Board is assisted by the Audit and Risk Committee ("ARC") to oversee and ensure that the updated Enterprise Risk Management ("ERM") Framework is implemented effectively and consistently, supported by comprehensive internal control processes and procedures designed to manage risks across the Group.

The BRSC's duties and responsibilities on assessing the effectiveness of the Group's risk management process are guided by its Terms of Reference ("TOR"), which is readily accessible on Yinson's corporate website. Quarterly meetings will be convened to reviews matters related to risk management activities, evaluates the reports generated, and analyses new and emerging risk along with the corresponding actions and mitigation plans to address identified risks. Third parties such as external auditor and external advisory firms provide additional review and support over the effectiveness of assurance processes.

The YHB Group maintains an independent IA Department that updates the board, through the AC, on the adequacy and effectiveness of the Group's internal control and management information systems. Internal audit engagements are conducted according to a mandated discipline audit cycle to attain business insights and gain access to competencies to support the control assessment needs of the Group. IA adopts a risk-based approach when formulating and executing the internal audit plan, covering the Group's businesses and functions. IA reports the outcome of its audit and the status of management's action plans to the AC quarterly.

The Verklaring Omtrent Risicobeheersing ("VOR") implementation and associated impacts were also discussed between the risk management function and the Board ensuring alignment and full compliance with the Dutch Corporate Governance Code.

The risk management and internal control are designed to ensure that all principal risks and uncertainties are identified, evaluated and managed within the defined risk appetite, and that financial reporting and sustainability disclosure do not contain material inaccuracies. The effectiveness of risk management and internal control is subject to inherent limitations, including changes in external conditions, evolving risks, and human judgement. Accordingly, these systems can provide reasonable, but not absolute, assurance. This statement is based on the situation and insights available as at the date of preparation of the Management Report.

YINSON BERGENIA PRODUCTION B.V.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

For the year ended 31 January 2026

STATEMENT ON RISK MANAGEMENT & INTERNAL CONTROL (continued)

Statement by the Management Board

Taking into consideration to the aforementioned and in accordance with best practice provision 1.4.3 of the Dutch Corporate Governance Code, the Management Board is of the view at its best knowledge that:

- (i) The Directors' Report provides sufficient information into the Group's risk management and internal control.
- (ii) The risk management and internal control of the Group provide reasonable level of assurance that the financial reporting and sustainability disclosure above does not contain material misstatements.
- (iii) The Board further states that the risk management and internal control provide a level of assurance appropriate to the Group's circumstances that operational and compliance risks are identified and managed in a manner consistent with the Company's objectives and risk appetite as disclosed above.
- (iv) It is justified that the financial reporting for the financial year 2026 is prepared on a going concern basis.

The effectiveness of risk management and internal control is subject to inherent limitations, including changes in external conditions, evolving risks, and human judgement. Accordingly, these systems can provide reasonable, but not absolute, assurance.

The Board is of the view that the Group's risk management and internal control were adequate and appropriately designed during the reporting period and functioned effectively within the context of the Group's operations.

YINSON BERGENIA PRODUCTION B.V.**DIRECTORS' REPORT***For the year ended 31 January 2026***Enterprise Reporting**

In the financial year ended 31 January 2026, the Group extended its reporting with non-EU-IFRS disclosures showing financial statement results (Enterprise Reporting), which is in line with operating cash flows, to increase the transparency and understanding of the Group's performance and to provide unaudited disclosures of the interim condensed consolidated income statement based on Enterprise Reporting principles.

Effective 1 February 2025, the Group's Enterprise Reporting principles are as follows:

- Enterprise Reporting represents an additional non-GAAP disclosure to EU-IFRS reporting
- Enterprise Reporting assumes all lease contracts are classified as operating leases, merging the chartering of floating marine assets segment with operations and maintenance services segment as a FPSO operations segment
- All deferred tax impacts generated by intercompany transactions are not recognised
- Enterprise Reporting is limited to restating the consolidated income statement and consolidated statement of financial position, no restatement is made to consolidated statement of changes in equity and consolidated statement of cash flows

	Group	
	2025/2026	2024/2025
	USD'000	USD'000
Revenue	231,539	94,157
- Charter and operations	231,539	66,664
- Mobilisation fee	-	27,493
Operating Expenses	(46,317)	(12,377)
Gross profit	185,222	81,780
Sales general and administrative expenses	(22,257)	(9,778)
Other operating income - net	2,407	4,096
Depreciation and amortisation	(56,850)	(16,865)
Earnings before interest and tax ("EBIT")	108,522	59,233
Finance costs	(114,318)	(20,946)
(Loss)/Earnings before tax	(5,796)	38,287
Income tax (expense)/credit	(5,213)	1,088
Net (loss)/profit	(11,009)	39,375
Earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortisation ("EBITDA")	165,372	76,098
Adjusted EBITDA*	165,372	48,605

* Adjusted profit before depreciation, amortization, finance costs and tax has excluded mobilisation fee, which is one-off in nature.

YINSON BERGENIA PRODUCTION B.V.**DIRECTORS' REPORT***For the year ended 31 January 2026***Enterprise Reporting (continued)**

Under Enterprise Reporting, the accounting results closely track cash flow generation and this method will be used by the Board to monitor operation performance and for business planning of the Group.

Revenue for the financial year under review increased to USD 231,539,000, as compared to USD 94,157,000 in the corresponding financial year ended 31 January 2025. The increase in revenue was mainly attributed to the higher contribution from FPSO *Maria Quitéria's* operations, driven by a full financial year of operational performance in the current financial year. In comparison, the prior year saw only a partial period of operations, as the FPSO achieved first oil on 15 October 2024.

Finance costs for the financial year under review increased to USD 114,318,000, compared to USD 20,946,000 in the corresponding financial year ended 31 January 2025. The increase was mainly due to higher bond interest and accelerated amortisation of deferred financing costs incurred on previous term loan. In the previous financial year, term loan interest expense was capitalised as part of the vessel under construction, these are the principles of operating lease adopted as part of the Enterprise Reporting methodology.

Reconciliation of Enterprise Reporting to EU-IFRS**For the financial year ended 31 January 2026**

	Enterprise Reporting	Impact of lease accounting treatment	EU-IFRS
	USD'000	USD'000	USD'000
Revenue	231,539	(11,478)	220,061 ⁽ⁱ⁾
Results			
EBITDA	165,372	(11,478)	153,894
Depreciation and amortisation	(56,850)	56,232	(618)
EBIT	108,522	44,754	153,276
Finance costs	(114,318)	-	(114,318)
Income tax expense	(5,213)	-	(5,213)
Net profit for the year	(11,009)	44,754	33,745

Impact of lease accounting treatment

For the FPSO operations, the restatement from an operating to a finance lease accounting treatment has the following main impact for the year:

- Revenue decreased by USD 11,478,000 as finance lease revenue under EU-IFRS from FPSO *Maria Quitéria* is recognised using effective interest method. Under Enterprise Reporting, in accordance with operating lease treatment, the full charter rate is recognised as revenue following the accrual basis.

YINSON BERGENIA PRODUCTION B.V.**DIRECTORS' REPORT***For the year ended 31 January 2026***Enterprise Reporting (continued)**Reconciliation of Enterprise Reporting to EU-IFRS (continued)**For the financial year ended 31 January 2026 (continued)**Impact of lease accounting treatment (continued)

- EBIT for the year increased by USD 44,754,000. Under EU-IFRS, EBIT from finance leases follows the declining profile of the interest recognised using effective interest method. On the other side of operating lease treatment applied under Enterprise Reporting, the EBIT corresponds to the revenue, less depreciation of recognised property, plant and equipment, both accounted for on a straight-line basis over the lease period.

For the financial year ended 31 January 2025

	Enterprise Reporting	Impact of lease accounting treatment	EU-IFRS
	USD'000	USD'000	USD'000
Revenue	94,157	198,992	293,149 ⁽ⁱ⁾
Results			
EBITDA	76,098	(1,751)	74,347
Depreciation and amortisation	(16,865)	16,639	(226)
EBIT	59,233	14,888	74,121
Finance costs	(20,946)	(47,104)	(68,050)
Income tax credit	1,088	77,303	78,391
Net profit for the year	39,375	45,087	84,462

(i) Included in the Group's revenue during the financial year prepared under EU-IFRS are finance lease income from remeasurement gain of finance lease receivable of USD 8,423,000 (2025: USD 30,164,000) and construction revenue of FPSO vessel of USD nil (2025: USD 200,403,000).

YINSON BERGENIA PRODUCTION B.V.**DIRECTORS' REPORT***For the year ended 31 January 2026***Enterprise Reporting (continued)**Reconciliation of Enterprise Reporting to EU-IFRS (continued)**Consolidated Statement of Financial Position as at 31 January 2026**

	Enterprise Reporting USD'000	Impact of lease accounting treatment USD'000	EU-IFRS USD'000
Assets			
Property, plant and equipment	1,223,682	(1,211,726)	11,956
Inventories	10,719	-	10,719
Other assets	3,679	-	3,679
Finance lease receivables	-	1,524,949	1,524,949
Deferred tax asset	9,679	-	9,679
Trade and other receivables	25,629	-	25,629
Cash and bank balances	147,594	-	147,594
TOTAL ASSETS	1,420,982	313,223	1,734,205
Equity and liabilities			
Equity attributable to owner of the Company	189,564	311,863	501,427
Equity	189,564	311,863	501,427
Liabilities			
Borrowings and lease liabilities	1,195,922	-	1,195,922
Trade and other payables	31,381	-	31,381
Contract liabilities	-	1,360	1,360
Tax payables	4,115	-	4,115
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	1,420,982	313,223	1,734,205

Under EU-IFRS, there is a derecognition of property, plant and equipment recognised under Enterprise Reporting and subsequent recognition of finance lease receivables.

The conversion from operating to finance lease accounting treatment also resulted to an aggregate increase in equity of USD 311,863,000 (2025: USD 267,109,000) when compared with Enterprise Reporting.

YINSON BERGENIA PRODUCTION B.V.**DIRECTORS' REPORT***For the year ended 31 January 2026***Enterprise Reporting (continued)**Reconciliation of Enterprise Reporting to EU-IFRS (continued)**Consolidated Statement of Financial Position as at 31 January 2025**

	Enterprise Reporting USD'000	Impact of lease accounting treatment USD'000	EU-IFRS USD'000
Assets			
Property, plant and equipment	1,280,530	(1,267,959)	12,571
Inventories	9,289	-	9,289
Other assets	1,194	-	1,194
Derivative financial instruments	4,248	-	4,248
Finance lease receivables	-	1,535,379	1,535,379
Deferred tax asset	6,963	-	6,963
Trade and other receivables	25,316	-	25,316
Cash and bank balances	82,776	-	82,776
TOTAL ASSETS	1,410,316	267,420	1,677,736
Equity and liabilities			
Equity attributable to owner of the Company	635,240	267,109	902,349
Equity	635,240	267,109	902,349
Liabilities			
Borrowings and lease liabilities	692,801	-	692,801
Trade and other payables	79,028	-	79,028
Contract liabilities	-	311	311
Tax payables	3,247	-	3,247
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	1,410,316	267,420	1,677,736

Consistent with the reconciliation of Enterprise Reporting income statement, the above table details restating from the operating lease accounting treatment to the finance lease accounting treatment under EU-IFRS.

YINSON BERGENIA PRODUCTION B.V.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

For the year ended 31 January 2026

DIRECTORS

The Company has one-tier board structure that is responsible for both the management and supervision of the Company. In view of the nature of the Company's activities, no separate Supervisory Board has been established.

The Directors of the Company in office during the financial year and at the date of these financial statements are as follows:

Amit Wynalda
Jahn Atle Høgberg

At the reporting date, the Board is made up of 100% male members. The Company is still striving to achieve the local requirement of balanced gender composition with at least 30% of the Board Members should be female. The Company acknowledged that the gender composition of the current Board is not evenly spread. This is due to the appointment of Directors is not based on gender; it is based on a person's merit, skills, experience and qualifications. The Company is constantly reviewing the Board composition for appointment of new Board Members and to consider suitable female candidate.

In designing the Board's composition, Board diversity has been considered from several aspects, including but not limited to gender, age, ethnicity, cultural, educational background, professional experience, skills and knowledge. The Board delegates to the Human Resources and Capital Development Department the role of promoting a corporate culture which embraces gender, age and ethnicity diversity, which the department introduced Diversity, Equality and Inclusion ("DEI") policy in Yinson Group and Employee Resource Group namely "Yinson Lean-In Circles" to provide a platform primarily for, but not limited to, women to come together in small groups, known as circles, to network, share ideas and experiences. The network transcends all roles, positions, and levels with the aim to drive peer-to-peer collaboration and mentorship and also to combat gender bias, unconscious bias, Diversity Recruitment and build leadership skills.

Share options

No options were granted during the financial year to subscribe for unissued shares of the Company.

No shares were issued during the financial year by virtue of the exercise of options to take up unissued shares of the Company.

There were no unissued shares of the Company under option at the end of the financial year.

Independent auditor

PricewaterhouseCoopers Accountants N.V., will continue to be the independent auditor for the financial year ended 31 January 2026.

DocuSigned by:

3025F5878B8442
Amit Wynalda
Director

Signed by:

7560D97A6708424
Jahn Atle Høgberg
Director

YINSON BERGENIA PRODUCTION B.V.**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME***For the year ended 31 January 2026*

	Note	Group	
		2025/2026	2024/2025
		USD'000	USD'000
Revenue	4	220,061	293,149
Cost of sales	5	(46,317)	(213,120)
Gross profit		<u>173,744</u>	<u>80,029</u>
Administrative expenses	5	(22,875)	(10,004)
Other operating income - net	6	2,407	4,096
Finance costs	7	(114,318)	(68,050)
Profit before income tax		38,958	6,071
Income tax (expense)/credit	8	(5,213)	78,391
Profit for the financial year		<u>33,745</u>	<u>84,462</u>
Other comprehensive income:			
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:			
Cash flow hedge reserve			
- Fair value (loss)/gain - net of tax	21	(6,336)	10,186
- Reclassification	21	2,088	(8)
Foreign currency translation differences		98	162
Other comprehensive (loss)/income for the financial year, net of tax		<u>(4,150)</u>	<u>10,340</u>
Total comprehensive income for the financial year		<u>29,595</u>	<u>94,802</u>

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

YINSON BERGENIA PRODUCTION B.V.**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION***As at 31 January 2026*

	Note	Group 31 January 2026 USD'000	31 January 2025 USD'000
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	9	11,956	12,571
Finance lease receivables	10	1,502,914	1,516,527
Derivative financial instruments	11	-	4,050
Deferred income tax assets	12	9,679	6,963
Other assets	15	411	-
		<u>1,524,960</u>	<u>1,540,111</u>
Current assets			
Inventories	13	10,719	9,289
Trade and other receivables	14	25,629	25,316
Other assets	15	3,268	1,194
Finance lease receivables	10	22,035	18,852
Derivative financial instruments	11	-	198
Cash and cash equivalents	16	147,594	82,776
		<u>209,245</u>	<u>137,625</u>
Total assets		<u>1,734,205</u>	<u>1,677,736</u>
Non-current liabilities			
Borrowings	17	1,102,057	666,924
Contract liability	18	1,360	311
		<u>1,103,417</u>	<u>667,235</u>
Current liabilities			
Borrowings	17	93,865	25,877
Trade and other payables	19	31,381	79,028
Tax payable	8	4,115	3,247
		<u>129,361</u>	<u>108,152</u>
Total liabilities		<u>1,232,778</u>	<u>775,387</u>
Equity attributable to owner of the Company			
Share capital	20	173,000	173,000
Share premium	20	294,570	439,987
Reserves	21	222	4,372
Retained earnings		33,635	284,990
Total equity		<u>501,427</u>	<u>902,349</u>
Total equity and liabilities		<u>1,734,205</u>	<u>1,677,736</u>

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

YINSON BERGENIA PRODUCTION B.V.**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY***For the year ended 31 January 2026*

Group	Note	Share capital USD'000	Share premium USD'000	Cash flow hedge reserve USD'000	Foreign currency translation reserve USD'000	Retained earnings USD'000	Total equity USD'000
At 1 February 2025		173,000	439,987	4,248	124	284,990	902,349
Profit for the financial year		-	-	-	-	33,745	33,745
Other comprehensive income		-	-	(4,248)	98	-	(4,150)
Total comprehensive income		-	-	(4,248)	98	33,745	29,595
Total transactions with owner of the Company							
Share premium reduction		-	(145,417)	-	-	-	(145,417)
Dividends paid to shareholder	22	-	-	-	-	(285,100)	(285,100)
At 31 January 2026		173,000	294,570	-	222	33,635	501,427
At 1 February 2024		173,000	341,755	(5,930)	(38)	200,528	709,315
Profit for the financial year		-	-	-	-	84,462	84,462
Other comprehensive income		-	-	10,178	162	-	10,340
Total comprehensive income		-	-	10,178	162	84,462	94,802
Total transactions with owner of the Company							
Capital contribution	20	-	98,232	-	-	-	98,232
At 31 January 2025		173,000	439,987	4,248	124	284,990	902,349

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

YINSON BERGENIA PRODUCTION B.V.**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS***For the year ended 31 January 2026*

	Note	Group	
		2025/2026 USD'000	2024/2025 USD'000
Cash flows from operating activities			
Profit before income tax		38,958	6,071
Adjustment for:			
- Unrealised foreign exchange (gain)/loss		(327)	513
- Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	5	618	226
- Finance costs	7	114,318	68,050
- Interest income	6	(2,785)	(1,866)
- Finance lease income	4	(175,638)	(79,873)
		<u>(24,856)</u>	<u>(6,879)</u>
Changes in working capital:			
- Inventories		(1,430)	(7,676)
- Contract assets		-	(201,162)
- Other assets		(2,485)	8,100
- Trade and other receivables		(19,635)	(11,195)
- Trade and other payables		(47,269)	(57,344)
		<u>(95,675)</u>	<u>(276,156)</u>
Finance lease payments received*		206,244	66,802
Interest paid		(1,480)	(69)
Taxes paid	8(i)	(6,887)	(2,628)
Net cash generated from/(used in) operating activities		<u>102,202</u>	<u>(212,051)</u>
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	9	-	(9,521)
Interest received		2,785	1,866
Net cash generated from/(used in) investing activities		<u>2,785</u>	<u>(7,655)</u>
Cash flows from financing activities			
Capital (reduction)/contribution from immediate holding company		(145,417)	98,232
Dividends paid to immediate holding company		(285,100)	-
Proceeds from borrowings		1,145,241	175,907
Repayment of borrowings		(720,000)	-
Finance costs paid		(34,798)	(62,123)
Net cash (used in)/generated from financing activities		<u>(40,074)</u>	<u>212,016</u>
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		64,913	(7,690)
Cash and cash equivalents			
Beginning of financial year		82,776	90,394
Effects of currency translation on cash and cash equivalents		(95)	72
End of financial year	16	<u>147,594</u>	<u>82,776</u>

* Included in the Group's finance lease payments received is interest arising from the finance lease of USD 162,723,000 (31 January 2025: USD 31,556,000)

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

YINSON BERGENIA PRODUCTION B.V.**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS (CONTINUED)***For the year ended 31 January 2026***Reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities**

Group	Capital contribution by immediate holding company USD'000	<u>Borrowings</u> USD'000
At 1 February 2025	-	692,801
<u>Cash inflows:</u>		
- Proceeds from borrowings, net of transaction cost	-	1,145,241
<u>Cash outflows:</u>		
- Principal payments	-	(720,000)
- Interest payments	-	(32,710)
<u>Non-cash changes:</u>		
- Interest expense	-	82,171
- Deferred financing costs amortisation	-	28,419
At 31 January 2026	-	1,195,922
At 1 February 2024	-	511,028
<u>Cash inflows:</u>		
- Advances from immediate holding company	98,232	-
- Proceeds from borrowings	-	175,907
<u>Cash outflows:</u>		
- Interest payments	-	(61,225)
- Finance costs payments	-	(898)
<u>Non-cash changes:</u>		
- Capitalisation of balance	(98,232)	-
- Interest expense	-	61,250
- Deferred financing costs amortisation	-	6,739
At 31 January 2025	-	692,801

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

YINSON BERGENIA PRODUCTION B.V.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 January 2026

1. General information

Yinson Bergenia Production B.V. (“the Company”), a company incorporated and domiciled in Amsterdam, Netherlands, is a private limited company organised under Dutch Law and registered under number 77355067 and with its registered address at Anna van Buerenplein 45, New Babylon Unit 8.2, 2595DA 's-Gravenhage.

The principal activity of the Company is provision of floating marine assets for chartering and service activities incidental to oil and gas extraction.

The Company is the holding company of Yinson Bergenia Serviços de Operação Ltda, a wholly-owned subsidiary in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil whose principal activities are the provision of operations and maintenance services of floating marine assets to the offshore oil and gas industry. In line with this, the goal of the Company and its subsidiary (“the Group”) is to execute its principal activities on time and on budget, also encompassing the maintenance of strong uptime records upon acceptance of the asset by the client.

The Company’s ultimate holding company is Yinson Holdings Berhad, a company incorporated and domiciled in Malaysia and listed on the Main Market of Bursa Malaysia Securities Berhad. The Company’s immediate holding company, Yinson Bergenia Holdings Pte. Ltd., is a company incorporated and domiciled in Singapore.

The consolidated financial statements are presented in United States Dollar (“USD”), which is also the Company’s functional currency. All amounts disclosed in the consolidated financial statements and notes have been rounded off to the nearest thousands, unless otherwise stated.

YINSON BERGENIA PRODUCTION B.V.**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)***For the year ended 31 January 2026*

2. Material accounting policies**2.1 Basis of preparation**

The consolidated financial statements of the Group have been prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as adopted in the European Union (“EU-IFRS”) and comply with the financial reporting requirements included in Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code. These consolidated financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, except as disclosed in the accounting policies below. In accordance with sub 8 of article 362, Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code, the Company’s financial statements are prepared based on the accounting principles of recognition, measurement and determination of profit, as applied in the consolidated financial statements. These principles also include the classification and presentation of financial instruments, being equity instruments or financial liabilities.

The preparation of these consolidated financial statements is on a going concern basis and in conformity with EU-IFRS requires management to exercise judgement in the process of applying the Group’s accounting policies. It also requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates and assumptions. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the consolidated financial statements are disclosed in Note 3.

Interpretations and amendments to published standards effective in 2026

The Group has applied the following standards and amendments for the first time for its annual reporting year commencing 1 February 2025:

- *Amendments to IAS 21 “Lack of Exchangeability”*
- *Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 “Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments”*
- *Amendments to IFRS 1, IFRS 7, IFRS 9, IFRS 10 and IFRS 1-7 “Amendments that are part of Annual Improvements – Volume 11”*
- *Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 “Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity”*

The amendments listed above did not have any impact on the amounts recognised in prior year and are not expected to significantly affect the current or future years.

YINSON BERGENIA PRODUCTION B.V.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

For the year ended 31 January 2026

2. Material accounting policies (continued)

2.1 Basis of preparation (continued)

New standards and interpretations not yet adopted

Certain new accounting standards and interpretations have been published that are not mandatory for 31 January 2026 reporting years and have not been early adopted by the Group. These standards are not expected to have a material impact on the entity in the current or future reporting periods and on foreseeable future transactions.

Effective for financial years beginning on or after 1 February 2027

- *IFRS 18 “Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements”*
IFRS 18 “Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements” replaces IAS 1 “Presentation of Financial Statements”.
 - The new IFRS introduces a new structure of profit or loss statement.
 - (a) Income and expenses are classified into 3 new main categories:
 - (i) Operating category which typically includes results from the main business activities;
 - (ii) Investing category that presents the results of investments in associates and joint ventures and other assets that generate a return largely independently of other resources; and
 - (iii) Financing category that presents income and expenses from financing liabilities.
 - (b) Entities are required to present two new specified subtotals: ‘Operating profit or loss’ and ‘Profit or loss before financing and income taxes’
 - Management-defined performance measures (“MPMs”) are disclosed in a single note and reconciled to the most similar specified subtotal in IFRS Accounting Standards.
 - Changes to the guidance on aggregation and disaggregation which focus on grouping items based on their shared characteristics.
- *IFRS 19 “Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures”*

YINSON BERGENIA PRODUCTION B.V.**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)***For the year ended 31 January 2026*

2. Material accounting policies (continued)**2.2 Subsidiary**

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of the Company and its subsidiary as at 31 January 2026. Control is achieved when the Group is exposed, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee. Specifically, the Group controls an investee, if and only if, the Group has:

- (i) power over the investee (i.e. existing rights that give it the current ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee);
- (ii) exposure or rights to variable returns from its involvement with the investee; and
- (iii) the ability to use its power over the investee to affect its returns.

When the Group has less than a majority of the voting or similar rights in an investee, the Group considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether it has power over an investee, including:

- (i) the contractual arrangement with the other vote holders of the investee;
- (ii) rights arising from other contractual arrangements; and
- (iii) the Group's voting rights and potential voting rights.

The Group re-assesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control. Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when the Group obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when the Group loses control of the subsidiary. Assets, liabilities, income and expenses of a subsidiary acquired or disposed of during the financial year are included in the consolidated financial statements of the Group from the date the Group gains control or until the date the Group ceases to control the subsidiary respectively.

Profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income ("OCI") are attributed to the owners of the Company and to the non-controlling interests, even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance. When necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies in line with the Group's accounting policies. All intra-group assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between members of the Group are eliminated in full on consolidation.

Transactions with non-controlling interests that do not result in loss of control are accounted for as transactions with equity owners of the Group. A change in ownership interest results in an adjustment between carrying amounts of the controlling and non-controlling interests to reflect their relative interest in the subsidiary. Any difference between the amount of adjustment to non-controlling interests and any consideration paid or received is recognised in equity attributable to owners of the Company.

YINSON BERGENIA PRODUCTION B.V.**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)***For the year ended 31 January 2026*

2. Material accounting policies (continued)**2.2 Subsidiary (continued)**

If the Group loses control over a subsidiary, it:

- (i) derecognises the assets (including goodwill) and liabilities of the subsidiary;
- (ii) derecognises the carrying amount of any non-controlling interests;
- (iii) derecognises the cumulative translation differences recorded in equity;
- (iv) recognises the fair value of the consideration received;
- (v) recognises the fair value of any investment retained;
- (vi) recognises any surplus or deficit in profit or loss; and
- (vii) reclassifies the parent's share of components previously recognised in OCI

to profit or loss or retained earnings, as appropriate, as would be required if the Group had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities.

2.3 Current versus non-current classification

The Group presents assets and liabilities in the consolidated statements of financial position based on current/non-current classification. An asset is current when it is:

- (i) expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in its normal operating cycle;
- (ii) held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- (iii) expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period; or
- (iv) cash or cash equivalents unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other assets are classified as non-current. A liability is current when:

- (i) it is expected to be settled in its normal operating cycle;
- (ii) it is held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- (iii) it is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period; or
- (iv) there is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

The Group classifies all other liabilities as non-current. Deferred tax income assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities.

YINSON BERGENIA PRODUCTION B.V.**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)***For the year ended 31 January 2026*

2. Material accounting policies (continued)**2.4 Revenue recognition**

The Group recognises revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to the customer in an amount that reflects the consideration to which it expects to be entitled in exchanged for those goods or services.

Revenue is recognised when a customer obtains control of goods or services, i.e. when the customer has the ability to direct the use of and obtain the benefits from the goods or services.

The specific recognition criteria described below must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Engineering, Procurement, Construction, Installation and Commissioning (“EPCIC”) of Floating, Production, Storage and Offloading (“FPSO”) vessels

The Group provides design, supply, installation, operation, life extension and demobilisation of an FPSO vessel. The vessel is constructed and leased to a customer on a finance lease arrangement (EPCIC contracts). The vessel is operated by a related company, under a separate operating and maintenance agreement, after transfer to the customer.

The contract includes multiple deliverables (such as Front-End Engineering Design (“FEED”), engineering, construction, procurement, installation, maintenance, operating services, demobilisation). The Group assesses the level of integration between different deliverables and ability of the deliverables to be performed by another party. Based on this assessment, the Group concludes whether the multiple deliverables are a single, or separate, performance obligation(s).

The EPCIC element of the contract generally comprise a single performance obligation due to significant integration of the activities involved.

The Group determines the transaction price based on consideration stated in the contract and transaction price is allocated to performance obligations in the contract based on the relative stand-alone selling prices. The EPCIC contract has agreed fixed pricing terms and a fixed lump sum.

At contract inception, the Group assesses whether the Group renders EPCIC services and transfers control of the FPSO vessel over time or at a point in time by determining if (a) its performance does not create an asset with an alternative use to the Group; and (b) the Group has an enforceable right to payment for performance completed to date.

The FPSO vessel has no alternative use for the Group due to contractual restriction, and the Group has enforceable rights to payment arising from the contractual terms. For these contracts, revenue is recognised over time by reference to the Group’s progress towards completing the EPCIC of the FPSO vessels.

YINSON BERGENIA PRODUCTION B.V.**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)***For the year ended 31 January 2026*

2. Material accounting policies (continued)**2.4 Revenue recognition (continued)**

The measure of progress is determined based on the proportion of contract costs incurred to date to the estimated total contract costs. Costs incurred that are not related to the EPCIC contract or that do not contribute towards satisfying a performance obligation are excluded from the measure of progress and instead are expensed as incurred.

Management has determined that the input method best depicts the Group's performance in transferring control of the FPSO vessel to the customer for its ongoing EPCIC contract, as it reflects the Group's efforts incurred to date relative to the total inputs expected to be incurred for these contracts.

Up to the point that the Group can reasonably measure the outcome of the performance obligation, revenue is only recognised to the extent of costs incurred.

Estimates of revenues, costs or extent of progress toward completion are revised if circumstances change. Any resulting increases or decreases in estimated revenues or costs are reflected in the profit or loss in the period in which the circumstances that give rise to the revision become known by management.

Due to the nature of the services performed, variation orders and claims are commonly billed to customers in the normal course of business. The variation orders and claims are modifications of contracts that are usually not distinct, and are therefore normally considered as part of the existing performance obligations. Variable consideration is included in the transaction only to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognised will not occur when the uncertainty associated with the variable consideration is subsequently resolved.

The period between the transfer of the promised goods or services and payment by the customer may exceed one year. For such contracts, the financing component is separated from other performance obligations. The Group has no obligations for returns, refunds, warranties and other related obligations.

The Group can agree on various payment arrangements which generally reflect the progress of delivered performance obligations. If the value of the goods transferred by the Group exceed the payments, a contract asset is recognised. If the payments exceed the value of the goods transferred, a contract liability is recognised. Refer to Note 2.5 for accounting policy on 'Contract assets'.

YINSON BERGENIA PRODUCTION B.V.**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)***For the year ended 31 January 2026*

2. Material accounting policies (continued)**2.4 Revenue recognition (continued)***Offshore maintenance support and rendering of services*

The Group provides separate services to FPSO charterers including vessel management, repair and maintenance, crewing and operators, provisions, insurance, logistic support during the on-hire period. Revenue from offshore maintenance support and rendering of services are identified as a single performance obligation as the contracts comprise multiple deliverables that include a series of distinct goods or services that are substantially the same and have the same pattern of transfer to the customer.

The Group recognises revenue from offshore maintenance support and rendering of services over time, using an input method, measuring the inputs put in relative to the total expected inputs needed to transfer the promised services to the customer. Revenue is recognised on a straight-line basis as the inputs are expended evenly throughout the period. Revenue is recognised as and when the performance obligations are satisfied by the Group.

2.5 Contract assets

Contract assets as defined in IFRS 15 represents the Group's right to consideration for work completed but not yet billed at reporting date on an ongoing EPCIC contract. Bareboat charter payments received during the lease period will be allocated towards the finance lease receivable related to the EPCIC contract, created upon completion of the performance obligation. The Group's contract assets are measured as revenue recognised to date in accordance with the accounting policy as set out in Note 2.4, less invoiced instalments. The Group recognises any losses from onerous contracts under provisions in line with IAS 37.

Impairment of contract assets is measured, presented and disclosed on the same basis as financial assets that are within the scope of IFRS 9. The Group applies the simplified approach in measuring expected credit losses for contract assets. In the case of contract asset balances relating to the finance lease contracts, the Group applies the low credit risk simplification of IFRS 9 for the computation of the expected credit loss. The simplification is applied as the credit risk profile of these balances has been assessed as low.

YINSON BERGENIA PRODUCTION B.V.**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)***For the year ended 31 January 2026*

2. Material accounting policies (continued)**2.6 Demobilisation obligations**

The demobilisation obligations of the Group are stated in the lease contract. Demobilisation costs will be incurred by the Group at the end of the operating life of the Group's facilities.

For finance leases, demobilisation obligations are analysed as a component of the sale recognised under IFRS 15. It is determined whether the demobilisation obligation should be defined as a separate performance obligation. In that case, because the demobilisation operation is performed at a later stage, the related revenue is deferred until the demobilisation operations occur. Subsequent updates of the measurement of the demobilisation costs are recognised immediately through deferred revenue, for the present value of the change.

2.7 Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are capitalised into the cost of the asset in the period in which they are incurred. Otherwise, borrowing costs are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

2.8 Income taxes

Current income tax for current and prior years is recognised at the amount expected to be paid to or recovered from the tax authorities, using the tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date. Management evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation annually.

Deferred income tax is recognised for all temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the consolidated financial statements except when the deferred income tax arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss at the time of the transaction.

Deferred income tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled, based on tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Current and deferred income taxes are recognised as income or expenses in profit or loss, except to the extent that the tax arises from a transaction which is recognised directly in equity.

YINSON BERGENIA PRODUCTION B.V.**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)***For the year ended 31 January 2026*

2. Material accounting policies (continued)**2.9 Currency translation****(a) Functional and presentation currency**

Items included in the consolidated financial statements of each of the Group's entities are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates (the "functional currency"). The consolidated financial statements are presented in United States Dollar ("USD").

(b) Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions or valuation where items are remeasured.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in profit or loss. However, exchange differences are deferred in OCI when they arose from qualifying cash flow or net investment hedges or are attributable to items that form part of the net investment in a foreign operation.

Translation differences on non-monetary financial assets and liabilities such as equities held at fair value through profit or loss are recognised in profit or loss as part of the fair value gain or loss. Translation differences on non-monetary financial assets, such as equities classified as available for sale, are included in OCI.

(c) Group companies

The results and financial position of all the Group entities (none of which has the currency of a hyperinflationary economy) that have a functional currency different from the presentation currency are translated into the presentation currency as follows:

- (i) assets and liabilities for each statement of financial position presented are translated at the closing rate at the date of that statement of financial position; and
- (ii) income and expenses for each statement of comprehensive income or separate income statement presented are translated at average exchange rates for the financial periods (unless this average is not a reasonable approximation of the cumulative effect of the rates prevailing on the transaction dates, in which case income and expenses are translated at the rate on the dates of the transactions).

YINSON BERGENIA PRODUCTION B.V.**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)***For the year ended 31 January 2026*

2. Material accounting policies (continued)**2.9 Currency translation (continued)**

Goodwill and fair value adjustments arising on the acquisition of a foreign entity are treated as assets and liabilities of the foreign entity and translated at the closing rate. Exchange differences arising are recognised in OCI.

On the disposal of a foreign operation (that is, a disposal of the Group's entire interest in a foreign operation, or a disposal involving loss of control over a subsidiary that includes a foreign operation, a disposal involving loss of joint control over a joint venture that includes a foreign operation, or a disposal involving loss of significant influence over an associate that includes a foreign operation), all of the exchange differences relating to that foreign operation recognised in OCI and accumulated in the separate component of equity are reclassified to profit or loss, as part of the gain or loss on disposal. In the case of a partial disposal that does not result in the Group losing control over a subsidiary that includes a foreign operation, the proportionate share of accumulated exchange differences are re-attributed to non-controlling interests and are not recognised in profit or loss. For all other partial disposals (that is, reductions in the Group's ownership interest in associates or joint ventures that do not result in the Group losing significant influence or joint control), the proportionate equity in percentage share of the accumulated exchange difference is reclassified to profit or loss.

2.10 Financial instruments**(i) Financial assets****(a) Classification, initial recognition and measurement**

The Group classifies its financial assets in the following measurement categories:

- Financial assets measured at amortised cost; and
- Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL")

Regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on trade-date, the date on which the Group commits to purchase or sell the asset.

At initial recognition, the Group measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at FVTPL, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at FVTPL are expensed in profit or loss.

Financial assets with embedded derivative are considered in their entirety when determining whether their cash flows are solely payment of principal and interest ("SPPI").

YINSON BERGENIA PRODUCTION B.V.**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)***For the year ended 31 January 2026*

2. Material accounting policies (continued)**2.10 Financial instruments (continued)****(i) Financial assets (continued)****(b) Subsequent measurement**

Subsequent measurement of debt instruments depends on the Group's business model for managing the asset and the cash flow characteristics of the asset. The Group reclassifies debt investments when and only when its business model for managing those asset changes.

i. Financial assets at amortised cost

Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent SPPI are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate ("EIR") method. Any gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the debt instruments are derecognised or impaired, and through the amortisation process.

ii. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL")

Assets that do not meet the criteria for amortised cost or FVOCI are measured at FVTPL. The Group may also irrevocably designate financial assets at FVTPL if doing so significantly reduces or eliminates a mismatch created by assets and liabilities being measured on different bases.

Financial assets at FVTPL are carried in the statements of financial position at fair value with net changes in fair value presented as finance costs (negative net changes in fair value) or finance income (positive net changes in fair value) in the profit or loss.

YINSON BERGENIA PRODUCTION B.V.**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)***For the year ended 31 January 2026*

2. Material accounting policies (continued)**2.10 Financial instruments (continued)****(i) Financial assets (continued)****(c) Derecognition**

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised (i.e. removed from the Group's consolidated statement of financial position) when:

- The rights to receive cash flow from the asset have expired; or
- The Group has transferred its rights to receive cash flow from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either (a) the Group has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Group has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

When the Group has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if and to what extent it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, not transferred control of the asset, the Group continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of the Group's continuing involvement. In that case, the Group also recognises an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Group has retained.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Group could be required to repay.

YINSON BERGENIA PRODUCTION B.V.**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)***For the year ended 31 January 2026*

2. Material accounting policies (continued)**2.10 Financial instruments (continued)****(ii) Impairment of financial assets**

The Group assess on a forward-looking basis the expected credit loss (“ECL”) associated with its debt instruments carried at amortised cost. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk.

The Group have five types of assets that are subject to the ECL model:

- (i) Trade and other receivables;
- (ii) Contract assets;
- (iii) Finance lease receivables;
- (iv) Cash and cash equivalents; and
- (v) Derivative assets

While cash and cash equivalents are also subject to the impairment requirements of IFRS 9, the identified impairment loss was immaterial.

ECL represent a probability-weighted estimate of the difference between the present value of cash flows according to contracts and the present value of cash flows the Group expect to receive, over the remaining life of the financial instrument. For financial guarantee contracts, the ECL is the difference between the expected payments to reimburse the holder of the guaranteed debt instrument less any amounts that the Group expects to receive from the holder, the debtor or any other party.

The measurement of ECL reflects:

- an unbiased and probability-weighted amount that is determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes;
- the time value of money; and
- reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort at the reporting date about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions.

(a) General 3-stage approach for financial assets and contract assets at amortised cost

At each reporting date, the Group measure loss allowance at an amount equal to 12-month ECL if credit risk on a financial instrument or a group of financial instruments has not increased significantly since initial recognition. For all other financial instruments, a loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime ECL is required.

YINSON BERGENIA PRODUCTION B.V.**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)***For the year ended 31 January 2026*

2. Material accounting policies (continued)**2.10 Financial instruments (continued)****(ii) Impairment of financial assets (continued)****(a) General 3-stage approach for financial assets and contract assets at amortised cost (continued)**

Other financial assets at amortised cost comprise finance lease receivables, trade and other receivables and cash and cash equivalents. The general 3-stage approach is applied for other financial assets at amortised cost other than trade receivables and contract assets.

The Group considers the probability of default upon initial recognition of the asset and whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk on an ongoing basis throughout each reporting period. To assess whether there is a significant increase in credit risk, the Group compares the risk of a default occurring on the asset as at the reporting date with the risk of default as at the date of initial recognition. It considers available reasonable and supportable forward-looking information.

The following indicators are incorporated:

- internal credit rating;
- external credit rating (as far as available);
- actual or expected significant adverse changes in business, financial or economic conditions that are expected to cause a significant change to the debtor's ability to meet its obligations;
- actual or expected significant changes in the operating results of the debtor;
- significant increases in credit risk on other financial instruments of the same debtor;
- significant changes in the value of the collateral supporting the obligation or in the quality of third-party guarantees or credit enhancements; and
- significant changes in the expected performance and behaviour of the debtor, including changes in the payment status and changes in the operating results of the debtor.

Macroeconomic information (such as market interest rates or growth rates) is incorporated as part of the internal rating model.

Regardless of the analysis above, a significant increase in credit risk is presumed if a debtor is more than 30 days past due in making a contractual payment. Note 24(b) sets out the measurement details of ECL.

YINSON BERGENIA PRODUCTION B.V.**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)***For the year ended 31 January 2026*

2. Material accounting policies (continued)**2.10 Financial instruments (continued)****(ii) Impairment of financial assets (continued)****(b) Simplified approach for trade receivables and contract assets**

The Group applies the IFRS 9 simplified approach to measure ECL which uses a lifetime ECL for all trade receivables and contract assets.

The Group defines a financial instrument as default, which is fully aligned with the definition of credit-impaired, when it meets one or more of the following criteria:

Quantitative criteria

The Group defines a financial instrument as being in default, when the counterparty fails to make contractual payment within 90 days of when they fall due.

Qualitative criteria

The debtor meets unlikeliness to pay criteria, which indicates the debtor is in significant financial difficulty. The Group considers the following instances:

- the debtor is in breach of financial covenants;
- concessions have been made by the lender relating to the debtor's financial difficulty;
- it is becoming probable that the debtor will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation; and
- the debtor is insolvent.

Financial instruments that are credit-impaired are assessed on individual basis.

Note 24(b) sets out the measurement details of ECL.

YINSON BERGENIA PRODUCTION B.V.**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)***For the year ended 31 January 2026*

2. Material accounting policies (continued)**2.10 Financial instruments (continued)****(iii) Financial liabilities****(a) Initial recognition and measurement**

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, derivative financial instruments, loans and borrowings or payables.

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of derivative financial instruments, loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

The Group's financial liabilities include derivative financial instruments, borrowings, trade and other payables, and contract liability.

(b) Subsequent measurement

The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, as described below:

Loans and borrowings

After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process.

Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in the profit or loss.

This category generally applies to interest-bearing loans and borrowings.

When the basis to determine the future contractual cash flows of the borrowings are modified entirely as a result of IBOR reform, the Group applies the reliefs provided by the Phase 2 amendments related to IBOR reform to adjust the effective interest rate of the borrowings with no modification gain or loss is recognised.

YINSON BERGENIA PRODUCTION B.V.**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)***For the year ended 31 January 2026*

2. Material accounting policies (continued)**2.10 Financial instruments (continued)**

(iii) Financial liabilities (continued)

(b) Subsequent measurement (continued)Loans and borrowings (continued)

In situation where some or all of a change in the basis for determining the contractual cash flows of a borrowing does not meet the criteria of the Phase 2 amendments, the Group first applies the practical expedient to the changes required by IBOR reform, including updating the effective interest rate of the borrowings. Any additional changes are accounted for as modification of borrowings in accordance with the requirement in IFRS 9 (that is, assessed for modification or derecognition, with the resulting modification gain/loss recognised immediately in profit or loss where the borrowings are not derecognised).

(c) Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged, cancelled, or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the profit or loss.

YINSON BERGENIA PRODUCTION B.V.**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)***For the year ended 31 January 2026*

2. Material accounting policies (continued)**2.11 Property, plant and equipment**

Property, plant and equipment are recognised at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

Subsequent expenditure relating to property, plant and equipment that has already been recognised is added to the carrying amount of the asset only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repair and maintenance expenses are recognised in profit or loss when incurred.

Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate depreciable amounts over their estimated useful lives. Property, plant and equipment are not depreciated when the asset is not yet available for use.

Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate the costs of the assets, net of their residual values, over their estimated useful lives or, the shorter lease term as follows:

- Office equipment 2 to 4 years
- Machineries and equipment 22.5 years

Residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

2.12 Impairment of non-financial assets

Investment in a subsidiary is tested for impairment whenever there is any objective evidence or indication that these assets may be impaired.

For the purpose of impairment testing of assets, recoverable amount (i.e. the higher of the fair value less cost to sell and the value-in-use) is determined on an individual asset basis unless the asset does not generate cash flows that are largely independent of those from other assets. If this is the case, the recoverable amount is determined for the cash-generating unit ("CGU") to which the asset belongs.

If the recoverable amount of the asset or CGU is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount.

The difference between the carrying amount and recoverable amount is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss.

YINSON BERGENIA PRODUCTION B.V.**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)***For the year ended 31 January 2026*

2. Material accounting policies (continued)**2.12 Impairment of non-financial assets (continued)**

The Group shall assess at the end of the reporting period whether there is any indication that an impairment loss recognised in the prior periods may have decreased or no longer exist. If any such indication exist, the Group shall estimate the recoverable amount of the asset. An impairment loss for an asset is reversed if, and only if, there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. The carrying amount of this asset is increased to its revised recoverable amount, provided that this amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined (net of accumulated depreciation) had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years.

A reversal of impairment loss for an asset is recognised in profit or loss.

2.13 Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

Purchase costs and other costs incurred in bringing the spare parts to its present location and condition are accounted for on a weighted average cost basis.

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

Inventories are recognised as an expense as and when it is consumed in the operations and maintenance of the FPSO.

2.14 Trade and other receivables

Trade receivables are amounts due from customers for services performed in the ordinary course of business. Other receivables generally arise from transactions outside the usual operating activities of the Group. If collection is expected in one year or less (or in the normal operating cycle of the business if longer), they are classified as current assets. If not, they are presented as non-current assets.

Trade and other receivables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less allowance for impairment losses (if any).

Details on the Group's impairment policies of trade and other receivables are provided in Note 2.10(ii).

YINSON BERGENIA PRODUCTION B.V.**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)***For the year ended 31 January 2026*

2. Material accounting policies (continued)**2.15 Cash and cash equivalents**

For the purpose of presentation in the consolidated statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents include deposits with financial institutions which are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value. Certain restrictions over the deposits with financial institution exists, which are disclosed at Note 16.

2.16 Borrowings

Borrowings are presented as current liability unless the Group has an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least 12 months after the balance sheet date, in which case it is presented as non-current liability.

Borrowings are recognised on settlement date, being the date on which cash is paid or received. They are initially recognised at fair values (net of transaction costs) and subsequently carried at amortised cost. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption value is recognised in profit or loss over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method.

Borrowings are derecognised when the Group either discharges the borrowing by paying the creditor or is legally released from primary responsibility for the borrowing either by process of law or by the creditor.

2.17 Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Group prior to the end of the financial year which are unpaid. The amounts are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less (or in the normal operating cycle of the business, if longer). Otherwise, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

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

YINSON BERGENIA PRODUCTION B.V.**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)***For the year ended 31 January 2026*

2. Material accounting policies (continued)**2.18 Leases**When the Group is the lessor

As a lessor, the Group determines at lease inception whether each lease is a finance lease or an operating lease. The date of the contract entered between the Group and the customer is considered as the lease inception date. To classify each lease, the Group makes an overall assessment of whether the lease transfers substantially all of the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the underlying asset to the lessee. As part of this assessment, the Group considers certain indicators such as whether the lease is for the major part of the economic life of the asset, the present value of the minimum lease payments amounts to at least substantially all of the fair value of the leased asset at the inception of the lease and the lessee has the option to purchase the asset at a price that is expected to be sufficiently lower than the fair value at the date the option becomes exercisable for it to be reasonably certain, at the inception of the lease, that the option will be exercised.

Finance lease

The Group classifies a lease as a finance lease if the lease transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an underlying asset to the lessee.

The Group derecognises the underlying asset and recognises a receivable at an amount equal to the net investment in a finance lease. Net investment in a finance lease is measured at an amount equal to the sum of the present value of lease payments from lessee discounted at rate implicit in the lease and the unguaranteed residual value of the underlying asset. The lease payments include fixed payments, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate and unguaranteed residual value of the leased asset.

Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognised as revenue in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

Initial direct costs are also included in the initial measurement of the net investment. The net investment is subject to IFRS 9 impairment (refer to Note 2.10(ii) on impairment of financial assets). In addition, the Group reviews regularly the estimated unguaranteed residual value.

Lease income is, as of the commencement date of the lease contract, recognised over the term of the lease using the net investment method so as to reflect a constant periodic rate of return and is apportioned between a reduction in the net investment in the lease and finance income over the lease term. The Group revises the lease income allocation if there is a reduction in the estimated unguaranteed residual value.

YINSON BERGENIA PRODUCTION B.V.**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)***For the year ended 31 January 2026*

2. Material accounting policies (continued)**2.18 Leases (continued)**When the Group is the lessor (continued)*Finance lease (continued)*

Where a lease is determined to be a finance lease at lease inception, the Group recognises revenue over time during the construction phase, as per IFRS 15, due to the fact that the Group is acting as a manufacturer-lessor (refer to Note 2.4 for accounting policy on revenue recognition). The selling profit or loss on a finance lease is as follows:

- Revenue is the fair value of the underlying leased asset or, if lower, the present value of the lease payments accruing to the lessor, discounted using a market rate of interest;
- Cost of sale is the cost, or carrying amount (if different), of the underlying leased asset, less the present value of the unguaranteed residual value; and
- Selling profit or loss is the difference between revenue and the cost of sale, and is recognised in accordance with the principles in IFRS 15 (Note 2.4).

Changes in variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate that occur subsequent to initial measurement are included in the lease payments at lease commencement and upon subsequent adjustments to the charter rates that are agreed with customers. These changes are accounted for as a re-measurement of the net investment in a finance lease and recognised as revenue in the period in which the change occurs.

On 15 October 2024, FPSO *Maria Quitéria* has achieved first oil following a successful 72-hour testing. This marks the commencement of the firm lease for a period of 22.5 years, until 2047. Subsequent to the final acceptance, the Group recognises finance lease income with the carrying amount of contract assets reclassified as finance lease receivables.

Separating lease and non-lease components

If an arrangement contains lease and non-lease components, the Group allocates the consideration in the contract to the lease and non-lease components based on the stand-alone selling prices in accordance with the principles in IFRS 15.

YINSON BERGENIA PRODUCTION B.V.**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)***For the year ended 31 January 2026*

2. Material accounting policies (continued)**2.19 Derivative financial instruments and hedging activities**

The Group uses derivative financial instruments such as interest rate swaps to hedge its interest rate risks. Such derivative financial instruments are initially recognised at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured at fair value at the end of each reporting year.

Derivatives that do not qualify for hedge accounting are classified as fair value through profit or loss and changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss.

For derivatives that qualify as cash flow hedges, the gain or loss relating to the ineffective portion of changes in the fair value is recognised profit or loss. The gain or loss relating to the effective portion is recognised in other comprehensive income and later reclassified to profit or loss when the hedged item affects profit or loss.

Cash flow hedge - Interest rate swaps

The Group has entered into interest rate swaps that are cash flow hedges for the Group's exposure to interest rate risk on its borrowings. These contracts entitle the Group to receive interest at floating rates on notional principal amounts and oblige the Group to pay interest at fixed rates on the same notional principal amounts, thus allowing the Group to raise borrowings at floating rates and swap them into fixed rates.

The fair value changes on the effective portion of interest rate swaps designated as cash flow hedges are recognised in other comprehensive income, accumulated in the reserves and reclassified to profit or loss when the hedged interest expense on the borrowings is recognised in profit or loss and presented separately in "Finance costs". The fair value changes on the ineffective portion of interest rate swaps are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

2.20 Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issuance of new ordinary shares are deducted against the share capital account.

YINSON BERGENIA PRODUCTION B.V.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

For the year ended 31 January 2026

2. Material accounting policies (continued)

2.21 Fair value measurement

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the consolidated financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

Level 1 – Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;

Level 2 – Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable; and

Level 3 – Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable.

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the consolidated financial statements on a recurring basis, the Group determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorisation (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Group has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy as explained above.

YINSON BERGENIA PRODUCTION B.V.**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)***For the year ended 31 January 2026*

3. Critical accounting estimates, assumptions and judgements**(a) The measurement and recognition of revenue on EPCIC contracts based on the input method**

Estimates, assumptions and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Estimates:

The measurement and recognition of revenues on construction contracts based on the input method

In the previous financial year, the Group had a significant EPCIC contract to construct an FPSO vessel for a customer which was completed on 15 October 2024. For this contract, revenue was recognised over time by reference to the Group's progress towards completing the EPCIC of the FPSO services. The measure of progress is determined based on the proportion of contract costs incurred to date to the estimated total contract costs ("input method").

Management had to estimate the total contract costs to complete, which were used in the input method to determine the Group's recognition of contract revenue.

Significant judgement was used to estimate the above-mentioned total contract costs to complete. In making these estimates, management has applied its past experience of completing similar projects, as well as quotations from and contracts with suppliers and sub-contractors. These estimations were also made with due consideration of the circumstances and relevant events that were known to management at the date of these consolidated financial statements. Total contract costs may also be affected by factors such as uncertainties in contract execution, variation in scope of works and acceptance of claims by customers.

Costs and revenue (and the resulting gross margin) at completion reflect, at each reporting year, management's current best estimate of the probable future benefits and obligations associated with the contract.

The timing and estimated cost of demobilisation

The Group reviews the estimated future costs of demobilisation on a regular basis and adjusted when appropriate. These costs are subject to uncertainty due to its long-term expiry date of the obligations. There are various factors that could impact on the cost estimates including but not limited to the Group's own experience on demobilisation operations, future changes in laws and regulations, and timing of demobilisation operation. Estimates and assumptions made in determining these obligations will lead to significant adjustments to the future financial results. These costs are now determined based on management's best estimate.

YINSON BERGENIA PRODUCTION B.V.**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)***For the year ended 31 January 2026*

3. Critical accounting estimates, assumptions and judgements (continued)**(a) The measurement and recognition of revenue on EPCIC contracts based on the input method (continued)****Judgements:**

The Group has exercised the following judgements in addition to the above estimates.

Lease classification as lessor

The Group has determined, based on the analysis of the terms and conditions of the contract on assessing whether the Group retains the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the FPSO subject of the lease contract. To identify whether risks and rewards are retained, the Group systematically considers, amongst others, the indicators listed by IFRS 16 on a contract-by-contract basis. The Group makes significant judgements to determine whether the arrangement results in a finance lease or an operating lease. This judgement can have a significant effect on the amounts recognised in the consolidated financial statements and its recognition of profits in the future.

The most important judgement area assessed by the Group is as follows:

(i) Determination of fair value of the leased FPSO

Revenue is recognised over time during the construction period based on the present value of the lease payments accruing to the Group, discounted using an appropriate rate of interest.

Significant judgements are used to estimate the charter rates and discount rates applied in computing the present value of lease payments. The discount rate used is based on the interest rate implicit to the lease. The interest rate implicit to the lease takes into account among others: time value of money, financing structure, country risk and risk profile of a client and project. Therefore, the discount rate requires estimation, particularly when no observable rates are available or when they need to be adjusted to reflect the terms and conditions of the lease.

YINSON BERGENIA PRODUCTION B.V.**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)***For the year ended 31 January 2026*

3. Critical accounting estimates, assumptions and judgements (continued)**(b) Income taxes**

The Group recognises assets and liabilities for expected tax issues based on estimates of whether additional taxes will be due. Where the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the amounts that were initially recognised, such differences will impact the income tax and deferred tax positions in the period in which such determination is made.

In measuring the provision for taxation and deferred taxation at reporting date, the Group has applied judgements and estimates in relation to certain interpretation of tax legislation in arriving at the Group's tax position. Judgements and estimates are based on the current tax legislation and best available information as at the reporting date.

Judgement:

In the prior financial year, the Group obtained advice from external tax experts due to the restructuring of governance and operational responsibilities between The Netherlands and Brazil. The Group has determined, based on the advice provided by external tax experts, that it is probable that the charter contracts for the Group's Brazilian FPSO project qualifies as provision of services under a time charter agreement. Based on this, the Group has revised its tax basis for its operations in the Netherlands to reflect this filing position.

Determining the Group's provision for income taxes and deferred taxes involves judgement, as there may be transactions and calculations where the final tax determination is uncertain at the reporting date. If the final outcome differs from the initially estimated amounts, these discrepancies will affect the income tax and deferred tax provisions in the period when the determination is finalised.

Estimate:

Significant estimate is involved in ascertaining the attribution of profits to the Dutch head office on an arm's length basis based on appropriate guidelines and the appropriate transfer pricing methodologies. Based on the Company's tax position, the difference between the value of the FPSO and its tax book value will give rise to additional taxable income in the Netherlands during the FPSO's operation over the lease period.

YINSON BERGENIA PRODUCTION B.V.**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)***For the year ended 31 January 2026***4. Revenue***Disaggregation of revenue*

	Group	
	2025/2026	2024/2025
	USD'000	USD'000
<i>Revenue from contract with customers</i>		
EPCIC of FPSO vessel	-	200,403
FPSO support services fees	44,423	12,873
<i>Revenue from other sources</i>		
Net finance lease income	175,638	79,873
- Finance lease income	167,215	49,709
- Remeasurement of finance lease receivables	8,423	30,164
	220,061	293,149

The Group derives its revenue from a time charter and services contract for an FPSO unit in Brazil with a single customer, Petróleo Brasileiro S.A. ("Petrobras").

The scope of the Time Charter Agreement and O&M Agreement is as follows:

1. To provide Engineering, Procurement, Construction, Installation and Commission services where a tanker will be converted into a FPSO, with technical specifications determined by Petrobras with a design life of 34 years. In this respect, the Group is responsible for carrying out the work of designing, procuring, constructing and commissioning the FPSO to meet Petrobras' technical specifications and have a design life of 34 years with a firm charter period of 22.5 years. All changes during the conversion phase must be approved by Petrobras;
2. Provision of a service crew to operate the FPSO for a service period of 22.5 years; and
3. Provision of operational and hotel maritime services to support the FPSO over the service period of 25 years.

Lease payments under applicable contracts are subject to indexation clauses (variable considerations). During the financial year ended 31 January 2026, there was a remeasurement of finance lease receivable to reflect adjustments in lease payments resulting from indexation movements. Accordingly, the Group has recognised a remeasurement of finance lease receivables amounting to USD 8,423,000 (2024/2025: USD 30,164,000).

YINSON BERGENIA PRODUCTION B.V.**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)***For the year ended 31 January 2026***5. Expenses by nature**

	Group	
	2025/2026	2024/2025
	USD'000	USD'000
<i>Cost of sales</i>		
Construction costs	-	200,742
Operation overhead	4,761	1,674
Insurance	2,670	1,090
Repair and maintenance	14,012	2,006
Crew expenses	22,693	7,205
Consumables	2,181	403
	46,317	213,120
<i>Administrative expenses</i>		
Audit remuneration	310	132
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment (Note 9)	618	226
Management fees	20,170	8,199
Professional and consultancy fees	186	444
Salaries and employee benefit expenses (Note A)	1,087	736
Other expenses	504	267
	22,875	10,004
Total cost of sales and administrative expenses	69,192	223,124

Note A:

	Group	
	2025/2026	2024/2025
	USD'000	USD'000
Salaries and bonus	589	393
Contributions to defined contribution plan	-	3
Social security contributions	226	152
Other benefits	272	188
	1,087	736

During the financial year 2026, the average number of employees, based on full-time equivalent, was 126 (2025:116). Of these employees, none was employed in Netherlands (2025: 0).

YINSON BERGENIA PRODUCTION B.V.**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)***For the year ended 31 January 2026***6. Other operating income - net**

	Group	
	2025/2026	2024/2025
	USD'000	USD'000
Net currency exchange loss	(160)	(459)
Interest income	2,785	1,866
Other income from sale of scrap	-	1,550
Others	(218)	1,139
	<u>2,407</u>	<u>4,096</u>

7. Finance costs

	Group	
	2025/2026	2024/2025
	USD'000	USD'000
Interest expenses - Borrowings	82,171	61,250
Deferred financing costs amortisation	28,419	6,739
Bank charges	33	41
Bank facility fees	1,607	28
Interest rate swaps loss/(gain), reclassified from cash flow hedge reserve (Note 21)	2,088	(8)
	<u>114,318</u>	<u>68,050</u>

YINSON BERGENIA PRODUCTION B.V.**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)***For the year ended 31 January 2026***8. Income tax credit/(expense)**

	Group	
	2025/2026	2024/2025
	USD'000	USD'000
Tax expense attributable to profit is made up of:		
- Income taxes (i)	(1,592)	(344)
- Pillar Two top-up tax (i)	(142)	(2,903)
- Withholding taxes (i)	(5,631)	(2,588)
- Deferred income taxes	399	-
	<u>(6,966)</u>	<u>(5,835)</u>
Prior year adjustment:		
- Current income taxes	(390)	(40)
- Deferred income taxes	2,143	84,266
	<u>1,753</u>	<u>84,226</u>
	<u>(5,213)</u>	<u>78,391</u>

The income tax on profit before income tax differs from the theoretical amount that would arise using the Netherlands standard rate of income tax as follows:

	Group	
	2025/2026	2024/2025
	USD'000	USD'000
Profit before income tax	<u>38,958</u>	<u>6,071</u>
Tax calculated at standard tax rate 25.80% (2025: 25.80%)	(10,051)	(1,566)
Different tax rates of subsidiary in national jurisdiction	27	(129)
Income not subject to tax	9,105	1,810
Expenses not deductible	(274)	(459)
Prior year adjustments in relation to current income tax	(390)	(40)
Prior year adjustments in relation to deferred income tax	2,143	84,266
Pillar Two top-up tax	(142)	(2,903)
Withholding taxes	(5,631)	(2,588)
Tax credit/(expense)	<u>(5,213)</u>	<u>78,391</u>

YINSON BERGENIA PRODUCTION B.V.**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)***For the year ended 31 January 2026***8. Income tax credit/(expense) (continued)**

(i) Reconciliation to tax payable

	Group	
	31 January 2026 USD'000	31 January 2025 USD'000
(a) Composition:		
Tax payable	4,115	3,247
(b) Movement:		
Beginning of financial year	3,247	-
Tax expense	7,755	5,875
- Income tax expense	1,592	344
- Under-provision of income tax in prior financial years	390	40
- Pillar Two top-up tax	142	2,903
- Withholding tax	5,631	2,588
Taxes paid	(6,887)	(2,628)
End of financial year	4,115	3,247

Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (“OECD”) Pillar Two model rules

The Group has applied the temporary exemption under IAS 12 in relation to the accounting for deferred taxes arising from the implementation of the Pillar Two rules.

The Group is within the scope of the OECD Pillar Two model rules.

Under the legislation, the Group is liable to pay a top-up tax for the difference between the GloBE effective tax rate for each jurisdiction and the 15% minimum rate in jurisdictions that have implemented Pillar Two legislation. As a result, the Group has recognised top-up tax expenses of USD 142,000 (2025: USD 2,903,000).

YINSON BERGENIA PRODUCTION B.V.**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)***For the year ended 31 January 2026***9. Property, plant and equipment**

Group	<u>Office equipment</u> USD'000	<u>Machineries and equipment</u> USD'000	<u>Construction in progress</u> USD'000	<u>Total</u> USD'000
At 31 January 2026				
<i>Cost</i>				
Beginning of financial year	164	12,682	-	12,846
Foreign exchange differences	17	-	-	17
End of financial year	<u>181</u>	<u>12,682</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>12,863</u>
<i>Accumulated depreciation</i>				
Beginning of financial year	108	167	-	275
Depreciation charge	54	564	-	618
Foreign exchange differences	14	-	-	14
End of financial year	<u>176</u>	<u>731</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>907</u>
<i>Net book value</i>				
End of financial year	<u>5</u>	<u>11,951</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>11,956</u>
At 31 January 2025				
<i>Cost</i>				
Beginning of financial year	191	-	3,161	3,352
Additions ^(a)	-	-	9,521	9,521
Reclassification	-	12,682	(12,682)	-
Foreign exchange differences	(27)	-	-	(27)
End of financial year	<u>164</u>	<u>12,682</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>12,846</u>
<i>Accumulated depreciation</i>				
Beginning of financial year	59	-	-	59
Depreciation charge	59	167	-	226
Foreign exchange differences	(10)	-	-	(10)
End of financial year	<u>108</u>	<u>167</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>275</u>
<i>Net book value</i>				
End of financial year	<u>56</u>	<u>12,515</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>12,571</u>

(a) Additions to property, plant and equipment during 31 January 2025 were acquired by cash payments.

(b) Machineries and equipment of USD 11,951,000 (2025: USD 12,515,000) are mortgaged to the Collateral Agent on terms as set out in the Mortgage and Mortgage Deed of Covenants.

YINSON BERGENIA PRODUCTION B.V.**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)***For the year ended 31 January 2026***10. Leases***Finance lease receivables as lessor*

	Group	
	31 January 2026	31 January 2025
	USD'000	USD'000
Minimum lease receivables:		
Within 1 year	182,613	180,527
Between 1 to 2 years	182,868	181,605
Between 2 to 3 years	185,920	181,860
Between 3 to 4 years	182,407	184,906
Between 4 to 5 years	178,982	181,399
Later than 5 years	2,967,770	3,129,420
Total undiscounted lease payments	3,880,560	4,039,717
Less: Future finance income	(2,355,611)	(2,504,338)
Net investment in finance lease	1,524,949	1,535,379
Current	22,035	18,852
Non-current	1,502,914	1,516,527
	1,524,949	1,535,379

During the financial year ended 31 January 2025, after final acceptance, the Group commenced a finance lease for the chartering of FPSO *Maria Quitéria* to a third party for a lease term of 22.5 years until 2047. Finance lease income on the net investment in the lease during the financial year is USD 175,638,000 (2024/2025: USD 79,873,000) (Note 4).

YINSON BERGENIA PRODUCTION B.V.**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)***For the year ended 31 January 2026***11. Derivative financial instruments**

Group	Contract notional amount USD'000	Fair value asset/(liability) USD'000
At 31 January 2025		
<i>Cash flow hedge</i>		
- Interest rate swaps	504,000	<u>4,248</u>
Current		198
Non-current		<u>4,050</u>
Total		<u>4,248</u>

In the previous financial year, the Group has entered into a series of USD interest swap contract with banks. The interest rate swap reflects the positive change in fair value of those interest rate swaps which have been designated as cash flows hedge and are used to manage the exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates arising from floating rate bank loans. During the financial year, the Group terminated such interest swap contract upon repayment of term loan.

YINSON BERGENIA PRODUCTION B.V.**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)***For the year ended 31 January 2026***12. Deferred income tax assets/(liabilities)**

The deferred income tax assets is expected to be realised over the contractual charter period of FPSO *Maria Quitéria*, of which approximately USD 294,584 is expected to be recovered in the next financial year. The remaining amounts would be recognised over the future financial years.

The movement in deferred income tax assets/(liabilities) during the financial years are as follows:

	Beginning of financial year	Charged to profit or loss (Note 8)	Transfer	Foreign exchange differences	End of financial year
	USD'000	USD'000	USD'000	USD'000	USD'000
Group					
At 31 January 2026					
Unutilised tax losses	11	2,837	-	174	3,022
Unutilised interest expenses	6,952	(295)	-	-	6,657
	<u>6,963</u>	<u>2,542</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>174</u>	<u>9,679</u>
At 31 January 2025					
Contract assets	(77,303)	-	77,303	-	-
Unutilised tax losses	-	11	-	-	11
Unutilised interest expenses	-	6,952	-	-	6,952
Finance lease receivables	-	77,303	(77,303)	-	-
	<u>(77,303)</u>	<u>84,266</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>6,963</u>

Deferred income tax assets are recognised for tax losses and interest expenses to the extent that realisation of the related tax benefits through future taxable profits is probable. USD 11,508,000 has not been recognised as deferred tax asset as a result of unutilised interest expenses partly not being deemed usable.

The unused tax losses of USD nil (2025: USD 44,000) as of financial year ended 31 January 2026 can be carried forward indefinitely (2025: indefinitely).

13. Inventories

	Group	
	31 January 2026	31 January 2025
	USD'000	USD'000
Spares	<u>10,719</u>	<u>9,289</u>

During the financial year ended 31 January 2026, inventories amounting to USD 1,418,000 (2025: USD nil) were written down to their net realisable value.

YINSON BERGENIA PRODUCTION B.V.**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)***For the year ended 31 January 2026***14. Trade and other receivables**

	Group	
	31 January 2026 USD'000	31 January 2025 USD'000
Trade receivables from:		
- Third party	625	-
Unbilled trade receivables from:		
- Third party	22,631	22,842
Other receivables from:		
- Third parties (Note A)	1,950	2,474
- Intermediate holding company	423	-
	<u>2,373</u>	<u>2,474</u>
	<u>25,629</u>	<u>25,316</u>

Note A: Included in other receivables due from third parties for the financial year ended 31 January 2026 is escrow account balance of USD nil (31 January 2025: USD 510,000) which the Group has, jointly with its EPCIC vendor, appointed an escrow agent as part of the escrow agreement for the purpose of disbursement of payment according to the agreed milestone and priority of payment. This escrow account is operated in accordance with the terms and conditions as stipulated in the escrow agreement.

The carrying amounts of trade and other receivables are considered to be the same as their fair values, due to their short-term nature. All trade and other receivables are due within one year and no provision for expected credit losses has been recognised (31 January 2025: USD nil).

15. Other assets

	Group	
	31 January 2026 USD'000	31 January 2025 USD'000
<i>Current</i>		
Prepayments	3,268	1,194
<i>Non-current</i>		
Prepayments	411	-
	<u>3,679</u>	<u>1,194</u>

YINSON BERGENIA PRODUCTION B.V.**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)***For the year ended 31 January 2026***16. Cash and cash equivalents**

	Group	
	31 January 2026 USD'000	31 January 2025 USD'000
Cash at banks	147,594	82,776

The carrying amount of cash and cash equivalents is considered to be the same as its fair value.

As at reporting date, included in the Group's cash and cash equivalents were bank balances with licensed banks amounting to USD 129,749,000 (31 January 2025: USD 82,776,000) were restricted based on the bond agreement. These restricted amounts can only be used for purposes specified in the loan agreement, such as:

- FPSO restricted accounts, where the amounts can only be utilised for construction of the FPSO; and
- Operation and maintenance restricted accounts, where the amounts can only be utilised for expenses related to the charter and operation and maintenance contracts relating to the FPSO.

17. Borrowings

	Group	
	31 January 2026 USD'000	31 January 2025 USD'000
<i>Current</i>		
Bond	93,865	-
Term loan	-	25,877
<i>Non-current</i>		
Bond	1,102,057	-
Term loan	-	666,924
	<u>1,195,922</u>	<u>692,801</u>

During the financial year ended 31 January 2025, the Group has fully drawn down the term loan of USD 720,000,000. The term loan has been fully repaid in financial year ended 31 January 2026.

YINSON BERGENIA PRODUCTION B.V.**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)***For the year ended 31 January 2026***17. Borrowings (continued)**

Term loan of the Group is secured by way of:

- a) A charge over the registered shares in the Company and its subsidiary;
- b) A charge over FPSO *Maria Quitéria*;
- c) All vessel charter proceeds and insurance proceeds in respect of FPSO *Maria Quitéria* of;
- d) A charge over project accounts; and
- e) Assignment of material project contracts.

On 7 July 2025, the Group issued a 19-year secured bond of USD 1,168,000,000 on the International Securities Market of the London Stock Exchange to refinance its existing project financing loan and repayment of term loan. Such bond bears interests at 8.498% per annum.

The fair value of the fixed rate bond is calculated based on the market price quoted on the listed stock exchange at the reporting date. This is classified as Level 1 fair values in the fair value hierarchy (refer to Note 2.21).

	31 January 2026		31 January 2025	
	Carrying amount USD'000	Fair value USD'000	Carrying amount USD'000	Fair value USD'000
Bonds	1,195,922	1,253,136	-	-

The bond of the Group is secured by:

- a) All of the Company's assets;
- b) All of the equity interests in the Company; and
- c) Certain of the assets of such other applicable affiliates of the Company to the extent provided in the Security Documents.

The Group's bond, issued under a senior secured notes credit agreement, is subject to financial covenant provisions requiring that, as of 31 July and 31 January each calendar year, the ratio of the Company's net available cash to debt service shall not be less than 1.15:1. For the financial year ended 31 January 2026, the Group was in compliance with all financial covenant requirements and anticipates that there is sufficient headroom to continue to remain in compliance with these covenants for at least the next 12 months.

The movement of borrowings is referred to Reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities at Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows.

YINSON BERGENIA PRODUCTION B.V.**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)***For the year ended 31 January 2026***18. Contract liability**

	Group	
	31 January 2026 USD'000	31 January 2025 USD'000
Deferred income from demobilisation fees	1,360	311

19. Trade and other payables

	Group	
	31 January 2026 USD'000	31 January 2025 USD'000
Trade payables to:		
- Third parties	3,515	11,148
- Ultimate holding company	1	-
- Intermediate holding company	-	18,772
- Related companies	487	1,209
	<u>4,003</u>	<u>31,129</u>
Other payables to:		
- Third parties	375	470
- Related companies	1,310	951
	<u>1,685</u>	<u>1,421</u>
Accruals for:		
- Construction costs	20,722	42,319
- Operating expenses	4,971	4,159
	<u>25,693</u>	<u>46,478</u>
	<u>31,381</u>	<u>79,028</u>

Amounts due to ultimate holding company, intermediate holding company and related companies are unsecured, non-interest bearing and repayable on demand.

The carrying amounts of trade and other payables are considered to be the same as their fair values, due to their short-term nature. All trade and other payables are due within one year.

YINSON BERGENIA PRODUCTION B.V.**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)***For the year ended 31 January 2026***20. Share capital and share premium**

	Number of ordinary shares of USD1 each	Amount USD'000
<i>Share capital - Issued and fully paid</i>		
At 1 February 2025 and 31 January 2026	173,000,000	173,000
	2026	2025
	USD'000	USD'000
<i>Share premium</i>		
At 1 February	439,987	341,755
Share premium reduction	(145,417)	-
Share premium contribution	-	98,232
At 31 January	294,570	439,987

During the financial year, there was a return of capital by way of share premium reduction of the Company by USD145,417,000 from USD 439,987,000 to USD 294,570,000 for a cash consideration of USD 145,417,000 to its immediate holding company.

In the previous financial year, the Company's immediate holding company made additional share premium contribution, by way of cash considerations amounting to USD 98,232,000 progressively on the existing issued and paid-up shares in the capital of the Company.

21. Reserves

	31 January 2026	31 January 2025
	USD'000	USD'000
Composition:		
Cash flow hedge reserve (i)	-	4,248
Foreign currency translation reserve	222	124
	222	4,372
(i) Movements:		
Beginning of the financial year	4,248	(5,930)
Fair value gain/(loss) - net of tax	(6,336)	10,186
Reclassification to profit or loss (Note 7)	2,088	(8)
End of the financial year	-	4,248

During the previous financial year, the Group entered into a series of USD-denominated interest rate swap contracts with banks, designated as cash flow hedges, to manage exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates arising from floating rate bank loans. Following the repayment of the term loan, the Group terminated these interest rate swap contracts, thereby concluding its exposure under these hedging arrangements.

YINSON BERGENIA PRODUCTION B.V.**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)***For the year ended 31 January 2026***22. Dividends**

	USD cents per share	USD'000
31 January 2026		
Interim dividends declared and paid on:		
- 27 May 2025	23.76	41,100
- 7 July 2025	141.04	244,000
Total		<u>285,100</u>

23. Financial instruments by category

The carrying amount of the different categories of financial instruments are as follows:

	Group	
	31 January 2026	31 January 2025
	USD'000	USD'000
<u>Financial assets</u>		
Financial assets designated as cash flow hedge		
- Derivative financial instruments (Note 11)	-	4,248
Financial assets, at amortised cost		
- Finance lease receivables (Note 10)	1,524,949	1,535,379
- Trade and other receivables (Note 14)	25,629	25,316
- Cash and cash equivalents (Note 16)	147,594	82,776
	<u>1,698,172</u>	<u>1,643,471</u>
Total	<u>1,698,172</u>	<u>1,647,719</u>
<u>Financial liabilities</u>		
Financial liabilities, at amortised cost		
- Borrowings (Note 17)	1,195,922	692,801
- Trade and other payables (Note 19)	31,381	79,028
Total	<u>1,227,303</u>	<u>771,829</u>

YINSON BERGENIA PRODUCTION B.V.**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)***For the year ended 31 January 2026*

24. Financial risk management*Financial risk factors*

The Group's activities expose it to a variety of financial risk: market risk (including currency risk and interest rate risk), credit risk and liquidity and cash flow risk.

The Board of Directors is responsible for setting the objectives and underlying principles of financial risk management for the Group. The management team then establishes the detailed policies such as risk identification and measurement, exposure limits and hedging strategies. Financial risk management is carried out by treasury personnel.

The finance personnel measure actual exposures against the limits set and prepare regular reports for the review of the management team and the Board of Directors. The information presented below is based on information received by the management team.

(a) *Market risk*

(i) *Currency risk*

Currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates.

The Group has transactional currency exposures that are denominated in a currency other than USD, the functional currency of the Group. The foreign currency in which these transactions are denominated are mainly Euro ("EUR"), Singapore Dollar ("SGD") and Pound Sterling ("GBP").

YINSON BERGENIA PRODUCTION B.V.**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)***For the year ended 31 January 2026***24. Financial risk management (continued)***Financial risk factors (continued)*(a) *Market risk (continued)*(i) *Currency risk (continued)*

The Group's exposure to currency risk at the end of the financial year, expressed in USD, was as follows:

Foreign Currency Exposure

	<u>EUR</u> USD'000	<u>SGD</u> USD'000	<u>GBP</u> USD'000
Group			
At 31 January 2026			
<i>Financial assets</i>			
Trade and other receivables	116	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	120	-	-
	<u>236</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
<i>Financial liabilities</i>			
Trade and other payables	<u>(1,826)</u>	<u>(121)</u>	<u>(510)</u>
Net financial liabilities and currency exposure	<u>(1,590)</u>	<u>(121)</u>	<u>(510)</u>
At 31 January 2025			
<i>Financial assets</i>			
Trade and other receivables	130	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	168	-	-
	<u>298</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
<i>Financial liabilities</i>			
Trade and other payables	<u>(2,413)</u>	<u>(277)</u>	<u>-</u>
Net financial liabilities and currency exposure	<u>(2,115)</u>	<u>(277)</u>	<u>-</u>

Foreign currency exchange rate sensitivity

As an increase/decrease in the EUR, SGD and GBP against the USD by 5% with all other variables including tax rate being held constant, would not result in a significant increase/decrease in the net financial liabilities that are exposed to currency risk, sensitivity analysis is not disclosed.

YINSON BERGENIA PRODUCTION B.V.**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)***For the year ended 31 January 2026*

24. Financial risk management (continued)*Financial risk factors (continued)*(a) *Market risk (continued)*(ii) *Interest rate risk*

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Group is not exposed to risk of changes in market interest rates as the Group's borrowings are at fixed interest rates of 8.498%.

(b) *Credit risk*

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Group. At the reporting date, the Group's maximum exposure to credit risk is represented by the carrying amounts of each class of financial assets recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position.

Customer credit risk is managed based on the Group's established policy, procedures and control relating to customer credit risk management. Credit quality of a customer is assessed based on the individual credit standings and financial strengths. Outstanding receivables are regularly monitored.

Credit risk from balances with banks and financial institutions is managed by the Group's finance department in accordance with the Group's policy. Counterparty credit standings are reviewed by the Group's Senior Management on an annual basis and may be updated throughout the financial year. Limits are set to minimise the concentration of risks and therefore mitigate financial loss through potential counterparty's failure to make payments.

The Group does not recognise any credit loss allowance on all the debt instruments as of 31 January 2026 and 2025 as it is subject to immaterial losses. Hence, no movements in credit loss allowance are disclosed.

YINSON BERGENIA PRODUCTION B.V.**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)***For the year ended 31 January 2026***24. Financial risk management (continued)***Financial risk factors (continued)***(c) Liquidity and cash flow risk**

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Group's exposure to liquidity risk arises principally from its borrowings and payables. The Group maintains a level of cash and cash equivalents and bank facilities deemed adequate by the management to ensure, as far as possible, that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when they fall due.

Liquidity is monitored through forecasts and efficient working capital management. Owing to the nature of its business, the Group expects to convert its finance lease receivables of USD 1,524,949,000 (31 January 2025: USD 1,535,379,000) into cash through bareboat charter payments during the lease period. Analysis of cash flows from finance lease receivables is disclosed at Note 10.

The table below analyses the financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period from the reporting date to the contractual maturity date. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows:

	Within 1 year USD'000	Between 2 to 5 years USD'000	Over 5 years USD'000	Total USD'000
At 31 January 2026				
Borrowings	193,079	375,151	1,805,024	2,373,254
Trade and other payables	31,381	-	-	31,381
	<u>224,460</u>	<u>375,151</u>	<u>1,805,024</u>	<u>2,404,635</u>
At 31 January 2025				
Borrowings	92,173	826,870	-	919,043
Gross settled interest rate swaps				
- Receipts	(20,566)	(47,493)	-	(68,059)
- Payments	18,628	45,167	-	63,795
Trade and other payables	79,028	-	-	79,028
	<u>169,263</u>	<u>824,544</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>993,807</u>

YINSON BERGENIA PRODUCTION B.V.**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)***For the year ended 31 January 2026***24. Financial risk management (continued)***Financial risk factors (continued)*(d) *Capital risk*

The Group's objectives when managing capital are to ensure that the Group is adequately capitalised and to maintain an optimal capital structure by issuing or redeeming additional equity and debt instruments when necessary.

The Board of Directors monitors its capital based on net debt and total capital. Net debt is calculated as borrowings, excluding deferred financing cost plus trade and other payables, less cash and cash equivalents. Total capital is calculated as equity plus net debt.

	Group	
	31 January 2026 USD'000	31 January 2025 USD'000
Net debt	1,101,415	716,416
Total equity	501,427	902,349
Total capital	<u>1,602,842</u>	<u>1,618,765</u>

The Group's bond indenture mandates meeting distribution release conditions to transfer funds from restricted to unrestricted accounts semi-annually. The company must submit within 30 days a Debt Service Coverage Ratio ("DSCR") statement, computed by taking the Group's cash flow over the Group's debt service, for the 6-month and 12-month periods ending 31 July and 31 January each year, showcasing a minimum DSCR of 1.15 to release cash. Additionally, submission of DSCR is also a semi-annual reporting requirement under the bond terms. For the financial year ended 31 January 2026, the Group was in compliance with all financial covenant requirements and anticipates that there is sufficient headroom to continue to remain in compliance with these covenants for at least the next 12 months.

YINSON BERGENIA PRODUCTION B.V.**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)***For the year ended 31 January 2026*

24. Financial risk management (continued)*Financial risk factors (continued)***(e) Concentration risk**

The Group assessed that there is a concentration of credit risk in trade receivables, finance lease receivables and contract assets where the Group derives revenue solely from the construction of FPSO vessel and subsequently from the chartering of the FPSO vessel to its single customer.

Due to the nature of the industry to which only constitute a small number of customers (usually one or two) for each FPSO vessel construction due to the significant upfront cost required, there is therefore a higher credit risk concentration. In addition, the Group also has a concentration of credit risk by geographical location of its single customer, which is based in Brazil. The total trade receivables and finance lease receivables arising from the construction and chartering of FPSO vessel is USD 22,631,000 (31 January 2025: USD 22,842,000) (Note 14) and USD 1,524,949,000 (31 January 2025: USD 1,535,379,000) (Note 10) respectively.

This risk is managed through the close monitoring of aged receivables and through general credit collection procedures.

The Group's largest and sole customer accounted for 100% (2024/2025: 100%) of net sales, 100% (31 January 2025: 100%) of trade receivables and 100% (31 January 2025: 100%) of finance lease receivables as of 31 January 2026. There is no other significant concentration of customer credit risk.

YINSON BERGENIA PRODUCTION B.V.**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)***For the year ended 31 January 2026***25. Fair value measurement***(a) Fair value hierarchy*

The following table provides the fair value measurement hierarchy of the Group's assets and liabilities.

	Fair value measurement using			Total
	Quoted prices in active market Level 1	Significant observable inputs Level 2	Significant unobservable inputs Level 3	
	USD'000	USD'000	USD'000	USD'000
Group				
At 31 January 2026				
Derivative financial instruments	-	-	-	-
At 31 January 2025				
Derivative financial instruments	-	4,248	-	4,248

The Group classifies fair value measurement using the fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements.

There were no transfers between Levels 1 and 2 and between Levels 2 and 3 during the current financial year.

The Group enters into interest rate swaps, in which it agrees to exchange, at specified intervals, the difference between fixed and floating interest rate amounts calculated by reference to an agreed-upon notional amount.

The fair value changes on the effective portion of interest rate swaps designated as cash flow hedges are recognised in other comprehensive income, accumulated in the other reserve and reclassified to profit or loss when the hedged interest expense on the borrowings is recognised in profit or loss and presented separately in "Finance expense". The fair value changes on the ineffective portion of interest rate swaps are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

During the financial year, the Group terminated such interest swap contract upon repayment of term loan.

YINSON BERGENIA PRODUCTION B.V.**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)***For the year ended 31 January 2026*

25. Fair value measurement (continued)

- (b) *Financial instruments that are not carried at fair value and whose carrying amounts are reasonable approximation of fair value*

The following are classes of the Group's financial instruments that are not carried at fair value and whose carrying amounts are reasonable approximation of fair value:

	Note
Trade and other receivables	14
Borrowings	17
Trade and other payables	19

The carrying amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities are reasonable approximation of fair values, either due to short-term nature or those floating rate instruments that are re-priced to market interest rates on or near the reporting date.

YINSON BERGENIA PRODUCTION B.V.**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)***For the year ended 31 January 2026***26. Related party transactions**

For the purposes of these consolidated financial statements, parties are considered to be related to the Group if the Group has the ability, directly or indirectly, to control the party or exercise significant influence over the party in making financial and operating decisions, or vice versa, or where the Group and the party are subject to common control or common significant influence. Related parties may be individuals or other entities.

In addition to the information disclosed elsewhere in the consolidated financial statements, the following transactions took place between the Group and related parties at terms agreed between the parties:

	Group	
	2025/2026	2024/2025
	USD'000	USD'000
Immediate holding company:		
- Dividend paid	(285,100)	-
- Capital contribution	-	98,232
Intermediate holding company:		
- Trade management fee (Note A)	-	(13,957)
- Non-trade management fee	(12,345)	(3,700)
Related companies:		
- Trade management fee (Note A)	(342)	(1,096)
- Non-trade management fee	(7,825)	(4,499)
- Other income from sale of scrap	-	199
- Other operating income/(expenses)	-	1,088

Note A: Trade management fee pertains to the fees charged to the Company by intermediate holding corporation and related companies for agreed-upon scope of services. The scope of services covers project management support, routine back-office support services and other services such as business development before the FPSO becomes operational.

Key management personnel and directors' compensation

Key management personnel are defined as those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Group either directly or indirectly. There is no key management personnel and directors' compensation for the financial year 2026 and 2025.

YINSON BERGENIA PRODUCTION B.V.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

For the year ended 31 January 2026

26. Related party transactions (continued)

Directors' interests in shares or debentures

- (a) According to the register of directors' shareholdings, none of the directors holding office at the end of the financial year had any interest in the shares or debentures of the Group or its related companies.
- (b) According to the register of directors' shareholdings, none of the directors holding office at the end of the financial year had interest in options to subscribe for ordinary shares of the Group or its related companies as set out below.

	No. of unissued ordinary shares under options, warrants and RSU	
	At <u>31.1.2026</u>	At <u>31.1.2025</u>
Ultimate Holding Company - Yinson Holdings Berhad		
<u>(No. of ordinary shares)</u>		
Jahn Atle Høgberg	300,000	300,000
<u>(Warrants to acquire ordinary shares)</u>		
Jahn Atle Høgberg	-	86,957
<u>(Restricted Share Units ("RSU"))</u>		
Bas Maats (resigned on 17 June 2025)	-	40,266
Amit Wynalda (appointed on 17 June 2025)	74,591	-
Jahn Atle Høgberg	437,779	258,695

YINSON BERGENIA PRODUCTION B.V.**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)***For the year ended 31 January 2026*

27. Segment information

As per IFRS 8, an operating segment is a component of an entity that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses, whose segmental operating results are regularly reviewed by the entity's chief operating decision maker, and for which distinct financial information is available.

The Management Board, as chief operating decision-maker, monitors the operating results of its operating segments separately for the purpose of making decisions about resource allocation and performance assessment. Segment performance is evaluated based on revenue, gross profit, and profit after tax.

For management purpose, the Group is organised into business units based on their services, and has reportable operating segments as follows:

- (i) Chartering of floating marine assets – this part of the business provides chartering of floating marine assets to customer for activities incidental to oil and gas extraction and
- (ii) Operations and maintenance services – this part of the business provides customer operations and maintenance services of floating marine assets

Segment performance is evaluated based on operating profit or loss which, in certain respects as explained in the table below, is measured differently from operating profit or loss in the consolidated financial statements.

The segment results below are categorized by service type, which includes operating profit and interest income.

YINSON BERGENIA PRODUCTION B.V.**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)***For the year ended 31 January 2026***27. Segment information (continued)**

	Chartering of floating marine <u>assets</u> USD'000	Operations and maintenance <u>services</u> USD'000	<u>Total</u> USD'000
31 January 2026			
Revenue:	175,638	44,423	220,061
Gross Profit:	162,305	11,439	173,744
Results:			
Profit before finance cost and income tax	147,572	5,704	153,276
Finance costs	(114,314)	(4)	(114,318)
Income tax (expense)/credit	(6,806)	1,593	(5,213)
Profit for the financial year	<u>26,452</u>	<u>7,293</u>	<u>33,745</u>
Remeasurement of finance lease receivable	8,423	-	8,423
Depreciation	(564)	(54)	(618)
Assets and liabilities:			
Segment assets	1,721,097	13,108	1,734,205
Segment liabilities	(1,225,247)	(7,531)	(1,232,778)
31 January 2025			
Revenue:	280,276	12,873	293,149
Gross Profit:	79,938	91	80,029
Results:			
Profit before finance cost and income tax	78,010	(3,889)	74,121
Finance costs	(68,048)	(2)	(68,050)
Income tax credit	78,391	-	78,391
Profit for the financial year	<u>88,353</u>	<u>(3,891)</u>	<u>84,462</u>
Remeasurement of finance lease receivable	30,164	-	30,164
Depreciation	(167)	(59)	(226)
Assets and liabilities:			
Segment assets	1,670,099	7,637	1,677,736
Segment liabilities	(760,983)	(14,404)	(775,387)

YINSON BERGENIA PRODUCTION B.V.**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)***For the year ended 31 January 2026***27. Segment information (continued)**

The Group operates in the following geographical areas:

- (i) Netherlands - Chartering of floating marine assets
- (ii) Brazil - Operations and maintenance services

Revenue by location of the Group's operations is analysed as follows:

	Group	
	2025/2026	2023/2025
	USD'000	USD'000
Netherlands	175,638	280,276
Brazil	44,423	12,873
	220,061	293,149

Non-current assets other than financial instruments by location of the Group's operations are analysed as follows:

	Group	
	31 January	31 January
	2026	2025
	USD'000	USD'000
Netherlands	12,352	12,515
Brazil	15	56
	12,367	12,571

The Group derives its revenue from a time charter and services contract for an FPSO unit in Brazil with a single customer, Petrobras.

YINSON BERGENIA PRODUCTION B.V.**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)***For the year ended 31 January 2026*

28. Earnings per shareBasic earnings per share

The calculation of basic earnings per share is based on the profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of USD 33,745,000 (2025: USD 84,462,000), and a weighted-average number of ordinary shares in issue or issuable during the financial year, if any.

	Group	
	31 January 2026	31 January 2025
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders (USD'000)	33,745	84,462
Weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue ('000) as at end of the financial year	173,000	173,000
Basic earnings per share	0.20	0.49

Diluted earnings per share

Diluted earnings per share carries the same amount as basic earnings per share as there is no potential dilutive ordinary shares by the reporting dates.

29. Commitments and contingencies

Determining the Group's provision for income taxes and deferred taxes involves judgement, as there may be transactions and calculations where the final tax determination is uncertain at the reporting date. If the final outcome differs from the initially estimated amounts, these discrepancies will affect the income tax and deferred tax provisions in the period when the determination is finalized. We refer to Note 3(b) for further details.

30. Subsequent events

On 3 March 2026, an interim dividend of USD 30,000,000 has been declared and paid. In addition, the Company completed a reduction of its share premium, resulting in a distribution of USD 21,600,000, both in respect of financial year ended 31 January 2027.

The ongoing conflict in the Middle East remains an area of global uncertainty. Based on management's assessment, including a review of the Company's operations, supply chain, customer base and financing arrangements, the conflict has not resulted in any material adverse impact as at the reporting date.

YINSON BERGENIA PRODUCTION B.V.**COMPANY STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME***For the year ended 31 January 2026*

		Company	
	Note	2025/2026	2024/2025
		USD'000	USD'000
Revenue	32	193,803	285,841
Cost of sales	33	(25,465)	(205,904)
Gross profit		<u>168,338</u>	<u>79,937</u>
Administrative expenses	33	(17,160)	(5,224)
Other operating income - net	34	2,427	3,297
Finance costs	35	(114,314)	(68,048)
Profit before income tax		39,291	9,962
Income tax (expense)/credit	36	(6,805)	78,391
Result from company accounted for under equity method	38	(2,187)	(445)
Profit for the financial year		<u>30,299</u>	<u>87,908</u>
Other comprehensive (loss)/income:			
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:			
Cash flow hedge reserve			
- Fair value (loss)/gain - net of tax		(6,336)	10,186
- Reclassification		2,088	(8)
Result from company accounted for under equity method	38	98	162
Other comprehensive (loss)/income for the financial year, net of tax		<u>(4,150)</u>	<u>10,340</u>
Total comprehensive income for the financial year		<u>26,149</u>	<u>98,248</u>

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

YINSON BERGENIA PRODUCTION B.V.**COMPANY STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION***As at 31 January 2026*

		Company	
	Note	31 January 2026 USD'000	31 January 2025 USD'000
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	37	11,952	12,515
Investment in a subsidiary	38	5,826	-
Other assets	44	400	-
Trade and other receivables	39	-	7,332
Finance lease receivables	40	1,502,914	1,516,527
Derivative financial instruments	41	-	4,050
Deferred income tax assets	42	6,657	6,963
		<u>1,527,749</u>	<u>1,547,387</u>
Current assets			
Inventories	43	7,593	6,399
Trade and other receivables	39	20,451	20,838
Other assets	44	2,674	984
Finance lease receivables	40	22,035	18,852
Derivative financial instruments	41	-	198
Cash and cash equivalents	45	146,429	82,774
		<u>199,182</u>	<u>130,045</u>
Total assets		<u>1,726,931</u>	<u>1,677,432</u>
Non-current liabilities			
Borrowings	46	1,102,057	666,924
Contract liability	47	1,360	311
		<u>1,103,417</u>	<u>667,235</u>
Current liabilities			
Borrowings	46	93,865	25,877
Trade and other payables	48	24,107	75,278
Tax payable	36	4,115	3,247
		<u>122,087</u>	<u>104,402</u>
Total liabilities		<u>1,225,504</u>	<u>771,637</u>
Equity			
Share capital	49	173,000	173,000
Share premium		294,570	439,987
Reserves		222	4,372
Retained earnings		3,336	200,528
Unappropriated results for the financial year		30,299	87,908
		<u>501,427</u>	<u>905,795</u>
Total equity and liabilities		<u>1,726,931</u>	<u>1,677,432</u>

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

YINSON BERGENIA PRODUCTION B.V.**NOTES TO THE COMPANY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)***For the year ended 31 January 2026***31. General notes**

Yinson Bergenia Production B.V. (the "Company"), a company incorporated and domiciled in Amsterdam, Netherlands, is a private limited company organised under Dutch Law and registered under number 77355067 and with its registered address at Anna van Buerenplein 45, New Babylon Unit 8.2, 2595DA 's-Gravenhage.

The Yinson Bergenia Production B.V. financial statements are part of the 2026 group financial statements of Yinson Bergenia Production B.V.

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as adopted by the European Union ("EU-IFRS") and comply with the financial reporting requirements included in Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code.

In accordance with sub 8 of article 362, Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code, the Company's financial statements are prepared based on the accounting principles of recognition, measurement and determination of profit, as applied in the consolidated financial statements disclosed in Note 2.

Share in result of participating interests

The Company's share in the result of participating interests represents its proportional share of the profit or loss of these entities, accounted for using the equity method.

Unrealised gains and losses on transactions between the Company and its participating interests, or between participating interests themselves, related to assets and liabilities that are not yet realized outside the Group, have been eliminated to the extent of the Company's interest in these entities. Such unrealised profits or losses are therefore not recognised in the consolidated financial statements until they are realised through transactions with third parties.

32. Revenue

	Company	
	2025/2026	2024/2025
	USD'000	USD'000
<i>Revenue from contract with customer</i>		
EPCIC revenue (Note 4)	-	200,403
FPSO support services fees	18,165	5,565
<i>Revenue from other sources</i>		
Net finance lease income	175,638	79,873
- Finance lease income	167,215	49,709
- Remeasurement of finance lease receivable	8,423	30,164
	193,803	285,841

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

YINSON BERGENIA PRODUCTION B.V.**NOTES TO THE COMPANY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)***For the year ended 31 January 2026***32. Revenue (continued)**

For further details of the revenue, we refer you to Note 4 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

33. Expenses by nature

	Company	
	2025/2026	2024/2025
	USD'000	USD'000
<i>Cost of sales</i>		
Construction costs	-	200,742
Operation overhead	13,577	1,632
Insurance	2,670	1,090
Repair and maintenance	3,328	432
Crew expenses	5,669	1,896
Consumables	221	112
	25,465	205,904
<i>Administrative expenses</i>		
Audit remuneration	230	137
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment (Note 37)	564	167
Management fees	15,963	4,807
Professional and consultancy fees	130	100
Other expenses	273	13
	17,160	5,224
Total cost of sales and administrative expenses	42,625	211,128

34. Other operating income - net

	Company	
	2025/2026	2024/2025
	USD'000	USD'000
Net currency exchange loss	(270)	(114)
Interest income	2,697	1,864
Other income from sale of scrap	-	1,550
Others	-	(3)
	2,427	3,297

35. Finance costs

For a breakdown of the finance costs, we refer you to Note 7 to the consolidated financial statements.

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

YINSON BERGENIA PRODUCTION B.V.**NOTES TO THE COMPANY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)***For the year ended 31 January 2026***36. Income tax (expense)/credit**

For more details relating to income taxes, we refer you to Note 8 to the consolidated financial statements.

37. Property, plant and equipment

For a breakdown of the property, plant and equipment, we refer you to the movement schedule in Note 9 to the consolidated financial statements. Differences in relation to the consolidated financial statements pertain to assets included in the financial statements of the subsidiary.

38. Investment in a subsidiary

The Company is jointly and severally liable for its subsidiary's loss. In the event the share of loss exceeds cost of investment, the unrecognised share of loss is valued on the basis of equity accounting that it is zero.

At the balance sheet date, the details of the subsidiary are as follows:

<u>Name of company</u>	<u>Principal activity</u>	<u>City and country of business/ incorporation</u>	<u>Equity holding</u>	
			31 January 2026	31 January 2025
			%	%
Yinson Bergenia Serviços de Operação Ltda	Provision of operations and maintenance services of floating marine assets to the offshore oil and gas industry	Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	100	100

Movements in investment in a subsidiary were as follows:

YINSON BERGENIA PRODUCTION B.V.**NOTES TO THE COMPANY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)***For the year ended 31 January 2026***38. Investment in a subsidiary (continued)**

	Company	
	31 January 2026 USD'000	31 January 2025 USD'000
Beginning of financial year	-	283
Addition	7,915	-
Not affecting net income	98	162
Recognised in profit or loss	(2,187)	(445)
End of financial year	<u>5,826</u>	<u>-</u>

On 15 October 2025, the Company subscribed to 43,224,770 new ordinary shares in the share capital of Yinson Bergenia Serviços de Operação Ltda at an issue price of BRL 1 each. The subscription of the new ordinary shares was settled against cash injection of USD 7,915,000.

Set out below are the summarised financial information of the subsidiary according to the latest available management accounts/last adopted annual accounts:

	Company	
	31 January 2026 USD'000	31 January 2025 USD'000
<i>Summarised statement of financial position</i>		
Current assets	15,890	16,308
Non-current assets	3,038	56
Current liabilities	(13,102)	(12,866)
Non-current liabilities	-	(6,944)
Net assets/(liabilities)	<u>5,826</u>	<u>(3,446)</u>
Share capital	10,918	3,100
<i>Summarised statement of comprehensive income</i>		
Revenue	38,102	7,307
Cost of sales	(32,984)	(7,216)
Administrative expenses	(5,029)	(3,708)
Net operating income/(expenses)	(507)	(274)
Finance expenses	(4)	(2)
Interest income	88	2
Taxation	1,593	-
Profit/(Loss) for the financial year	<u>1,259</u>	<u>(3,891)</u>
Other comprehensive income	98	162
Total comprehensive income/(loss) *	<u>1,357</u>	<u>(3,729)</u>

* Share of comprehensive loss for 2025 is capped at USD 283,000, being the Company's interest in the subsidiary is reduced to zero.

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

YINSON BERGENIA PRODUCTION B.V.**NOTES TO THE COMPANY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)***For the year ended 31 January 2026***39. Trade and other receivables**

	Company	
	31 January 2026 USD'000	31 January 2025 USD'000
<i>Current</i>		
Trade receivables from:		
- Third party	19,905	20,190
Other receivables from:		
- Intermediate holding company	423	-
- Subsidiary	7	-
- Third parties (Note A)	116	648
	546	648
	20,451	20,838
<i>Non-current</i>		
Other receivables from:		
- Subsidiary (Note B)	-	7,332
Total trade and other receivables	20,451	28,170

Note A: Included in other receivables due from third parties for the financial year ended 31 January 2026 is escrow account balance of USD nil (31 January 2025: USD 510,000) which the Company has, jointly with its EPCIC vendor, appointed an escrow agent and entered into an escrow agreement for the purpose of disbursement of payment according to the agreed milestone and priority of payment. This escrow account is operated in accordance with the terms and conditions as stipulated in the escrow agreement.

Note B: Amount due from subsidiary is unsecured, non-interest bearing and the Company will not demand for repayment of the amount owing by the subsidiary within the period of at least 12 months from 31 January 2025.

The carrying amounts of trade and other receivables are considered to be the same as their fair values, due to their short-term nature. No provision for expected credit losses has been recognised (31 January 2025: USD nil).

40. Leases

For a breakdown of the leases including finance lease receivables, we refer you to Note 10 to the consolidated financial statements.

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

YINSON BERGENIA PRODUCTION B.V.**NOTES TO THE COMPANY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)***For the year ended 31 January 2026***41. Derivative financial instruments**

Derivative financial instruments involve USD interest swap contract with banks to manage the exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates arising from floating rate bank loans. For additional explanation, we refer to Note 11 of the consolidated financial statements.

42. Deferred income tax assets/(liabilities)

Deferred income tax assets are recognised for tax losses and interest expenses to the extent that realisation of the related tax benefits through future taxable profits is probable. Deferred income tax liabilities recognised are pertaining to the taxable temporary differences associated with the contract assets. For an overview of the deferred tax position and current tax liabilities, we refer to Note 12 to the consolidated financial statements.

43. Inventories

	Company	
	31 January 2026 USD'000	31 January 2025 USD'000
Spares	7,593	6,399

There were no inventories written down to net realisable value (2025: USD nil)

44. Other assets

	Company	
	31 January 2026 USD'000	31 January 2025 USD'000
<i>Current</i>		
Prepayments	2,674	984
<i>Non-current</i>		
Prepayments	400	-
	<u>3,074</u>	<u>984</u>

45. Cash and cash equivalents

For more details relating to cash and cash equivalents, we refer you to Note 16 to the consolidated financial statements, whereby the variances represent the cash and cash equivalents of the subsidiary.

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

YINSON BERGENIA PRODUCTION B.V.**NOTES TO THE COMPANY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)***For the year ended 31 January 2026***46. Borrowings**

During the financial year ended 31 January 2025, the Company has fully drawn down the term loan of USD 720,000,000. The term loan has been fully repaid in financial year ended 31 January 2026.

On 7 July 2025, the Group issued a 19-year secured bond of USD 1,168,000,000 on the International Securities Market of the London Stock Exchange to refinance its existing project financing loan and repayment of term loan. Such bond bears interests at 8.498% per annum. For more details, we refer you to Note 17 of the consolidated financial statements.

47. Contract liability

For more details relating to contract liability, we refer you to Note 18 to the consolidated financial statements.

48. Trade and other payables

	Company	
	31 January 2026 USD'000	31 January 2025 USD'000
Trade payables to:		
- Third parties	1,956	6,881
- Ultimate holding company	1	-
- Intermediate holding company	-	18,772
- Related companies	487	1,209
- Subsidiary	-	1,040
	2,444	27,902
Other payables to:		
- Related companies	78	905
Accruals for:		
- Construction costs	20,979	45,112
- Operating expenses	606	1,359
	21,585	46,471
	24,107	75,278

Amounts due to ultimate holding company, intermediate holding company, related companies and subsidiary are unsecured, non-interest bearing and repayable on demand.

The carrying amounts of trade and other payables are considered to be the same as their fair values, due to their short-term nature. All trade and other payables are due within one year.

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

YINSON BERGENIA PRODUCTION B.V.**NOTES TO THE COMPANY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)***For the year ended 31 January 2026***49. Equity**

Company	<u>Share capital*</u> USD'000	<u>Share premium</u> USD'000	<u>Cash flow hedge reserve</u> USD'000	<u>Legal reserve</u> USD'000	<u>Retained earnings</u> USD'000	<u>Unappropriated result for the financial year</u> USD'000	<u>Total equity</u> USD'000
At 1 February 2025	173,000	439,987	4,248	124	200,528	87,908	905,795
Transfer of prior year result to retained earnings	-	-	-	-	87,908	(87,908)	-
Profit for the financial year	-	-	-	-	-	30,299	30,299
Other comprehensive income	-	-	(4,248)	98	-	-	(4,150)
Total changes	-	-	(4,248)	98	87,908	(57,609)	26,149
Total transactions with owner of the Company							
Share premium reduction	-	(145,417)	-	-	-	-	(145,417)
Dividend paid	-	-	-	-	(285,100)	-	(285,100)
At 31 January 2026	173,000	294,570	-	222	3,336	30,299	501,427

YINSON BERGENIA PRODUCTION B.V.**NOTES TO THE COMPANY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)***For the year ended 31 January 2026***49. Equity (continued)**

Company	<u>Share capital*</u> USD'000	<u>Share premium</u> USD'000	<u>Cash flow hedge reserve</u> USD'000	<u>Legal reserve</u> USD'000	<u>Retained earnings</u> USD'000	<u>Unappropriated result for the financial year</u> USD'000	<u>Total equity</u> USD'000
At 1 February 2024	173,000	341,755	(5,930)	(38)	114,616	85,912	709,315
Transfer of prior year result to retained earnings	-	-	-	-	85,912	(85,912)	-
Profit for the financial year	-	-	-	-	-	87,908	87,908
Other comprehensive income	-	-	10,178	162	-	-	10,340
Total changes	-	-	10,178	162	85,912	1,996	98,248
Total transactions with owner of the Company							
Capital contribution	-	98,232	-	-	-	-	98,232
At 31 January 2025	173,000	439,987	4,248	124	200,528	87,908	905,795

* The paid-up and called up share capital of USD 173,000,000 is divided into 173,000,000 ordinary shares.

YINSON BERGENIA PRODUCTION B.V.**NOTES TO THE COMPANY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)***For the year ended 31 January 2026***49. Equity (continued)****Differences in equity between the consolidated and company financial statements**

	31 January 2026 USD'000	31 January 2025 USD'000
Negative equity of consolidated participating interest, representing total of difference in equity in the company financial statements and consolidated financial statements	-	(3,446)
Total equity in the consolidated financial statements	501,427	902,349
Total equity in the company financial statements	501,427	905,795

Differences in result between the consolidated and company financial statements

	31 January 2026 USD'000	31 January 2025 USD'000
Negative equity of consolidated participating interest, representing total of difference in result in the company financial statements and consolidated financial statements	3,446	(3,446)
Total comprehensive profit in the consolidated financial statements	29,595	94,802
Total comprehensive profit in the company financial statements	26,149	98,248

The difference between equity according to the company balance sheet and equity according to the consolidated balance sheet is explained by the fact that a participating interest included in the consolidation has a negative net asset value, but is measured at USD nil in the company balance sheet. No liability statement or other guarantee has been issued for this company. No intercompany receivable has been impaired.

50. Related party transactions

Transactions with related parties other than subsidiaries are disclosed in Note 26 of the consolidated financial statements.

YINSON BERGENIA PRODUCTION B.V.**NOTES TO THE COMPANY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)***For the year ended 31 January 2026***51. Number of employees**

There were no employees employed by the Company inside and outside of Netherlands as at financial year ended 31 January 2025 and 31 January 2026.

52. Emoluments of directors and supervisory directors

There is no remuneration paid to the Directors of the Company.

53. Independent auditor's remuneration

The amount of audit and non-audit fees paid and payable to the Company's external independent auditor, PricewaterhouseCoopers Accountants N.V. and its affiliates for the services rendered to the Company for the financial year ended 31 January 2026 are as follows:

Company	Amount from external auditor and audit firm USD'000	Amount from network organisation USD'000	Total USD'000
2025/2026			
Audit fees, audit of the financial statements	181	49	230
Audit fees, other audit engagements	-	-	-
Audit fees, tax advisory services	-	-	-
Audit fees, other non-audit engagements	-	-	-
	181	49	230
2024/2025			
Audit fees, audit of the financial statements	98	39	137
Audit fees, other audit engagements	-	-	-
Audit fees, tax advisory services	-	-	-
Audit fees, other non-audit engagements	-	-	-
	98	39	137

YINSON BERGENIA PRODUCTION B.V.

NOTES TO THE COMPANY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

For the year ended 31 January 2026


54. Subsequent events


On 3 March 2026, an interim dividend of USD 30,000,000 has been declared and paid. In addition, the Company completed a reduction of its share premium, resulting in a distribution of USD 21,600,000, both in respect of financial year ended 31 January 2027.

The ongoing conflict in the Middle East remains an area of global uncertainty. Based on management's assessment, including a review of the Company's operations, supply chain, customer base and financing arrangements, the conflict has not resulted in any material adverse impact as at the reporting date.

55. Authorisation of financial statements

These financial statements were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors of Yinson Bergenia Production B.V. on 22 May 2026.

DocuSigned by:

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Amit Wynaalda
Director

Signed by:

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Jahn Atle Høgberg
Director

YINSON BERGENIA PRODUCTION B.V.

OTHER INFORMATION

For the year ended 31 January 2026

Proposed Appropriation of Result

With the approval of the Directors of the Company, it is proposed that the result shown in the Company's statement of comprehensive income of USD 30,299,000 be appropriated to the 'Retained earnings'. These financial statements are prepared before appropriation of results.

Appropriation of profits

With regard to the appropriation of profits, article 17 of the Articles of Association states:

1. The General Meeting has the authority to allocate the profits determined by adoption of the annual accounts. If the General Meeting does not adopt a resolution regarding the allocation of the profits prior to or at the latest immediately after the adoption of the annual accounts, the profits will be reserved.
2. The General Meeting has the authority to make distributions. If the Company is required by law to maintain reserves, this authority only applies to the extent that the equity exceeds these reserves. No resolution of the General Meeting to distribute shall have effect without the consent of the Management Board. The Management Board may withhold such consent only if it knows or reasonably should expect that after the distribution, the Company will be unable to continue the payment of its due debts.



Independent auditor's report

To: the general meeting of Yinson Bergenia Production B.V.

Report on the audit of the financial statements 2025/2026

Our opinion

In our opinion:

- the consolidated financial statements of Yinson Bergenia Production B.V. together with its subsidiaries ('the Group') give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Group as at 31 January 2026 and of its result and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as adopted by the European Union ('EU') and with Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code;
- the company financial statements of Yinson Bergenia Production B.V. ('the Company') give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 January 2026 and of its result for the year then ended in accordance with Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code.

What we have audited

We have audited the accompanying financial statements 2025/2026 of Yinson Bergenia Production B.V., Amsterdam. The financial statements comprise the consolidated financial statements of the Group and the company financial statements.

The consolidated financial statements comprise:

- the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 January 2026;
- the following statements for 2025/2026: the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in equity and consolidated statement of cash flows; and

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- the notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information and other explanatory information.

The company financial statements comprise:

- the company statement of comprehensive income for the year ended 31 January 2026;
- the company statement of financial position as at 31 January 2026; and
- the notes, comprising a summary of the accounting policies applied and other explanatory information.

The financial reporting framework applied in the preparation of the financial statements is IFRS Accounting Standards as adopted by the EU and the relevant provisions of Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code for the consolidated financial statements and Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code for the company financial statements.

The basis for our opinion

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

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

Independence

We are independent of Yinson Bergenia Production B.V. in accordance with the ‘Wet toezicht accountantsorganisaties’ (Wta, Audit firms supervision act), the ‘Verordening inzake de onafhankelijkheid van accountants bij assuranceopdrachten’ (ViO, Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants, a regulation with respect to independence) and other relevant independence regulations in the Netherlands. Furthermore, we have complied with the ‘Verordening gedrags- en beroepsregels accountants’ (VGBA, Dutch Code of Ethics).

Our audit approach

We designed our audit procedures with respect to the key audit matter, fraud and going concern, and the matters resulting from that, in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole and in forming our opinion thereon. Therefore, we do not provide separate opinions or conclusions on information in support of our opinion, such as our findings and observations related to individual key audit matters and the audit approach to address fraud risk and going concern.

Overview and context

Yinson Bergenia Production B.V. has principal activities in provision of floating marine assets for chartering and service activities used in oil and gas extraction in Brazil. The Group comprises of two components and therefore we considered our group audit scope and approach as set out in the section 'The scope of our group audit'.

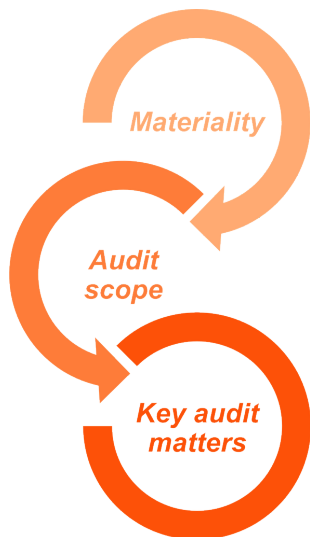
In 25/26 notes were listed on the London Stock Exchange's International Securities Market. This affected the determination of materiality and our audit procedures as described in the section 'Materiality'.

As part of designing our audit, we determined materiality and assessed the risks of material misstatement in the financial statements. In particular, we considered where the board of directors made important judgements, for example, in respect of significant accounting estimates that involved making assumptions and considering future events that are inherently uncertain.

In note 3 of the financial statements, the Company describes the areas of judgement in applying accounting policies and the key sources of estimation uncertainty. Given the complex allocation of taxable profits between the Dutch entity and the Brazilian permanent establishment ('PE'), which involves significant judgment and interpretation of international tax principles, we considered the evaluation of the Dutch tax position, including profit allocation as a key audit matter as set out in the section 'Key audit matters' of this report.

We ensured that the audit teams at both group and component level included the appropriate skills and competences which are needed for the audit of a company providing floating marine assets for chartering and service activities incidental to oil and gas extraction. We therefore included specialists in the areas of amongst others IT and corporate income tax in our team.

The outline of our audit approach was as follows:



Overall materiality: \$ 1,946,000.

We conducted audit work in three locations.

Site visits were conducted to two countries – Singapore and Brazil.

Audit coverage: 100% of consolidated revenue, 100% of consolidated total assets and 100% of consolidated profit before tax.

- Evaluation of the Dutch Tax Position, including Profit Allocation.

Materiality

The scope of our audit was influenced by the application of materiality, which is further explained in the section ‘Our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements’.

Based on our professional judgement we determined certain quantitative thresholds for materiality, including the overall materiality for the financial statements as a whole as set out in the table below. These, together with qualitative considerations, helped us to determine the nature, timing and extent of our audit procedures on the individual financial statement line items and disclosures and to evaluate the effect of identified misstatements, both individually and in aggregate, on the financial statements as a whole and on our opinion.

Overall group materiality	\$ 1,946,000 (2024/2025: \$ 8,248,000).
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Basis for determining materiality	We used our professional judgement to determine overall materiality. As a basis for our judgement, we used 5% of profit before tax. Note that the materiality benchmark applied in prior year was net assets.
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Rationale for benchmark applied

We used profit before income tax as the primary benchmark, a generally accepted auditing practice, based on our analysis of the common information needs of the users of the financial statements. On this basis, we believe that profit before income tax is the most relevant metric for the financial performance of the Company. The performance benchmark has been revised from net assets, used in the prior year, to profit before income tax. This revision reflects the significant change in the company's operations following the completion and commissioning of its floating marine asset. As the company's primary revenue source has shifted from construction revenue to a stable stream of lease income, profit before income tax is now considered a more relevant benchmark.

Component materiality

Based on our judgement, we allocate materiality to our components in our audit scope that is less than our overall group materiality. The range of materiality allocated to the components was \$1,400,000 and \$1,946,000. The components were audited to a local statutory audit materiality that was also less than our overall group materiality.

We also take misstatements and/or possible misstatements into account that, in our judgement, are material for qualitative reasons.

We agreed with the board of directors that we would report to them any misstatement identified during our audit above \$ 194,000 (2024/2025: \$ 824,000) as well as misstatements below that amount that, in our view, warranted reporting for qualitative reasons.

The scope of our group audit

Yinson Bergenia Production B.V. is the parent company of one entity. The financial information of this entity is included in the consolidated financial statements of Yinson Bergenia Production B.V.

We are responsible for the identification and assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements of the group, including those with respect to the consolidation process. Based on our risk assessment, we tailored the scope of our audit to ensure that we, in aggregate, performed sufficient work on the financial statements to enable us to provide an opinion on the financial statements as a whole.



In setting the scope of our group audit we determined what audit work needed to be performed at group level or component level and whether involvement of component auditors was necessary.

Based on this outcome, we subjected two components to audits of their set of financial information, as these components are considered significant due to risk or size.

In total, in performing these procedures, we achieved the following coverage on the financial line items:

Revenue	100%
Total assets	100%
Profit before tax	100%

The group engagement team performed the audit work for component Yinson Bergenia Production B.V.. For component Yinson Bergenia Serviços de Operação Ltda. we used component auditors who are familiar with the local laws and regulations to perform the audit work.

Where component auditors performed the work, we determined the nature, timing and extent of direction and supervision of the component auditors and review of their work. We furthermore

- Issued group audit instructions to component auditors to set expectations for the component auditor’s work and facilitate our direction and supervision of the component auditor and review of their work.
- Participated in discussions with component auditors as part of planning the engagement, including when we as the group auditor assigned tasks or procedures such as the performance of risk assessment procedures or determining the nature, timing and extent of audit responses to identified and assessed risks of material misstatement to component auditors.
- Communicated with component auditors throughout the course of the group audit, either virtually by leveraging technology solutions in order to monitor the progress of the component auditor’s work. These ongoing communications included matters affecting the execution, completion and reporting of the group audit.

- Reviewed relevant parts of the component auditor's work including the component auditor's communication of matters relevant to our conclusion with regard to the group audit. Our review of the component auditor's work took place throughout the engagement. This included on-site and/or virtual reviews, including the review of component auditor's working papers.
- Reviewed formal written communications prepared by the component auditor for component management of the component and/or regulatory authorities of the component, that were, based on our judgment, relevant to the group audit.
- Attended certain key client meetings between the component auditor and component management.

The group engagement team performed the audit work on the group consolidation, financial statement disclosures and a number of more complex items at the head office. These included, taxation, lease accounting and revenue recognition.

By performing the procedures outlined above at the components, combined with additional procedures exercised at group level, we have been able to obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence on the Group's financial information, to provide a basis for our opinion on the financial statements.

Audit approach fraud risks

We identified and assessed the risks of material misstatements in the financial statements due to fraud. During our audit we obtained an understanding of Yinson Bergenia Production B.V. and its environment and the components of the internal control system. This included the board of directors' risk assessment process, the board of directors' process for responding to the risks of fraud and monitoring the internal control system. We note that the board of directors has not formalised its fraud risk assessment.

We evaluated the design and implementation of relevant aspects of the internal control system with respect to the risks of material misstatements due to fraud and in particular the fraud risk assessment, as well as the code of conduct, whistleblower procedures and the anti-bribery and anti-corruption policy, among other things. We evaluated the design and the implementation and, where considered appropriate, tested the operating effectiveness of internal controls designed to mitigate fraud risks.

We performed inquiries with a selection of members of the board of directors and senior management to evaluate their fraud awareness, the Group internal control environment in relation to fraud, the ‘tone at the top’ and entity-level controls. As part of these procedures, we have requested the CFO of Yinson Production, the Global Head of Financial Accounting & Reporting of Yinson Production and the Head of Compliance of Yinson Holdings Berhad to fill in our fraud questionnaire and discussed the outcomes of this questionnaire.

We asked members of the board of directors whether they were aware of any actual or suspected fraud. This did not result in signals of actual or suspected fraud that may lead to a material misstatement.

As part of our process of identifying fraud risks, we evaluated fraud risk factors with respect to financial reporting fraud, misappropriation of assets and bribery and corruption. We evaluated whether these factors indicate that a risk of material misstatement due to fraud is present.

We identified the following fraud risks and performed the following specific procedures:

Identified fraud risks	Our audit work and observations
<p>The risk of management override of controls</p> <p>The board of directors is in a unique position to perpetrate fraud because of the board of directors’ ability to manipulate accounting records and prepare fraudulent financial statements by overriding controls that otherwise appear to be operating effectively. That is why, in all our audits, we pay attention to the risk of management override of controls in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The appropriateness of journal entries and other adjustments made in the preparation of the financial statements. 	<p>We evaluated the design and implementation of the internal control system in the processes of generating and processing journal entries, making estimates, and monitoring projects.</p> <p>We selected journal entries based on risk criteria and conducted specific audit procedures for these entries. These procedures include, amongst others, validating the entries to supporting documentation.</p> <p>With regards to management’s accounting estimates, we evaluated significant estimates and judgements for bias, through retrospective reviews of prior year estimates, where relevant. In this context, we paid specific attention to the following estimate: the net investment in leases (concerning the finance lease of the FPSO).</p> <p>We did not identify any significant transactions outside the normal course of business.</p>

Identified fraud risks	Our audit work and observations
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estimates. • Significant transactions, if any, outside the normal course of business for the entity. <p>We pay particular attention to tendencies due to possible bias of the board of directors.</p>	<p>Our audit procedures did not lead to specific indications of fraud or suspicions of fraud with respect to management override of controls.</p>
<p>The risk of fraudulent financial reporting due to overstating the revenue</p> <p>As part of our risk assessment and based on a presumption that there are risks of fraud in revenue recognition, we evaluated which types of revenue give rise to risk of material misstatement due to fraud.</p> <p>Revenue is generated through a long-term lease contract and operation and maintenance services. The revenue of this contract is recognised according to the daily charter rate stipulated in the contract, that is subject to performance adjustments that can decrease the revenue based on specific circumstances as stated in the contract. The revenue recognised through operation and maintenance services is over time based on the daily charter rates as agreed within the contract.</p>	<p>We evaluated the design and implementation of the internal control system in the processes related to revenue recognition.</p> <p>We performed our audit procedures primarily substantive based.</p> <p>With respect to the accuracy and existence and occurrence of the revenue related to lease income and operations and maintenance, we have examined the contract, recalculated the revenue and agreed the inputs to source documentation.</p> <p>We have performed data analyses to identify potential unusual journal entries increasing revenue for the year and conducted specific audit activities for these entries. These procedures included, among other things, validating the entries to supporting documentation.</p> <p>We tested, on a sample basis, the delivered performance and transaction prices of the revenue transactions based on sales agreements, delivery documents, sales invoices and cash receipts.</p> <p>Our audit procedures did not lead to specific indications of fraud or suspicions of fraud with respect to the accuracy, existence and occurrence of the revenue reporting.</p>

Identified fraud risks	Our audit work and observations
<p>Consequently, we deem the risk of fraud revenue recognition related to lease income and operation and maintenance services to be mainly prevalent in the accuracy and existence and occurrence assertions.</p>	
<p><i>The risk of bribery and corruption</i></p> <p>Considering the industry and the scores on the international corruption perceptions index of the countries where the Company operates, we paid particular attention to the risk of bribery and corruption.</p>	<p>We evaluated the design of the internal control system in the processes related to bribery and corruption, where considered appropriate, tested the operating effectiveness of internal controls designed to mitigate the risk of bribery and corruption.</p> <p>We have enquired management on its policies with regards to the prevention of bribery and corruption. This included the Company’s compliance program, such as the code of conduct, whistleblowing policy & procedures and Anti-Bribery & Anti-Corruption Policy.</p> <p>We asked the Chief Financial Officer of Yinson Production, the Global Head of Financial Accounting & Reporting of Yinson Production and the Head of Compliance of Yinson Holdings Berhad to complete specific questionnaires and discussed their responses with them.</p> <p>We have performed inquiries with management and staff, subsequent event procedures, a search for unrecorded liabilities and read minutes of board meetings to identify information that may warrant any actual or suspected bribery and/or corruption.</p> <p>We selected journal entries based on risk criteria, such as infrequently used accounts, unusual words and unexpected account combinations including cash accounts and conducted specific audit procedures for these entries. These procedures include, amongst others, inspection of the entries to source documentation and verified the business rationale.</p> <p>Finally, we performed testing on professional and consultancy fees to verify that the expenses are legitimate and properly documented.</p>

Identified fraud risks	Our audit work and observations
	Our audit procedures did not lead to specific indications of fraud or suspicions of fraud with respect to bribery and corruption.

We incorporated an element of unpredictability in our audit. During the audit, we remained alert to indications of fraud. Furthermore, we considered the outcome of our other audit procedures and evaluated whether any findings were indicative of fraud.

Audit approach going concern

The board of directors prepared the financial statements on the assumption that the entity is a going concern and that it will continue all its operations for at least 12 months from the date of preparation of the financial statements.

Our procedures to evaluate the board of directors' going-concern assessment included, amongst others:

- considering whether the board of directors identified events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the entity's ability to continue as a going concern (hereafter: going-concern risks);
- evaluating the board of directors' going concern assumption taking into account the net current asset and net cash position for the entity during the year, the bond issuance and the long-term lease contract cash flows;
- analysing whether the current and the required financing has been secured to enable the continuation of the entirety of the entity's operations, including compliance with relevant covenants;
- performing inquiries of the board of directors as to its knowledge of going-concern risks beyond the period of the board of directors' assessment.

Our procedures did not result in outcomes contrary to the board of directors' assumptions and judgments used in the application of the going-concern assumption.

Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements. We have communicated the key audit matters to the board of directors. The key audit matters are not a comprehensive reflection of all matters identified by our audit and that we discussed. In this section, we described the key audit matters and included a summary of the audit procedures we performed on those matters.

Key audit matter	Our audit work and observations
<p>Evaluation of the Dutch Tax Position, including Profit Allocation</p> <p>Notes 8 and 12 in the annual accounts</p> <p>Yinson Bergenia Production B.V. filed its Dutch corporate income tax return on the basis that part of its operations are attributable to a permanent establishment in Brazil. This requires a complex allocation of taxable profits between the Dutch entity and the Brazilian PE, which involves significant judgment and interpretation of international tax laws, specifically whether the Dutch Tax authorities will accept the validity of a permanent establishment in Brazil. A contingent liability has been disclosed on the basis that the final tax determination is uncertain at the reporting date and may differ from the estimated amounts. We have also engaged internal specialists to assess the position. Given the complexity and the material impact on the financial statements, we considered this area to be a key audit matter.</p>	<p>We held multiple meetings with management and our internal tax specialists, to understand the validity of whether a PE will be accepted by the Dutch tax authorities and the basis for the tax filing position and the methodology used for allocating profits between the Dutch entity and the Brazilian PE. We tested management's tax calculations and reconciled the information to supporting documents We assessed the competence and objectivity of the tax specialists and evaluated the consistency of their conclusions with applicable Dutch tax law and OECD guidelines.</p> <p>We examined the tax filings and supporting documentation and reconciled these to the tax accounting entries in the financial statements. We assessed whether the recognition, measurement, and disclosure of the tax position, including the interjurisdictional allocation and any uncertain tax positions, were in accordance with IFRS.</p> <p>We specifically evaluated the judgments made by management in determining whether any uncertain tax positions existed and whether these were appropriately disclosed and accounted for. We assessed that the assumptions used were supported by documentation and consistent with our understanding of the entity's operations and applicable tax law.</p>

Key audit matter	Our audit work and observations
	Finally, we assessed the adequacy of the disclosures in the financial statements and found them to be appropriate and sufficiently informative in light of the complexity and judgment involved.

Compliance with the requirements of the Regulatory Technical Standard of SBR, including the XBRL mark up, not audited

The audit includes the verification that the prepared financial statements comply with the legal provisions in Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code. Our audit opinion is issued on the prepared financial statements and will be included in the digitally filed annual report. The compliance with all requirements of the Regulatory Technical Standard of the SBR domain Trade Register, including the applied eXtensible Business Reporting Language (XBRL) mark ups, was not subject to our audit.

Report on the other information included in the annual accounts

The annual accounts contain other information. This includes all information in the annual accounts in addition to the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Based on the procedures performed as set out below, we conclude that the other information:

- is consistent with the financial statements and does not contain material misstatements; and
- contains all the information regarding the directors' report and the other information that is required by Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code.

We have read the other information. Based on our knowledge and the understanding obtained in our audit of the financial statements or otherwise, we have considered whether the other information contains material misstatements.

By performing our 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 such procedures was substantially less than the scope of those procedures performed in our audit of the financial statements.

The board of directors is responsible for the preparation of the other information, including the directors' report and the other information in accordance with Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

Our appointment

We were appointed as auditors of Yinson Bergenia Production B.V. This followed the passing of a resolution by the shareholders at the annual general meeting held on 27 January 2022. Our appointment has been renewed annually by shareholders and now represents a total period of uninterrupted engagement of 5 years.

Responsibilities for the financial statements and the audit

Responsibilities of the board of directors

The board of directors is responsible for:

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

In preparing the financial statements, the board of directors is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Based on the financial reporting frameworks mentioned, the board of directors should prepare the financial statements using the going-concern basis of accounting unless the board of directors either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations or has no realistic alternative but to do so. The board of directors should disclose in the financial statements any event and circumstances that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

Our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our responsibility is to plan and perform an audit engagement in a manner that allows us to obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence to provide a basis for our opinion. 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 but not absolute level of assurance and is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the Dutch Standards on Auditing will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements may arise due to fraud or error. They 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 the financial statements.

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 judgement and have maintained professional scepticism throughout the audit in accordance with Dutch Standards on Auditing, ethical requirements and independence requirements. Our audit consisted, among other things of the following:

- 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 intentional 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 the board of directors.

- Concluding on the appropriateness of the board of directors' use of the going-concern basis of accounting, and based on the audit evidence obtained, concluding whether a material uncertainty exists related to events and/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 and are made in the context of our opinion on the financial statements as a whole. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluating the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and evaluating whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We are responsible for planning and performing the group audit to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business units within the group as a basis for forming an opinion on the financial statements. We are also responsible for the direction, supervision and review of the audit work performed for purposes of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with the board of directors regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We provide the board of directors 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 actions taken to eliminate threats or safeguards applied.



From the matters communicated with the board of directors, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Rotterdam, 22 May 2026

PricewaterhouseCoopers Accountants N.V.

Ian Lefebure

I.J.C. Lefebure RA