# Beyond Boundaries:
## Triumphs in Offshore Oil & Gas Exploration

Annual Report 2023

STAATSOLIE

Staatsolie Maatschappij Suriname N.V.

# Contents



**Cover photos:** TotalEnergies EP Suriname and Staatsolie Maatschappij Suriname N.V.

# VISION

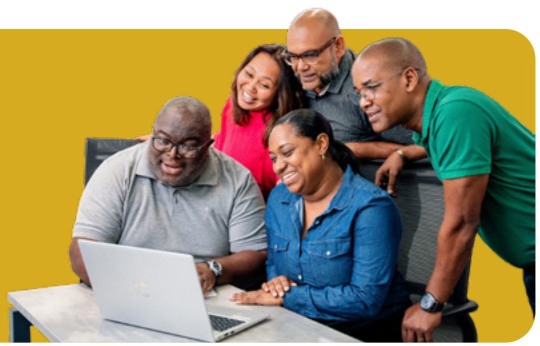
Energizing a bright future for Suriname.

# MISSION

Developing energy resources to maximize the long-term value for Staatsolie and Suriname.

# STRATEGY

Develop offshore and renewables, optimize onshore and downstream, and grow capabilities with an engaged workforce, inspired by our values.



# VALUES

**Zero harm:** We strive for zero harm to the planet and our people, especially the communities and the environment around us.

**Integrity:** We are honest and do what we say we will do.

**Excellence:** We accept responsibility, deliver high quality work with a sense of urgency.

**Teamwork:** Trust and respect each other, collaborate and no-blame culture.

# Overview Performance 2023

| | 2023 | 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| Crude Production | 6.27 MMbbls | 6.14 MMbbls |
| Electricity Production | 1,599 GWh | 1,475 GWh |
| Gross Revenues | US$ 722 million | US$ 840 million |
| EBITDA | US$ 632 million | US$ 648 million |
| **Total Sales** | | |
| Fuel Oil & Crude: | 2,489 Kbbls | 2,855 Kbbls |
| Premium Diesel: | 1,944 Kbbls | 2,108 Kbbls |
| Premium Gasoline: | 766 Kbbls | 694 Kbbls |
| Bitumen: | 66 Kbbls | 57 Kbbls |
| **Key Ratio's** | | |
| Interest coverage: | 9.29 | 11.68 |
| Leverage ratio: | 0.77 | 0.88 |
| Debt Service Coverage: | 5.25 | 5.26 |
| EBITDA margin: | 87% | 77% |

# General Information

As at 31 December 2023

### Shareholder

The Republic of Suriname represented by the President,
His Excellency Chandrikapersad Santokhi

### Supervisory Board

| | |
|---|---|
| Gonda Asadang | Chair |
| Jim Bousaid | Vice Chair |
| Maya Srihar Doobe | Secretary |
| Stanley Betterson | Member |
| Dennis Caffe | Member |
| Bhoepsingh Wim Dwarkasing | Member |
| Leeroy Jack | Member |

### Board of Executive Directors

| | |
|---|---|
| Annand Jagesar | Managing Director/CEO |
| Agnes Moensi-Sokowikromo | Finance Director/CFO |
| Rekha Bissumbhar | Upstream Director |

### Deputy Directors

| | |
|---|---|
| Eddy Fränkel | Deputy Director Power & Sustainable Energy |
| Frits Wolters | Deputy Director Offshore |

### Asset Managers

| | |
|---|---|
| Patrick Brunings | Asset Manager Exploration and Non-Operated Ventures |
| Firoz Habieb | Power Asset Manager |
| Kenneth Raghosing | Group Controller |
| Sharon Sabiran | Production Asset Manager |
| Rudolf Vlaming | Refinery Asset Manager |
| Marc Refos | Marketing Asset Manager |

### Subsidiaries - GOw2 Energy Suriname N.V.

| | |
|---|---|
| Marc Refos | Marketing Asset Manager |

### Staatsolie Power Company Suriname N.V.

| | |
|---|---|
| Eddy Fränkel | Deputy Director Power & Sustainable Energy |

### Staatsolie Hydrocarbon Institute N.V.

| | |
|---|---|
| Vandana Gangaram Panday | Director |

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| Eddy Fränkel | Deputy Director Power & Sustainable Energy |

### Staatsolie Hydrocarbon Institute N.V.

| | |
|---|---|
| Vandana Gangaram Panday | Director |

# Message of the Managing Director

**I am pleased to report that 2023 was another strong year for Staatsolie. At Staatsolie we define our success in terms of our ability to conduct our business in a realm of zero harm to our people and surroundings, whilst meeting our production and cost targets.**

We had a solid operational year, meeting or exceeding production targets in several key areas. Milestones include:

- Completion of upstream oil extraction, processing and storage projects that will allow us to maintain our crude production levels for years to come. We exceeded our Crude production target in 2023.
- Realizing our Refinery production in line with the target and proper preparations for the Turnaround that has already been successfully executed as of 5 April 2024.
- Exceeding our Electricity generation targets.
- Advancing the potential of our Offshore assets, including another successful bidding round in the deepwater, capped by the visit to Suriname of TotalEnergies Chairman and CEO Patrick Pouyanné.

Recordable Injury Frequency Rate in 2023 was 2.51 compared to 1.30 in 2022. We clearly need to improve in this regard and special programs will be rolled out to improve our safety performance.

## Financial Results

In 2023, Staatsolie reached consolidated gross revenues of US$722 million, compared to US$840 million in 2022. Pre-tax profit in 2023 was US$426 million, compared to US$430 million in 2022.
The contribution to the Government of Suriname increased to US$335 million from US$320 million in 2022. The contribution is made through taxes, dividends, and royalties from Staatsolie' s participation in gold partnerships.

Financial results were impacted by the lower average oil price of US$77 per barrel in 2023 (compared to US$93 per barrel in 2022), to some extent offset by bonuses received for signed Production Sharing Contracts (PSCs) with various offshore partners, as well as higher production levels and the implementation of company-wide optimization programs.

## Operations Overview

In 2023, we produced 6.27 million barrels of crude oil, exceeding our target by about 200,000 barrels.
In 2022, crude oil production was 6.14 million barrels.

Our refinery produced 3.16 million barrels of diesel and gasoline in 2023, meeting our target ahead of next year's planned maintenance Turn Around. In 2022, the refinery produced 3.89 million barrels of diesel and gasoline.

Our subsidiary SPCS generated approximately 1.60 million MWh of electricity, of which 75% came from our hydro-electric plant, approximately 78,000 MWh above our target. The thermal plant produced 425,700 MWh of electric power, which is about 110,100 MWh more than planned.

In retail operations, our subsidiary GOw2 increased its market share from 37% to 65%. This gain was largely due to further price deregulations by the Government, giving us a competitive advantage. Additionally, the expansion of our world-class retail network established GOw2's presence in additional geographical areas in the country.

2023
**6.27** million
barrels produced

2022
**6.14** million
barrels produced

## Offshore Potential

In 2023, there were major advancements in realizing the immense hydrocarbon potential of Suriname's offshore. Patrick Pouyanné visited Suriname in September, where he announced the preliminary front-end design of the first production field in Block 58. TotalEnergies, as operator, leads the development in the block, along with its 50% partner APA Corporation. Evaluation of the two main Block 58 discoveries, Sapakara South and Krabdagu, have confirmed recoverable resources of approximately 700 million barrels of oil, sufficient for a combined development.

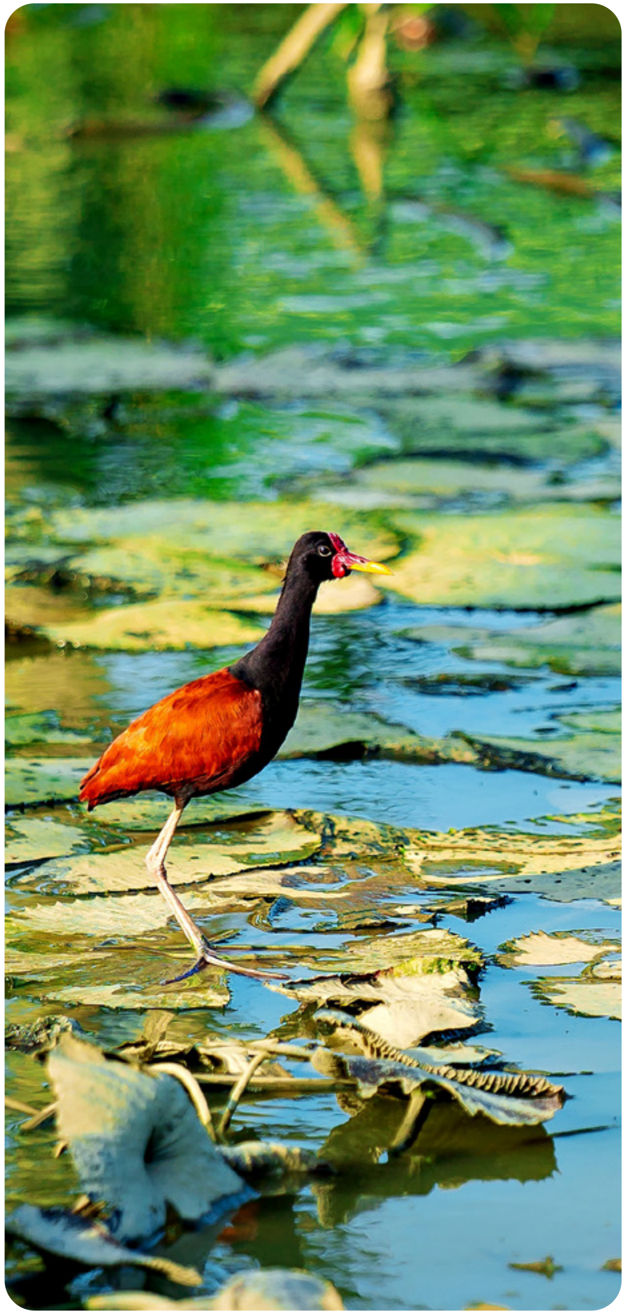
There was also promising news in Block 52, with the successful discovery by Petronas in the Roystonea-1 well. Petronas plans to further appraise this opportunity in 2024 and continue to discuss with Staatsolie the potential of the gas discovery in the Sloanea-1 exploration well in Block 52. The discussion has ultimately led to a "Letter of Agreement" to the Production Sharing Contract (PSC) for Block 52, which was signed in March 2024. Staatsolie is eagerly looking forward to the evaluation of the Sloanea-2 gas appraisal well, which will be drilled in the second quarter of 2024. This operation will include a flow test. The intention of Petronas to explore the possibility for a commercial gas development in Block 52, provides yet another validation of Suriname's good offshore potential.

To help local businesses participate in the country's future offshore success, Staatsolie launched the BlueWave Supplier Development Program, in collaboration with ExxonMobil and Chevron, in 2023. Twenty-five companies have successfully participated in this Local Content initiative, preparing them to deliver goods and services to the offshore sector, with more to join in 2024.

## ESG Initiatives

Our ESG committee continues to spearhead the company's increased focus on Environmental, Social and Governance initiatives. Areas of focus include reducing our carbon emissions, supporting social programs in healthcare and education, and strengthening our Corporate Governance Code, in which the principles and responsibilities of the management and the supervisory Board are delineated.

The composition of the Supervisory Board changed as of 1 December 2023, with the resignation of the Chair Herman Alendy and the appointment of Gonda Asadang as Chair. With Mrs. Asadang's 10-year tenure in the board, we are on solid footings.



## Looking forward

Our country is on the cusp of great opportunities associated with the development of offshore oil discoveries. This long-anticipated moment – the development of Suriname's offshore hydrocarbon resources and the benefits this will bring to the entire nation – is now closer, with the Final Investment Decision for the development in Block 58 expected by the end of 2024.

We fully intend to exercise our option for up to 20% participation in this landmark project, which with the current investment will entail an investment of approximately US$1.8 billion. We are considering all options to finance our participation, from our own cash reserves, bonds, loans, partnerships with strategic and/or non-strategic partners to other forms of financing or a combination of options. The current interest from the markets provides an encouraging outlook on successful funding.


Few countries in the world with strong dependence on oil and gas production have been able to avoid the resource curse. One of the key aspects to mitigate the effects is to have a solid Sovereign Wealth and Stabilization Fund (SWSF). Staatsolie is fully committed to contributing to a solid SWSF and has played a key role in a government coordinated committee in this regard. In addition, we are and will increasingly be allocating a substantial portion of our CSR budget towards institutional strengthening and development, including the set-up of new institutions.

We are grateful for the support of all our stakeholders – the shareholder, the Supervisory Board, our employees, partners, customers and service providers, and the people of Suriname – all of whom helped us achieve another outstanding year in which we advanced closer to realizing our vision of "energizing a bright future for Suriname".

**Annand Jagesar**
**Managing Director/CEO**

Confidence in our own abilities

# Report of the Supervisory Board

**The Supervisory Board (SB) is responsible for supervising the Board of Executive Directors (BoED) and the policies pursued. The Supervisory Board also acts as an advisor and sounding board for the management.**

**In this report, the Supervisory Board accounts for how it fulfilled its tasks and responsibilities in 2023.**

## Composition of the Supervisory Board

The Supervisory Board consists of at least five and a maximum of seven members. Appointments are subject to the procedures laid down in the articles of association and the charter of the Supervisory Board. The members of the Supervisory Board have diverse backgrounds and areas of expertise.

Every Supervisory Board member must contribute independently and critically to the supervision of the Supervisory Board. Staatsolie' s code of conduct also applies to board members.

On 16 October 2023, Herman Alendy at his own request stepped down as Chair of the Supervisory Board. We would thank Mr. Alendy for his dedication and commitment to Staatsolie Maatschappij Suriname N.V..

In the extraordinary meeting of shareholders on 23 October Gonda Asadang was appointed as the new chair for the Supervisory Board as of 1 December 2023. Per the same date Stanley Betterson was appointed as a member.

As of 1 December, the Supervisory Board is composed as follows:

- Gonda Asadang, Chair
- Jim Bousaid, Vice Chair
- Maya Srihar Doobe, Secretary
- Stanley Betterson, Member
- Dennis Caffé, Member
- Bhoepsingh Dwarkasing, Member
- Leeroy Jack, Member

Gonda Asadang, Chair

## Supervisory Activities

The Supervisory Board acts independently and supports others while performing its supervisory duties. Supervision focuses on achieving financial and operational objectives, compliance, and governance. In line with this, the Supervisory Board ensures that business risks are adequately identified and managed, that the culture and behavior are appropriate and that business operations are sober, efficient, and transparent.

During the fiscal year, in addition to regular activities, supervision focused on the assessment of the company's strategies, internal organization, the preparation for participation in offshore oil production, and corporate governance.

Staatsolie is undergoing significant developments and therefore has defined a new strategic plan in 2022, which was updated in February 2024. Therefore, it was necessary to evaluate the organizational structure. This process started in March 2023 with the support of international experts. The first phase of the evaluation was completed in December 2023. The Supervisory Board is consulting with the Board of Executive Directors to determine how the external international experts' recommendations can be implemented.

In connection with the renewed strategy, Staatsolie' s governance model is also under review. This process will continue in 2024.

Driven by international developments in the field of corporate governance, the Supervisory Board deemed it necessary to evaluate the Supervisory Board charter and other regulations. The evaluation has been completed and implementation of the enhanced Supervisory Board charter will take place in 2024.

The Supervisory Board meets according to a predetermined meeting schedule and activities calendar, and as often as deemed necessary.
The Supervisory Board also meets regularly with the Board of Executive Directors. There are also periodic consultations with the Shareholder.
During the fiscal year, the Supervisory Board had forty regular meetings, nine of which were meetings with the Board of Executive Directors and two with the Shareholder.

The Supervisory Board also conducted three site visits to Staatsolie business locations.

## Supervisory Board Committees

In line with its regulations, the Supervisory Board has three specialized committees with specific sub-tasks to support supervision: the Remuneration Committee (RC), the Audit Committee (AC) and the Risk and Compliance Committee. The staffing of the committees was adjusted in December 2023.
A summary report of each committee's work during the fiscal year follows.

## Audit Committee

In 2023, the Audit Committee (AC) consisted of Jim Bousaid (chair), Gonda Asadang, Bhoepsingh Dwarkasing, and Leeroy Jack.

In December 2023, Mrs. Asadang stepped down as a member of the AC, following her appointment as chair of the Supervisory Board. The duties and responsibilities of the committee are laid down in the audit committee charter and include among others advising the Supervisory Board on issues of financial reporting and IFRS, financial risk management and controls, and the audits of the internal and external auditors.

During the year, the AC had several meetings with the BoED, the internal audit division, and the external auditor regarding the audit of the 2022 financial statements and the Management Letter, the audit plan 2023 and the institutional capacity of the audit division, the periodic review of the audit charter, and several other financial-economic issues.

During the year, an important project aiming at improving the financial controls within Staatsolie started with the support of experts of the renowned international consultancy group PricewaterhouseCoopers (PwC). The AC had several meetings with the consultants and the BoED, and made recommendations to improve financial controls. The Supervisory Board strongly supports this project which will continue in 2024.

## Risk & Compliance Committee

The Risk and Compliance Committee consisted of Mr. Jack, Mr. Dwarkasing, Mrs. Srihar-Doobe and Mr. Caffé (Chair). In December, Mr. Bousaid joined the committee.

The committee has two partners from Staatsolie's management, one who deals with Risk & Compliance and the other partner who deals with integrity within the company. During the fiscal year, the annual plans of these two partners were discussed and agreements were made about the work methods to be followed. An external consultant has assessed the risks that Staatsolie faces, and a plan was developed to monitor the risks based on a risk matrix and a balanced score card. The committee particularly insisted on adequate management of non-financial risks, cyber risk, and business continuity, and recommended that sufficient attention be paid to these. Together with the periodic reporting on incidents related to the integrity code, this committee has an extensive area of work.
Due to the vastness of the committee's field of work, the focus areas are managed within the business units; the Downstream, the Upstream Offshore, the Upstream Onshore and Corporate.

## Nomination and Remuneration Committee

As of December 2023, the Nomination and Remuneration Committee consists of members Mrs. Srihar Doobe (chair), Mr. Caffé and Mr. Betterson.

This new composition was necessary after the appointment of the former committee chair, Mrs. Asadang, as Supervisory Board Chair. The committee held several meetings during the year under review. In these, the committee continued discussions about, among others, the remuneration and the performance of the Board of Executive Directors.

## Functioning of the Supervisory Board

In the meetings of the Supervisory Board and its committees, the members actively participated in discussions and decision-making. During the fiscal year, attendance averaged above 80%. To improve the role and execution of tasks of the Supervisory Board, periodic self-evaluation, and regulation at an individual - and team level is of significance.

The Supervisory Board discusses its own performance, including that of the individual members, at least once a year. This is done every two years under independent, external supervision.

Where needed, measures to improve the performance of the Supervisory Board and the development of individual members are discussed. In this year, the Supervisory Board evaluated its own performance and that of the individual members, whereby permanent education was also discussed in accordance with the provisions of the Supervisory Board regulations.
During the fiscal year, each Supervisory Board member has provided independent supervision. None of the board members reported transactions or decisions involving conflicts of interest.
There is also no business relationship between members of the Supervisory Board and Staatsolie Maatschappij Suriname N.V. from which he or she could benefit personally. No financial benefits have been provided to members not covered by the remuneration policy.

## Acknowledgment

We take this opportunity to thank the Board of Executive Directors and all employees of Staatsolie Maatschappij Suriname N.V. for their significant efforts and cooperation, which has led to satisfactory results being achieved.
The Supervisory Board also thanks all stakeholders of Staatsolie for their continued trust in the company.

**Paramaribo, May 2024**

**Supervisory Board**

# Macro – economic Environment

In 2023, the global economy showed a slow recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic and the war between Russia and Ukraine. Economic activity still falls short of its pre-pandemic path, especially in emerging markets and developing economies, and there are widening divergences among regions.

Several forces are at the foundation of the slow recovery:

- long-term consequences of the pandemic,
- the war in Ukraine,
- the China property sector crisis,
- the increasing geopolitical tensions,
- the effects of monetary policy tightening necessary to reduce inflation.

In addition to the abovementioned drivers for the hampering economic growth, the political tensions in the middle east (the Israel - Palestine conflict) escalated in October 2023. This escalation triggered a chain of uproar across the globe.

Supply chain disruptions continued in 2023. Issues such as shortages of semiconductors, shipping delays, and labor shortages have continued to impact industries worldwide, affecting production and distribution networks. Examples are the attacks on the cargo ships in the Strait of Hormuz leading to increasing transportation costs for goods.

Global growth is according to the International Monetary Fund projected at 3.1% in 2024 and 3.2% in 2025 influenced by greater-than-expected resilience in the United States and several large emerging market and developing economies, as well as fiscal support in China. The forecast for 2024 –2025 is, however, below the historical (2000– 2019) average of 3.8%, with increased central bank policy rates to fight inflation, a withdrawal of fiscal support amid high debt weighing on economic activity, and low productivity growth.

While headline inflation has been declining driven by the decline of food and energy prices, core inflation remains persistent, influenced by the services sector and still relatively tight labor markets. Inflation could continue to prove more persistent than anticipated, with further disruptions to energy and food markets still possible. A sharper slowdown in China would drag on growth around the world even further.

Global headline inflation is expected to fall from 7.0% in 2023 to 5.8% in 2024 and to 4.4% in 2025. The outlook for 2024 remains fragile and downside risks predominate. High uncertainty generated by the wars could take a heavy toll on activity. Trade tensions are high and could worsen.

In latest OECD Economic Outlook, Interim Report of 2023 the global growth in 2024 (2.7%) is expected to be lower than in 2023 (3.0%). A great deal of the growth is expected to come from the Asian region (China, India and Indonesia).

The reliance of the Suriname's economy on the oil industry makes it sensitive to fluctuations in commodity prices. In addition, the dependency on imports due to its small and undiversified production structure, makes the Suriname economy vulnerable to outside shocks These shocks are reinforced in the Surinamese society by its long-standing, complex internal economic and social conditions.

The Government of Suriname implemented a Recovery Plan with IMF to restore sustainable macroeconomic stability, bolster the financial system and institutions, and reduce public debt (by the end of 2023 equivalent to 139% of GDP).
The execution of this Recovery Plan for Suriname is supported by an extended credit facility and technical assistance. Suriname's IMF/ Extended Fund Facility (EFF) arrangement started in 2021. Since then, Suriname has been steadily implementing an ambitious economic reform agenda aimed at restoring fiscal and debt sustainability through fiscal consolidation and debt restructuring, protecting the vulnerable by expanding social programs, upgrading the monetary and exchange rate policy framework, addressing the financial sector's vulnerabilities, and advancing the anti-corruption and governance agenda.

Despite the challenging external and internal environment, Suriname has made significant progress in implementing its Recovery Plan with the IMF according to IMF's press release No. 24/93 on March 20, 2024. The IMF Executive Board recently completed the fifth review under the EFF arrangement for Suriname, allowing for an immediate purchase funding from which a part is allocated to budget support.

The authorities have shown commitment and leadership in pursuing fiscal discipline and macroeconomic stability, which has resulted in positive economic growth, declining inflation, and improved investor confidence. The authorities' near-term priority is to maintain fiscal discipline, while ensuring that the poor and vulnerable are protected, and persevere with the structural reforms to strengthen institutions and improve governance.

The high inflation rates have deepened poverty in society and social tensions in 2020 - 2022. Last year the Consumer Price Index has shown improvement as a result of Suriname's macro-economic reforms, inflation has decreased according to Algemeen Bureau voor de Statistiek from 54.6% in 2022 to 32.6% in 2023 and is expected to further decrease in 2024.

GDP Annual Growth Rate in Suriname is expected to reach 2.5 - 3.0% by the end of 2024, according to Trading Economics global macro models and (IMF) analysts' expectations compared to the 2.1% realized in 2023. In the mid-term, the Suriname GDP Annual Growth Rate is projected to trend around 2.5% in 2025 and 3.0% in 2026, according to the econometric models.

# Financial and Operational Performance 2023

**Photo:** TotalEnergies EP Suriname

# Finance

**Our Finance directorate oversees Staatsolie's 2023-2026 investment program and leads the way in improving internal processes supporting Staatsolie's internal organization in reaching the best-in-class standards required to participate with IOCs and other global partners.**

## Key Figures 2023

| | Consolidated Gross Revenues | EBITDA | Pre-tax profit | Contribution to the Government of Suriname | Debt to EBITDA ratio |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2023 | US$ 722 million | US$ 632 million | US$ 426 million | US$ 335 million | 0.77 |
| 2022 | US$ 840 million | US$ 648 million | US$ 430 million | US$ 320 million | 0.88 |

"We can't control international oil prices, but we can control the disciplined execution of our internal processes and our commitment to operational excellence as we prepare to participate in Suriname's imminent offshore hydrocarbon developments.

**Agnes Moensi-Sokowikromo**
Finance Director/CFO

FUTURE FOCUS
# Offshore Funding

In order to deliver the benefits of Suriname's offshore resources to the entire society of Suriname, it has always been Staatsolie's objective to participate financially in the hydrocarbon developments of our IOC partners. The first such development is now imminent, with TotalEnergies' announcement of its pre-FEED (preliminary Front End Engineering Design) for a Block 58 development in partnership with APA Corporation. Through our own cash reserves, supplemented by our ability to raise funds from other sources, the Finance directorate is investigating various possibilities enabling our participation in this initial Block 58 development and any others that follow.

Estimated Cost of Initial Block 58 Development: US$ 9.0 billion
Estimated Cost of Staatsolie Participation: US$ 1.8 billion

Avenues for Staatsolie funding:
- Company's own reserved cash
- Local/international bonds
- Bank loan
- Partnerships with strategic partners
- Partnerships with non-strategic partners

## Market Factors

**Key Headwind:**

Lower Average Oil Price
2023: US$ 77 per barrel
2022: US$ 93 per barrel

**Key Tailwind:**

2023 PSC Signing Bonuses:
US$ 102 million

## Gold

Results were also negatively impacted by lower profits from our participation in the gold mine of Newmont and Rosebel Gold Mines. Profits for both operations were affected by lower sales volumes and higher operating costs.

Decrease in profits before tax 2023 vs 2022
Newmont: US$ 30 million (2022: US$ 56 million)
Rosebel Gold Mines: -US$ 2.0 million (2022: US$ 3.8 million)

## 2023-2026 Investment Program

Under the 2023-2026 Investment Plan Staatsolie plans to utilize US$ 541 million, with the majority devoted to sustain onshore production and a meaningful portion focused on sustainable energy projects. Other allocations are directed to areas including investments in both the Hydro-electric plant and the Thermal plant and the 2024 Refinery Turnaround. Capital allocation (excluding Offshore participation) is projected as follows:

| Capex | Year |
|---|---|
| US$ **134 million** | **2023** |
| US$ **132 million** | **2024** |
| US$ **128 million** | **2025** |
| US$ **147 million** | **2026** |

## Internal Process Improvements

Ongoing internal process improvements include:

- Continued set-up of SAP Ariba for contract management
- Review of P2P process
- Next phase of Controls Project, focusing on improving the ERM framework and the Internal Controls over Financial Reporting
- Increased automated reporting and workflow automation, including implementation of new Reporting and Consolidation tool

## Cost Reduction

Measures to reduce costs in 2023 included:

- Renegotiations of long-term contracts
- Reduction in insurance costs
- Reductions in transport, maintenance and dredging costs

## 5 year financial performance overview

| x US$ 1,000 | 2023 | 2022 | 2021 | 2020 | 2019 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Continuing operations | | | | | |
| Revenue | 721,960 | 839,985 | 557,855 | 427,936 | 499,726 |
| Cost of sales | (287,650) | (307,727) | (280,893) | (285,029) | (276,865) |
| **Gross profit** | **434,310** | **532,258** | **276,962** | **142,907** | **222,861** |
| Other income (net) | 110,284 | 13,255 | 49,472 | 14,267 | 5,112 |
| Expensed projects | (68) | (1,518) | (57,652) | (10,113) | (2,085) |
| **Impairment (loss) /reversal of non -current assets** | (6,109) | (24,465) | 15,874 | (16,787) | - |
| Offshore expenses | (10,264) | (10,075) | (8,164) | (151) | - |
| Selling and distribution expenses | (15,380) | (13,031) | (11,424) | (18,899) | (15,036) |
| Other operating expenses | (7,069) | (13,743) | (11,623) | (2,206) | (3,113) |
| General and administrative expenses | (38,046) | (37,069) | (37,378) | (39,161) | (33,618) |
| **Operating profit** | **467,658** | **445,612** | **216,067** | **69,857** | **169,463** |
| Finance income | 2,382 | 2,651 | 1,751 | 2,761 | 595 |
| Finance costs | (65,975) | (62,034) | (55,051) | (59,194) | (63,990) |
| Share of profit of Suriname Gold Project CV | 30,459 | 55,715 | 79,338 | 85,411 | 74,431 |
| Monetary loss (net) | (8,947) | (11,660) | (18,056) | - | - |
| **Profit before income tax from continuing operations** | **425,577** | **430,284** | **224,049** | **98,835** | **180,499** |
| Income tax expense | (137,753) | (140,646) | (93,207) | (26,818) | (60,428) |
| **Profit for the year from continuing operations** | **287,824** | **289,638** | **130,842** | **72,017** | **120,071** |
| Discontinued operations | | | | | |
| Loss after tax for the year from discontinued operations | - | - | (2,143) | (831) | - |
| **Profit for the year** | **287,824** | **289,638** | **128,699** | **71,186** | **120,071** |
| **EBITDA** | **631,511** | **647,716** | **387,057** | **316,195** | **367,778** |
| **Oil Price in US$ per bbl** | **77** | **93** | **70** | **44** | **54** |
| **Gold price in US$ p/oz** | **1,932** | **1,799** | **1,798** | **1,770** | **1,398** |

# Upstream

**The Upstream directorate oversees the production of Saramacca crude from onshore oilfields located in Suriname's Saramacca District. Wells in Tambaredjo, Calcutta and Tambaredjo-Northwest produce six million barrels annually, which are transported via pipeline to the Staatsolie refinery at Tout Lui Faut.**

> "We are proud of our record production in 2023 and to have diligently and successfully deployed a range of IOR/EOR methods to stabilize production at 6 million barrels a year for years to come.
>
> **Rekha Bissumbhar**
> Upstream Director

## Key Figures 2023

| | Record Crude Production (Saramacca) | Production target surpassed | 5-year moving average Reserves Replacement Ratio | Development cost | Average daily production | Production cost per barrel crude | Oil reserves | Reserves added |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2023 | 6.27 MMbbls | +210 Kbbls | 1.90 | US$ 10.76 /STB | +17K bopd | US$ 9.28 | 101.7 MMbbls | 10.05 MMbbls |
| 2022 | 6.14 MMbbls | | 1.36 | US$ 8.69 /STB | | | | |

FUTURE FOCUS

# Sustained Production

With ongoing facility and process improvements, plus the continued implementation of tested EOR/IOR techniques, Staatsolie is focused on sustaining the onshore Upstream production level of approximately 6 million barrels a year of Saramacca crude. In 2023, we added 10.05 million barrels of reserves, bringing our total of oil reserves to more than 100 million barrels.

## 2023 Development Drilling Results:

- 14 horizontal wells and 5 vertical development wells drilled successfully
- 17 high fluid rate wells implemented
- 13 polymer injector wells drilled successfully
- 5 CSS well drilled successfully
- 1 PWRI (produced water re-injection) well drilled successfully

All new production wells and high fluid rate wells were optimized, as were the existing wells in all three of our oilfields. We look to keep increasing our reserves by carrying out appraisal drilling and exploration programs in the years ahead, particularly in Uitkijk and Coronie.

In 2023, we completed Phase 1 of our CSS (Cyclic Steam Stimulus) project with encouraging results. Phase 2 will continue into 2024. Additionally, we completed the final phase of our commercial polymer flooding project, which includes the operation of the polymer plant, 60 polymer injectors and 231 production wells that are under polymer flooding. Our Downhole Water Sink Pilot Project was also successfully concluded, adding nearly two million barrels of reserves.

## Improving Processes and Skills

The Upstream directorate is committed to internal process improvements including minimizing production losses by increasingly automating production processes. We are also dedicated to developing our internal talent.

Recent skill-building efforts include:

- Training on Reservoir Modeling and Simulation for reservoir engineers
- Gap assessments for wellsite technicians to define plans of development
- Initiatives for geoscientists to complete planned Personal development plans (PDPs)
- Team dynamic sessions for all Upstream divisions to improve team performance
- HSE and emergency response certified training

## Improving Facilities

Recent and ongoing facility improvement initiatives include:

- Replacement of process tanks at Jossie Kreek and TA58 facilities
- Commissioning of new Cold Free Water Knock Out (CFWKO) systems at TA58
- Expansion of electricity capacity at the Upstream facilities
- Replacement of process tanks and main pipelines in the Saramacca production field
- Construction of waste treatment facilities
- Inspections and repairs on the high-pressure pipeline to the refinery

## Cost Reductions

Staatsolie's average production cost per barrel of US$ 9.28 ensured our continued recognition as being a lowest quartile producer, benchmarked against our peers in the South America region. Measures implemented in 2023 to reduce operating costs include:

- Reducing internal salable crude consumption by using slop oil as fuel for heaters at our Jossie Kreek facility
- Building internal team competences to further reduce use of external consultants and expatriates

## HSE Measures

In 2023, in a post-pandemic environment where global supply chain and other issues were less constraining, the Upstream Directorate resumed a more typical level of drilling, leading to an increase in carbon emissions of about 24% compared to 2022. Nevertheless, Staatsolie is committed to reducing the carbon emissions as much as possible going forward and to maximizing safety in pursuit of our “Zero Harm” core value. To that end, the Upstream directorate received ISO-14001 (environment) and ISO-45001 (safety) certificates in 2023.

Recent carbon reduction measures include decreasing venting by continuing to use 25% more separated gas for our TA58 heaters (as compared to 2021 levels).


**Scope 1**
**9.7** kg $CO_2$
per barrel of crude produced

**+**

**Scope 2**
**1.5** kg $CO_2$
per barrel of crude produced

**+24% Carbon Emissions**

due to more normal level of drilling, including CSS project and horizontal well drilling.

# Offshore

**The Offshore Directorate provides expert technical and commercial support to the Staatsolie Hydrocarbon Institute (SHI) in its governing of the technical work of offshore IOC operators and managing of Staatsolie's participation in offshore oil and gas projects.**

"

Our IOC partners continue to acquire new and reprocess existing seismic. In 2024 we'll also welcome the drilling of at least three key exploration and or appraisal wells. This complements the data we already have in the basin and allows the Offshore directorate to meaningfully exert its role as the master of the basin with the ultimate aim to maximize the value of the offshore to Suriname.

**Frits Wolters**
Deputy Director Offshore

## FUTURE FOCUS
## Building Skills

In preparation for imminent oil and gas developments, the Offshore directorate continues to hone the in-house technical knowledge of our geoscientists, petroleum engineers and other experts to exploit the extensive data we have on our hydrocarbon basin and its vast potential, with the ultimate goal of becoming the "basin-master" from a subsurface and development perspective. Recent skill-enhancing measures include:

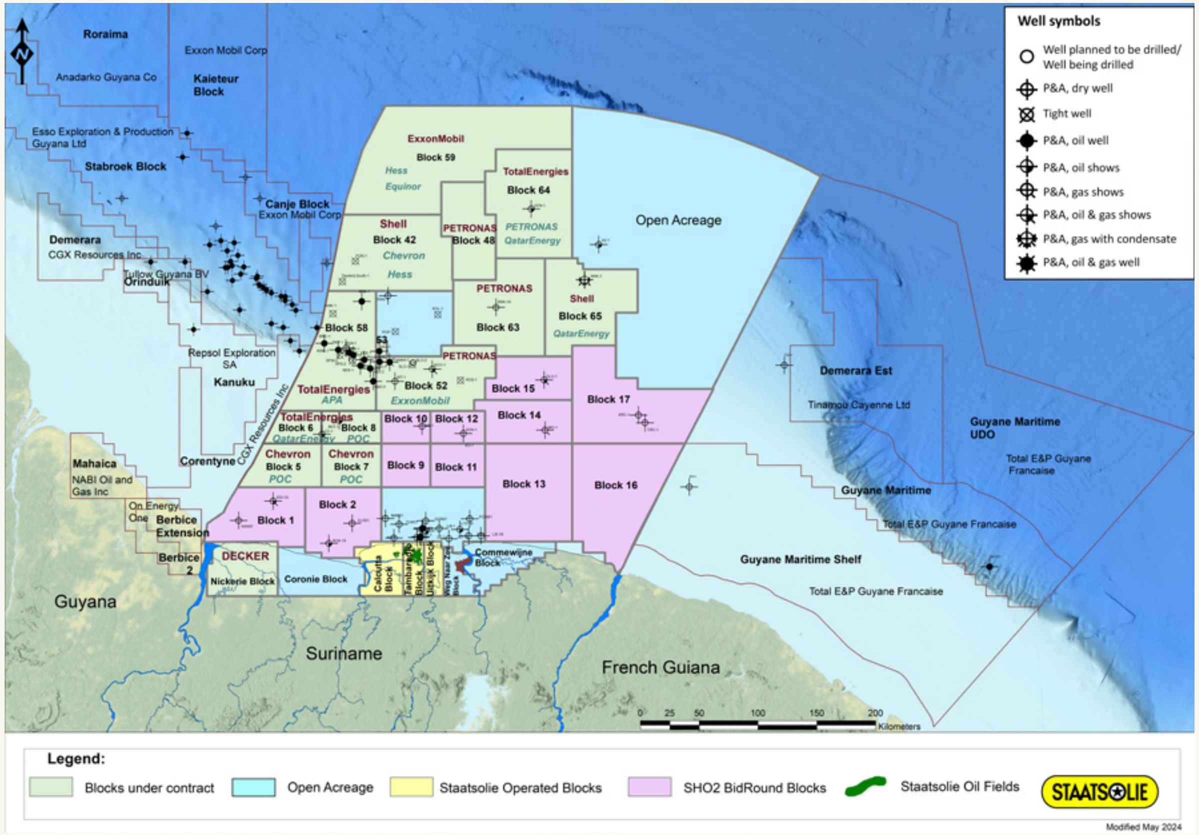
- Guidance from select highly experienced expatriates, Subject Matter Experts (SMEs)
- Extensive on-the-job training
- External formal training and self-study
- Presenting at and organizing industry events and conferences
- Participation in special projects
- Internal cross-learning
- Secondments to and intensive technical collaboration with IOCs

## Promoting Natural Gas

Staatsolie believes that natural gas has a vital role in the global transition from petroleum to cleaner sources of energy. Current models, as well as recent discoveries, point to substantial volumes of associated and non-associated gas in the Guyana-Suriname Basin, which we believe present a significant opportunity for global IOC partners. Though natural gas is more difficult to develop than oil and would involve creating infrastructure and markets from the ground up, we are committed to investigating ways to monetize natural gas development and offtake opportunities for our partners and the country.

One major opportunity exists in offshore Block 52: the Sloanea-1 gas discovery made by Petronas. SHI has entered into discussions with Petronas to establish terms and conditions to make appraisal and a potential Floating LNG (FLNG) gas development of the Sloanea non-associated gas discovery possible.

## Offshore Acreage



# Downstream

**Staatsolie's Downstream operations are centered on our refinery. Located in Tout Lui Faut, the Staatsolie refinery exclusively refines our own Saramacca Crude, producing premium diesel, premium gasoline and various grades of fuel oil and bitumen. The majority of these refined products are sold domestically via our Marketing Asset, with the surplus typically exported to Caribbean markets.**

## Key Figures 2023

| | High-end diesel and gasoline produced | Fuel oil and bitumen produced | Refinery Uptime | Cost per barrel |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2023 | 3.16 MMbbls | 1.89 MMbbls | 97% (Record level) | US$ 8.51 |
| 2022 | 3.29 MMbbls | 1.90 MMbbls | 93% | US$ 6.31 |

"The fact that in 2023 we achieved our second highest level of refinery production ever, even as we prepared for a major maintenance Turnaround early in 2024, is a testament to our hard work and the progress we are making on improving our processes.

**Rudolf Vlaming**
Refinery Asset Manager

## FUTURE FOCUS
# Refinery Turnaround

Every four years, to optimize the safety and reliability of our operations, we plan a temporary shutdown of the refinery in order to execute a Turnaround.
The next scheduled Turnaround begins in February 2024, so significant time and resources were devoted in 2023 to ensure the Turnaround goes smoothly and that we are able to continue to serve Suriname's domestic market in the time the refinery is not operational. Plans for the Turnaround include:

- Replacing catalyst for hydrogen, diesel and gasoline plants
- Performing all statutory inspections to ensure process safety
- Inspecting all high-voltage systems
- A complete overhaul of the recycle compressor

Turnaround Duration:

**7 Weeks**

**800+** Different activities conducted in areas of inspection, cleaning, repair, replacement and testing of equipment and systems.

**900+** Staatsolie employees and contractors will be involved in Turnaround work.

Once the refinery is back in production, the goal is to achieve all-time high daily production rates for both gasoline and diesel, with a 2024 Production Target of 2.9 million barrels of high-end gasoline and diesel.

### Reducing Environmental Impact

In accordance with Staatsolie's "Zero Harm" core value, the Downstream directorate is pursuing improvement projects that limit our impact on the environment and enhance the reliability of the refinery. One key focus is to limit routine flaring by utilizing the refinery off gasses as a feedstock for hydrogen production and thereby save naphtha as feedstock for our gasoline unit, allowing the refinery to produce more gasoline while significantly lowering our $CO_2$ footprint.

### Safety

In 2023, the refinery had one Lost Time Incident (LTI). This is tolerable, but in 2022 there were zero LTIs, and that is the standard we are always seeking.
Our "Working Safely Together" campaign continued, including monthly interactive interdepartmental meetings where safety issues such as our nine life-saving rules are addressed and where we recognize our safety successes.

### Enhancing Skills & Controlling Costs

Improving the skills of our workforce results directly in controlling our costs. With a 100% Surinamese operations workforce, for instance, we can eliminate the higher costs of employing expatriates. Most of our skills-building is realized through on-the-job training, though we are also increasing opportunities for formal training through external seminars, conferences, and other educational settings. Every year, each Downstream department strives to lower costs within their control. However, our cost per barrel rose this year to US$ 8.51 due to a significantly increased power price.

# Marketing

**Staatsolie's Marketing Asset is responsible for the sales and distribution of all petroleum products to local and regional markets.**
**It includes the operations of our subsidiary GOw2 Energy Suriname NV (GOw2), which serves Suriname's retail market with high-end diesel and gasoline.**

## Key Figures 2023

| | Staatsolie oil products sold | High-end products sold | Jet A-1 fuel sold | Bitumen sold | Retail market share |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2023 | 5.8 MMbbls | 2.85 MMbbls | 165 Kbbls | 66 Kbbls | 65% |
| 2022 | 5.7 MMbbls | 2.80 MMbbls | 198 Kbbls | 57 Kbbls | 37% |

“In 2023, Staatsolie' s subsidiary, GOw2, celebrated its tenth anniversary of serving the Surinamese retail and industrial market, and the Marketing Asset achieved increased sales and a higher market share.

**Marc Refos**
Marketing Asset Manager

FUTURE FOCUS
# World Class Retail Network

GOw2 continues to realize its World Class Retail Network project, which encompasses expanding our market presence with new stations, updating and rebranding current stations, increased social media presence, sports sponsorships such as Suriname's national football team and the launch of branded products, such as additive gasoline and diesel. The goal of the WCRN is to establish GOw2 as the preeminent service station brand in Suriname. As part of WCRN expansion, we opened GOw2 Meerzorg, our first gas station in the Commewijne district in 2023. In 2024, WCRN activities include upgrading and rebranding the GOw2 Mahonylaan, GOw2 Tourtonne and GOw2 Derde Rijweg stations.

## Market Factors

The Marketing Asset met numerous market challenges in 2023, including:

- Handling the introduction of VAT effective 1 January 2023
- Government deregulation of gas prices
- Facing increased competition in the Guyanese fuel oil market
- Dealing with the impact of posting prices of products and global demand

## Serving the Domestic Market

GOw2 celebrated 10 years of serving Suriname's domestic retail fuel market with measures including social programs. A special campaign called "Giving back to the community" has been executed. We also showed our appreciation with new customer service measures to enhance convenience, including the introduction of a fuel card and self-service at the pump for our B2B customers. We look to further improve the customer experience through enhanced training of our employees with the new GOw2 Training Academy Program for retailers and pump attendants. In 2023, GOw2's retail market share rose from 37% in 2022 to 65%. The rise is in large part due to non-regulated price setting from the Government of Suriname and a lower level of imports by competitors. This deregulation enabled GOw2 to offer a lower price at the pump than our competitors.

GOw2 and its retailers invested US$ 100,000 to sustainable projects for the benefit of young people, people with disabilities and senior citizens.

## Serving International Customers

Staatsolie also continued to serve a relatively new market: IOCs in need of diesel fuel for their offshore rigs and supply vessels. We remain a player in the international bunkering market, where our products for accessible ships include a Very Low Sulfur Fuel Oil (VLSFO).

## Improving Facilities

Throughout the year, we implemented our Terminal Improvement Project with piperack and pumphouse upgrades and the execution of the Albina Terminal Upgrade project.

## Improving Processes

In 2023, Staatsolie handled the introduction of a government-mandated Value Added Tax (VAT) effectively, with the implementation of our new SAP Ariba software system playing a key role. In addition to handling VAT challenges, a more advanced ERP system has helped greatly in automating sales contracts and other processes. Our new Zwinq online platform allows for the central upload of pump prices with the Fleet system. We have also strengthened the organization by simplifying standard monthly reports through automation.

# Power & Sustainable Energy

**Staatsolie's Power & Sustainable Energy directorate oversees the company's power business and sustainable energy initiatives. The power business is conducted through our subsidiary Staatsolie Power Company Suriname N.V. (SPCS), while the sustainable energy initiatives are coordinated by a division within parent company Staatsolie.**

"By maximizing the amount of hydropower, which is less costly to generate, provided to the national grid, we saved the Government of Suriname approximately US$ 23.7 million in 2023. We provided 86% of the country's electricity, with zero blackouts due to interruptions in our operations.

**Eddy Fränkel**
Deputy Director Power & Sustainable Energy

## Key Figures 2023

**86%** of national electricity demand generated by SPCS

US$ **23.7** million
Amount saved by Government of Suriname with prevalence of hydropower vs. thermal generation

Thermal Power Generation for the Government of Suriname
Actual **327,901 MWh**
Plan 210,546 MWh

**64%** of national electricity demand generated by hydro power

**0** **Blackouts** on the national grid due to interruptions in SPCS operation

Thermal Power Generation for the Refinery
Actual **97,804 MWh**
Plan 105,120 MWh

**22%** of national electricity demand generated by thermal power of SPCS

Hydro Power Generation
Actual **1,173,063 MWh**
Plan 1,095,000 MWh

Steam Generation for the Refinery
Actual **71,663 MWh**
Plan 75,213 MWh

FUTURE FOCUS

# Sustainable Energy

The Sustainable Energy division leads initiatives focused on developing renewable energy sources and non-renewable energy sources aimed at reducing Staatsolie's carbon footprint in the future. Current initiatives include:

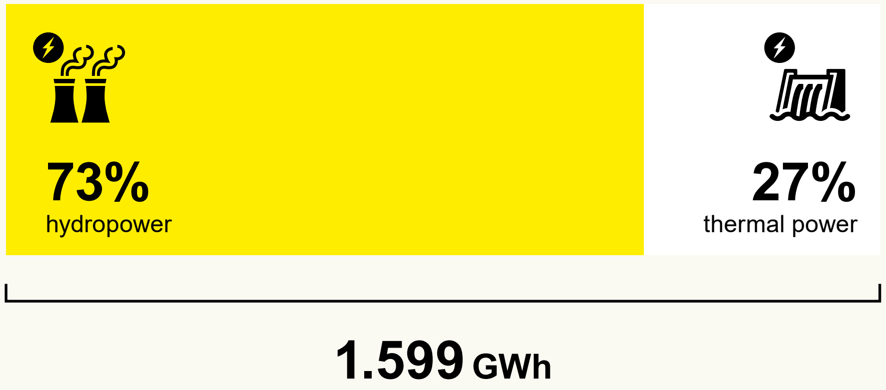
- A 30 MWp solar power plant, for which purpose the power purchase agreement is under review by the Government
- A draft decarbonization strategy to be presented to the Board of Executive Directors
- Replacement of fixed-blade turbines for three hydro units which is a more efficient alternative that will generate in total 3-5% more electricity with the same amount of water
- Knowledge transfer facilitated by the National Gas Company of Trinidad and Tobago (NGC) on energy transition and gas monetization
- Participation in Government commission on gas development
- Studies for increased industrial use of natural gas as a transitional, cleaner fuel (potentially for power generation, as well as for the bauxite and petrochemical sectors)

## Powering Suriname

SPCS' primary customer is the Government of Suriname, acting as the purchaser of electrical energy for the national grid. SPCS operates a 189 MW hydro-electric facility in the district of Brokopondo and a 96 MW thermal power plant in the Wanica district.

We seek to maximize the amount of hydro power generated, as it is more sustainable and significantly less costly than thermal power produced using fuel oil. By exploiting the higher-than-normal rainfall in the first half of 2023, SPCS was able to utilize all six hydro units throughout the year, excepting periods of planned maintenance. This prevalence of hydro power helped save the Government of Suriname approximately US$ 23.7 million on electricity costs.

Of the 1.599 GWh of electricity generated by SPCS in 2023:



## Serving the Refinery

Aside from the Government of Suriname, SPCS' secondary customer is the Staatsolie refinery. In addition to thermal electrical energy, the refinery purchases process steam that is co-generated in the thermal plant, utilizing waste heat. SPCS seeks to be a secure, reliable supplier of electricity to the refinery. In 2023, the refinery's electricity needs rose 10% and SPCS was able to meet the demand. To optimize our ability to deliver a stable electricity supply, SPCS is exploring and implementing solutions to enhance resilience against fluctuations in the distribution network due to external factors such as power dips.

## Maintaining and Improving Facilities

Staatsolie is committed to enhancing the safety, reliability and efficiency of our SPCS power plants. SPCS has received recertification for:

- ISO-9001(Quality)
- ISO-14001 (Environment)
- ISO-45001 (Safety)

In addition, in 2024, SPCS is seeking to obtain ISO-55001 (Asset Management) certification.

**Maintenance & Upgrade Highlights**

Hydro Plant:

- Plans to replace 3 fixed-blade turbines with modern Kaplan-type turbines
- Replacement of second main transformer in 2023
- Replacement of third main transformer in February 2024
- New warehouse constructed
- Upgrade of fire detection system

Thermal Plant:

- Evaluation of new Battery Energy Storage System
- Replacement of lube oil sumps on 2 Caterpillar engines
- Upgrade of turbo charges on 2 Wärtsila engines
- Upgrade of PLC system on 4 Wärtsila engines
- Operational Excellence concepts deployed on Wärtsila engines in 2023
- Operational Excellence concepts will be deployed on Caterpillar engines in 2024
- Upgrade of fire detection system in 2024

# Environmental, Social & Governance

"Zero Harm" is the core value of Staatsolie that expresses our commitment to protecting our people, our planet, our company and our communities.
Our approach to Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) is overseen by our ESG Committee, made up of leaders from multiple directorates and subsidiaries. The Committee is focused on keeping ESG concerns a top priority for Staatsolie leadership.
The company's first Sustainability Report 2022 (published in Q1 2024) provides details on Staatsolie's approach to ESG.

## Environmental

At Staatsolie, we are guided by an Environmental Management and Monitoring Plan (EMMP) that recognizes environmental and socio-economic impacts of our operations and identifies measures to be implemented to address these impacts. Each asset (Upstream, Downstream, Offshore, Power & Sustainable Energy) also has specific measures to address asset-specific environmental issues.

Environmental initiatives include:
- Conducting rigorous Environmental, Social Impact Assessments (ESIAs) on any project we undertake to understand and address any issues; 5 ESIAs were conducted in 2023
- Utilizing methane gas in the heater-treater system of our Upstream oil production operations, with plans to reduce vented natural gas at our TA-58 treatment plant to zero
- Utilizing sweet gas in the hydrogen production unit (HPU) to lower emissions at the flare in our refinery process
- Upgrading fixed-blade turbines with higher efficiency alternatives at the SPCS hydro plant
- Plans to install additional waste heat recovery systems at the SPCS thermal plant
- Use of LED lighting in Staatsolie offices
- Implementing a new corporate Waste Management Procedure to reduce waste and encourage recycling
- Achieving ISO 14001:2015 (Environmental Management Systems) and ISO 45001:2018 (Occupational Health and Safety) certification, along with already earned ISO 9001:2015 (Quality Management Systems)
- Employing improved produced water treatment technologies in Upstream operations
- Implementing a wastewater effluent improvement plan in Downstream operations
- Ongoing monitoring with respect to biodiversity conservation in collaboration with Suriname's National Forestry Service in Upstream operations
- Preventing oil spills through measures including bund walls, performing job safety assessments, and conducting preventive equipment maintenance
- Improving air quality by actively monitoring ambient air quality parameters on our premises and in surrounding communities

## Social

Staatsolie is deeply concerned with the safety and well-being of our employees and of all the people of Suriname.

*Employee Development and Safety*

Staatsolie believes in developing our people reach their full potential, and their safety is always paramount.

Employee development initiatives include:

- Implementing Staatsolie's Leadership Journey for all leadership levels
- Further execution of the Succession Planning process
- Continuation of Development HR process, including progression models, gap analyses and certified assessments
- Training in HSE, emergency response, technical skills and other areas

In 2023, the Total Recordable Injury rate went up to 2.51, from 1.30 in 2022.

Safety measures include:

- Working Safe Together campaign at the refinery
- Employee suggestion system at SPCS plants
- HSE management system, including HSEQ manuals, HSE data reporting and analyses, incident management and investigation, a safety observations system, emergency response and other site-specific procedures

*Social Investments*

Staatsolie and the Staatsolie Foundation for Community Development invested approximately US$1.8 million in social projects in 2023.

Social investment highlights include:

- US$250,000 devoted to renovating school buildings and upgrading infrastructure at primary schools in various districts.
- US$125,000 devoted to healthcare through the purchase of necessary medical equipment
- US$100,000 from subsidiary GOw2 and its retailers, in commemoration of GOw2's tenth anniversary, invested in sustainable projects for the benefit of young people, people with disabilities and senior citizens
- US$75,000 devoted to fund various projects in the Brokopondo district, including a drinking water installation in Nieuw Lombe and the purchase of materials for maintenance of the district
- US$420,000 contributed by Staatsolie IOC partners (Shell, APA Suriname, TotalEnergies, ExxonMobil and Chevron) for new practice rooms (labs) and associated equipment at the Institute for Natural Resources and Engineering Studies

## Governance & Risk Management

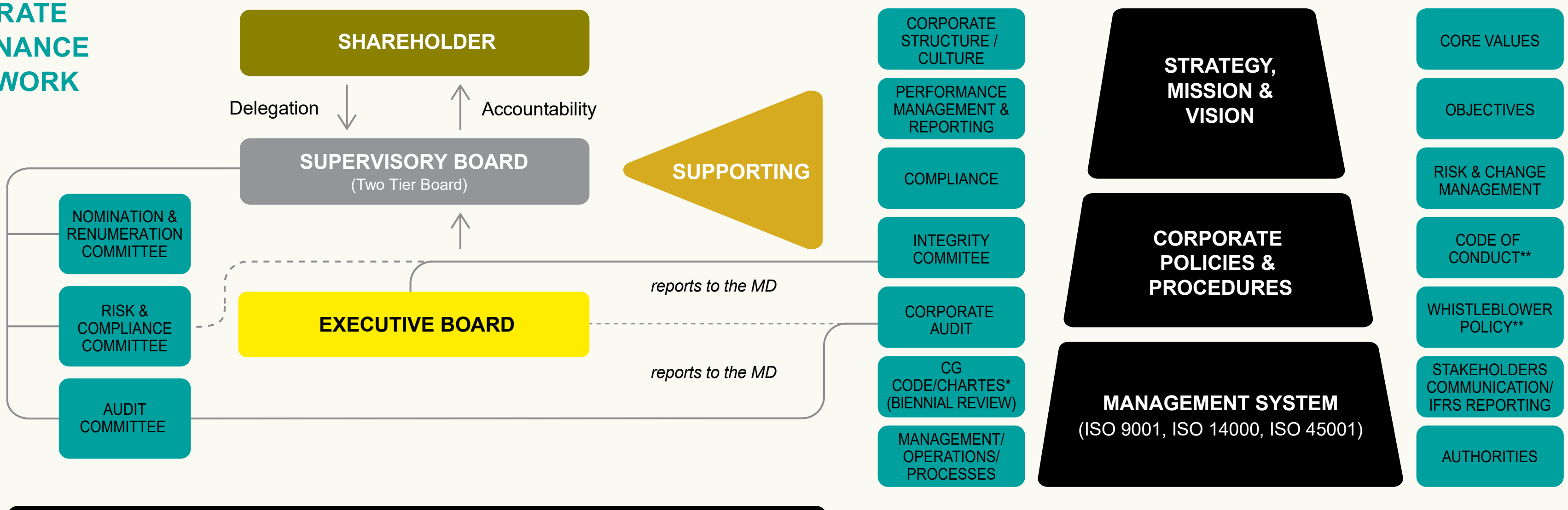
At Staatsolie, we believe that it is important to build an environment of trust, transparency and accountability so that we can encourage long-term investment, financial stability and business integrity. Over the decades, our beliefs have become stronger and will continue to grow alongside our sustainability strategy.

We have implemented a strong and effective governance structure throughout the company, along with high standards and clear controls. The Board of Executive Directors (BoED) is responsible for supervising the activities of the company, including all operational matters, resource allocation, and direction-setting to execute the strategic plans as approved by the Supervisory Board (SB). Both the BoED and SB are responsible for creating long-term value and promoting openness and accountability. The SB has an oversight role regarding the company's general affairs. The BoED discusses the status of strategy implementation with the SB at regular intervals. This is based on the strategic plan developed by the Executive Board and approved by the Supervisory Board. Staatsolie' s Corporate Governance Framework delineates the principles and responsibilities of the BoED as well as the SB.

Governance activities in 2023 included:

- BoED, overseen by the SB, conducted an organizational review to determine the optimum governance model for the Company's future
- ESG Committee initiated the ESG Framework and Net Zero Roadmap
- Review of the governance charters, with substantial improvements, to be implemented, that will contribute the company's future growth path

## CORPORATE GOVERNANCE FRAMEWORK




*Consisting of the following charters: Supervisory Board, Executive Board, Audit Committee, Risk & Compliance Committee, Nomination & Remuneration Committee and Integrity Committee

**General Anti-Money Laundering aspects are covered in the Code of Conduct & Whistleblower Policy

## Conflict of interest

Supervisory and Executive Board members have a duty to act with objectivity in all matters where a specific conflict of interest does not arise. The Supervisory Board and Executive Board may authorize any matter or situation proposed to them which would otherwise involve a member breaching his duty to avoid conflict of interest considering integrity aspects.

## Enterprise Risk Management

Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) is a central concern at Staatsolie, for which a robust ERM framework has been established. Our ERM framework is integrated into the business activities, primarily with the aim of zero harm and value creation through informed decision-making. The latter brings with it a focus on current risks, but also emerging risks regarding the Company's profile.

Risks are generally managed in the first line. Annually, the BoED, along with key management, identify and evaluate enterprise risks and assess the needs for adjusting risks, actions and/or controls associated with our strategy. The G&C division manages and oversees enterprise risk assessments (both periodic and in response to one-off events), regular reviews of the organization's risk profile and adherence to its Risk Appetite Statement (RAS) and ongoing monitoring of mitigation plans, compliance of controls, internal policies and procedures, regulatory requirements, industry standards and guidelines. The BoED maintains oversight of the ERM framework along with the SB.

Taking into account the ISO 31000 and COSO principles, internal controls based on the 3 Lines of Defense principle are being developed and implemented; the focus is on the identification, analyses, evaluation and proper management of risks.

The ERM database is being used by the 3rd line of defense (LoD) for its audit profiling. In addition, the 3rd LoD, Corporate Audit, tests and assesses the effectiveness of our Risk Management program and internal controls, and its broader Corporate Governance framework.

The following areas make up the focus of Staatsolie's enterprise risk management, as they could have an adverse effect on our company results.

**Strategic**
1. Price volatility
2. Controllable catastrophic loss
3. Financing & funding

**Operational**
4. Human Capital
5. IT
6. Business Continuity
7. Public perception/reputation

In general, Staatsolie manages its risks by maintaining a diversified portfolio, including the gold business, and working along rigorous frameworks and financial scenarios. The enterprise risks are assessed in relation to the risk appetite and risk tolerances.
Operational and project risks are managed at several levels, including our quality process, investment process, and project risk assessments for projects costing more than US$250,000.

## Risk Factors
## Strategic

### Price Volatility

Staatsolie does not control market development and price fluctuations. We may not effectively manage rapidly changing energy and/or commodity prices, which can dramatically affect revenue and the Company's ability to service its short- and medium-term expenditure and capital requirements. Energy prices, mainly oil prices, are what leads to Staatsolie' s business results. In the event of an extended period of low prices business results will be negatively impacted, including production and capital expenditures.

### Controllable Catastrophic Loss

Catastrophic events, such as major fire/explosions at the refinery or at any of the three upstream treatment plants, rupture of the Company's sole midstream pipeline or breach of the hydro dam may affect production capacity, cause material and/or environmental damages and may lead to serious injury or loss of life, resulting in financial and reputational damage.

### Financing & Funding

Staatsolie may face short-term liquidity, long-term solvency issues and will be unable to obtain required funding which could result in the inability to maintain continued long-term operations, expand products and service offerings, and achievement of Vision 2040 objectives. This could lead to potentially lower than expected financial returns, operational disruption and reputational damage.

## Operational

**Human Capital**

Staatsolie may be continuously confronted with the challenge to develop employee skills, knowledge, competencies and recruiting and retaining talent, matching critical business activities, or may not have an effective performance management and Succession Planning process, resulting in operational inefficiencies, low employee morale and the inability to achieve optimal people and organizational goals and objectives.

**IT**

Staatsolie may not adequately secure access to information assets and may be unable to prevent or detect security threats, resulting in unprotected information assets and unauthorized access, disclosure, alteration or disruption of the Company's and stakeholder data.

**Business Continuity**

Staatsolie may not establish, test, update or refresh a business continuity plan and business resumption strategies, impacting its ability to sustain operations and provide essential products and services during catastrophic events and other business disruptions, resulting in loss of production capacity and financial losses.

**Public Perception/Reputation**

Staatsolie may not appropriately manage reputational threats perceived by members of the public, providers, customers, employees, investors and other key stakeholders, which may inhibit the Company's ability to perform/continue operations and may impact financing opportunities and relationships.

Twice a year, the Board receives an assessment of all top enterprise risks and  material emerging risks. Annually, or if there is a significant event warranting it, there is a review of the enterprise risks by the BoED and key management. There are procedures and systems in place to assess the financial and non- financial impacts on assets, people and the environment to ultimately ensure the company's license to operate. Where applicable, operational risks are insured.

# Staatsolie Hydrocarbon Institute N.v.

**Staatsolie fulfills its institutional role through our wholly owned subsidiary: Staatsolie Hydrocarbon Institute NV (SHI). The responsibilities of SHI include basin opportunity management, contract acreage management and data management.**

## Key Figures 2023

**700 MMbbls**
of recoverable resources confirmed in Block 58 discoveries

**5**
**New Production Sharing Contracts** signed and

**19,285 km²**
acreage put under contract through the 5 PSCs

**US$ 102 million**
in signature bonuses received.

> In another year of successful appraisal, another significant oil discovery, new PSCs and a major announcement towards our first oil development, SHI continues to collaborate with international oil companies with the objective to maximize the long-term value of the petroleum sector for Suriname.
>
> **Vandana Gangaram Panday**
> Director Staatsolie
> Hydrocarbon Institute N.V

FUTURE FOCUS

# Preparing for Suriname's First Offshore Oil Development

In September, TotalEnergies announced the commencement of pre-design studies for the development of Suriname's first offshore production field in Block 58. The announcement comes after the completion of an appraisal program to evaluate the two main oil discoveries in the block, Sapakara South and Krabdagu, and confirmed recoverable resources of approximately 700 million barrels of oil across both discoveries. The development is expected to cost approximately US$ 9 billion.

In the pre-Front End Engineering Design (pre-FEED) the selected development concept for the field is further defined. The concept is based on a floating production storage and offloading facility (FPSO) with a production capacity of 200,000 barrels of oil per day, connected to a subsea network at a water depth of one hundred to one thousand meters. The design will aim for minimal environmental impact through low greenhouse gas emissions.

TotalEnergies, the operator, has a partnership with APA Corporation in the block, each holding a 50% interest. Throughout 2024, SHI's focus will be on the Declaration of Commerciality in Block 58, and on assessing and approving the Sapakara-Krabdagu Field Development Plan. The Final Investment Decision (FID) is expected in the fourth quarter of 2024.

## Another Significant Discovery

In November 2023, Petronas announced a significant oil discovery at the Roystonea-1 exploration well in Block 52.

- Located 185 kilometers offshore in water depth of 904 meters
- Successfully drilled to total depth of 5,315 meters
- Encountered several oil-bearing reservoirs with total net pay of 44 meters
- Potential synergy with earlier Sloanea-1 gas discovery
- Plans for more exploration wells
- Plans for appraisal of Sloanea-1 discovery before potential FID is made

## Production Sharing Contracts

Further highlighting the hydrocarbon potential of the Suriname-Guyana Basin, Staatsolie signed five new Production Sharing Contracts (PSCs) with IOCs in 2023, two in our Shallow Offshore area, as part of the 2020-2021 Shallow Offshore Bid Round, and three in the Demerara area, as part of the 2022-2023 Demerara Bid Round. The new PSCs put an additional 19,285 km2 under contract.

***Shallow Offshore Area***

- Blocks: 6 and 8
- Partners: TotalEnergies and QatarEnergy
- Includes minimum work obligation of 2,570 km2 3D seismic in phase 1 exploration periods
- 40% Staatsolie participation via subsidiary Paradise Oil Company

***Demerara Area***

- Blocks: 63, 64, 65
- Partners:
  Petronas (Block 63)
  TotalEnergies, QatarEnergy, Petronas (Block 64)
  BG International (a subsidiary of Shell), QatarEnergy (Block 65)
- Includes minimum work obligation of 2 exploration wells in phase 1 exploration periods
- 20% Staatsolie right to participate as from development

## Offering New Acreage

In November 2023, Staatsolie launched the 2023-2024 Shallow Offshore II Bid Round, with bid closing on 31 May 2024.

- 11 new Shallow Offshore blocks on offer
- 4 blocks with full 3D seismic coverage
- Water depths up to 200 meters
- South of deepwater discoveries, north of existing onshore oilfields

## Gathering 3D Seismic Data

Staatsolie's access to data covering the Guyana-Suriname Basin is a key asset. On behalf of Staatsolie, one of the largest multi-client 3D seismic surveys in the world is being conducted by a consortium of seismic acquisition companies in Suriname's offshore area. In 2023, this survey added high-quality 3D seismic data for an additional 1,800 km2.

## Improving Procedures and Guidelines

SHI has developed and improved procedures and guidelines to more effectively supervise and interact with IOCs operating in our basin. These include:

- Appraisal report guidelines
- Development plan guidelines
- Cost management procedures
- Well drilling guidelines
- HSE submittals guidelines

## Supporting Local Content

Staatsolie actively promotes local content to help Surinamese enterprises share in the rewards of offshore activities. In 2023, the main initiatives included:

- BlueWave Supplier Development Program, in collaboration with ExxonMobil and Chevron, to help prepare 30 local companies to supply goods and services to the offshore sector
- TVET: Strengthening NATIN through the design and implementation of an oil and gas stream, updating of selected curricula and upgrading of facilities and equipment
- Workshops for local suppliers on understanding the procurement processes of IOCs and their sub-contractors

IOCs and their sub-contractors have spent approximately US$ 59 million on locally procured goods and services in 2023.

## Advancing Data Management

To bolster the expertise and knowledge we bring to supporting the development of offshore oil and gas projects, Staatsolie is advancing our data management capabilities. As part of our Data Management Center of Excellence Project, we are now analyzing and implementing our significant trove of offshore subsurface data via Data Management As A Service (DMAAS), our new cloud-based data management system. Furthermore, we work on bringing our technical applications to a cloud-based Petro-Technical Environment (PTE).

The system's resources include data on:

- more than 100,000 km2 of 3D seismic surveys
- more than 27,000 km of 2D seismic surveys
- 60-70 wells

# Staatsolie's contribution 2023

## Payment to Government

Staatsolie ensures that the interest of the Government in terms of various tax payments is served. Staatsolie, as a responsible company, recognizes that we have an obligation to meet our tax responsibilities in a correct manner in accordance with tax laws and regulations. Staatsolie's contribution to taxes consists of Corporate Income tax, Payroll tax and, to a lesser extent, Sales tax, Value added tax, and import levies such as Statistic and Consent fee and import duties. In total approximately US$181 million has been paid to the government. As part of an agreement with the government some of the taxes are settled with government receivables to Staatsolie. Others such as payroll tax, fuel tax, value added tax and old age premium are paid in cash to the Tax Authority.

In 2023 Staatsolie contributed US$335 million in taxes and other payments. These transfers to the government are largely driven by corporate income tax and dividend however, Staatsolie and the subsidiaries also contribute to government and local authorities through many other forms of payment such as donations for community projects, health care, sports etc.

| | 2023 | 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| Contributions in US$ (million) | 335 | 320 |
| Percentage of government revenues | 36% | 30% |
| Percentage of GDP | 9% | 10% |

Royalties from Gold participations in Newmont and Rosebel Goldmines are being paid to the government. In total approximately US$11 million was transferred in 2023 (US$13 million in 2022)..

# Independent Auditor's Report

**to the Shareholders of Staatsolie Maatschappij Suriname N.V.**

Report on the Audit of the Summarized Consolidated Financial Statements

## Opinion

The summarized consolidated financial statements, which comprise of the summarized consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2023, the summarized consolidated statement of profit or loss, the summarized consolidated statement of other comprehensive income, the summarized consolidated statement of changes in equity, the summarized consolidated statement of cash flows and related notes are derived from the complete audited consolidated financial statements of Staatsolie Maatschappij Suriname N.V. ("the Group") for the year ended 31 December 2023.

In our opinion the accompanying summarized consolidated financial statements, are consistent, in all material respects with the audited consolidated financial statements, in accordance with accounting standards selected and disclosed by the Company in Note 2.In addition to the summary consolidated financial statements and our auditor's report thereon, the summary consolidated financial statements contains other information that consists of Supervisory Board and Management reports.
Our opinion on the summary consolidated financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the summary consolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

## Summarized Consolidated Financial Statements

The summarized consolidated financial statements do not contain all the disclosures required by International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”). Reading the summarized consolidated financial statements and the auditor’s report thereon, therefore, is not a substitute for reading the audited consolidated financial statements and the auditor’s report thereon.

## The Audited Consolidated Financial Statements and Our Report Thereon

We expressed an unmodified audit opinion on the audited consolidated financial statements in our report dated 29 April 2024. That report also includes the communication of Key Audit Matters. Key Audit Matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement were most significant in our audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period.

## Responsibilities of Management for the Summarized Consolidated Financial Statements

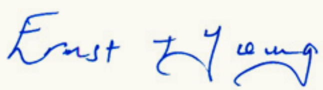
Management is responsible for the preparation of the summarized consolidated financial statements in accordance with accounting standards selected and disclosed by the Company in Note 2.

Auditor’s Responsibilities for the Audit of the Summarized Consolidated Financial Statements

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on whether the summarized consolidated financial statements are consistent, in all material respects, with the audited consolidated financial statements based on our procedures, which were conducted in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISA) 810 (Revised) ‘Engagements to Report on Summarized Financial Statements’.

The engagement partners in charge of the audit resulting in this independent auditor’s report are Erick Statius van Eps and Andrew Tom.

| | |
|---|---|
| Paramaribo, | 1 May 2024 |
| 11930273 | ATO/24777 |



**Ernst & Young Accountants**

Staatsolie Maatschappij Suriname N.V.

## Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss

for the year ended 31 December 2023

| x US$ 1,000 | Notes | 2023 | 2022 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Revenue | 3.1 | 721,960 | 839,985 |
| Cost of sales | | (287,650) | (307,727) |
| **Gross profit** | | **434,310** | **532,258** |
| Other income (net) | 3.2 | 110,284 | 13,255 |
| Expensed projects | 3.2 | (68) | (1,518) |
| Impairment (loss) /reversal of non -current assets | 4.11 | (6,109) | (24,465) |
| Offshore expenses | 3.2 | (10,264) | (10,075) |
| Selling and distribution expenses | 3.2 | (15,380) | (13,031) |
| Other operating expenses | 3.2 | (7,069) | (13,743) |
| General and administrative expenses | 3.2 | (38,046) | (37,069) |
| **Operating profit** | | **467,658** | **445,612** |
| Finance income | 3.2 | 2,382 | 2,651 |
| Finance costs | 3.2 | (65,975) | (62,034) |
| Share of profit of Suriname Gold Project CV | 4.4 | 30,459 | 55,715 |
| Monetary loss (net) | 3.2 | (8,947) | (11,660) |
| **Profit before income tax** | | **425,577** | **430,284** |
| Income tax expense | 3.3 | (137,753) | (140,646) |
| **Profit for the year** | | **287,824** | **289,638** |
| | | | |
| Attributable to: | | | |
| Equity holders of the parent | | 287,824 | 289,638 |
| | | 287,824 | 289,638 |

| **Earnings per share** | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Basic earnings per ordinary share (US$ per share) | 3.4 | 57.56 | 57.93 |

Staatsolie Maatschappij Suriname N.V.

## Consolidated Statement of Other Comprehensive Income

for the year ended 31 December 2023

| x US$ 1,000 | Notes | 2023 | 2022 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Profit for the year** | | **287,824** | **289,638** |
| **Other comprehensive (loss)/income not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods** | | | |
| Pensions and other postretirement benefits | 4.10 | (964) | 88,422 |
| Tax effect | 3.3 | 319 | (28,717) |
| | | (645) | 59,705 |
| Unrealized gain/loss short-term investments | | 258 | (414) |
| Tax effect | 3.3 | (83) | 134 |
| | | 175 | (280) |
| **Net other comprehensive (loss)/income not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods** | | **(470)** | **59,425** |
| **Other comprehensive (loss)/income to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods** | | | |
| Currency translation adjustment GOw2 | | (12,464) | (12,221) |
| | | (12,464) | (12,221) |
| **Net other comprehensive loss to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods** | | **(12,464)** | **(12,221)** |
| **Other comprehensive (loss)/income for the year net of tax** | | **(12,934)** | **47,204** |
| **Total comprehensive income for the year net of tax** | | **274,890** | **336,842** |
| Attributable to: | | | |
| Equity holders of the parent | | 274,890 | 336,842 |
| | | 274,890 | 336,842 |

Staatsolie Maatschappij Suriname N.V.

## Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

as at 31 December 2023

| x US$ 1,000 | Notes | 2023 | 2022 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Assets** | | | |
| **Non-current assets** | | | |
| Oil exploration and producing properties | 4.1 | 682,654 | 672,716 |
| Refining properties | 4.2 | 755,296 | 791,795 |
| Other property, plant and equipment | 4.3 | 143,242 | 135,340 |
| Investment properties | 4.6 | 18,836 | 18,836 |
| Goodwill | 4.5 | 5,447 | 5,447 |
| Other intangible assets | 4.5 | 5,965 | 5,960 |
| Right -of-use assets | 4.7 | 2,497 | 2,332 |
| Lease receivable (non-current) | 4.8 | 15,128 | 15,285 |
| Investments in Joint Ventures | 4.4 | 229,561 | 226,545 |
| Restricted cash | 6.1 | 12,677 | 8,410 |
| Other long term assets | | 277 | 577 |
| **Total non-current assets** | | **1,871,580** | **1,883,243** |
| **Current assets** | | | |
| Inventories | 6.3 | 81,802 | 90,575 |
| Trade receivables | 6.2 | 90,002 | 123,086 |
| Prepayments and other current assets | 6.2 | 24,255 | 13,947 |
| Lease receivable (current) | 4.8 | 158 | 144 |
| Short-term investments | 5.3 | 1,170 | 912 |
| Restricted cash | 6.1 | 213,435 | 110,011 |
| Cash and short-term deposits | 6.1 | 84,823 | 153,022 |
| **Total current assets** | | **495,645** | **491,697** |
| **Total assets** | | **2,367,225** | **2,374,940** |
| **Equity and liabilities** | | | |
| **Equity** | | | |
| Common stock | 5.1 | 12,104 | 12,104 |
| Retained earnings | | 1,610,143 | 1,443,669 |
| Other capital reserves | | 27,898 | 27,398 |
| **Total equity** | | **1,650,145** | **1,483,171** |

| x US$ 1,000 | Notes | 2023 | 2022 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Non-current liabilities** | | | |
| Bond | 5.3 | 193,947 | 193,578 |
| Term loans | 5.3 | 203,376 | 294,265 |
| Revolver loan | 5.3 | 6,000 | 6,000 |
| Provisions | 4.9 | 28,431 | 81,083 |
| Employee defined benefit liabilities | 4.10 | 31,629 | 31,994 |
| Lease liabilities (non-current) | 4.7 | 1,407 | 1,189 |
| Deferred tax liability | 3.3 | 20,537 | 14,612 |
| Other long term liabilities | 5.3 | 13,540 | 9,156 |
| **Total non-current liabilities** | | **498,867** | **631,877** |
| **Current liabilities** | | | |
| Trade payables | 6.4 | 81,964 | 81,990 |
| Accruals and other liabilities | 6.4 | 64,135 | 71,959 |
| Lease liabilities (current) | 4.7 | 1,292 | 1,277 |
| Income tax payable | | 23,099 | 55,829 |
| Current portion of loans | 5.3 | 47,723 | 48,837 |
| **Total current liabilities** | | **218,213** | **259,892** |
| **Total liabilities** | | **717,080** | **891,769** |
| **Total equity and liabilities** | | **2,367,225** | **2,374,940** |

These consolidated financial statements have been authorized for issuance by the Supervisory Board members and the Board of Executive Directors on 17 April 2024.

**Executive Board:**
- Annand Jagesar, Managing Director/CEO
- Agnes Moensi-Sokowikromo, Finance Director/CFO
- Rekha Bissumbhar, Upstream Director

**Supervisory Board:**
- Gonda Asadang, Chair
- Jim Bousaid, Vice Chair
- Maya Srihar Doobe, Secretary
- Stanley Betterson, Member
- Dennis Caffé, Member
- Bhoepsingh Dwarkasing, Member
- Leeroy Jack, Member

Staatsolie Maatschappij Suriname N.V.

## Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

for the year ended 31 December 2023

| x US$ 1,000 | Notes | | Retained earnings | | Other capital reserves | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Common stock | Retained earnings | Translation adjustment GOw2 & Hyper inflation | Non-Distributable Reserve Hydro dam | Appropriated reserve for environ-mental risk | Reserves of a disposal group held for sale | Total equity |
| **Balance at 1 January 2022** | | **12,104** | **1,316,018** | **(38,538)** | **16,398** | **10,500** | **1,580** | **1,318,062** |
| Profit for the year | | - | 289,638 | - | - | - | - | 289,638 |
| Other comprehensive gain | | - | 59,425 | (12,221) | - | - | - | 47,204 |
| **Total comprehensive income 2022** | | **-** | **349,063** | **(12,221)** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **336,842** |
| Dividend 2021 reserved as dividend payable per AVA 2022 | 3.5 | - | (36,177) | - | - | - | - | (36,177) |
| Additional profit appropriation 2021 due to restatement | | - | (5,673) | - | - | - | - | (5,673) |
| Dividend 2022 pre-payment (cash) | 3.5 | - | (136,398) | - | - | - | - | (136,398) |
| Disposal group held for sale | 4.12 | - | - | - | - | - | (1,580) | (1,580) |
| Hyperinflation GOw2 (Net monetary result) | | - | - | 9,382 | - | - | - | 9,382 |
| Allocation/ (Withdrawal) | 5.1 | - | (1,787) | - | - | 500 | - | (1,287) |
| **Balance at 31 December 2022** | | **12,104** | **1,485,046** | **(41,377)** | **16,398** | **11,000** | **-** | **1,483,171** |
| **Balance at 1 January 2023** | | **12,104** | **1,485,046** | **(41,377)** | **16,398** | **11,000** | **-** | **1,483,171** |
| Profit for the year | | - | 287,824 | - | - | - | - | 287,824 |
| Other comprehensive loss | | - | (470) | (12,464) | - | - | - | (12,934) |
| **Total comprehensive income 2023** | | **-** | **287,354** | **(12,464)** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **274,890** |
| Final Dividend 2022 | 3.5 | - | (14,093) | - | - | - | - | (14,093) |
| Interim Dividend 2023 | 3.5 | - | (107,676) | - | - | - | - | (107,676) |
| Reclass dividend payable to Equity | 6.4 | - | 5,673 | - | - | - | - | 5,673 |
| Adjustment GOw2 | | - | 191 | - | - | - | | 191 |
| Hyperinflation GOw2 (Net monetary result) | | - | - | 7,989 | - | - | - | 7,989 |
| Allocation/ (Withdrawal) | 5.1 | - | (500) | - | - | 500 | - | - |
| **Balance at 31 December, 2023** | | **12,104** | **1,655,995** | **(45,852)** | **16,398** | **11,500** | **-** | **1,650,145** |

Staatsolie Maatschappij Suriname N.V.

## Consolidated Statement of Cash flows

for the year ended 31 December 2023

| x US$ 1,000 | Notes | 2023 | 2022 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Operating activities | | | |
| Profit before income tax from continued operations | 3.1 | 425,577 | 430,284 |
| **Profit before tax** | | **425,577** | **430,284** |
| Adjustments to reconcile profit before tax to net cash flows: | | | |
| Depreciation of Property, plant and equipment (PPE) | 4.1 - 4.3 | 111,005 | 105,644 |
| Depreciation of right-of-use assets | 4.7 | 1,341 | 1,596 |
| Impairment of non-current assets | 4.11 | 6,109 | 24,465 |
| Expensed projects | | 217 | 582 |
| Amortization of intangible assets | 4.5 | 1,740 | 1,508 |
| Amortization of debt arrangement fee | 5.3 | 2,609 | 2,604 |
| Accretion expense | 4.9 | 5,499 | 6,322 |
| Accretion of lease liability | 4.7 | 349 | 369 |
| Hyperinflation and Currency translation adjustment | | (8,601) | 15,202 |
| Prior Year adjustment GOw2 | | 191 | - |
| Disposal of PPE | 4.1 - 4.3 | 288 | 1,032 |
| Finance & other income | 3.2 | (2,593) | (6,352) |
| Finance costs (excluding accretion expenses and amortization of debt arrangement fees)" | | 49,735 | 55,273 |
| Share of profit in Suriname Gold Project CV | 4.4 | (30,459) | (55,715) |
| Movements employee defined benefit liabilities | | (1,386) | 5,389 |
| Movement in Provisions | | 4,134 | 1,228 |
| Monetary effect | | 7,234 | 8,474 |
| **Cash from operations before working capital changes** | | **572,989** | **597,905** |

| x US$ 1,000 | Notes | 2023 | 2022 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Working capital adjustments: | | | |
| Change in Inventories | | (4,376) | 8,806 |
| Change in Trade receivables | | (110,497) | (116,407) |
| Change in Prepayments and other current assets | | (24,964) | (20,213) |
| Change in Trade payables | | (95) | (3,070) |
| Change in Accruals and other liabilities | | (7,905) | (4,599) |
| **Cash generated from operations** | | **475,080** | **462,422** |
| Interest received | | 431 | 42 |
| Interest paid | | (49,722) | (42,244) |
| Income taxes paid/settled | | (18,231) | (14) |
| **Net cash flows from operating activities** | | **407,558** | **420,206** |
| **Investing activities** | | | |
| Expenditures on PPE (Purchase) | | (128,833) | (83,072) |
| Expenditures on Other Intangible assets | 4.5 | (1,548) | 244 |
| Cash distributions received from Suriname Gold Project CV | | 137,730 | 190,761 |
| Cash calls paid to Suriname Gold Project CV | | (149,960) | (119,642) |
| **Net cash flows used in investing activities** | | **(142,611)** | **(11,709)** |
| **Financing activities** | | | |
| Repayment of Term loans | | (101,730) | (96,430) |
| Refinancing of Term loans | | - | (6,452) |
| Dividends settled/paid to equity holders of the parent | 3.5 | (121,769) | (136,398) |
| Payment of principal portion of lease liabilities | | (1,955) | (2,073) |
| Movement in restricted cash | | (107,692) | (80,994) |
| **Net cash flows used in financing activities** | | **(333,146)** | **(322,347)** |
| **Change in cash and cash equivalents** | | **(68,199)** | **86,150** |
| **Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year** | 6.1 | **153,022** | **66,872** |
| **Cash and cash equivalents, end of year** | 6.1 | **84,823** | **153,022** |

# Index to Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

# Notes to the Summary Consolidated Financial Statements

## Section 1.
## Corporate and Group Information


**1.1 Corporate Information**

The consolidated financial statements of the Group, which comprise Staatsolie Maatschappij Suriname N.V. (Staatsolie, as the parent) and all its subsidiaries, for the year ended 31 December, were authorized for issue in accordance with a resolution of the Supervisory Board on 17 April 2024.

Staatsolie is a limited liability company incorporated and domiciled in Suriname whose shares are solely owned by the Government of Suriname (GoS).
The registered office is located at
Dr. Ir. H. S. Adhinstraat 21, Paramaribo, Suriname.
Staatsolie (the Company) is an integrated oil company in the Republic of Suriname of which the integrated activities include exploration, production, refining, marketing and distribution of petroleum and retail products.
Through its subsidiary SPCS, Staatsolie is engaged in thermal and hydro-electric power generation.

*Vision:*
Energizing a bright future for Suriname.

*Mission:*
Developing energy resources to maximize the long-term value for Staatsolie and Suriname.

*Strategy:*
Develop offshore and renewables, optimize onshore and downstream, and grow capabilities with an engaged workforce, inspired by our values.

*Values:*
1. Zero Harm: We strive for zero harm to the planet and our people, especially the communities and the environment around us
2. Integrity: We are honest and do what we say we will do
3. Excellence: We accept responsibility, deliver high quality work with a sense of urgency
4. Teamwork: Trust and respect each other, collaborate and create a non-blaming environment

**1.2 Group Information**

Staatsolie has four (4) subsidiaries of which three (3) are wholly owned: Paradise Oil Company N.V. (POC), GOw2 Energy Suriname N.V. (GOw2) and Staatsolie Hydrocarbon Institute N.V.(SHI), a company mandated to perform the institutional role of Staatsolie.
Staatsolie holds 102,999 out of 103,000 shares of the Staatsolie Power Company Suriname N.V. (SPCS), incorporated in the Republic of Suriname, and the incumbent utility company Energie Bedrijven Suriname N.V. (N.V. EBS) holds one share.
In June 2015, POC's operations were put on hold and reactivated in 2021. POC did not have any financial transactions during the reporting period of 2023.

With regard to Staatsolie' s gold participation interest, since November 2014, Staatsolie has a participating interest of 25% in the Suriname Gold Project CV ('Surgold'), a limited partnership between Newmont Suriname LLC and Staatsolie.

In April 2020, Staatsolie entered into an Unincorporated Joint Venture (UJV) with Rosebel Gold Mines N.V. ("Rosebel") named Pikin Saramacca.

The UJV is governed by the Mineral Agreement dated 7 April 1994, as amended. The UJV agreement and the accounting manual both signed on 22 April, 2020. In this UJV, the participating interest is 30% for Staatsolie and 70% for Rosebel and the latter has been appointed as the UJV operator.

Rosebel, established on 8 May 2002, was a subsidiary of IAMGOLD Corporation.
In October 2022, IAMGOLD Corporation announced the agreement to sell its interest in Rosebel Gold Mines to Zijin Mining for cash consideration of US$360 million.
On 1 February 2023 IAMGOLD Corporation announced that it had closed the previously announced sale of the Company's 95% interest in Rosebel Gold Mines N.V. to Zijin Mining Group Co. Ltd for cash consideration of approximately US$360 million and release of IAMGOLD's equipment lease liabilities amounting to approximately US$41 million. The remaining 5% interest in Rosebel will continue to be held by the Government of Suriname.

## Section 2.
## Basis of Preparation and other Significant Accounting Policies

### 2.1 Basis of Preparation

Staatsolie' s consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB). The significant accounting policies used in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements are set out below. The historical cost convention applies however, certain assets and liabilities, including investment properties and financial instruments, are measured at fair value. Unless stated otherwise, these accounting policies have been applied consistently to the years covered in these financial statements.

The preparation of financial statements requires the use of estimates and assumptions based on experience and considered appropriate by management given the specific circumstances. These estimates and assumptions impacts the carrying amounts and presentation of the reported assets and liabilities, the off-balance-sheet rights and obligations and the reported income and expenditure during the year. The actual outcomes may differ from the estimates and assumptions used.

Section 3 – 7 to the financial statements gives further information on the areas and items in the financial statements where estimates and assumptions are used. Unless stated otherwise, all amounts reported in these financial statements are in thousands of US dollars.

### 2.2 Significant Accounting Policies

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial data of Staatsolie and its controlled subsidiaries as at 31 December 2023. Subsidiaries are companies over which Staatsolie, either directly or indirectly, has the power to govern the financial and operating policies so as to obtain benefits from their activities. In determining whether Staatsolie has control, actual and potential voting rights that are currently exercisable or convertible are taken into account, along with the existence of other agreements enabling Staatsolie to control financial and operating policies.

The assets, liabilities and results of subsidiaries are fully consolidated. Intra-group transactions and balances are eliminated.

The results of consolidated subsidiaries that have been acquired during the year are consolidated from the date Staatsolie obtains control over those subsidiaries. Consolidation of subsidiaries ceases from the date Staatsolie no longer controls the subsidiary.

Unrealized profits on transactions between the Staatsolie group and its associates are eliminated pro rata according to the group's interest in the entity concerned. Unrealized losses are also eliminated, unless the transaction gives rise to the recognition of impairment losses. If appropriate, the accounting policies of associates are adjusted to ensure the consistent application of accounting policies throughout the Staatsolie group.

## 2.3 General accounting policies

### a. Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognized when control, risk and rewards over products has been transferred, and the Group fulfilled its performance obligation to the customer. For the sales, control is transferred at delivery of the products or upon pickup by the customer from the Group's premises. Revenue recognition is based on the price specified in the contract, net of returns, discounts, sales taxes and excise taxes collected on behalf of third parties. For sales of oil products, it is either at the point of delivery or the point of receipt, depending on contractual conditions.
Revenues resulting from sale of thermal & hydro energy generation are generally recognized when Staatsolie Power Company Suriname (SPCS) fulfils its performance obligation by transferring the affirmed goods (electricity and steam) to the customer and once product has passed the meters the customers obtain control of the product.
Revenue resulting from hydrocarbon production from properties in which Staatsolie has an interest with partners in joint arrangements is recognized on the basis of Staatsolie' s volumes lifted and sold.
Gold revenue is recognized upon transfer of gold bullion credits to the customer, as this is the point at which the customer obtains the ability to direct the use and obtain substantially all of the remaining benefits of ownership of the asset. This can occur when gold doré is delivered to the buyer's refinery, upon delivery of the gold doré, or upon being loaded to air transport and flight departure in Suriname.

### b. Property, Plant and Equipment (PP&E)

Property, plant and equipment comprise assets owned by the Group, including expenditure on major inspections. PP&E are recognized at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Historical cost includes all expenditure directly attributable to the purchase of an item of property, plant and equipment or the production of an item of property, plant and equipment for own use. The cost of production for the Group's own use includes the direct costs of materials used, labour and other direct costs attributable to the construction of the item of property, plant and equipment and the costs required to bring it into its operational condition. The PP&E of the Group is subdivided into the following categories:

- Oil exploration and producing properties
- Refining properties
- Other property, plant and equipment

Costs incurred after the date on which an item of property, plant and equipment has been taken into use are only capitalized if it can be assumed that these costs will generate future economic benefits and if they can be measured reliably.

Depending on the circumstances, these costs are part of the carrying amount of the asset involved or are capitalized separately. The carrying amount of the original asset is derecognized on replacement.

Repair and maintenance costs are recognized in the consolidated statement of profit or loss as incurred. The present value of the expected cost for the decommissioning and restoration costs associated with provisions for asset retirement (Section “provisions”), certain development cost (Section “research and development”) an the effect of associated cash flow hedges

(Section “financial instruments”) are recognized in the Statement of consolidated financial position if it is probable that they will generate future economic benefits.

The costs of production development such as drilling, testing and completion of development wells are capitalized, notwithstanding if these wells are successful or not. Capitalized costs consist of the purchase price of materials and services, including the Group’s internal services. All costs for development wells, related plant and equipment, and related Asset Retirement Obligation (ARO) are capitalized.

Assets under construction are Property, Plant and equipment that are not yet in operational condition and consists, among others, of the exploration and evaluation expenditures, all expenditure on the construction, installation or completion of infrastructure facilities such as pipelines, the drilling of development wells or refinery facilities.
Any net costs incurred in testing the assets are capitalized. Development projects are recognized as ‘Producing assets’ when the facility is moved to production stage. New developments or major improvements are always capitalized.

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

An asset is classified as held for sale if its carrying amount will be recovered principally through sale rather than through continuing use, which is when the sale is highly probable, and it is available for immediate sale in its present condition subject only to terms that are usual and customary for sales of such assets. Assets classified as held for sale are measured at the lower of the carrying amount upon classification and the fair value less costs to sell. Assets classified as held for sale and the associated liabilities are presented separately from other assets and liabilities in the Consolidated Balance Sheet. Once assets are classified as held for sale, property, plant and equipment and intangible assets other than goodwill are no longer subject to depreciation or amortization.

### c. Research and development

Development costs that are expected to generate probable future economic benefits are capitalized as intangible assets. All other research and development expenditure is recognized in income as incurred.

### d. Exploration and evaluation assets

Costs directly associated with appraisal activity undertaken to determine the size, characteristics and commercial potential of a reservoir following the initial discovery of hydrocarbons, including the costs of appraisal wells where hydrocarbons were not found, are initially capitalized as projects in progress. All such capitalized costs are subject to technical, commercial and management review, as well as review for indicators of impairment at least once a year.

### e. Investment properties

Investment properties are measured initially at cost, including transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties are stated at fair value, which reflects market conditions at the reporting date at fair value where applicable. Gains or losses arising from changes in the fair values of

investment properties are included in profit or loss in the period in which they arise, including the corresponding tax effect.
Fair values are determined based on an annual valuation performed by an accredited external independent valuer.

Investment properties are de-recognized either when they have been disposed of (i.e., at the date the recipient obtains control) or when they are permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefit is expected from their disposal. The difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset is recognized in profit or loss in the period of derecognition.
Transfers are made to (or from) investment property only when there is a change in use. If owner-occupied property becomes an investment property, the Group accounts for such property in accordance with the policy stated under property, plant and equipment up to the date of change in use.

### f. Depreciation/amortization

Oil properties are depreciated/amortized on a Unit of Production (UOP) basis over the total proved developed reserves of the field concerned. The UOP rate calculation for the depreciation/amortization of field development costs takes into account expenditures incurred to date, together with sanctioned future development expenditure.

Other property, plant and equipment are generally depreciated on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives, which is generally 25 years for the refinery, and major inspection costs are amortized over three to five years, which represents the estimated period before the next planned major inspection.
Projects in progress are not depreciated.
Property, plant and equipment are derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use. Any net gain or loss related to derecognition of assets is included in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

***Power plant assets***

The power plant assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis and as follows:

| Asset Category | Percentage |
|---|---|
| Building hall | 5 % |
| Production hall | 10 % |
| Furniture | 33.33 % |
| Tank battery | 20 % |
| Powerhouse equipment | 5 - 50 % |
| Other units | 5 - 20 % |

***Corporate and Other fixed assets***

Land and freehold estates are not depreciated. Other properties outside the production field are being amortized on a straight-line basis.

The annual depreciation percentages are as follows; where applicable a residual value is taken into consideration.

| Asset Category | Percentage |
|---|---|
| Building hall | 10 % |
| Telecommunication equipment | 20 % |
| Dock TLF | 4 % |
| Oil tanker | 10 % |
| Drilling machinery | 20 % |
| Heavy equipment | 20 % |
| Transportation equipment | 33.33 % |

***Derecognition of PP&E***

PP&E is de-recognized when it is sold or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use. Gains on sale of PP&E are presented in statement of comprehensive income as other income; losses on sale are included in depreciation expense.

***Impairment of non-financial assets***

The Group assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Group estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash generating unit's (CGU's) fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. It is determined for an individual asset, unless

the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets. Where the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used.
Impairment losses of continuing operations are recognized in the consolidated statement of profit or loss in those expense categories consistent with the function of the impaired asset, except for a property previously revalued where the revaluation was taken to OCI. In this case, the impairment is also recognized in OCI up to the amount of any previous revaluation.
Goodwill is tested for impairment annually as at 31 December and when circumstances indicate that the carrying value may be impaired. Impairment is determined for goodwill by assessing the recoverable amount of each CGU to which the goodwill relates. Where the recoverable amount of the CGU is less than its carrying amount, an impairment loss is recognized. Impairment losses relating to goodwill cannot be reversed in future periods.

### g. Intangible assets and goodwill

Intangible assets are initially recognized in the Consolidated Balance Sheet at historical cost where it is probable that they will generate future economic benefits. This includes capitalization of decommissioning and restoration costs associated with provisions for asset retirement (see “provisions”), certain development costs (see “research and development”). Interest is capitalized as an increase in property, plant and equipment, on major capital projects during construction.
The accounting for exploration costs is described separately (see “exploration costs”).

Goodwill is initially measured, at acquisition date, as the excess of the aggregate of the consideration transferred and the amount recognized for any non-controlling interest over the fair value of the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed in a business combination. The amount recognized for any non-controlling interest is measured as a percentage of the identified net assets of the acquiree based on the present ownership’s proportionate share.

If the consideration transferred is lower than the fair value of acquired identifiable assets and assumed liabilities, the difference (negative goodwill) is recorded as income.

Intangible assets may be finite or indefinite lived and are carried at cost, less any accumulated amortization (calculated on a straight-line basis over their useful lives) and accumulated impairment losses.

Finite intangible assets are amortized over the useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortization period and the amortization method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life is reviewed at least at the end of each reporting period. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are considered to modify the amortization period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortization expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognized in the statement of profit or loss in the expense category that is consistent with the function of the intangible assets.
Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset, are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying balance of the asset and are recognized in the statement of profit or loss when the asset is derecognized.

### h. Impairment of intangible assets

Intangible Assets are tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amounts for those assets may not be recoverable. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash generating unit's (CGU's) fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use.

Where the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used.

Impairment losses of continuing operations are recognized in the consolidated statement of profit or loss in those expense categories consistent with the function of the impaired asset, except for a property previously revalued where the revaluation was taken to OCI. In this case, the impairment is also recognized in OCI up to the amount of any previous revaluation.

Goodwill is tested for impairment annually as a minimum, or when there are indications of impairment. Impairment losses relating to goodwill cannot be reversed in future periods.

### i. Financial assets & liabilities

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the consolidated statement of financial position if there is an enforceable legal right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis.

*A. Financial assets*

At initial recognition, financial assets are classified as:
- amortized cost,
- fair value through other comprehensive income (OCI), and
- fair value through profit or loss.

This classification depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and the Group's business model for managing them. The Group's business model for managing financial assets refers to how it manages its financial assets in order to generate cash flows. The business model determines whether cash flows will result from collecting contractual cash flows, selling the financial assets, or both.

***Financial Assets at amortized cost:***

Financial assets are measured at amortized cost if the goal is to hold the financial asset in order to collect contractual cash flows and the contractual terms give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest. The subsequent valuation is done by using the Effective Interest Rate (EIR) method. The valuation is also subject to impairment. Gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss when the asset is derecognized, modified or impaired. Debt instruments (such as trade receivables) are measured at amortized cost.

***Financial Assets at fair value (through profit and loss / through other comprehensive income)***

Financial assets held for trading (selling or repurchasing in the future) are initially recognized at fair value (through profit and loss) plus or minus transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial asset. Derivatives, are classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments. Subsequently, the financial asset is measured using the effective interest method less any impairment. Gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss when the asset is derecognized, modified or impaired.
If Financial assets are not held for training, they are initially recognized at fair value (through other comprehensive income). All equity instruments

and other debt instruments are recognized at fair value. Dividends received on equity instruments are recognized as other income in profit or loss when the right of payment has been established, except when the Group benefits from such proceeds as a recovery of part of the cost of the financial asset, in which case such gains are recorded in other comprehensive income.

***Derecognition***

Financial assets are derecognized in the following circumstances:

- The right to receive cash flows related to the asset have expired.
- The Group has transferred its rights to receive cash flows 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 the risks and rewards of the asset, or
  b. the Group has transferred control of the asset.

In that case, the Group also recognizes 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.

***Impairment of financial assets***

The Group recognizes an allowance for expected credit losses (ECLs) for all debt instruments not held at fair value through profit or loss. ECL method is based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Group expects to receive, discounted at an approximation of the original effective interest rate. The expected cash flows includes cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are an integrated part of the contractual terms.

Credit exposures with a significant increase in credit risk, a loss allowance is required for credit losses expected over the remaining life of the exposure, irrespective of the timing of the default (a lifetime ECL). Credit exposures without a significant increase in credit risk, the ECL is applied to calculate the credit losses that result from default events that are possible within the next 12-months.

For trade receivables and contract assets, the Group established a provision matrix that is based on its historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment.

The Group considers a financial asset in default when contractual payments are 90 days past due. However, in certain cases, the Group may also consider a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates, that the Group is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full, before considering any credit enhancements held by the Group. A financial asset is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows.

*B. Financial liabilities*

Financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost, unless they are required to be measured at fair value through profit or loss, such as instruments held for trading. Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near future.

Debt and trade payables are recognized initially at fair value based on amounts exchanged, net of transaction costs, and subsequently at amortized cost. Interest expense on debt is accounted for using the effective interest method, and other than interest capitalized, is recognized in income. For financial liabilities that are measured under the fair value option, the change in the fair value related to own credit risk is recognized in other comprehensive income. The remaining fair value change is recognized at fair value through profit or loss.

Interest bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the EIR method.
Gains and losses are recognized in the consolidated statement of profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognized as well as through the EIR amortization process.

Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognized in the statement of profit or loss.

***Derecognition***
A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged, cancelled or expired. When an existing financial liability is replaced by new contract with the same lender on substantially different terms, the existing liability is derecognized and the new contract is recognized as a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognized in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

## j. Provisions

Provisions are recognized at the balance sheet date at management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation. Non-current amounts are discounted at a rate intended to reflect the time value of money. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as a finance cost in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

Provisions for decommissioning, which arise in connection with hydrocarbon production facilities, oil products manufacturing facilities and pipelines, are measured on the basis present price levels; the present value is calculated using amounts discounted over the useful economic life of the assets. Costs related to restoration of site damage during production are recognized in profit or loss.

The liability is recognized once a constructive obligation arises to dismantle an item of property, plant and equipment when a reasonable estimate can be made.

Revisions in the estimate of the provision are reflected on a prospective basis, generally by adjustment to the carrying amount of the related property, plant and equipment. However, where there is no related asset, or the change reduces the carrying amount to nil, the effect, or the amount in excess of the reduction in the related asset to nil, is recognized in the profit and loss.

Provisions related to warranties are recognized when the product is sold, or the service is provided to the customer. Initial recognition is based on historical experience. The estimate of provision is revised annually.

*Decommissioning liability*
The Group recognizes a decommissioning liability where it has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, and it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate of the amount of obligation can be made. The obligation generally arises when the asset is installed, or the ground/environment is disturbed at the field location. When the liability is initially recognized, the present value of the estimated costs is capitalized by increasing the carrying amount of the related oil assets to the extent that it was incurred by the development/construction of the field.

Any decommissioning obligations that arise through the production of inventory are expensed when the inventory item is recognized in cost of goods sold. Additional disturbances which arise due to further development/construction at the oil and gas property are recognized as additions or charges to the corresponding assets and decommissioning liability when they occur. Costs related to restoration of site damage (subsequent to start

of commercial production) that is created on an ongoing basis during production are provided for at their net present values and recognized in profit or loss as production continues.
Changes in the estimated timing or cost of decommissioning are dealt with prospectively by recording an adjustment to the provision and a corresponding adjustment to oil and gas properties.
Any reduction in the decommissioning liability and, therefore, any deduction from the asset to which it relates, may not exceed the carrying amount of that asset. If it does, any excess over the carrying value is taken immediately to the Financial statement of profit or loss.
If the change in estimate results in an increase in the decommissioning liability and, therefore, an addition to the carrying value of the asset, the Group considers whether this is an indication of impairment of the asset as a whole, and if so, tests for impairment. If, for mature fields, the estimate for the revised value of oil and gas assets net of decommissioning provisions exceeds the recoverable value, that portion of the increase is charged directly to expense.
Over time, the discounted liability is increased for the change in present value based on the discount rate that reflects current market assessments and the risks specific to the liability. The periodic unwinding of the discount is recognized in the consolidated statement of profit or loss as a finance cost.

### k. Joint arrangements and business combinations

Staatsolie has 2 types of joint arrangements:

I. Joint operation: Staatsolie has rights to the assets, and obligations for the liabilities, relating to the arrangement
I. Joint Venture: Staatsolie has rights to the net assets of the arrangement.

I. Joint operations
All assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses are accounted for the share of the groups participation in the joint arrangement.
II. Joint ventures

In April 2020, Staatsolie entered into an Unincorporated Joint Venture (UJV) with Rosebel Gold Mines N.V. (“Rosebel”) named Pikin Saramacca. Rosebel, established on 8 May 2002, is a subsidiary of IAMGOLD Corporation.
The UJV is governed by the Mineral Agreement dated 7 April 1994, as amended, the UJV agreement and the Accounting manual both signed on 22 April 2020. In this UJV, the participating interest is 30% for Staatsolie and 70% for Rosebel and the latter has been appointed as the UJV operator.
As of 1 February 2023, Zijin Mining Group Co. Ltd became the UJV operating partner instead of Rosebel.

The Group has a 25% participation in the Suriname Gold Project CV (SurGold) Limited partnership.
The Group’s investment in the limited partnership is considered a joint venture and is recognized at (historical) cost. The value of the investment at reporting date is the net cashflow of the investments and proceeds.

The statement of profit or loss reflects the Group’s share of the results of operations of the limited partnership. Any change in OCI of the investee is presented as part of the Group’s OCI. In addition, when there has been a change recognized directly in the equity of the limited partnership, the Group recognizes its share of any changes, when applicable, in the statement of changes in equity.
The aggregate of the Group’s share of profit or loss of the limited partnership is shown on the face of the statement of profit or loss outside operating profit and included in company’s profit or loss before tax.

The financial statements of the limited partnership are prepared for the same reporting period as the Group.
Impairment is calculated as the difference between the recoverable amount of the joint venture and its carrying value and recognizes the loss as ‘Share of profit of the participation in a JV’ in the statement of profit or loss.

***Business combinations***

A business combination is defined as a transaction or other event in which Staatsolie obtains full control of one or more businesses. Business combinations are measured at the cost of the acquisition at the fair value of the price paid. In case of shared control, please refer to the joint arrangements.

The costs of an acquisition are measured at acquisition date on the basis of fair value. Contingent consideration classified as an asset or liability that is a financial instrument and within the scope of IFRS 9 Financial Instruments, is measured at fair value with the changes in fair value recognized in the statement of profit or loss in accordance with IFRS 9. Other contingent consideration that is not within the scope of IFRS 9 is measured at fair value at each reporting date with changes in fair value recognized in profit or loss.

### l. Lessor Accounting

IFRS 16 in determining whether an arrangement contains a lease deals with arrangements that do not take the legal form of leases but nevertheless convey the right to use a specific asset, such as an item of property, plant, or equipment for an agreed period of time.
A right of a purchaser to use a particular asset owned by a supplier could be conveyed in a wide range of arrangements for the supply of goods and services, including outsourcing arrangements, arrangements under which a purchaser obtains a right to capacity (e.g., the output of a particular power plant) and take-or-pay arrangements or similar contracts.

At inception of a contract, an entity should assess whether the contract is, or contains, a lease.
A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract gives the right to control the use of an identified asset ('underlying asset') for a period of time in exchange for consideration (IFRS 16.9). The right to control the use of an identified asset can be split into:

a. the right to obtain substantially all the economic benefits from use of an identified asset and
b. the right to direct the use of an identified asset.

a. Right to obtain substantially all the economic benefits
   To control the use of an identified asset, a customer is required to have the right to obtain substantially all the economic benefits from use of the asset during the period of use. The most obvious way of obtaining substantially all the economic benefits from use of the asset is having exclusive use of the asset during the period of its use (IFRS 16.B21-B23).
   The lessee should focus on economic benefits arising from the use of the asset (e.g., obtaining products), not from the ownership of the asset (e.g., tax credits) (IFRS 16. BC118).
b. Right to direct the use
   A customer has the right to direct the use of an identified asset during the period of use only if either (IFRS 16.B24): the customer has the right to direct how and for what purpose the asset is used during the period of use; or the relevant decisions about how and for what purpose the asset is used are predetermined.

- Under IFRS 16, lessors account for finance leases by initially derecognizing the asset and recognizing a receivable for the net investment in the lease which is the present value of the payments.
- The lessor must use the interest rate implicit in the lease to measure the net investment in the lease.
- Subsequent to initial recognition, a lessor must recognize finance income over the lease term, based on a pattern reflecting a constant periodic rate of return on the lessor's net investment in the lease (i.e. it must use the amortized cost method).

### m. Fair value measurement

Fair value measurements are estimates of the amounts for which assets or liabilities could be transferred at the measurement date, based on the assumption that such transfers take place between participants in principal markets and, where applicable, taking highest and best use into account. The Group uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data is available to measure fair value.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the consolidated financial statements are categorized 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 input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable.
- 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 recognized in the consolidated financial statements at fair value on a recurring basis, the Group determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorization (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

### n. Other income

*Interest income*

For all financial instruments measured at amortized cost, interest income is recorded using the effective interest rate ("EIR"). The EIR is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the net carrying amount of the financial asset. Interest income is included in finance income in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

*Dividends*

Revenue is recognized when the Group's right to receive the payment is established, which is generally when shareholders approve the dividend.

### o. Foreign currencies

The consolidated financial statements are presented in United States dollars (US$), which is also the Group's functional and presentation currency.
Each entity in the Group determines its own functional currency and items included in the financial statements of each entity is measured using that functional currency.
Subsidiaries that do not have US$ as functional currency record their transactions at their functional currency rate ruling at transaction date .
Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in non US$ currencies are translated to US$ at the rate of exchange ruling as of reporting date.
Non-monetary assets and liabilities are translated using exchange rates that existed when the values were determined. Exchange differences on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognized in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

### p. Hyperinflation accounting

Suriname has been identified as a hyperinflationary economy based on the three-year cumulative inflation rates of 229% measured at year end 2023. Other hyperinflationary characteristics of the economic environment were identified, such as (i) the general population regards monetary amounts in terms of a relatively stable foreign currency as prices are often quoted in stable foreign currency, (ii) sales and purchases on credit take place at prices that compensate for the expected loss of purchasing power, and (ii) the general population prefers to keep wealth in non-monetary assets or in a relatively stable foreign currency.

### q. Taxes

Income taxes comprise of current and deferred tax. Current tax is based on the result for the year adjusted for items which are non-assessable or disallowed. It is calculated using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.
Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences subject to certain specific exceptions. Deferred tax is a tax payable or receivable in the future and is recognized in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and their tax bases.
The amount of deferred tax provided is based on the expected manner of recovery or settlement of

the carrying amount of assets and liabilities, using tax rates (substantively) enacted, at year-end. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.
Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences and carry-forward of unused tax losses, to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences and carry forward of unused tax losses can be utilized.
Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset, only if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current income tax assets against current income tax liabilities, and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxation authority.

### r. Borrowing costs

Borrowings are recognized initially at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently carried at amortized cost; any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption value is recognized in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method. Interest expense is recorded on an accruals basis over the period it becomes due.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the Group has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the balance sheet date.

### s. Inventories

Inventories are stated at cost or net realizable value, whichever is lower. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs to sell. The cost of crude oil and refined products is the purchase cost, the cost of refining, including the appropriate proportion of depreciation, depletion and amortization and overheads based on normal operating capacity, determined on a weighted average basis.

**Pipeline fill**

Crude oil, which is necessary to bring a pipeline into working order, is treated as a part of the related pipeline. This is on the basis that it is not held for sale or consumed in a production process but is necessary to the operation of a facility during more than one operating cycle, and its cost cannot be recouped through sale (or is significantly impaired). This applies even if the part of inventory that is deemed to be an item of property, plant and equipment cannot be separated physically from the rest of inventory. It is valued at cost and is depreciated over the useful life of the related asset.

### t. Cash and short–term deposits

Cash and short-term deposits in the consolidated statement of financial position comprise cash at banks and on hand and short-term deposits with a maturity of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. For the purpose of the consolidated statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short-term deposits as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts as they are considered an integral part of the Group's cash management.

*Restricted Cash*

Restricted cash is required for financing purposes as this has been the requirement of Staatsolie' s financiers. The restricted accounts are the collection accounts; Debt Payment Account (DPA) and the Debt Payment Reserve Account (DSRA). The collection account is used for international collections from all our international customers to deposit their payments. The DPA account contains three months' worth of debt service and is funded monthly. Every three months interest and principal, if any, is paid out.
The DSRA contains three months' worth of interest for the lifetime of the loan. After the necessary funding has taken place, Staatsolie can obtain the remaining cash for its operations.

*Cash dividend*

The Group recognizes a liability to make cash dividend distributions to owners of equity when the distribution is authorized, and the distribution is no longer at the discretion of the Group. A corresponding amount is recognized directly in equity.

### u. Pensions and other post–employment benefits

Staatsolie employees are enrolled in defined benefit pension plan. Typically, defined benefit plans define an amount of post-retirement benefit that an employee will receive on retirement, usually dependent on one or more factors such as age, years of service and compensation.

The defined benefit plans are calculated annually by an independent actuary using the projected unit credit method. The present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows using interest rates. Since there are no local deep market in high quality corporate bonds nor (long term) government bonds on the market, the discount rate used was derived at balance sheet date from the 10-year average interest rates on high quality market corporate bonds on the United States (US) market, corrected for US inflation and inflation in Suriname.

The net obligation in respect of defined benefit pension plan is calculated by estimating the amount of future benefits that employees have earned in return for their service in the current and prior periods; those benefits are discounted to determine its present value. The fair value of any defined benefit plan assets including qualifying insurance policies is deducted from the present value of the defined benefit obligation in determining the deficit or surplus. The insurance policy is assumed to be a qualifying insurance policy, meaning the value of the defined plan assets is deemed to equal the present value of the related obligations.

The current and past service cost of the defined benefit plan are recognized in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income as employee benefit expense. The interest cost is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net balance of the defined benefit obligation. This cost is included in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income within the finance costs.

Actuarial gains and losses arising from changes in actuarial assumptions are recognized in full immediately to other comprehensive income in the period in which they arise. The defined benefit plans expose the Group to actuarial risks such as interest rate risk, longevity risk, and inflation risk.

## 2.4 Significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the Group's consolidated financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the accompanying disclosures, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of asset or liability affected in future periods.

Other disclosures relating to the Group's exposure to risks and uncertainties includes:

- Capital management
- Financial instruments, risk management and policies
- Sensitivity analyses disclosures

***Judgments***

In the process of applying the Group's accounting policies, management has made the following judgments, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the consolidated financial statements:

*Investment in Joint Venture*

Judgment is required to determine when the Group has joint control over an arrangement, which requires an assessment of the relevant activities and when the decisions in relation to those activities require unanimous consent. The Group has determined that the relevant activities for its joint arrangements are those relating to the operating and capital decisions of the arrangement, including the approval of the annual capital and operating expenditure work program and budget for the joint arrangement, and the approval of chosen service providers for any major capital expenditure as required by the joint operating agreements applicable to the entity's joint arrangements. The considerations made in determining joint control are similar to those necessary to determine control over subsidiaries, as set out in Section 2.3b. Judgment is also required to classify a joint arrangement. Classifying the arrangement requires the Group to assess their rights and obligations arising from the arrangement. Specifically, the Group considers:

- The structure of the joint arrangement – whether it is structured through a separate vehicle
- When the arrangement is structured through a separate vehicle, the Group also considers the rights and obligations arising from:
  - The legal form of the separate vehicle
  - The terms of the contractual arrangement
  - Other facts and circumstances, considered on a case by case basis

This assessment often requires significant judgment. A different conclusion about both joint control and whether the arrangement is a joint operation or a joint venture, may materially impact the accounting treatment.

*Revenue from contracts with customers*
The Group applied the following judgements that significantly affect the determination of the amount and timing of revenue from contracts with customers:

- *Identifying performance obligations in a bundled sale of oil products and transportation services*

  In some cases, the Group provides transportation services as part of contracts with customers when providing oil products. The Group determined that transportation services are not considered distinct performance obligations since this service to the customer is not considered to be separately identifiable from the sale of oil products to the customer, these are considered highly interrelated.

- *Identifying performance obligations in a bundled sale of oil products and equipment rental*

  The Group makes equipment available to customers as part of contracts with customers when providing oil products. The Group determined that the sale of oil products and equipment rental are not capable of being distinct. The sale of oil products and equipment rental are highly interrelated because the Group would not be able to sell the oil products if the customer declined equipment rental.

- *Determining the timing of satisfaction of sale of oil products*

  The Group determined that for contracts that are considered consignment arrangements, the obligation is to transfer the product to the consignee. The Group will not relinquish control of the consigned product until the product is sold to the end-customer. Consignees do not have any obligation to pay for the product, other than to pay the Group the agreed-upon portion of the sale price once the consignee sells the product to a third party. As a result, for consignment arrangements, revenue is recognized when the products are delivered to the end customer and the performance obligation has been satisfied.

- *Consideration of significant financing component in a contract*

  Generally, the Group provides short-term advances to its customers. Using the practical expedient in IFRS 15, the Group does not adjust the promised amount of consideration for the effects of a

significant financing component if it expects, at contract inception, that the period between the transfer of the promised good or service to the customer and when the customer pays for that good or service will be one year or less.
The Group also receives long-term advances from customers for the sale of oil products. However, since the timing of the transfer of these goods or services is at the discretion of the customer, this is not considered as a significant financing component.

- *Determining method to estimate variable consideration*
  Some contracts for the sale of oil products give rise to a consideration payable to customers. In case the Group is not able to supply the customer with oil products in the timeframe as agreed in the contract and before its stock out date, the Group is liable for the difference between the price of a third party for the related oil products and the price as agreed in the contract. However, since the Group has no history of failing to deliver on contractual obligations, penalties are not considered upon determination of the transaction price.

***Estimates and assumptions***
The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below. The Group based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the consolidated financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising beyond the control of the Group. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

*Functional currency*
The functional currency for the parent entity and each of its subsidiaries is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates. The functional currency for GOw2 is Surinamese dollar (SRD). The functional currency of Staatsolie and SPCS is the US dollar (US$). Determination of functional currency may involve certain judgements to identify the primary economic environment and the parent entity reconsiders the functional currency of its entities if there is a change in events and conditions which determined the primary economic environment.

*Provision for expected credit losses of trade receivables*
The Group uses a provision matrix to calculate ECLs for trade receivables. The provision matrix is based on its historical observed default rates over the expected life of the trade receivables and is adjusted for forward-looking estimates.
The default rate for the Group is determined as an average of the write offs compared to the outstanding trade receivables balances using a window of a few years. This default rate is then determined per age bracket by adjusting the rate to align with the variation in the provision percentages per age bracket. For credit balances no ECL is considered.
The Group expects the same pattern for the future, therefore forward-looking estimates are not considered to have an impact on the default rate. At every reporting date the historical observed default rate will be updated and changes in the forward-looking estimates will be analyzed.

*Decommissioning liability*
Decommissioning costs will be incurred by the Group at the end of the operating life of some of the Group's facilities and properties. The Group assesses its decommissioning provision at each reporting date. The ultimate decommissioning costs are uncertain and cost estimates can vary in response to many factors, including changes to relevant legal requirements, estimates of the extent and costs of decommissioning activities, the emergence of new restoration techniques or

experience at other production sites, cost increases as compared to the inflation rates of 2.12% (2022: 2.11%), and changes in discount rates of 5.99% (2022: 7.24%). The expected timing, extent and amount of expenditure may also change, for example, in response to changes in oil and gas reserves or changes in laws and regulations or their interpretation. Therefore, significant estimates and assumptions are made in determining the provision for decommissioning. As a result, there could be significant adjustments to the provisions established which would affect future financial results. The provision at reporting date represents management's best estimate of the present value of the future decommissioning costs required.

*Environmental risk liability*
Liabilities for environmental costs are recognized when a clean-up is probable, and the associated costs can be reliably estimated. Generally, the timing of recognition of these provisions coincides with the commitment to a formal plan of action or, if earlier, on divestment or on closure of inactive sites. The amount recognized is the best estimate of the expenditure required. If the effect of the time value of money is material, the amount recognized is the present value of the estimated future expenditure.

*Contingent liabilities*
Contingent liabilities may arise from the ordinary course of business in relation to claims against the Group, including legal, contractual and other claims. By their nature, contingencies will be resolved only when one or more uncertain future events occur or fail to occur. The assessment of the existence, and potential quantum, of contingencies inherently involves the exercise of significant judgment and the use of estimates regarding the outcome of future events.

Recoverability of assets
The Group assesses each asset or cash generating unit (CGU) (excluding goodwill, which is assessed annually regardless of indicators) in each reporting period to determine whether any indication of impairment exists. Where an indicator of impairment exists, a formal estimate of the recoverable amount is made, which is considered to be the higher of the fair value less cost of disposal (FVLCD) and value- in-use (VIU). The assessments require the use of estimates and assumptions such as long-term oil prices (considering current and historical prices, price trends and related factors), discount rates, operating costs, future capital requirements, decommissioning costs, exploration potential, reserves and operating performance (which includes production and sales volumes). These estimates and assumptions are subject to risk and uncertainty. Therefore, there is a possibility that changes in circumstances will impact these projections, which may impact the recoverable amount of assets and/or CGUs.

Units of production (UOP) depreciation of oil assets
Oil properties are depreciated using UOP method over total proved developed hydrocarbon reserves. This results in a depreciation/amortization charge proportional to the depletion of the anticipated remaining production from the field.
The life of each item, which is assessed at least annually, relates to both its physical life limitations and present assessments of economically recoverable reserves of the field at which the asset is located. These calculations require the use of estimates and assumptions, including the amount of recoverable reserves and estimates of future capital expenditure. The calculation of the UOP rate of depreciation/amortization will be impacted to the extent that actual production in the future is different from current forecast production based on total proved reserves, or future capital expenditure estimates change. Changes to prove reserves could arise due to changes in the factors or assumptions used in estimating reserves, including:

- The effect on proved reserves of differences between actual commodity prices and commodity price assumptions.
- Unforeseen operational issues.

*Defined benefit plans (pension benefits)*
The cost of defined benefit pension plans and other post-employment medical benefits and the present value of the pension obligation are determined using actuarial valuations. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions which may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate, future salary increases, mortality rates and future pension increases. Due to the complexity of the valuation, the underlying assumptions and its long-term nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date. The parameter most subject to change is the discount rate. In determining the appropriate discount rate, management considers FTSE Pension discount curve with maturities in accordance with the duration of the plan at the balance sheet date.
The mortality rate is based on publicly available mortality tables for the specific countries. Those mortality tables tend to change only at intervals in response to demographic changes. Future salary increases and pension increases are based on expected future inflation rates for the respective countries. Further details about pension obligations are provided in Section 4.10.

Hydrocarbon reserve and resource estimates
Hydrocarbon reserves are estimates of the amount of hydrocarbons that can be economically and legally extracted from the Group's oil properties. The Group estimates its commercial reserves and resources based on information compiled by appropriately qualified persons relating to the geological and technical data on the size, depth, shape and grade of the hydrocarbon body and suitable production techniques and recovery rates. Commercial reserves are determined using estimates of oil in place, recovery factors and future commodity prices, the latter having an impact on the total amount of recoverable reserves and the proportion of the gross reserves that are attributable to the host government under the terms of the production-sharing agreements (PSAs).
Future development costs are estimated using assumptions as to the number of wells required to produce the commercial reserves, the cost of such wells and associated production facilities, and other capital costs.

The economic tests as of 31 December 2023, reserve volumes were based on a future projection of crude oil prices using crude oil prices forecasted by PIRA Energy group as the reference price.
The calculated average price for the Tout Lui Faut (TLF) crude oil receipts in 2023 is derived from the PIRA projected prices for NYH No 6 Fuel Oil with a sulfur content of 1.0% which was applied for all reserve categories less a transfer premium.
A 5-year moving average production-receipt ratio of 0.87% (2022: 1.02%) was applied to capture the differences between the volume of crude oil produced and the actual volume received by the refinery.
Average price differential between the PIRA crude price forecast as of 13 November 2023, and average posting price of the Group's crude oil in 2023 was US$ 0.44/Bbl. (US$ 77.35/Bbl. versus actual US$ 76.91/Bbl.).
(2022 was US$ 0.12/Bbl.: PIRA US$ 92.45/Bbl. versus actual US$ 92.57/Bbl.)

The long-term PIRA NYH No. 6 Fuel Oil 1.0% Sulfur crude oil prices (as per 13 November 2023) used in the estimation of the preliminary commercial reserves are listed in the table below:

| Year | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 | 2031 | 2032 | 2033 | 2034 | 2035 | 2036 | 2037 | 2038 | 2039 | 2040 | 2041 | 2042 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **US$/Bbl** | 82.26 | 71.18 | 68.57 | 65.35 | 64.97 | 64.43 | 63.34 | 63.65 | 64.56 | 65.64 | 66.71 | 67.84 | 69.11 | 70.48 | 71.42 | 72.45 | 74.54 | 76.83 | 79.08 |

The carrying amount of oil properties at 31 December 2023 is shown in Section 4.1.

As the economic assumptions used may change and as additional geological information is obtained during the operation of a field, estimates of recoverable reserves may change. Such changes may impact the Group's reported financial position and results, which include:

- The carrying value of exploration and evaluation assets; oil properties; property, plant and equipment; and goodwill may be affected due to changes in estimated future cash flows.
- Depreciation and amortization charges in the consolidated statement of profit or loss may change where such charges are determined using the UOP method, or where the useful life of the related assets change (Section 4.1).
- Provisions for decommissioning may require revision - where changes to reserves estimates affect expectations about when such activities will occur and the associated cost of these activities (Section 4.9).
- The recognition and carrying value of deferred tax assets may change due to changes in the judgments regarding the existence of such assets and in estimates of the likely recovery of such assets (Section 3.3).

*Deferred tax*

Judgment is required to determine which arrangements are a tax on income as opposed to an operating cost. Judgment is also required to determine whether deferred tax assets are recognized in the consolidated statement of financial position. Deferred tax assets, including those arising from unutilized tax losses, require the Group to assess the likelihood that the Group will generate sufficient taxable earnings in future periods, to utilize recognized deferred tax assets. Judgment is also required in respect of the application of existing tax laws in each jurisdiction. Assumptions about the generation of future taxable profits depend on management's estimates of future cash flows. These estimates of future taxable income are based on forecast cash flows from operations (which are impacted by production and sales volumes, commodity prices, reserves, operating costs, closure and rehabilitation costs, capital expenditure, dividends, and other capital management transactions). To the extent that future cash flows and taxable income differ significantly from estimates, the ability of the Group to realize the net deferred tax assets recorded at the reporting date could be impacted. In addition, future changes in tax laws in the jurisdictions in which the Group operates could limit the ability of the Group to obtain tax deductions in future periods.

*Oil properties*

The application of the Group's accounting policy for exploration and evaluation expenditure requires judgment to determine whether economic benefits are likely from either future exploitation or sale, or whether activities have not reached a stage which permits a reasonable assessment of the existence of reserves. The determination of reserves and resources is an estimation process that involves varying degrees of uncertainty depending on how the resources are classified. These estimates directly impact when the Group defers exploration and evaluation expenditure. The deferral policy requires management to make certain estimates and assumptions about future events and circumstances whether an economically viable extraction operation can be established. Any such estimates and assumptions may change as new information becomes available. If, after expenditure is capitalized, information becomes available suggesting that the recovery of the expenditure is unlikely, the relevant capitalized amount is written off in the consolidated statement of profit or loss in the period when the new information becomes available.

### 2.5 Changes in accounting policies and disclosures

**New and amended standards and interpretations**

The Group applied for the first-time certain standards and amendments, which are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023. The Group has not early adopted any other standard, interpretation or amendment that has been issued but is not yet effective.

**IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts**

The standard introduces a new model for accounting for insurance contracts.
The new standard has no impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements.

**Definition of Accounting Estimates - Amendments to IAS 8**

The amendments to IAS 8 clarify the distinction between changes in accounting estimates, changes in accounting policies and the correction of errors. They also clarify how entities use measurement techniques and inputs to develop accounting estimates.
The amendments had no impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements.

**Disclosure of Accounting Policies - Amendments to IAS 1 and IFRS Practice Statement 2**

The amendments to IAS 1 and IFRS Practice Statement 2 Making Materiality Judgements provide guidance and examples to help entities apply materiality judgements to accounting policy disclosures. The amendments aim to help entities provide accounting policy disclosures that are more useful by replacing the requirement for entities to disclose their 'significant' accounting policies with a requirement to disclose their 'material' accounting policies and adding guidance on how entities apply the concept of materiality in making decisions about accounting policy disclosures.
The amendments have had an impact on the Group's disclosures of accounting policies, but not on the measurement, recognition or presentation of any items in the Group's financial statements.

**Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction – Amendments to IAS 12**

The amendments to IAS 12 Income Tax narrow the scope of the initial recognition exception, so that it no longer applies to transactions that give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences such as leases and decommissioning liabilities.
The amendments had no impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements

**International Tax Reform—Pillar Two Model Rules – Amendments to IAS 12**

As of 23 May 2023, amendments to IAS 12 came into effect relating to International Tax Reform – Pillar Two Model Rules, whereby an entity shall disclose qualitative and quantitative information about its exposure to Pillar Two income taxes at the end of the reporting period. The amendments also provide a temporary mandatory exemption from deferred tax accounting for the top-up tax, which is effective immediately.
The amendments had no impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements as the Group is not in scope of the Pillar Two model rules as its revenue is less than EUR 750 million/year.

**2.6 Standards issued but not yet effective**

The new and amended standards and interpretations that are issued, but not yet effective, up to the date of issuance of the Group's financial statements are disclosed below. The Group intends to adopt these new and amended standards and interpretations, if applicable, when they become effective.

**Amendments to IFRS 16: Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback**
In September 2022, the IASB issued amendments to IFRS 16 to specify the requirements that a seller-lessee uses in measuring the lease liability arising in a sale and leaseback transaction, to ensure the seller-lessee does not recognize any amount of the gain or loss that relates to the right of use it retains. The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024 and must apply retrospectively to sale and leaseback transactions entered into after the date of initial application of IFRS 16. Earlier application is permitted, and that fact must be disclosed.
The amendments are not expected to have a material impact on the Group's financial statements.

**Amendments to IAS 1: Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current**
In January 2020 and October 2022, the IASB issued amendments to paragraphs 69 to 76 of IAS 1 to specify the requirements for classifying liabilities as current or non-current.

In addition, a requirement has been introduced to require disclosure when a liability arising from a loan agreement is classified as non-current and the entity's right to defer settlement is contingent on compliance with future covenants within twelve months.
The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024 and must be applied retrospectively. The Group is currently assessing the impact the amendments will have on current practice and whether existing loan agreements may require renegotiation.

**Supplier Finance Arrangements - Amendments to IAS 7 and IFRS 7**
The amendments introduce additional disclosure requirements for companies that enter into supplier finance arrangements. The amendments require qualitative and quantitative information to be disclosed about those arrangements. The amendments will be effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024. Early adoption is permitted, but will need to be disclosed. The amendments are not expected to have a material impact on the Group's financial statements.

## Section 3.
## Results for the year

This section provides additional information that is most relevant in explaining the Group's consolidated performance during the year.

- Segment information (Section 3.1)
- Information about key items comprising operating profit/loss (Section 3.2)
- Income tax (Section 3.3)
- Earnings per share (Section 3.4)
- Dividends paid and proposed (Section 3.5)

### 3.1 Segment information

For management purposes, Staatsolie is organized into reportable segments that include three operating segments and a corporate segment.
The three operating segments are:

- Upstream onshore: this segment is responsible for exploring, developing, producing, and transporting crude oil to the refinery.
- Downstream: is responsible for refining the crude oil, marketing, selling, and distributing the related oil products. Furthermore, trading which is related to trading fuel products and selling these products to wholesale, retail, and bunkering customers. Lastly, part of this segment is also the 96-megawatt thermal power plant operation and a Hydro dam facility, which delivers the electric power to the single source customer, the national electricity company N.V. EBS.
- Goldmining: (1) The Pikin Saramacca UJV: concerns a participating interest of 30% in an unincorporated joint operation between Rosebel Gold Mines N.V. (IAMGold) and Staatsolie and (2) The Surgold Project: The Group has a 25% investment in a joint venture that is involved in the exploration, development and exploitation of the Merian Gold mine which is regularly reviewed by the Chief Operating Decision Maker ("CODM").

These functions have been defined as the operating segments of the Group because they are the segments:

1. That engage in business activities from which revenues are earned and expenses are incurred.
2. Whose operating results are regularly reviewed by the BoED to make decisions about resources to be allocated to the segment and assess its performance.
3. For which discrete financial information is available.

The corporate segment are the functional departments of the Group that consists of petroleum contracts, offshore directorate, and all other corporate administrative functions.
The board of executive directors (which collectively is considered to be the Chief Operating Decision Maker) monitors the operating results of its business units separately for the purpose of making decisions about resource allocation and performance assessment. Segment performance is evaluated based on operating profit or loss and is measured consistently with operating profit or loss in the consolidated financial statements.

| x US$ 1,000<br>Year ended December 31, 2023 | Upstream onshore | Downstream | Goldmining | Corporate | Total segments | Corporate - adjustments & eliminations | Consolidated |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Revenue** | | | | | | | |
| External customers | - | 686,607 | 35,353 | - | 721,960 | - | 721,960 |
| Inter segment crude | 392,775 | (392,775) | - | - | - | - | - |
| Inter segment other | - | 237,480 | - | - | 237,480 | (237,480) | - |
| **Total revenue** | **392,775** | **531,312** | **35,353** | **-** | **959,440** | **(237,480)** | **721,960** |
| **Income/(expenses)** | | | | | | | |
| Depreciation of PPE | (33,390) | (68,270) | (8,586) | (759) | (111,005) | - | (111,005) |
| Depreciation of right-of-use assets | (778) | (281) | - | (282) | (1,341) | - | (1,341) |
| Impairment of non-current assets | (3,033) | (3,076) | - | - | (6,109) | - | (6,109) |
| Amortization of Intangible assets | (497) | (175) | - | (1,068) | (1,740) | - | (1,740) |
| Accretion expense on provisions | (4,209) | (1,290) | - | - | (5,499) | - | (5,499) |
| Interest on lease liabilities | - | (30) | - | (318) | (348) | - | (348) |
| Net Finance income/(expenses) (excluding Accretion) | - | (677) | (1,225) | (55,359) | (57,261) | - | (57,261) |
| Share of profit of Suriname Gold Project CV | - | - | 30,459 | - | 30,459 | - | 30,459 |
| **EBITDA** | **332,773** | **169,511** | **60,939** | **65,965** | **629,188** | **2,323** | **631,511** |
| **Segment profit (loss) (before tax) from continuing operations** | **290,866** | **95,715** | **28,495** | **8,178** | **423,254** | **2,323** | **425,577** |
| Income tax expense | (95,343) | (31,374) | (9,340) | (2,681) | (138,738) | 985 | (137,753) |
| **Segment profit (loss) (after tax) from continuing operations** | **195,523** | **64,341** | **19,155** | **5,497** | **284,516** | **3,308** | **287,824** |
| **Total assets** | **589,414** | **928,398** | **294,422** | **698,901** | **2,511,135** | **(143,910)** | **2,367,225** |
| **Other disclosures** | | | | | | | |
| Investment properties | - | - | - | 18,836 | 18,836 | - | 18,836 |
| Investments in Suriname Gold Project CV | - | - | 229,561 | - | 229,561 | - | 229,561 |
| Capital expenditure | 95,912 | 44,852 | 12,237 | 2,165 | 155,166 | - | 155,166 |

| x US$ 1,000<br>Year ended December 31, 2022 | Upstream onshore | Downstream | Goldmining | Corporate | Total segments | Corporate - adjustments & eliminations | Consolidated |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Revenue** | | | | | | | |
| External customers | - | 791,727 | 48,258 | - | 839,985 | - | 839,985 |
| Inter segment crude | 448,756 | (448,756) | - | - | - | - | - |
| Inter segment other | - | 188,408 | - | - | 188,408 | (188,408) | - |
| **Total revenue** | **448,756** | **531,379** | **48,258** | **-** | **1,028,393** | **(188,408)** | **839,985** |
| Income/(expenses) | | | | | | | |
| Depreciation of PPE | (35,625) | (65,813) | (3,730) | (476) | (105,644) | - | (105,644) |
| Depreciation of right-of-use assets | (858) | (340) | - | (398) | (1,596) | - | (1,596) |
| Impairment of non-current assets | - | (24,465) | - | - | (24,465) | - | (24,465) |
| Amortization of Intangible assets | (370) | (125) | - | (1,013) | (1,508) | - | (1,508) |
| Accretion expense on provisions | (4,925) | (1,397) | - | - | (6,322) | - | (6,322) |
| Interest on lease liabilities | - | (24) | - | (345) | (369) | - | (369) |
| Net Finance income/(expenses) (excluding Accretion) | - | 2,291 | (1,060) | (53,532) | (52,301) | - | (52,301) |
| Share of profit of Suriname Gold Project CV | - | - | 55,715 | - | 55,715 | - | 55,715 |
| **EBITDA** | **382,584** | **232,923** | **87,699** | **(65,666)** | **637,540** | **10,176** | **647,716** |
| **Segment profit (loss) (before tax) from continuing operations** | **340,806** | **143,050** | **57,681** | **(121,429)** | **420,108** | **10,176** | **430,284** |
| Income tax expense | (114,783) | (48,179) | (19,427) | 40,897 | (141,492) | 846 | (140,646) |
| **Segment profit (loss) (after tax) from continuing operations** | **226,023** | **94,871** | **38,254** | **(80,532)** | **278,616** | **11,022** | **289,638** |
| **Total assets** | **590,432** | **947,954** | **276,646** | **694,418** | **2,509,450** | **(134,510)** | **2,374,940** |
| **Other disclosures** | | | | | | | |
| Investment properties | - | - | - | 18,836 | 18,836 | - | 18,836 |
| Investments in Suriname Gold Project CV | - | - | 226,545 | - | 226,545 | - | 226,545 |
| Capital expenditure | 48,634 | 26,837 | 5,706 | 1,897 | 83,074 | - | 83,074 |

*Adjustments and eliminations*

- Finance income and costs, and fair value gains and losses on financial assets are allocated to individual segments.
- Capital expenditure consists of additions of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets including assets from the acquisition of subsidiaries.
- Inter-segment revenues are eliminated on consolidation.

Explanation of non-IFRS measures
The Group discloses one financial measure, namely earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization (EBITDA), that is not prepared in accordance with IFRS and is therefore considered a non-IFRS financial measure. The Group calculated EBITDA by taking the net income and adding back interest, taxes, depreciation, impairment and amortization.

As EBITDA is used by management as a key performance indicator, the Group believes that it is useful to be presented to the readers of the consolidated financial statements.

**Geographic information**

*Revenues from external customers*

| x US$ 1,000 | 2023 | 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| Suriname | 434,342 | 455,380 |
| Guyana | 95,291 | 107,817 |
| Other Caribbean Territories | 96,638 | 163,611 |
| Trinidad and Tobago | 1,534 | - |
| Europe | 5,239 | 5,570 |
| Middle East and Asia | 15,596 | 21,484 |
| United States | 36,676 | 36,788 |
| North American Territories | 75 | 258 |
| Other South American Territories | 1,218 | 821 |
| Other* | 35,426 | 48,514 |
| **Total revenue per consolidated statement of profit or loss** | **721,960** | **839,985** |

The revenue information above is based on the location of the customers.
In 2023, revenue from three (3) (2022: three (3)) major customers exceeded 10% of Group consolidated revenue and accounted for approximately 37% (2022: 37%) of the Group's reported revenues. These transactions arose from sales in the downstream segment.

*Non-current operating assets*

| x US$ 1,000 | 2023 | 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| Suriname | 1,608,490 | 1,626,979 |
| **Total** | **1,608,490** | **1,626,979** |

Non-current assets for this purpose consist of oil exploration and producing properties, refining properties, other property, plant and equipment, investment properties, right - of-use assets and other intangible assets.

*Components of Revenue*

| x US$ 1,000 | 2023 | 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| Own refined products (gross) | 600,352 | 721,149 |
| Intersegment sales | (188,593) | (169,845) |
| Local refined products (net) | 411,759 | 551,304 |
| Trading activities (gross) | 235,254 | 189,709 |
| Intersegment sales | (31,993) | (13,790) |
| Trading activities (net) | 203,261 | 175,919 |
| Electric energy (Thermal) (gross) | 70,177 | 46,718 |
| Intersegment sales | (16,895) | (4,773) |
| Electric energy Thermal (net) | 53,282 | 41,945 |
| Electric energy (Hydro) (net) | 17,020 | 21,631 |
| Gold (net) | 35,353 | 48,258 |
| Other revenues (net) | 1,285 | 928 |
| **Total revenues** | **721,960** | **839,985** |

Revenues consist of the sales and trade activities of petroleum products, electric energy and gold. Petroleum products are generally being sold at prevailing market prices. Revenues are recognized when products are delivered, which occurs when the customer has taken title and has assumed the risks and rewards of ownership, prices are fixed or determinable and collectability is reasonably assured.

Gold revenue is being recognized when the performance obligation of transferring gold inventory to the customer is satisfied, which generally occurs upon transfer of gold bullion credits to the customer, as this is the point at which the customer obtains the ability to direct the use and obtain substantially all of the remaining benefits of ownership of the asset.

Sales between group companies (intersegment sales) are based on prices generally equivalent to commercially available prices.

### 3.2 Information about key items comprising operating profit or loss

#### Offshore expenses

| x US$ 1,000 | 2023 | 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| Expensed projects | (1,071) | (604) |
| Employee benefits expense | (3,166) | (3,224) |
| External services | (6,833) | (7,822) |
| Depreciation and amortization of PPE | (168) | (140) |
| Depreciation of right-of-use assets | (68) | (74) |
| Utilities expenses | - | (11) |
| Maintenance expenses | (77) | (6) |
| Other expenses | 1,119 | 1,806 |
| **Total** | **(10,264)** | **(10,075)** |

#### Other operating expenses

| x US$ 1,000 | 2023 | 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| External services | (997) | (933) |
| Employee benefits expense | (1,670) | (1,558) |
| Maintenance expense | (866) | (572) |
| Utility expenses | (15) | (11) |
| Depreciation and amortization of PPE | (127) | (89) |
| Depreciation of right-of-use assets | (25) | (27) |
| Donations | (9) | (50) |
| Provision for slow moving inventory | (3,598) | (11,353) |
| Other expenses | 238 | 850 |
| **Total** | **(7,069)** | **(13,743)** |

#### Selling and distribution expenses

| x US$ 1,000 | 2023 | 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| Freight | (6,366) | (4,202) |
| Employee benefits expense | (2,927) | (3,280) |
| External services | (4,645) | (3,863) |
| Depreciation and amortization of PPE | (13) | (15) |
| Depreciation of right-of-use assets | (36) | (35) |
| Maintenance expense | (1,045) | (882) |
| Insurance costs | (227) | (256) |
| Utility expenses | (14) | (20) |
| Donations | (5) | (13) |
| Other expenses | (102) | (465) |
| **Total** | **(15,380)** | **(13,031)** |

#### General and administrative expenses

| x US$ 1,000 | 2023 | 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| Employee benefits expense | (19,448) | (21,106) |
| External services | (13,714) | (10,464) |
| Depreciation and amortization of PPE | (3,458) | (2,441) |
| Depreciation of right-of-use assets | (213) | (342) |
| Maintenance expense | (1,148) | (865) |
| Insurance costs | (530) | (564) |
| Utility expenses | (559) | (506) |
| Donations | (1,562) | (1,628) |
| Other expenses | 2,586 | 847 |
| **Total** | **(38,046)** | **(37,069)** |

### Employee benefits expense

| x US$ 1,000 | 2023 | 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| **Included in cost of sales** | | |
| Wages, salaries, emoluments and other benefits | (36,967) | (43,104) |
| Medical expenses | (575) | (725) |
| Safety and training expenses | (1,639) | (1,471) |
| Other personnel expenses | (2,378) | (3,080) |
| **Sub total** | **(41,559)** | **(48,380)** |
| **Included in Offshore expenses** | | |
| Wages, salaries, emoluments and other benefits | (3,074) | (3,117) |
| Medical expenses | (33) | (29) |
| Safety and training expenses | (16) | (48) |
| Other personnel expenses | (43) | (30) |
| **Sub total** | **(3,166)** | **(3,224)** |
| **Included in Selling and distribution expenses** | | |
| Wages, salaries, emoluments and other benefits | (2,712) | (3,177) |
| Medical expenses | (37) | (34) |
| Safety and training expenses | (101) | (52) |
| Other personnel expenses | (77) | (17) |
| **Sub total** | **(2,927)** | **(3,280)** |
| **Included in Other operating expenses** | | |
| Wages, salaries, emoluments and other benefits | (1,557) | (1,485) |
| Medical expenes | (47) | (21) |
| Safety and training expenses | (46) | (39) |
| Car lease benefit | (3) | (3) |
| Other personnel expenses | (17) | (10) |
| **Sub total** | **(1,670)** | **(1,558)** |
| **Included in General and administrative expenses** | | |
| Wages, salaries, emoluments and other benefits | (14,769) | (16,467) |
| Medical expenses | (634) | (703) |
| Safety and training expenses | (2,038) | (1,372) |
| Car lease benefit | (3) | (4) |
| Other personnel expenses | (2,004) | (2,560) |
| **Sub total** | **(19,448)** | **(21,106)** |
| **Grand total** | **(68,770)** | **(77,548)** |

### Depreciation of Property, plant and equipment and amortization of intangible assets

| x US$ 1,000 | 2023 | 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| **Included in cost of sales** | | |
| Depreciation upstream | (33,390) | (35,625) |
| Amortization upstream | (497) | (370) |
| Depreciation downstream | (66,466) | (64,703) |
| Amortization downstream | (39) | (39) |
| Depreciation Pikin Saramacca UJV | (8,586) | (3,730) |
| **Sub total** | **(108,978)** | **(104,467)** |
| **Included in Offshore expenses** | | |
| Depreciation upstream offshore | (53) | (25) |
| Amortization upstream offshore | (115) | (115) |
| **Sub total** | **(168)** | **(140)** |
| **Included in Selling and distribution expenses** | | |
| Depreciation downstream | (13) | (15) |
| **Sub total** | **(13)** | **(15)** |
| **Included in Other operating expenses** | | |
| Depreciation downstream | (113) | (89) |
| Amortizaton downstream | (15) | - |
| **Sub total** | **(128)** | **(89)** |
| **Included in General and administrative expenses** | | |
| Depreciation corporate | (698) | (441) |
| Amortization corporate | (937) | (883) |
| Depreciation downstream | (1,686) | (1,016) |
| Amortization downstream | (137) | (101) |
| **Sub total** | **(3,458)** | **(2,441)** |
| **Grand total** | **(112,745)** | **(107,152)** |

### Finance income

| x US$ 1,000 | 2023 | 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| Interest income on loans | 955 | 1,211 |
| Other interest income | 1,427 | 1,440 |
| **Total finance income** | **2,382** | **2,651** |

### Finance costs

| x US$ 1,000 | 2023 | 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| Interest on borrowings | (58,417) | (52,830) |
| Accretion expenses of provisions | (5,499) | (6,322) |
| Other finance charges | (1,710) | (2,513) |
| Accretion expenses of lease liabilities | (349) | (369) |
| **Total other income (net)** | **(65,975)** | **(62,034)** |

### Other income (net)

| x US$ 1,000 | 2023 | 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| Gain on foreign currency transactions | 5,414 | 11,088 |
| Other income (net) | 104,446 | 2,512 |
| Derecognition of PPE | 424 | (345) |
| **Total other income (net)** | **110,284** | **13,255** |

Other income (net) as at 31 December 2023 comprised income / (expense) from several sources. The significant items in 2023 relate to signing bonuses of in total US$ 102 million that was paid by TotalEnergies, QatarEnergy, Petronas, and BG International (a subsidiary of Shell) for obtaining the rights for exploration, development and production for block 6, 8, 63, 64 and 65. The gain on foreign currency transactions relates to GOw2. The functional currency of GOw2 is the Surinamese dollars (SRD), but the reporting currency of the group is in United States dollars (US$).

Other income (net) as at 31 December 2022 comprised income / (expense) from several sources. The significant items in 2022 relate to the income generated from the sale of Ventrin Limited which was completed for an amount of US$ 1.6 million. The gain on foreign currency transactions relates to GOw2. The functional currency of GOw2 is the Surinamese dollars (SRD), but the reporting currency of the group is in United States dollars (US$).

### Expensed projects

| x US$ 1,000 | 2023 | 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| Expensed projects-Downstream | - | (54) |
| Expensed projects-Corporate | (1) | (42) |
| Expensed projects-Upstream | (67) | (1,422) |
| **Total** | **(68)** | **(1,518)** |

**Monetary loss (net)**

| x US$ 1,000 | 2023 | 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| **Consolidated statement of profit or loss** | | |
| Hyperinflation Revenues effect | (19,708) | (31,904) |
| Other revenues | (109) | (146) |
| Hyperinflation COS effect | 17,408 | 30,468 |
| Hyperinflation Other income & expense | (198) | (2,780) |
| Hyperinflation Other operating expense | (4) | 355 |
| Hyperinflation General & administration | (218) | 1,069 |
| Hyperinflation Finance income & expense | 38 | 116 |
| Hyperinflation Income Tax expense | (2,427) | (2,011) |
| **Consolidated statement of Financial performance** | | |
| Property, plant and equipment | 2,764 | 3,669 |
| Intangible assets | 199 | 131 |
| Right of use assets | 21 | 22 |
| Deferred tax liability | (481) | (1,376) |
| Common stock | (6) | (7) |
| Additional paid in capital | (596) | (737) |
| General Reserve | (5,630) | (8,529) |
| **Total** | **(8,947)** | **(11,660)** |

The application of hyperinflation in our subsidiary GOw2 resulted in a monetary loss (net) of (US$ 8,947) (2022: (US$ 11,660)) consisting of (US$ 5,218) (2022: (US$ 4,833)) related to the statement of profit or loss and (US$ 3,729) (2022:(US$ 6,827)) related to the statement of financial position.

### 3.3 Income tax

The major components of income tax are as follows:

**Consolidated statement of profit or loss**

| x US$ 1,000 | 2023 | 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| **Current income tax:** | | |
| Current tax expense | (133,475) | (139,329) |
| **Deferred tax:** | | |
| Tax expense relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences | (4,278) | (1,317) |
| **Income tax expense reported in the consolidated statement of profit or loss (net)** | **(137,753)** | **(140,646)** |

A reconciliation between tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by Staatsolie' s domestic tax rate is as follows.

| x US$ 1,000 | 2023 | 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| Accounting profit before income tax | 425,577 | 430,284 |
| Tax at applicable statutory rate | (153,208) | (153,169) |
| Reinvestment reserve | 14,367 | 15,610 |
| Deferred tax losses not recognized | - | (3,799) |
| Difference in tax rates | (600) | - |
| Monetary effects from hyperinflation | 2,427 | (799) |
| Deferred tax on consolidation | - | 846 |
| Other movements | (739) | 665 |
| **Total tax charge** | **(137,753)** | **(140,646)** |
| Effective tax rate | 32.4% | 32.7% |

**Consolidated statement of other comprehensive income**

| x US$ 1,000 | 2023 | 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| **Deferred tax related to items recognized in other comprehensive loss during the year:** | | |
| Net gain on unrealized losses from equity instruments | (83) | 134 |
| Net (loss)/gain on remeasurement of defined benefit plans | 319 | (28,717) |
| **Tax (expense)/income recognized in other comprehensive income (net)** | **236** | **(28,583)** |

**Movement of deferred tax asset / (liability)**

| x US$ 1,000 | 2023 | 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| Opening balance as of January 1 | (14,612) | 15,740 |
| Tax (expense)/income during the period recognized in profit or loss | (4,140) | (1,317) |
| Tax expense during the period recognized in equity due to fair value results | (2,021) | (452) |
| Tax (expense)/income during the period recognized in other comprehensive income | 236 | (28,583) |
| **Closing balance as at December 31** | **(20,537)** | **(14,612)** |

**Deferred tax at 31 December relates to the following:**

| x US$ 1,000 | 2023 | 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| Deferred tax assets/(liabilities) | | |
| Short-term investments | 224 | 307 |
| Investment properties | (348) | (348) |
| Other property, plant and equipment | 407 | 797 |
| Fair value gains | (9,078) | (9,449) |
| Other intangible assets | (831) | (946) |
| Provisions | (19,831) | (13,796) |
| Employee defined benefit liabilities | 7,703 | 7,821 |
| Lease receivable | 143 | 96 |
| Inventory | 986 | 847 |
| Net lease Right of Use /Liability | 88 | 59 |
| **Deferred tax (Liability)/Asset net** | **(20,537)** | **(14,612)** |

### 3.4 Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit for the year attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Group by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year.

| | 2023 | 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| Net profit attributable to ordinary shareholders (US$'000) | 287,824 | 289,638 |
| Weighted average number of ordinary shares (number of shares x 1000) | 5,000 | 5,000 |
| **Basic earnings per ordinary share (US$ per share)*** | **57.56** | **57.93** |

### 3.5 Dividends paid and proposed

| x US$ 1,000 | 2023 | 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| **Declared and paid during the year:** | | |
| **Cash dividends on ordinary shares:** | | |
| Interim dividend paid/settled for 2023 | 107,676 | |
| Interim dividend paid/settled for 2022 | - | 136,398 |
| Dividend payable related to restatement 2021 | - | 5,673 |
| Final dividend paid/settled for 2022: US$ 2.82 | 14,093 | |
| Final dividend paid/settled for 2021: US$ 7.24 | - | 36,177 |
| Final dividend paid/settled for 2020: US$ 7.12 | - | - |
| | **121,769** | **178,248** |
| **Proposed for approval at the annual general meeting:** | | |
| **Note: below dividends have been recognized in the consolidated financial statements in line with the dividend policy with the shareholders** | | |
| **Dividends on ordinary shares:** | | |
| Final (proposed) dividend for 2022 | 14,093 | - |

Final dividends on ordinary shares for 2023 are subject to approval at the annual general shareholders' meeting and will be recognized in the 2024 appropriation of retained earnings.

## Section 4. Invested capital

### 4.1 Oil exploration and producing properties

| xUS$ 1,000 | Land & Lease hold improvement | Building and Structure | Machine & Equipment | Well & Equipment | Pipelines | Other Fixed Assets | Offshore & Onshore Exploration & Evaluation | Production Projects in Progress | Offshore & Onshore Exploration Projects in Progress | Grand Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Cost** | | | | | | | | | | |
| **At January 1, 2022** | **9,276** | **36,189** | **63,663** | **1,005,748** | **11,264** | **2,977** | **773** | **67,874** | **128,886** | **1,326,650** |
| Adjustment Abandonment Costs* | - | - | - | (18,741) | - | - | - | - | - | (18,741) |
| Adjustments | - | (31) | - | 31 | - | - | - | | - | - |
| Additions | - | 19 | 427 | 26 | - | 103 | 39 | 45,753 | 2,266 | 48,633 |
| Capitalized from PIP to PPE in current Year | - | 14,840 | 1,226 | 23,204 | - | - | - | (39,270) | - | - |
| Disposals /Disinvestment in current year | - | (629) | (2,385) | (2,274) | - | (1,313) | (7) | - | - | (6,608) |
| Internal transfers | - | (735) | - | - | - | 704 | - | - | - | (31) |
| Expense to P&L | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | (433) | - | (433) |
| **At December 31, 2022** | **9,276** | **49,653** | **62,931** | **1,007,994** | **11,264** | **2,471** | **805** | **73,924** | **131,152** | **1,349,470** |
| Adjustment Abandonment Costs* | - | - | - | (48,010) | - | - | - | - | - | (48,010) |
| Adjustments | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | (2,840) | - | (2,840) |
| Additions | - | - | 1,948 | - | - | - | 144 | 91,988 | 1,831 | 95,911 |
| Capitalized from PIP to PPE in current Year | - | 23,920 | 4,582 | 51,180 | - | - | - | (79,683) | (285) | (286) |
| Capitalized from PIP to Intangible Asset current Year | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | (915) | - | (915) |
| Disposals /Disinvestment in current year | - | (1,294) | (3,522) | (1,156) | - | (230) | - | - | - | (6,202) |
| Internal transfers | - | - | (63) | (16) | - | - | - | - | - | (79) |
| Expense to P&L | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | (217) | - | (217) |
| **At December 31, 2023** | **9,276** | **72,279** | **65,876** | **1,009,992** | **11,264** | **2,241** | **949** | **82,257** | **132,698** | **1,386,832** |
| **Depreciation** | | | | | | | | | | |
| **At January 1, 2022** | **-** | **(22,483)** | **(53,734)** | **(556,748)** | **(10,865)** | **(2,760)** | **(751)** | **-** | **-** | **(647,341)** |
| Adjustments | - | 59 | - | (59) | - | (1) | - | - | - | (1) |
| Depreciation Abandonment Costs* | - | - | - | 384 | - | - | - | - | - | 384 |
| Depreciation current year | - | (1,486) | (1,743) | (32,568) | (134) | (79) | (25) | - | - | (36,035) |
| Depreciation /disinvestment in current year | - | 629 | 2,359 | 2,043 | - | 1,313 | 7 | - | - | 6,351 |
| Internal transfers | - | 680 | (5) | 5 | - | (792) | - | - | - | (112) |
| **At December 31, 2022** | **-** | **(22,601)** | **(53,123)** | **(586,943)** | **(10,999)** | **(2,319)** | **(769)** | **-** | **-** | **(676,754)** |
| Adjustments | - | - | - | - | - | 9 | - | - | - | 9 |
| Depreciation Abandonment Costs* | - | - | - | 1,559 | - | - | - | - | - | 1,559 |
| Depreciation current year | - | (2,483) | (1,923) | (30,426) | (14) | (103) | (53) | - | - | (35,002) |
| Depreciation /disinvestment in current year | - | 1,294 | 3,521 | 894 | - | 230 | - | - | - | 5,939 |
| Internal transfers | - | - | 63 | 8 | - | - | - | - | - | 71 |
| **At December 31, 2023** | **-** | **(23,790)** | **(51,462)** | **(614,908)** | **(11,013)** | **(2,183)** | **(822)** | **-** | **-** | **(704,178)** |
| **Net book value:** | | | | | | | | | | |
| **At December 31, 2022** | **9,276** | **27,052** | **9,808** | **421,051** | **265** | **152** | **36** | **73,924** | **131,152** | **672,716** |
| **At December 31, 2023** | **9,276** | **48,489** | **14,414** | **395,084** | **251** | **58** | **127** | **82,257** | **132,698** | **682,654** |

*Adjustments to abandonment cost relates to changes in the decommissioning provision

## 4.2 Refining properties

| x US$ 1,000 | Land & Lease hold improvement | Building and Structure | Machine & Equipment | Well & Equipment | Pipelines | Other Fixed Assets | Projects in Progress | Grand Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Cost** | | | | | | | | |
| **At January 1, 2022** | **9,774** | **1,160,384** | **13,778** | **-** | **33,249** | **2,023** | **4,618** | **1,223,827** |
| Adjustment Abandonment Costs* | - | 1,383 | - | - | - | - | - | 1,383 |
| Additions | - | 148 | 359 | - | - | 30 | 3,942 | 4,479 |
| Capitalized from PIP to PPE | - | 2,132 | - | - | - | 192 | (2,324) | - |
| Adjustments | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | 2 | - |
| Disposals /Disinvestment in current year | - | - | - | - | - | (19) | - | (19) |
| Expense to P&L in current year | - | - | - | - | - | - | (53) | (53) |
| **At December 31, 2022** | **9,774** | **1,164,047** | **14,137** | **-** | **33,249** | **2,228** | **6,181** | **1,229,617** |
| Adjustment Abandonment Costs* | - | (8,899) | - | - | - | - | - | (8,899) |
| Additions | - | 211 | 616 | - | - | 126 | 28,895 | 29,848 |
| Adjustments | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Capitalized from PIP to PPE | - | 4,218 | 410 | - | - | - | (4,628) | - |
| Disposals /Disinvestment in current year | - | - | (2,666) | - | - | - | - | (2,666) |
| Internal transfer | - | - | 63 | 16 | - | - | - | 79 |
| **At December 31, 2023** | **9,774** | **1,159,577** | **12,560** | **16** | **33,249** | **2,354** | **30,448** | **1,247,979** |
| **Depreciation** | | | | | | | | |
| **At January 1, 2022** | **(1,666)** | **(355,115)** | **(10,909)** | **-** | **(11,962)** | **(1,683)** | **-** | **(381,335)** |
| Adjustments | - | 3 | - | - | - | (2) | - | 1 |
| Depreciation Abandonment Costs* | - | (224) | - | - | - | - | - | (224) |
| Depreciation current year | - | (54,283) | (691) | - | (1,240) | (69) | - | (56,283) |
| Depreciation /Disinvestment in current year | - | - | - | - | - | 19 | - | 19 |
| **At December 31, 2022** | **(1,666)** | **(409,619)** | **(11,600)** | **-** | **(13,202)** | **(1,735)** | **-** | **(437,822)** |
| Adjustments | - | - | - | - | - | (9) | - | (9) |
| Depreciation Abandonment Costs* | - | (284) | - | - | - | - | - | (284) |
| Depreciation current year | - | (55,000) | (781) | - | (1,240) | (118) | - | (57,139) |
| Depreciation /Disinvestment in current year | - | - | 2,642 | - | - | - | - | 2,642 |
| Internal transfer | - | - | (63) | (8) | - | - | - | (71) |
| **At December 31, 2023** | **(1,666)** | **(464,903)** | **(9,802)** | **(8)** | **(14,442)** | **(1,862)** | **-** | **(492,683)** |
| **Net book value:** | | | | | | | | |
| **At December 31, 2022** | **8,108** | **754,428** | **2,537** | **-** | **20,047** | **493** | **6,181** | **791,795** |
| **At December 31, 2023** | **8,108** | **694,674** | **2,758** | **8** | **18,807** | **492** | **30,448** | **755,296** |

* Adjustments to abandonment cost relates to changes in the decommissioning provision

## 4.3 Other property, plant, and equipment

| x US$ 1,000 | Land & Leasehold Improvement | Building and Structure | Machine & Equipment | Abandonment costs | Well & Equipment | Other Fixed Assets | Projects in Progress | Grand Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Cost** | | | | | | | | |
| **At January 1, 2022** | **18,688** | **39,517** | **117,849** | **1,422** | **225** | **62,794** | **5,506** | **246,001** |
| Adjustment Abandonment Costs* | - | 31 | - | (748) | - | - | - | (717) |
| Adjustments | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | (1) | (21) | (20) |
| Additions | (177) | 16 | 650 | - | - | 5,772 | 23,699 | 29,960 |
| Impairment | - | - | - | - | - | - | (979) | (979) |
| Capitalized from PIP to PPE/intangibles | - | 6,561 | 5,767 | - | - | 1,168 | (14,350) | (854) |
| Hyperinflation on capitalizations from PIP | 677 | 4,417 | 1,744 | - | - | 2,780 | (9,618) | - |
| Disposals /Disinvestment in current year | - | (4,345) | (981) | - | - | (3,824) | - | (9,150) |
| Translation adjustment on cost | (645) | (2,859) | (1,546) | - | - | 530 | 359 | (4,161) |
| Internal transfers | - | 736 | - | - | - | (704) | - | 32 |
| Expense to P&L | - | - | - | - | - | - | (96) | (96) |
| **At December 31, 2022** | **18,544** | **44,074** | **123,483** | **674** | **226** | **68,515** | **4,500** | **260,016** |
| Adjustment Abandonment Costs* | - | - | - | 121 | - | - | - | 121 |
| Adjustments | - | (31) | - | 31 | - | - | - | - |
| Additions | - | - | 194 | - | - | 12,363 | 24,925 | 37,482 |
| Impairment | - | - | - | - | - | - | (277) | (277) |
| Capitalized from PIP to PPE/intangibles | - | 1,329 | 7,010 | - | - | 442 | (9,453) | (672) |
| Hyperinflation on capitalizations from PIP | 547 | 3,985 | 1,502 | - | - | 1,216 | (7,252) | (2) |
| Translation adjustment on cost | (239) | (1,820) | (648) | - | - | (530) | (59) | (3,296) |
| Internal transfers | - | | 62 | - | - | - | - | 62 |
| Expense to P&L | - | - | - | - | - | - | (1) | (1) |
| **At December 31, 2023** | **18,852** | **47,537** | **131,603** | **826** | **226** | **82,006** | **12,383** | **293,433** |
| **Depreciation** | | | | | | | | |
| **At January 1, 2022** | **(704)** | **(20,390)** | **(53,533)** | **(47)** | **(191)** | **(14,086)** | **-** | **(88,952)** |
| Adjustments | - | (62) | - | 62 | - | (2) | - | (2) |
| Depreciation Abandonment Costs* | - | - | - | (203) | - | - | - | (203) |
| Depreciation in current year | (139) | (2,234) | (7,966) | - | (2) | (4,294) | - | (14,635) |
| Depreication due to Impairment | - | (4,399) | (19,087) | - | - | - | - | (23,486) |
| Depreciation/ Disinvestment/Internal transfer in current year | - | 3,935 | 868 | - | - | 3,573 | - | 8,376 |
| Depreciation due to Hyperinflation | (192) | (4,525) | (1,831) | - | - | (2,563) | - | (9,111) |
| Internal transfer | - | (680) | - | - | - | 793 | - | 113 |
| Translation adjustment on Depreciation current year | 58 | 591 | 393 | - | - | 306 | - | 1,348 |
| Translation adjustment | 184 | 979 | 1,306 | - | - | (593) | - | 1,876 |
| **At December 31, 2022** | **(793)** | **(26,785)** | **(79,850)** | **(188)** | **(193)** | **(16,866)** | **-** | **(124,676)** |
| Adjustments | - | 65 | - | (62) | - | 2 | - | 5 |
| Depreciation Reclassification to assets held for sale | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | 2 |
| Depreciation Abandonment Costs* | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Depreciation in current year | (167) | (2,671) | (9,277) | - | (2) | (9,502) | - | (21,619) |
| Depreication due to Impairment | - | (551) | (2,248) | - | - | - | - | (2,799) |
| Depreciation/ Disinvestment/Internal transfer in current year | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Depreciation due to Hyperinflation | (178) | (2,334) | (1,041) | - | - | (921) | - | (4,474) |
| Internal transfer | - | - | (62) | - | - | - | - | (62) |
| Translation adjustment | 146 | 1,724 | 919 | - | - | 643 | - | 3,432 |
| **At December 31, 2023** | **(992)** | **(30,552)** | **(91,559)** | **(248)** | **(195)** | **(26,644)** | **-** | **(150,191)** |
| **Net book value:** | | | | | | | | |
| **At December 31, 2022** | **17,751** | **17,289** | **43,633** | **486** | **33** | **51,649** | **4,500** | **135,340** |
| **At December 31, 2023** | **17,860** | **16,985** | **40,044** | **578** | **31** | **55,362** | **12,383** | **143,242** |

*Adjustments to abandonment cost relates to changes in the decommissioning provision

### 4.4 Capital Investments in joint arrangements

**Capital investment in joint ventures**

*Suriname Gold Project*
On 14 November 2014, Staatsolie entered as a limited partner with an interest of 25% into the partnership 'Suriname Gold Project CV'. Newmont Suriname LLC, a subsidiary of Newmont Mining Corporation, is the managing partner with a 75% interest in this partnership. Newmont Suriname LLC is a limited liability company formed pursuant to the laws of the State of Delaware, United States of America.

The Suriname Gold Project CV encompasses the exploration, development, and exploitation of the gold mine 'Merian', and the Area of Interest as defined in the Limited Partnership Agreement, which is a gold deposit located in the eastern part of Suriname close to the French Guiana border. Suriname Gold Project CV commenced commercial gold production in 2016.

The Suriname Gold Project CV partnership is financed through monthly cash calls (operational and capital contributions) which is the mechanism to fund approved operating costs and capital expenditures. Each partner is responsible for funding the partnership for its portion based on its participating interest.

Monthly the partnership allocates revenues which totals the compensation received by the partnership in exchange for selling the partnership's gold production attributable to each partner in proportion to its respective participating interest. Staatsolie' s maximum exposure to loss from its interest in the Suriname Gold Project CV partnership equals the annual capital contributions.

The Group's interest in the Suriname Gold Project CV is accounted for in the consolidated financial statements using the equity method. The summarized financial information of the joint venture (JV) and reconciliation with the carrying amount of the investment and share in the profit of the JV in the consolidated financial statements are set out below:

| x US$ 1,000 | 2023 | 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| **Summarized statement of financial position of Suriname Gold Project CV:** | | |
| Current assets, including cash and cash equivalents $51,302 (2022: $29,379) and inventories $126,431 (2022: $126,712) | 193,517 | 189,307 |
| Non-current assets | 926,506 | 876,017 |
| Current liabilities, including accounts payable $30,875 (2022: $35,721) and due to related parties $14,269 (2022: $13,419) | (89,456) | (76,871) |
| Non-current liabilities | (112,323) | (82,273) |
| **Partnership capital** | **918,244** | **906,180** |
| **Proportion of the Group's ownership** | **25%** | **25%** |
| **Carrying amount of the investment** | **229,561** | **226,545** |

| x US$ 1,000 | 2023 | 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| **Summarised statement of profit or loss of Suriname Gold Project CV:** | | |
| Revenue | 625,056 | 722,782 |
| Cost of Sales | (351,226) | (360,457) |
| Administrative expenses, including depreciation $99,478 (2022: $99,117) | (139,967) | (128,237) |
| Other Income (expense) | 820 | 908 |
| Management Fee | (12,848) | (12,137) |
| **Profit before tax** | **121,835** | **222,859** |
| **Group's share of the profit for the year** | **30,459** | **55,715** |

The cash distributions received from Suriname Gold Project CV amounted to US$ 149,960 in 2023 (2022: US$ 190,761). Further the cash calls paid amounted to US$ 137,730 in 2023 (2022: US$ 119,642).

The Group had no contingent liabilities or capital commitments relating to its interest in the Suriname Gold Project CV as at 31 December 2023 (2022: NIL). The joint venture had no contingent liabilities or capital commitments as at 31 December 2023 (2022: NIL) that may be considered to have a material adverse effect on its financial position or result of operations.

The above summarized financial information of Suriname Gold Project CV as at 31 December 2023 and 2022 was based on audited USGAAP financial statements with an unadjusted reconciliation to IFRS financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2023.

**Capital investment in joint operations**

*Pikin Saramacca*

In April 2020, Staatsolie entered into an Unincorporated Joint Venture (UJV) with Rosebel Gold Mines N.V. (“Rosebel”) named Pikin Saramacca.

The UJV is governed by the Mineral Agreement dated April 7, 1994, as amended, the UJV agreement and the Accounting manual both signed on 22 April 2020. In this UJV, the participating interest is 30% for Staatsolie and 70% for Rosebel and the latter has been appointed as the UJV operator.

Rosebel, established on 8 May 2002, is a subsidiary of IAMGOLD Corporation.

Staatsolie acquired this 30% participating interest for US$ 54 million (US$ 34 million cash and US$ 20 million to be paid within a year).

The UJV Pikin Saramacca encompasses the exploration, development, and exploitation of gold in the UJV area except for the Gross Rosebel Concession. Currently the UJV Pikin Saramacca comprises of 7 exploration rights and 1 exploitation right, namely Saramacca Concession.

The Saramacca Concession is located 25 kilometers southwest of its Rosebel Milling facility and 125 kilometers south of Paramaribo, Suriname.

The UJV is organized as an operating joint venture in which the partners share the costs based on their respective participation percentage. The UJV has no equity, and all amounts are settled in cash by the respective partners. The total operating costs are allocated to each Party on a 30/70% basis.

For the financial year ended 31 December 2023, the UJV contributed US$ 35 million (2022: US$ 48 million) to Group revenue and US$ 2.0 million (loss) (2022: US$ 1.3 million) to Group profit.

### 4.5 Goodwill and other intangible assets

| x US$ 1,000 | Goodwill | Other intangible assets Software | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Cost** | | | |
| **At 31 December 2021** | **5,447** | **19,515** | **24,962** |
| Additions | - | 610 | 610 |
| Hyperinflation on Acquisition | - | 244 | 244 |
| Translation adjustment | - | (235) | (235) |
| **At 31 December 2022** | **5,447** | **20,134** | **25,581** |
| Additions | - | 1,548 | 1,548 |
| Hyperinflation on Acquisition | - | 324 | 324 |
| Translation adjustment | - | (74) | (74) |
| **At 31 December 2023** | **5,447** | **21,932** | **27,379** |
| | | | |
| **Amortization and impairment** | | | |
| **At 31 December 2021** | **-** | **(12,666)** | **(12,666)** |
| Amortization | - | (1,577) | (1,577) |
| Hyperinflation on Amortization | - | (151) | (151) |
| Translation adjustment on Amortization current year | - | 69 | 69 |
| Translation adjustment on Amortization | - | 151 | 151 |
| **At 31 December 2022** | **-** | **(14,174)** | **(14,174)** |
| Amortization | - | (1,785) | (1,785) |
| Hyperinflation on Amortization | - | (125) | (125) |
| Translation adjustment on Amortization current year | - | 117 | 117 |
| **At 31 December 2023** | **-** | **(15,967)** | **(15,967)** |
| | | | |
| **Net book value** | | | |
| **At 31 December 2022** | **5,447** | **5,960** | **11,407** |
| **At 31 December 2023** | **5,447** | **5,965** | **11,412** |

**Other intangible assets**

The balance at 31 December 2023, of “other intangible assets” represents capitalized computer software.

New capitalizations to intangible assets are being amortized on a straight-line basis over a useful life of 5 years.

Additions to existing Intangible Assets are being amortized on a straight-line basis over the remaining useful life of the main asset. Annually a useful life evaluation is carried out on intangibles for Staatsolie and its subsidiaries.

**Impairment testing of goodwill**
The Group performed the annual impairment test as at 31 December 2023.

Goodwill acquired through business combinations with indefinite life has been allocated to one CGU (GOw2). The carrying value (net assets including Goodwill) of this CGU is US$ 42,540 at 31 December 2023 (US$ 33,118 at 31 December 2022).

The recoverable amount of the GOw2 CGU of US$ 64,817 at 31 December 2023 (US$ 61,658 as at 31 December 2022) has been determined based on a value-in-use (VIU) calculation using cash flow projections from financial budgets approved by the responsible director covering a five-year period. The post-tax weighted average cost of capital (WACC) discount rate applied to the cash flow projections is 16.25% (2022: 12.69%), and cash flows beyond the five-year period are extrapolated using a 2% (2022: 2%) growth rate that is the same as the long-term average fuel consumption growth rate for the petroleum products sector. As a result of the analysis, management did not identify impairment for this CGU. The GOw2 CGU forms part of the downstream reportable segment. Applying a pre-tax WACC discount rate 22% (2022: 16.79%) to the cash flow projections provides the same VIU for the CGU.

**Key assumptions used in value-in-use calculations**
The calculation of VIU for the GOw2 CGU is most sensitive to the following key assumptions:
- Gross margin
- Discount rates
- Oil prices
- Market share during the budget period
- Growth rate used to extrapolate cash flows beyond the budget period

*Gross margins*
Gross margins are based on average values achieved in the three years preceding the start of the budget period. These are increased over the budget period for anticipated improvements in the efficiency of operations. An increase of 2% (2022: 2%) per annum was applied based on economic growth (quantities) of the CGU.

*Discount rates*
Discount rates represent the current market assessment of the risks specific to each CGU, taking into consideration the time value of money and individual risks of the underlying assets that have not been incorporated in the cash flow estimates. The discount rate calculation is based on the specific circumstances of the Group and its operating segments and is derived from its WACC, with appropriate adjustments made to reflect the risks specific to the CGU. The WACC considers both debt and equity, weighted 26.88% (2022: 67.22%) debt versus 73.12% (2022: 32.78%) equity, due to the debt-to-equity structure of the Group. The cost of equity is derived from the expected return on investment by the Group's investors. The cost of debt is based on the interest-bearing borrowings the Group is obliged to service. Segment-specific risk is incorporated by applying individual beta factors. The beta factors are evaluated annually based on publicly available market data.

*Oil prices*
Long term forecasted oil prices are based on management's estimates and available market data.

*Market share assumptions*
These assumptions are important because as well as using industry data for growth rates (as noted below), management assesses how the CGU's position, relative to its competitors, might change over the forecast period. Management expects the Group's share of the oil retail products market to be stable over the forecast period.

*Growth rate estimates*
Rates are based on economic growth rates, growth domestic product and relevant published research.

**Sensitivity to changes in assumptions**

Regarding the assessment of VIU for the GOw2 CGU, management believes that there are no reasonably possible changes in any of the above key assumptions that would cause the carrying value of the CGU to materially exceed its recoverable amount.

### 4.6 Investment properties

Staatsolie purchased the land situated in Wageningen, District Nickerie in 2009. The investment properties are measured at fair value at each Statement of Financial Position date. Initially the land accommodated the Ethanol Business of Staatsolie which was cancelled in 2015. A valuation of the investment properties was carried out by an external independent qualified assessor on 15 January 2024, and the evaluation concluded that no change was required for financial year 2023. An independent evaluation is performed annually.
The contract for the one thousand two hundred and two (1,202) hectares of the investment property, which was leased out under an operating lease, was terminated based on mutual agreement between Staatsolie and the lessee. As a result, annual income was US$ NIL (2022: US$ NIL).
There are no direct operating expenses arising from the rental agreement on account for Staatsolie.

| x US$ 1,000 Reconciliation of carrying amount | 2023 | 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| Balance at January 1 | 18,836 | 18,836 |
| Balance at December 31 | 18,836 | 18,836 |

## 4.7 Leases

**Group as a lessee**

The Group has lease contracts for motor vehicles in its operations and a prior year leased piece of land through its subsidiary Ventrin. The motor vehicles generally have lease terms between 3 and 5 years while the piece of land was leased for an initial period of 15 years, with an option to renew for an additional term of 15 years.

The Group's obligations under its leases are secured by the lessor's title to the leased assets. Generally, the Group is restricted from assigning and subleasing the leased assets.

There are several lease contracts that include extension and termination options and variable lease payments, which are further discussed below.

Set out below, are the carrying amounts of the Group's right-of-use assets and the movements during the period:

| x US$ 1,000 | Motor Vehicles |
|---|---|
| **As at January 1, 2022** | **2,911** |
| Additions | 1,049 |
| Disposal | (32) |
| Depreciation | (1,596) |
| **As at January 1, 2023** | **2,332** |
| Beginning balance adjustment | 25 |
| Additions | 1,508 |
| Disposal | (33) |
| Translation adjustment | 6 |
| Depreciation | (1,341) |
| **As at December 31, 2023** | **2,497** |

Set out below, are the carrying amounts of the Group's lease liabilities and the movements during the period:

| x US$ 1,000 | Motor Vehicles |
|---|---|
| **As at January 1, 2022** | **3,074** |
| Adjustment | (22) |
| Additions | 1,079 |
| Disposals | (26) |
| Accretion of interest | 369 |
| Accretion of maintenance | 404 |
| Payments | (2,412) |
| **As at January 1, 2023** | **2,466** |
| Additions | 1,513 |
| Disposals | (14) |
| Accretion of interest | 349 |
| Accretion of maintenance | 340 |
| Payments | (1,955) |
| **As at December 31, 2023** | **2,699** |
| Comprising: | |
| Current at December 31, 2022 | 1,277 |
| Non-current at December 31, 2022 | 1,189 |
| Current at December 31, 2023 | 1,292 |
| Non-current at December 31, 2023 | 1,407 |

The following are amounts recognized in the 2023 consolidated statement of profit or loss:

| x US$ 1,000 | Motor Vehicles |
|---|---|
| Depreciation expense of right-of-use assets | 1,341 |
| Accretion of Interest expenses on lease liabilities | 349 |
| Maintenance expense on lease liabilities | 340 |
| Expense relating to short-term leases | 1,347 |
| Expense to relating to leases of low-value assets | 23 |
| **Total amount recognised in profit or loss** | **3,400** |

The following are amounts recognized in the 2022 consolidated statement of profit or loss:

| x US$ 1,000 | Motor Vehicles |
|---|---|
| Depreciation expense of right-of-use assets | 1,596 |
| Accretion of Interest expenses on lease liabilities | 369 |
| Maintenance expense on lease liabilities | 404 |
| Expense relating to short-term leases | 971 |
| Expense to relating to leases of low-value assets | 107 |
| **Total amount recognised in profit or loss** | **3,447** |

### 4.8 Lease receivable

**Group as lessor**

As of 1 January 2020, the Government of Suriname (GoS) acquired the Afobaka Dam at no costs and transferred the ownership to SPCS. The produced electricity is sold and delivered to the GoS. The existing Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) between SPCS and the GoS has been amended and is still under review by the GoS.

Given the interpretation of the IFRS guidelines that the GoS is the sole shareholder of Staatsolie and ultimately the shareholder of SPCS, and the fact that more than a significant volume of the hydroelectricity is sold to GoS, the GoS is in the position to direct the use of the hydro dam.

The reconciliation between the total gross investment in the lease and the net investment in the lease at the statement of financial position date is as follows:

| x US$ 1,000 | 2023 | 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| Less than one year | 1,571 | 1,571 |
| Between 1 and 5 years | 7,857 | 6,286 |
| 5 years and later | 31,428 | 34,571 |
| **Total undiscounted lease payments receivable** | **40,856** | **42,428** |
| Less than one year | (1,414) | (1,427) |
| Between 1 and 5 years | (6,822) | (5,563) |
| 5 years and later | (17,334) | (20,009) |
| **Total unearned finance income** | **(25,570)** | **(26,999)** |
| Current portion of lease receivable | 158 | 144 |
| Non-current portion of the lease receivable | 15,128 | 15,285 |
| **Net investment in the Lease** | **15,286** | **15,429** |
| **Finance Income** | **1,427** | **1,461** |

### 4.9 Provisions

| x US$ 1,000 | Decommissioning production field & facilities | Decommissioning refinery | Decommissioning power plant | Environmental risk | Decommissioning Pikin Saramacca (30% share) | "Other provisions" | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **At January 1, 2022** | **71,954** | **11,686** | **412** | **3,122** | **1,118** | **1,387** | **89,679** |
| Reclassification from Other long term Liabilities | - | - | - | - | - | 2,434 | 2,434 |
| Arising during the year | - | - | - | - | - | 2,018 | 2,018 |
| Write-back of unused provisions | - | - | - | (532) | - | - | (532) |
| Discount rate adjustment & imputed interest | (18,741) | 1,383 | (274) | - | (299) | - | (17,931) |
| Unwinding of discount | 4,925 | 800 | 28 | 569 | - | - | 6,322 |
| Translation adjustment | - | - | - | 17 | - | - | 17 |
| Utilisation | - | - | - | - | - | (924) | (924) |
| **At December 31, 2022** | **58,138** | **13,869** | **166** | **3,176** | **819** | **4,915** | **81,083** |
| | | | | | | | |
| Reclassification from Other long term Liabilities | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Arising during the year | - | - | - | 971 | - | 411 | 1,382 |
| Write-back of unused provisions | - | - | - | - | - | (679) | (679) |
| Discount rate adjustment & imputed interest | (48,010) | (8,899) | 538 | (1,006) | (417) | - | (57,794) |
| Unwinding of discount | 4,209 | 889 | 18 | 383 | - | - | 5,499 |
| Translation adjustment | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Utilisation | - | - | - | - | - | (1,060) | (1,060) |
| **At December 31, 2023** | **14,337** | **5,859** | **722** | **3,524** | **402** | **3,587** | **28,431** |
| | | | | | | | |
| Comprising: | | | | | | | |
| Non-current at December 31, 2023 | 14,337 | 5,859 | 722 | 3,524 | 402 | 3,587 | 28,431 |
| | 14,337 | 5,859 | 722 | 3,524 | 402 | 3,587 | 28,431 |

**Decommissioning provision**

The Group makes full provision for the future cost of decommissioning oil wells and production facilities on a discounted basis on the installation of those wells and facilities. The decommissioning provision represents the present value of decommissioning costs relating to oil and gas properties, which are expected to be incurred up to 2071 when the producing oil properties are expected to cease operations. These provisions have been created based on the Group's internal estimates.

In addition, the Group makes full provision for the future cost of decommissioning the refinery on a discounted basis on the installation of the refinery. The decommissioning provision represents the present value of decommissioning costs relating to the refinery, which are expected to be incurred up to 2045, when the refinery is expected to cease operations. This provision has been created based on the Group's internal estimates utilizing a third party estimating the dismantlement cost.

Lastly, the Group makes full provision for the future cost of decommissioning the power plant on a discounted basis on the installation of the power plant. The decommissioning provision represents the present value of decommissioning costs relating to the power plant, which are expected to be incurred up to 2055, when the power plant is expected to cease operations. This provision has been created based on the Group's internal estimates utilizing a third party estimating the dismantlement cost.

Assumptions based on the current economic environment have been made, which management believes form a reasonable basis upon which to estimate the future liability. These estimates are reviewed regularly to consider any material changes to the assumptions. However, actual decommissioning costs will ultimately depend upon future market prices for the necessary decommissioning works required that will reflect market conditions at the relevant time. Furthermore, the timing of decommissioning is likely to depend on when the fields cease to produce at economically viable rates. This, in turn, will depend upon future oil and gas prices, which are inherently uncertain.

The discount rate used in the calculation of the provision as at 31 December 2023, is 9.92% (2022: 7.24%).

In April 2020, Staatsolie entered an Unincorporated Joint Venture (UJV) with Rosebel Gold Mines N.V. ("Rosebel") named Pikin Saramacca.

The UJV is governed by the Mineral Agreement dated 7 April 1994, as amended, the UJV agreement and the accounting manual both signed on 22 April 2020. In this UJV, the participating interest is 30% for Staatsolie and 70% for Rosebel and the latter has been appointed as the UJV operator.

Rosebel, established on 8 May 2002, is a subsidiary of IAMGOLD Corporation.

The UJV Pikin Saramacca encompasses the exploration, development, and exploitation of gold in the UJV area except for the Gross Rosebel Concession. Currently the UJV Pikin Saramacca comprises of 7 exploration rights and 1 exploitation right, namely Saramacca Concession.

The Saramacca Concession is located 25 kilometers southwest of its Rosebel Milling facility and 125 kilometers south of Paramaribo, Suriname. Staatsolie accounted for its share of 30% of the decommissioning provision for the Pikin Saramacca UJV as at 31 December 2023.

On 1 February 2023 IAMGOLD Corporation announced that it had closed the previously announced sale of the Company's 95% interest in Rosebel Gold Mines N.V. to Zijin Mining Group Co. Ltd..

The remaining 5% interest in Rosebel will continue to be held by the Government of Suriname.

**Environmental risk provision**

GOw2 purchased Chevron in 2011 which included their marketing activities in Suriname of 10 petrol stations and 3 oil terminals. These sites will be remediated in a five-year timeframe. The present value of the estimated costs as at 31 December 2023 is US$ 3,524 (as at 31 December 2022 is US$ 3,176). The amount recognized is the best estimate calculated by management of the expenditure required.

**Other provisions**

A provision at fair value of US$ 3,587 at 31 December 2023 (US$ 4,915 as of 31 December 2022) mainly comprises:

- provisions for litigation or contractual claims; US$ 1,798 (2022: US$ 2,620). The claims are subject to legal arbitration and are not expected to be finalized during 2024.
- provision for the committee of sports facilities: US$ 465 (2022: US$ 486)
- wage tax provision from other long term liabilities to provisions: US$ 1,324 (2022: US$ 1,809)

**Committee of sports facilities**

As decided by the shareholder, a portion of the profit attributable to the shareholder is retained in a Sport Fund to support corporate social responsibility in sports. On behalf of the sole shareholder, the GoS, a committee “Sport Development Fund” was established in April 2013 to conform to governance principles.

The committee, comprised of representatives from the GoS and Staatsolie, provides guidelines for submission of proposals, approves, and monitors the allocation of funds.  Every year, the shareholder decides how much to withdraw from this reserve. As of 2023 this reserve is presented in the provisions of the statement of financial position.

#### 4.10 Employee defined benefit liabilities

The Group has three types of employee benefit plans, namely pensions, post-employment benefits and other long-term employee benefit plans. A summary of the net employee benefit liabilities for the different benefits are shown in the table below. The decrease in the provisions for employee benefits plans compared to 2022 is mainly due to the increase in the discount rate related to the weighted average life of the plans.

| x US$ 1,000 | 2023 | 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| **Pension Plans** | | |
| Employee pension plan Staatsolie | - | - |
| Employee pension plan SPCS | - | - |
| Employee pension plan GOw2 | - | - |
| Executive pension plan | 467 | 770 |
| **Post-employment benefit plans** | | |
| Retiree Medical Plan Staatsolie | 13,231 | 12,507 |
| Retiree Medical plan GOw2 | 609 | 587 |
| Retiree Medical Plan SPCS | 659 | 564 |
| Pension gratuity Staatsolie | 2,986 | 3,125 |
| Pension gratuity SPCS | 61 | 58 |
| Pension gratuity GOw2 | 50 | 66 |
| Funeral grant plan Staatsolie | 837 | 913 |
| Funeral grant plan SPCS | 17 | 18 |
| Funeral grant plan GOw2 | 17 | 18 |
| Supplementary Provision Board members | 752 | 725 |
| **Other long-term employee benefit plans** | | |
| Jubilee gratuity Staatsolie | 8,336 | 8,974 |
| Jubilee gratuity SPCS | 258 | 242 |
| Jubilee gratuity GOw2 | 126 | 114 |
| Additional holiday allowance Staatsolie | 3,053 | 3,044 |
| Additional holiday allowance SPCS | 137 | 182 |
| Additional holiday allowance GOw2 | 33 | 87 |
| **Total** | **31,629** | **31,994** |

**Pensions, other post-employment and other long -term employee benefit plans**

The Group has two defined benefit pension plans (funded), one for the employees and one for the directors. The employee pension plan is a final salary plan and requires contributions to be made to a separately administered fund. The director's pension plan is an insured plan. In addition, the Group provides certain post-employment and other long -term benefits to employees (unfunded) such as healthcare, excedent gratuity, funeral grants, pension gratuity, jubilee and additional holiday allowances.

## Pensions

**Employee pension plan**

The employee pension plan provides entitlements to retirement and disability pension for the benefit of the participant and widow's, widower's and orphans' pension for the benefit of the survivors. The pension entitlements are accrued time-proportionately. The pension entitlements are determined according to a formula based on the pensionable salary and an employee accrual rate of 2% per annum. The last pensionable salary also applies to past service. Hence, an increase of pensionable salary in future years will lead to an increase of accrued pension entitlements. According to the formal terms of the plan, for every year the pensionable salary is determined by the Board of the pension fund according to a formula.

The pension base percentage to calculate the pension rights of the participants for financial year 2022 has been set as calculated by the actuary at 100% of the annual salary. The pension base percentage for financial year 2023 has not yet been determined by the Board of the pension fund. The annual actuarial valuation, taking into account the funding as at 31 December 2023 and the salary increase as at 1 January 2023, has led to the conclusion that a pension base percentage of 100% is possible for financial year 2023. Therefore, it is assumed that pension base percentage for 2023 will be set at 100% of the annual salary as at 1 January 2023.

The retirement pension commences upon reaching the retirement age of 60. However, a retirement age of 55 applies to employees in certain special categories. The retirement pension amounts to a maximum of 70% of the pension base on the retirement date. The pension accrual rate is 2%.

Annually, the pensions in payment and deferred pensions are adjusted on the basis of excess interest, which is the difference between the return on the pension assets and the actuarial interest of 4%, which is used to determine the present value of the pension obligations of the fund.

The Staatsolie, SPCS and GOw2 employee pension plans are administered by the “Stichting Pensioenfonds voor Werknemers van Staatsolie Maatschappij Suriname N.V.” (Pension Fund for Employees of Staatsolie Maatschappij Suriname N.V.), for which all their entities have entered into agreements with the fund.

The SPCS pension plan was established in January 2019. The SPCS employees joined the pension plan as at that date and pension benefits were awarded past service during their employment with SPCS.

The GOw2 pension plan was established in January 2020. The GOw2 employees joined the pension plan as at that date and pension benefits were awarded past service during their employment with GOw2.

The plans are financed by contributions and by the returns on the plan assets. The employer's and employee's contributions are limited to a maximum percentage of the participant's salary as set by the labor agreement.

### Employee pension plan Staatsolie

2023 changes in the defined benefit obligation and fair value of the plan assets:

| x US$ 1,000 | | Pension cost charged to profit or loss | | | | Remeasurement gains/(losses) in other comprehensive income | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1.1.2023 (As per actuarial evaluation) | Service cost | Net Interest expense | Sub-total included in profit or loss | Benefits paid | Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest expense) | Actuarial changes arising from changes in demographic assumptions | Actuarial changes arising from changes in financial assumptions | Experience adjustments | Sub total included in OCI | Contribution by employer | Contribution from provident fund | Contribution by employee | 31.12.2023 |
| Defined benefit obligation* | **(147,666)** | (5,525) | (7,301) | **(12,826)** | 3,851 | - | - | (2,747) | (2,440) | **(5,187)** | - | - | - | **(161,828)** |
| Fair value of plan assets | **150,768** | - | 7,646 | **7,646** | (3,851) | 3,876 | - | - | - | **3,876** | 5,669 | - | 1,890 | **165,998** |
| Difference: Deficit (+)/ Surplus (1) | **3,102** | **(5,525)** | **345** | **(5,180)** | **-** | **3,876** | **-** | **(2,747)** | **(2,440)** | **(1,311)** | **5,669** | **-** | **1,890** | **4,170** |
| Effect of the asset ceiling | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | **(4,170)** |
| **Benefit liability** | **3,102** | (5,525) | 345 | **(5,180)** | - | 3,876 | - | (2,747) | (2,440) | **(1,311)** | 5,669 | - | 1,890 | **-** |

2022 changes in the defined benefit obligation and fair value of the plan assets:

| x US$ 1,000 | | Pension cost charged to profit or loss | | | | Remeasurement gains/(losses) in other comprehensive income | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1.1.2022 (Adjusted as per actuarial evaluation) | Service cost | Net Interest expense | Sub-total included in profit or loss | Benefits paid | Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest expense) | Actuarial changes arising from changes in demographic assumptions | Actuarial changes arising from changes in financial assumptions | Experience adjustments | Sub total included in OCI | Contribution by employer | Contribution from provident fund | Contribution by employee | 31.12.2022 |
| Defined benefit obligation* | **(209,018)** | (9,739) | (5,786) | **(15,525)** | 3,263 | - | - | 69,219 | 4,395 | **73,614** | - | - | - | **(147,666)** |
| Fair value of plan assets | **145,973** | - | 4,131 | **4,131** | (3,263) | (3,506) | - | - | - | **(3,506)** | 5,575 | - | 1,858 | **150,768** |
| Difference: Deficit (+)/ Surplus (1) | **(63,045)** | **(9,739)** | **(1,655)** | **(11,394)** | **-** | **(3,506)** | **-** | **69,219** | **4,395** | **70,108** | **5,575** | **-** | **1,858** | **3,102** |
| Effect of the asset ceiling | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | **(3,102)** |
| **Benefit liability** | **(63,045)** | (9,739) | (1,655) | **(11,394)** | - | (3,506) | - | 69,219 | 4,395 | **70,108** | 5,575 | - | 1,858 | **-** |

## Employee pension plan SPCS

2023 changes in the defined benefit obligation and fair value of the plan assets:

| x US$ 1,000 | | Pension cost charged to profit or loss | | | | Remeasurement gains/(losses) in other comprehensive income | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1.1.2023 (As per actuarial evaluation) | Service cost | Net Interest expense | Sub-total included in profit or loss | Benefits paid | Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest expense) | Actuarial changes arising from changes in demographic assumptions | Actuarial changes arising from changes in financial assumptions | Experience adjustments | Sub total included in OCI | Contribution by employer | Contribution from provident fund | Contribution by employee | 31.12.2023 |
| Defined benefit obligation | **(1,874)** | (305) | (95) | **(400)** | - | - | - | 72 | (39) | **33** | - | - | - | **(2,241)** |
| Fair value of plan assets | **2,066** | - | 114 | **114** | - | (156) | - | - | - | **(156)** | 284 | - | 95 | **2,403** |
| Difference: Deficit (+)/ Surplus (1) | **192** | (305) | 19 | **(286)** | - | (156) | - | 72 | (39) | **(123)** | 284 | - | 95 | **162** |
| Effect of the asset ceiling | **-** | - | - | **-** | - | - | - | - | - | **-** | - | - | - | **(162)** |
| Benefit liability | **192** | (305) | 19 | **(286)** | - | (156) | - | 72 | (39) | **(123)** | 284 | - | 95 | **-** |

2022 changes in the defined benefit obligation and fair value of the plan assets:

| x US$ 1,000 | | Pension cost charged to profit or loss | | | | Remeasurement gains/(losses) in other comprehensive income | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1.1.2022 (Adjusted as per actuarial evaluation) | Service cost | Net Interest expense | Sub-total included in profit or loss | Benefits paid | Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest expense) | Actuarial changes arising from changes in demographic assumptions | Actuarial changes arising from changes in financial assumptions | Experience adjustments | Sub total included in OCI | Contribution by employer | Contribution from provident fund | Contribution by employee | 31.12.2023 |
| Defined benefit obligation | **(2,754)** | (493) | (80) | **(573)** | - | - | - | 1,347 | 106 | **1,453** | - | - | - | **(1,874)** |
| Fair value of plan assets | **1,709** | - | 55 | **55** | - | (61) | - | - | - | **(61)** | 272 | - | 91 | **2,066** |
| Difference: Deficit (+)/ Surplus (1) | **(1,045)** | (493) | (25) | **(518)** | - | (61) | - | 1,347 | 106 | **1,392** | 272 | - | 91 | **192** |
| Effect of the asset ceiling | **-** | - | - | **-** | - | - | - | - | - | **-** | - | - | - | **(192)** |
| Benefit liability | **(1,045)** | (493) | (25) | **(518)** | - | (61) | - | 1,347 | 106 | **1,392** | 272 | - | 91 | **-** |

## Employee pension plan GOw2

2023 changes in the defined benefit obligation and fair value of the plan assets:

| x US$ 1,000 | | Pension cost charged to profit or loss | | | | Remeasurement gains/(losses) in other comprehensive income | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **1.1.2023 (As per actuarial evaluation)** | Service cost | Net Interest expense | **Sub-total included in profit or loss** | **Benefits paid** | Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest expense) | Actuarial changes arising from changes in demographic assumptions | Actuarial changes arising from changes in financial assumptions | Experience adjustments | **Sub total included in OCI** | **Contribution by employer** | **Contribution from provident fund** | **Contribution by employee** | **31.12.2023** |
| Defined benefit obligation | **(820)** | (636) | (41) | **(677)** | 4 | - | - | (17) | 2 | **(15)** | - | - | - | **(1,508)** |
| Fair value of plan assets | **834** | - | 75 | **75** | (4) | (59) | - | - | - | **(59)** | 703 | - | 34 | **1,583** |
| Difference: Deficit (+)/ Surplus (1) | **14** | (636) | 34 | **(602)** | - | (59) | - | (17) | 2 | **(74)** | 703 | - | 34 | **75** |
| Effect of the asset ceiling | | - | - | **-** | - | - | - | - | - | **-** | - | - | - | **(14)** |
| Benefit liability | **14** | (636) | 34 | **(602)** | - | (59) | - | (17) | 2 | **(74)** | 703 | - | 34 | **61** |

2022 changes in the defined benefit obligation and fair value of the plan assets:

| x US$ 1,000 | | Pension cost charged to profit or loss | | | | Remeasurement gains/(losses) in other comprehensive income | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **1.1.2022 (Adjusted as per actuarial evaluation)** | Service cost | Net Interest expense | **Sub-total included in profit or loss** | **Benefits paid** | Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest expense) | Actuarial changes arising from changes in demographic assumptions | Actuarial changes arising from changes in financial assumptions | Experience adjustments | **Sub total included in OCI** | **Contribution by employer** | **Contribution from provident fund** | **Contribution by employee** | **31.12.2023** |
| Defined benefit obligation | **(1,108)** | (170) | (32) | **(202)** | 3 | - | - | 476 | 11 | **487** | - | - | - | **(820)** |
| Fair value of plan assets | **673** | - | 21 | **21** | (3) | 2 | - | - | - | **2** | 106 | - | 35 | **834** |
| Difference: Deficit (+)/ Surplus (1) | **(435)** | (170) | (11) | **(181)** | - | 2 | - | 476 | 11 | **489** | 106 | - | 35 | **14** |
| Effect of the asset ceiling | **-** | - | - | **-** | - | - | - | - | - | **-** | - | - | - | **(14)** |
| Benefit liability | **(435)** | (170) | (11) | **(181)** | - | 2 | - | 476 | 11 | **489** | 106 | - | 35 | **-** |

The major categories of the Staatsolie, SPCS and GOw2 employee pension plan assets at fair value are, as follows:

| x US$ 1,000 | 2023 | 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| Investments quoted in active markets: | | |
| Securities in foreign mutual funds | 18,099 | 26,651 |
| Unquoted investments: | | |
| Equity instruments (international) | 40,178 | 15,759 |
| Available-for-sale instruments | | - |
| Property | 47,235 | 44,015 |
| Loans receivables | 58,186 | 52,809 |
| Term deposits | - | - |
| Net other receivables | 1,200 | 1,099 |
| Cash and cash equivalents | 5,086 | 13,336 |
| **Fair value of assets** | **169,984** | **153,669** |

**Executive pension plan**

The executive pension plan is a final pay scheme; the pension base is equal to the salary. The pension plan provides entitlements to retirement and disability pension for the benefit of the participant and their widow's, widower's, and orphans' pension for the benefit of their spouse and children.

The retirement pension commences upon reaching the age of 60 and amounts to:

1. For Executive Board members designated by Staatsolie: at retirement 70% of the last salary.
2. For other Executive Board members: per year of service, up to a maximum of 28 years of service, 2.5% of the last salary.

The pension entitlements are accrued time-proportionately. The disability pension is equal to the potential retirement pension. The widow's/widower's pension is 70% of the (potential) retirement pension. Upon termination of employment of a participant who has participated in the scheme for less than 3 years, the contributions paid by the director shall be refunded. As soon as a participant who has participated in the plan for at least 3 years, the director shall be entitled to the pension entitlements accrued up to the date of termination of employment. It is noted that the 5-year period based on the "Wet Pensioenfondsen en Voorzieningsfondsen" should be reduced to one year or less.

Pensions in payment and deferred pensions may be increased in the event of a "general increase in the cost of living". This possibility has not been applied yet. Pensions in payment and deferred pensions shall, in any case, be adjusted annually based on profit sharing based on excess interest, arising from the agreement with the insurance company.

The pension entitlements arising from the plan are insured with Assuria Levensverzekeringen N.V. (Assuria), for which Staatsolie has entered into an agreement with, which provides for profit sharing based on excess interest on assets of Assuria.

The participants and Staatsolie contribute to the financing of this plan. The participants contribute a set percentage of their salary. Other costs of the plan are fully borne by Staatsolie.

The plan asset value for this insured executive pension plan consists of the insurance policy covering participants. As the insurance policy exactly matches the amount and timing of the accrued pension entitlements of the participants, the fair value of the insurance policy has been set at the present value of the related obligations excluding any effects of future salary increases.

| x US$ 1,000 | 2023 | 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| Fair value of assets | 3,439 | 3,168 |

## Executive pension plan

2023 changes in the defined benefit obligation and fair value of the plan assets:

| x US$ 1,000 | | Pension cost charged to profit or loss | | | | Remeasurement gains/(losses) in other comprehensive income | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1.1.2023 | Service cost | Net Interest expense | Sub-total included in profit or loss | Benefits paid | Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest expense) | Actuarial changes arising from changes in demographic assumptions | Actuarial changes arising from changes in financial assumptions | Experience adjustments | Sub total included in OCI | Contribution by employer | Contribution by employee | 31.12.2023 |
| Defined benefit obligation | **(3,938)** | (145) | (197) | **(342)** | - | - | - | 156 | (17) | **139** | - | - | **(4,141)** |
| Fair value of plan assets | **3,168** | - | 168 | **168** | - | (39) | - | - | - | **(39)** | 349 | 28 | **3,674** |
| **Benefit liability** | **(770)** | (145) | (29) | **(174)** | - | (39) | - | 156 | (17) | **100** | 349 | 28 | **(467)** |

2022 changes in the defined benefit obligation and fair value of the plan assets:

| x US$ 1,000 | | Pension cost charged to profit or loss | | | | Remeasurement gains/(losses) in other comprehensive income | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1.1.2022 | Service cost | Net Interest expense | Sub-total included in profit or loss | Benefits paid | Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest expense) | Actuarial changes arising from changes in demographic assumptions | Actuarial changes arising from changes in financial assumptions | Experience adjustments | Sub total included in OCI | Contribution by employer | Contribution by employee | 31.12.2022 |
| Defined benefit obligation | **(5,407)** | (203) | (148) | **(351)** | - | - | - | 1,619 | 201 | **1,820** | - | - | **(3,938)** |
| Fair value of plan assets | **4,171** | - | 116 | **116** | - | (1,281) | - | - | - | **(1,281)** | 135 | 27 | **3,168** |
| **Benefit liability** | **(1,236)** | (203) | (32) | **(235)** | - | (1,281) | - | 1,619 | 201 | **539** | 135 | 27 | **(770)** |

## Post-employment benefits

**Retiree medical plan**
Retired employees of Staatsolie, GOw2 and SPCS whose employment was terminated due to reaching the retirement age after a specified number of years of service, as well as those who are part of their family, shall be entitled to medical care at the expense of the Group. Entitlements shall also be granted to retired employees of Staatsolie whose employment was terminated due to disability with the entitlement to a disability pension, as well as those who are part of their family at that time. There is no requirement for a minimum service.

**Pension gratuity plan**
Staatsolie, SPCS and GOw2 employees are eligible for a gratuity upon retirement. The amount of the gratuity depends on the years of service. Permanent employees whose service until the retirement date is at least 10 years, shall be eligible for the gratuity.

**Funeral grants plan**
In the event of death of a retired employee of Staatsolie, GOw2 and SPCS, whose employment was terminated due to reaching the retirement age after a specified number of service years and in the event of death of their spouse, a funeral grant shall be paid at the expense of the Group. Retired employees whose employment was terminated due to disability with the entitlement to a disability pension, as well as those who are part of their family at that time are also eligible to the funeral grant plan and there is no requirement for a minimum service.

**Excedent gratuity plan**
**(Supplementary provision for board members)**
Board members shall be eligible for an excedent gratuity upon retirement or earlier honorable termination of employment with Staatsolie. The amount of the excedent gratuity shall depend on the number of years of service, including years of service at Staatsolie before the date of appointment as board member, if applicable

## Retiree medical plan Staatsolie

2023 changes in the defined benefit obligation and fair value of the plan assets:

| x US$ 1,000 | | Pension cost charged to profit or loss | | | | Remeasurement gains/(losses) in other comprehensive income | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1.1.2023 | Service cost | Net Interest expense | Sub-total included in profit or loss | Benefits paid | Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest expense) | Actuarial changes arising from changes in financial assumptions | Experience adjustments | Change in exchange rate | Sub total included in OCI | Contribution by employer | 31.12.2023 |
| Defined benefit obligation | (21,471) | 892 | 1,220 | 2,112 | (143) | - | (1,761) | 316 | (1,259) | (2,704) | - | (22,206) |
| Fair value of plan assets | 8,964 | - | 511 | 511 | (322) | (457) | - | - | 99 | (358) | 180 | 8,975 |
| Benefit liability | (12,507) | 892 | 1,731 | 2,623 | (465) | (457) | (1,761) | 316 | (1,160) | (3,062) | 180 | (13,231) |

2022 changes in the defined benefit obligation and fair value of the plan assets:

| x US$ 1,000 | | Pension cost charged to profit or loss | | | | Remeasurement gains/(losses) in other comprehensive income | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1.1.2022 | Service cost | Net Interest expense | Sub-total included in profit or loss | Benefits paid | Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest expense) | Actuarial changes arising from changes in financial assumptions | Experience adjustments | Change in exchange rate | Sub total included in OCI | Contribution by employer | 31.12.2022 |
| Defined benefit obligation | (35,534) | 1,208 | 1,747 | 2,955 | (125) | - | 4,419 | 314 | 6,500 | 11,233 | - | (21,471) |
| Fair value of plan assets | 8,712 | - | 430 | 430 | (277) | (116) | - | - | 59 | (57) | 156 | 8,964 |
| Benefit liability | (26,822) | 1,208 | 2,177 | 3,385 | (402) | (116) | 4,419 | 314 | 6,559 | 11,176 | 156 | (12,507) |

The plan asset value of the Staatsolie retiree medical plan is provided by the insurance company where the plan assets are incorporated in an annuity insurance policy. The fair value of plan assets is the sum of the surrender value and the estimated excess interest, as shown below:

| x US$ 1,000 | 2023 | 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| Surrender value | 8,976 | 8,898 |
| Excess interest | - | 66 |
| Fair value of assets | 8,976 | 8,964 |

### Retiree medical plan others

| x US$ 1 | 2023 GOw2 | 2023 SPCS | 2023 Total | 2022 GOw2 | 2022 SPCS | 2022 Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Defined benefit obligation as at January 1** | (586,651) | (564,187) | (1,150,838) | (961,836) | (807,673) | (1,769,509) |
| Interest cost | (33,339) | (32,098) | (65,437) | (47,217) | (39,842) | (87,059) |
| Current service cost | (18,455) | (76,481) | (94,936) | (26,871) | (98,962) | (125,833) |
| **Net benefit expense(recognized in P&L)** | (51,794) | (108,578) | (160,373) | (74,088) | (138,804) | (212,892) |
| Benefits paid | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Currency translation | 79,407 | 73,692 | 153,099 | 335,653 | 276,436 | 612,089 |
| Experience different than assumed | (4,253) | (1,665) | (5,918) | (7,810) | (8,887) | (16,697) |
| Changes in assumptions | (45,665) | (58,384) | (104,048) | 121,430 | 114,741 | 236,171 |
| **Sub total included in OCI** | 29,490 | 13,643 | 43,133 | 449,273 | 382,290 | 831,563 |
| **Defined benefit obligation as at December 31** | **(608,956)** | **(659,122)** | **(1,268,078)** | **(586,651)** | **(564,187)** | **(1,150,838)** |

### Funeral grant benefits

| x US$ 1 | 2023 Staatsolie | 2023 SPCS | 2023 GOw2 | 2023 Total | 2022 Staatsolie | 2022 SPCS | 2022 GOw2 | 2022 Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Defined benefit obligation as at January 1** | (913,635) | (17,574) | (17,701) | (948,910) | (1,683,815) | (25,890) | (25,283) | (1,734,988) |
| **adj Defined benefit obligation at 1 january** | - | - | - | - | (1,683,815) | (34,273) | (31,221) | (1,749,309) |
| Interest cost | (45,842) | (886) | (889) | (47,617) | (48,511) | (1,004) | (900) | (50,415) |
| Current service cost | (32,842) | (2,747) | (750) | (36,339) | (77,001) | (6,134) | (1,856) | (84,991) |
| Past Service Cost | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **Net benefit expense(recognized in P&L)** | (78,684) | (3,633) | (1,639) | (83,956) | (125,512) | (7,138) | (2,756) | (135,406) |
| Benefits paid | 7,500 | - | - | 7,500 | 7,500 | - | - | 7,500 |
| Experience different than assumed | 11,825 | 61 | (137) | 11,749 | 11,580 | (557) | (439) | 10,584 |
| Changes in assumptions | 135,856 | 4,332 | 2,735 | 142,923 | 876,612 | 24,394 | 16,715 | 917,721 |
| **Sub total included in OCI** | 147,681 | 4,393 | 2,598 | 154,672 | 888,192 | 23,837 | 16,276 | 928,305 |
| **Defined benefit obligation as at December 31** | **(837,138)** | **(16,814)** | **(16,742)** | **(870,694)** | **(913,635)** | **(17,574)** | **(17,701)** | **(948,910)** |

## Pension gratuity benefits

| x US$ 1 | 2023 Staatsolie | 2023 SPCS | 2023 GOw2 | 2023 Total | 2022 Staatsolie | 2022 SPCS | 2022 GOw2 | 2022 Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Defined benefit obligation as at January 1** | (3,125,733) | (57,745) | (65,646) | (3,249,124) | (3,825,419) | (59,022) | (80,963) | (3,965,404) |
| **adj Defined benefit obligation at 1 january** | - | - | - | - | (3,825,419) | (66,167) | (81,964) | (3,973,550) |
| Interest cost | (146,984) | (2,772) | (2,713) | (152,469) | (86,967) | (1,608) | (1,766) | (90,341) |
| Past service cost | (180,113) | (9,626) | (3,250) | (192,989) | (245,115) | (12,515) | (4,911) | (262,541) |
| Current service cost | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **Net benefit expense(recognized in P&L)** | (327,097) | (12,398) | (5,963) | (345,458) | (332,082) | (14,123) | (6,677) | (352,882) |
| Benefits paid | 217,525 | 1,438 | - | 218,963 | 132,553 | - | 8,056 | 140,609 |
| Experience different than assumed | (49,946) | (1,605) | 18,072 | (33,479) | 137,720 | 1,222 | 4,322 | 143,264 |
| Changes in assumptions | 298,995 | 9,333 | 4,026 | 312,354 | 761,495 | 21,323 | 10,617 | 793,435 |
| **Sub total included in OCI** | 249,049 | 7,728 | 22,098 | 278,875 | 899,215 | 22,545 | 14,939 | 936,699 |
| **Defined benefit obligation as at December 31** | **(2,986,256)** | **(60,977)** | **(49,511)** | **(3,096,744)** | **(3,125,733)** | **(57,745)** | **(65,646)** | **(3,249,124)** |

## Supplementary provision board members

| x US$ 1 | 2023 | 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| **Defined benefit obligation as at January 1** | (725,297) | (819,017) |
| Interest cost | (33,581) | (15,479) |
| Current service cost | (26,636) | (30,675) |
| **Net benefit expense(recognized in P&L)** | (60,217) | (46,154) |
| Experience different than assumed | (9,394) | 27,675 |
| Changes in assumptions | 42,881 | 112,199 |
| **Sub total included in OCI** | 33,487 | 139,874 |
| **Defined benefit obligation as at December 31** | **(752,027)** | **(725,297)** |

## Other long-term employee benefits

**Jubilee gratuity plan**

Staatsolie, SPCS and GOw2 employees are eligible to receive a jubilee gratuity based on a specified number of service years. The amount of the gratuity depends on the jubilee and varies with the number of service years as stated in the labor agreement.

| Jubilee benefits | 2023 | | | | 2022 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| x US$ 1 | Staatsolie | SPCS | GOw2 | Total | Staatsolie | SPCS | GOw2 | Total |
| **Defined benefit obligation as at January 1** | (8,974,506) | (241,565) | (113,718) | (9,329,789) | (11,105,225) | (253,962) | (152,516) | (11,511,703) |
| Adjustment of Defined benefit obligation | | | | - | (11,105,225) | (272,646) | (156,086) | (11,533,957) |
| Interest cost | (411,587) | (11,740) | (5,527) | (428,854) | (243,385) | (6,580) | (3,205) | (253,170) |
| Current service cost | (704,964) | (25,710) | (10,645) | (741,319) | (931,158) | (32,951) | (14,693) | (978,802) |
| Past Service cost | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **Net benefit expense(recognized in P&L)** | (1,116,551) | (37,450) | (16,172) | (1,170,173) | (1,174,543) | (39,531) | (17,898) | (1,231,972) |
| Benefits paid | 986,357 | - | - | 986,357 | 1,094,736 | 3,679 | 28,769 | 1,127,184 |
| Currency translation | 40,172 | (5,989) | (5,685) | 28,498 | - | - | - | - |
| Experience different than assumed | 728,283 | 26,628 | 9,772 | 764,683 | 354,662 | 4,490 | 7,684 | 366,836 |
| Changes in assumptions | - | - | - | - | 1,855,864 | 62,443 | 23,813 | 1,942,120 |
| **Sub total included in the P&L** | 768,455 | 20,639 | 4,087 | 793,181 | 2,210,526 | 66,933 | 31,497 | 2,308,956 |
| **Defined benefit obligation as at December 31** | **(8,336,245)** | **(258,376)** | **(125,803)** | **(8,720,424)** | **(8,974,506)** | **(241,565)** | **(113,718)** | **(9,329,789)** |

### Additional holiday allowances

Staatsolie, SPCS and GOw2 employees are eligible for an additional holiday allowance for a set number of months of salary based on their years of service as stated in the labor agreement.

| Additional holiday allowance | 2023 | | | | 2022 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| x US$ 1 | Staatsolie | SPCS | GOw2 | Total | Staatsolie | SPCS | GOw2 | Total |
| **Defined benefit obligation as at January 1** | (3,044,538) | (181,825) | (86,970) | (3,313,333) | (3,166,514) | (136,110) | (61,871) | (3,364,495) |
| **adj. Defined benefit obligation at 1 january** | | | | - | (3,166,514) | (137,240) | (62,474) | (3,366,228) |
| Interest cost | (105,453) | (5,741) | (2,278) | (113,472) | (19,646) | (1,433) | (600) | (21,679) |
| Current service cost | (1,432,560) | (33,098) | (14,940) | (1,480,598) | (1,561,770) | (71,488) | (36,113) | (1,669,371) |
| **Net benefit expense(recognized in P&L)** | (1,538,013) | (38,839) | (17,218) | (1,594,070) | (1,581,416) | (72,921) | (36,713) | (1,691,050) |
| Benefits paid | 1,757,324 | 120,565 | 68,702 | 1,946,591 | 1,776,950 | 13,486 | - | 1,790,436 |
| Experience different than assumed | (295,036) | (40,687) | 1,649 | (334,074) | (219,009) | 6,064 | 9,217 | (203,728) |
| Changes in assumptions | 66,200 | 4,173 | 945 | 71,318 | 145,451 | 8,786 | 3,000 | 157,237 |
| **Sub total included in the P&L** | (228,836) | (36,514) | 2,594 | (262,756) | (73,558) | 14,850 | 12,217 | (46,491) |
| **Defined benefit obligation as at December 31** | **(3,054,063)** | **(136,613)** | **(32,892)** | **(3,223,568)** | **(3,044,538)** | **(181,825)** | **(86,970)** | **(3,313,333)** |

The significant assumptions used in determining pension, post-employment healthcare and other long-term employee benefit obligations for the Group's plans are shown below:

| | 2023 | 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| **Discount rate:** | | |
| Staatsolie employee pension plan | 4.8% | 5.0% |
| Staatsolie retiree medical plan | 13.0% | 11.0% |
| Staatsolie funeral grant plan for retirees | 4.9% | 5.1% |
| Staatsolie pension gratuity | 4.7% | 4.9% |
| Staatsolie jubilee benefits | 4.7% | 4.9% |
| Staatsolie periodic additional holiday allowance | 4.8% | 4.9% |
| Executive pension plan | 4.8% | 5.0% |
| Supplementary Provision Board members | 4.4% | 4.6% |
| GOw2 employee pension plan | 4.8% | 5.0% |
| GOw2 retiree medical plan | 13.0% | 11.0% |
| GOw2 funeral grant plan for retirees | 4.9% | 5.1% |
| GOw2 jubilee benefits | 4.6% | 4.9% |
| GOw2 Pension gratuity | 4.8% | 5.0% |
| GOw2 periodic additional holiday allowance | 4.6% | 4.8% |
| SPCS employee pension plan | 4.9% | 5.1% |
| SPCS retiree medical plan | 13.0% | 11.0% |
| SPCS funeral grant plan for retirees | 4.9% | 5.0% |
| SPCS pension gratuity | 4.8% | 5.1% |
| SPCS jubilee benefits | 4.6% | 4.9% |
| SPCS periodic additional holiday allowance | 4.6% | 4.7% |
| **Future consumer price index increases:** | | |
| Staatsolie Executive pension plan | 2.0% | 3.0% |
| Staatsolie, SPCS & GOw2 employee pension plan | 2.0% | 3.0% |
| Staatsolie, SPCS & GOw2 retiree medical plan | 31.0% | 25.0% |
| Staatsolie ,SPCS & GOw2 funeral grant plan for retirees | 2.0% | 0.0% |
| Staatsolie, SPCS & GOw2 jubilee benefits | 2.0% | 3.0% |
| Staatsolie, SPCS & GOw2 pension gratuity | 2.0% | 3.0% |
| Staatsolie, SPCS & GOw2 periodic additional holiday allowance | 2.0% | 3.0% |
| Supplementary Provision Board members | 2.0% | 3.0% |
| **Future salary increases:** | | |
| Staatsolie employee pension plan & Executive pension plan | 2.6% | 4.0% |
| Staatsolie, SPCS & GOw2 jubilee benefits | 2.6% | 4.0% |
| Staatsolie, SPCS & GOw2 pension gratuity | 2.6% | 4.0% |
| Staatsolie, SPCS & GOw2 periodic additional holiday allowance | 2.6% | 4.0% |
| Supplementary Provision Board members | 2.6% | 4.0% |
| **Healthcare cost increase rate:** | | |
| Staatsolie, SPCS & GOw2 retiree medical plan | 33.0% | 27.0% |

| | 2023 | 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| **Life expectation for retirees at the age of 60:** | | Years |
| Staatsolie, SPCS & GOw2 employee pension plan & Executive pension plan | | |
| Male | 18.4 | 18.4 |
| Female | 21.0 | 21.0 |
| **Post-employment healthcare & other long-term benefit plans** | | |
| Male | 18.4 | 18.4 |
| Female | 21.0 | 21.0 |

The average duration of the various employee benefit obligations at the end of the reporting periods is presented below:

| | 2023 | 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| **Weighted average life of the plans:** | | |
| Staatsolie employee pension plan | 17 | 17 |
| Staatsolie retiree medical plan | 20 | 21 |
| Staatsolie funeral grant plan for retirees | 22 | 28 |
| Staatsolie pension gratuity | 8 | 9 |
| Staatsolie jubilee benefits | 7 | 8 |
| Staatsolie periodic additional holiday allowance | 2 | 2 |
| Executive pension plan | 15 | 15 |
| Supplementary Provision Board members | 5 | 6 |
| | | |
| GOw2 employee pension plan | 18 | 20 |
| GOw2 retiree medical plan | 17 | 17 |
| GOw2 funeral grant plan for retirees | 21 | 24 |
| GOw2 pension gratuity | 7 | 6 |
| GOw2 jubilee benefits | 7 | 8 |
| GOw2 periodic additional holiday allowance | 3 | 2 |
| | | |
| SPCS employee pension plan | 24 | 25 |
| SPCS retiree medical plan | 28 | 29 |
| SPCS funeral grant plan for retirees | 32 | 35 |
| SPCS pension gratuity | 13 | 15 |
| SPCS jubilee benefits | 9 | 10 |
| SPCS periodic additional holiday allowance | 3 | 2 |

A quantitative sensitivity analysis for significant assumptions on the pension, post-employment healthcare and other long-term employee benefits as at 31 December 2023 and 2022 is shown below. The sensitivity analyses are presented in US$.

**Staatsolie employee pension plan**

The effect of a 1 percentage point change in the assumed discount rate, the assumed salary increases and the pension adjustment on the defined benefit obligation are:

| Assumptions | Pension adjustment | | Discount rate | | Future salary increases | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sensitivity level | 1% Increase | 1% Decrease | 1% Increase | 1% Decrease | 1% Increase | 1% Decrease |
| 2023 | 19,634,271 | (16,562,625) | (21,995,154) | 27,721,037 | 7,957,800 | (7,033,794) |
| 2022 | 18,278,797 | (15,438,789) | (20,545,467) | 26,004,403 | 8,127,173 | (7,139,878) |

**SPCS employee pension plan**

The effect of a 1 percentage point change in the assumed discount rate, the assumed salary increases and the pension adjustment on the defined benefit obligation are:

| Assumptions | Pension adjustment | | Discount rate | | Future salary increases | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sensitivity level | 1% Increase | 1% Decrease | 1% Increase | 1% Decrease | 1% Increase | 1% Decrease |
| 2023 | 298,500 | (248,508) | (434,984) | 574,827 | 268,376 | (233,081) |
| 2022 | 247,527 | (206,268) | (385,968) | 515,654 | 256,528 | (220,404) |

**GOw2 employee pension plan**

The effect of a 1 percentage point change in the assumed discount rate, the assumed salary increases and the pension adjustment on the defined benefit obligation are:

| Assumptions | Pension adjustment | | Discount rate | | Future salary increases | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sensitivity level | 1% Increase | 1% Decrease | 1% Increase | 1% Decrease | 1% Increase | 1% Decrease |
| 2023 | 202,985 | (169,256) | (219,318) | 279,910 | 75,954 | (65,501) |
| 2022 | 106,257 | (89,017) | (137,006) | 178,744 | 71,797 | (61,631) |

**Executive pension plan**

The effect of a 1 percentage point change in the assumed discount rate and the assumed salary increases on the defined benefit obligation are:

| Assumptions | Discount rate | | Future salary increases | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sensitivity level | 1% Increase | 1% Decrease | 1% Increase | 1% Decrease |
| 2023 | (512,946) | 619,481 | 193,859 | (184,252) |
| 2022 | (515,192) | 625,640 | 221,829 | (209,411) |

**Staatsolie medical retiree plan**

The effect of a 1 percentage point change in the assumed discount rate and assumed medical cost inflation on the defined benefit obligation are:

| Assumptions | Discount rate | | Medical cost inflation | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sensitivity level | 1% Increase | 1% Decrease | 1% Increase | 1% Decrease |
| 2023 | (3,612,247) | 4,698,537 | 4,408,140 | (3,474,813) |
| 2022 | (3,581,857) | 4,683,193 | 4,415,166 | (3,461,593) |

**GOw2 medical retiree plan**

The effect of a 1 percentage point change in the assumed discount rate and assumed medical cost inflation on the defined benefit obligation are:

| Assumptions | Discount rate | | Medical cost inflation | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sensitivity level | 1% Increase | 1% Decrease | 1% Increase | 1% Decrease |
| 2023 | (84,700) | 107,833 | 100,464 | (80,821) |
| 2022 | (81,965) | 104,332 | 97,654 | (78,558) |

**SPCS medical retiree plan**

The effect of a 1 percentage point change in the assumed discount rate and assumed medical cost inflation on the defined benefit obligation are:

| Assumptions | Discount rate | | Medical cost inflation | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sensitivity level | 1% Increase | 1% Decrease | 1% Increase | 1% Decrease |
| 2023 | (145,828) | 198,254 | 188,036 | (142,118) |
| 2022 | (129,349) | 177,389 | 168,937 | (126,527) |

**Staatsolie funeral grant plan**

The effect of a 1 percentage point change in the assumed discount rate and assumed funeral grant increase on the defined benefit obligation are:

| Assumptions | Discount rate | | Funeral grant increase | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sensitivity level | 1% Increase | 1% Decrease | 1% Increase | 1% Decrease |
| 2023 | (153,078) | 203,371 | 159,080 | (125,138) |
| 2022 | (178,488) | 240,684 | 190,071 | (147,727) |

**SPCS funeral grant plan**

The effect of a 1 percentage point change in the assumed discount rate and assumed funeral grant increase on the defined benefit obligation are:

| Assumptions | Discount rate | | Funeral grant increase | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sensitivity level | 1% Increase | 1% Decrease | 1% Increase | 1% Decrease |
| 2023 | (3,040) | 4,034 | 3,148 | (2,480) |
| 2022 | (4,795) | 6,965 | 5,889 | (4,282) |

**GOw2 funeral grant plan**

The effect of a 1 percentage point change in the assumed discount rate and assumed funeral grant increase on the defined benefit obligation are:

| Assumptions | Discount rate | | Funeral grant increase | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sensitivity level | 1% Increase | 1% Decrease | 1% Increase | 1% Decrease |
| 2023 | (2,687) | 3,540 | 2,759 | (2,183) |
| 2022 | (3,417) | 4,588 | 3,611 | (2,817) |

**Staatsolie pension gratuity plan**

The effect of a 1 percentage point change in the assumed discount rate and assumed salary increase on the defined benefit obligation are:

| Assumptions | Discount rate | | Future salary increases | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sensitivity level | 1% Increase | 1% Decrease | 1% Increase | 1% Decrease |
| 2023 | (203,371) | 233,807 | 252,013 | (222,622) |
| 2022 | (237,459) | 274,982 | 290,981 | (255,409) |

**SPCS pension gratuity plan**

The effect of a 1 percentage point change in the assumed discount rate and assumed salary increase on the defined benefit obligation are:

| Assumptions | Discount rate | | Future salary increases | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sensitivity level | 1% Increase | 1% Decrease | 1% Increase | 1% Decrease |
| 2023 | (6,678) | 7,815 | 8,244 | (7,134) |
| 2022 | (6,986) | 8,275 | 8,596 | (7,358) |

**GOw2 pension gratuity plan**

The effect of a 1 percentage point change in the assumed discount rate and assumed salary increase on the defined benefit obligation are:

| Assumptions | Discount rate | | Future salary increases | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sensitivity level | 1% Increase | 1% Decrease | 1% Increase | 1% Decrease |
| 2023 | (2,574) | 2,981 | 3,272 | (2,877) |
| 2022 | (3,056) | 3,527 | 3,856 | (3,411) |

**Staatsolie jubilee plan**

The effect of a 1 percentage point change in the assumed discount rate and assumed salary increase on the defined benefit obligation are:

| Assumptions | Discount rate | | Future salary increases | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sensitivity level | 1% Increase | 1% Decrease | 1% Increase | 1% Decrease |
| 2023 | (499,683) | 564,822 | 613,968 | (551,793) |
| 2022 | (577,045) | 655,920 | 701,105 | (627,190) |

**SPCS jubilee plan**

The effect of a 1 percentage point change in the assumed discount rate and assumed salary increase on the defined benefit obligation are:

| Assumptions | Discount rate | | Future salary increases | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sensitivity level | 1% Increase | 1% Decrease | 1% Increase | 1% Decrease |
| 2023 | (19,006) | 21,498 | 23,078 | (20,698) |
| 2022 | (20,363) | 23,222 | 24,459 | (21,772) |

**GOw2 jubilee plan**

The effect of a 1 percentage point change in the assumed discount rate and assumed salary increase on the defined benefit obligation are:

| Assumptions | Discount rate | | Future salary increases | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sensitivity level | 1% Increase | 1% Decrease | 1% Increase | 1% Decrease |
| 2023 | (6,755) | 7,641 | 8,368 | (7,523) |
| 2022 | (7,259) | 8,236 | 8,809 | (7,894) |

**Staatsolie periodic additional holiday allowance plan**

The effect of a 1 percentage point change in the assumed discount rate and assumed salary increase on the defined benefit obligation are

| Assumptions | Discount rate | | Future salary increases | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sensitivity level | 1% Increase | 1% Decrease | 1% Increase | 1% Decrease |
| 2023 | (32,592) | 33,443 | 48,838 | (48,351) |
| 2022 | (34,118) | 35,018 | 49,737 | (49,228) |

**SPCS periodic additional holiday allowance plan**

The effect of a 1 percentage point change in the assumed discount rate and assumed salary increase on the defined benefit obligation are:

| Assumptions | Discount rate | | Future salary increases | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sensitivity level | 1% Increase | 1% Decrease | 1% Increase | 1% Decrease |
| 2023 | (2,495) | 2,571 | 3,271 | (3,221) |
| 2022 | (2,275) | 2,347 | 3,224 | (3,177) |

**GOw2 periodic additional holiday allowance plan**

The effect of a 1 percentage point change in the assumed discount rate and assumed salary increase on the defined benefit obligation are:

| Assumptions | Discount rate | | Future salary increases | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sensitivity level | 1% Increase | 1% Decrease | 1% Increase | 1% Decrease |
| 2023 | (574) | 591 | 759 | (748) |
| 2022 | (740) | 758 | 1,177 | (1,168) |

**Supplementary provision board members plan**

The effect of a 1 percentage point change in the assumed discount rate and assumed salary increase on the defined benefit obligation are:

| Assumptions | Discount rate | | Future salary increases | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sensitivity level | 1% Increase | 1% Decrease | 1% Increase | 1% Decrease |
| 2023 | (29,726) | 31,774 | 35,837 | (34,040) |
| 2022 | (35,563) | 38,284 | 41,805 | (39,427) |

The sensitivity analyses above have been determined based on a method that extrapolates the impact on the defined benefit obligation as a result of reasonable changes in key assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting period. The sensitivity analyses are based on a change in a significant assumption, keeping all other assumptions constant. The sensitivity analyses may not be representative of an actual change in the defined benefit obligation as it is unlikely that changes in assumptions would occur in isolation from one another.

The following payments are expected contributions to the defined benefit plan (Staatsolie employee pension plan) in future years:

| x US$ 1,000 | 2023 | 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| Within the next 12 months (next annual reporting period) | 5,819 | 6,405 |
| Between 2 and 5 years | 24,853 | 34,693 |
| Between 5 and 10 years | 34,940 | 42,209 |
| Beyond 10 years | 57,232 | 74,886 |
| **Total expected payments** | **122,844** | **158,193** |

The following payments are expected contributions to the defined benefit plan (GOw2 employee pension plan) in future years:

| x US$ 1,000 | 2023 | 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| Within the next 12 months (next annual reporting period) | 112 | 99 |
| Between 2 and 5 years | 477 | 439 |
| Between 5 and 10 years | 671 | 655 |
| Beyond 10 years | 1,273 | 1,766 |
| **Total expected payments** | **2,533** | **2,959** |

The following payments are expected contributions to the defined benefit plan (SPCS employee pension plan) in future years:

| x US$ 1,000 | 2023 | 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| Within the next 12 months (next annual reporting period) | 292 | 292 |
| Between 2 and 5 years | 1,246 | 1,290 |
| Between 5 and 10 years | 1,752 | 1,924 |
| Beyond 10 years | 6,315 | 8,655 |
| **Total expected payments** | **9,605** | **12,161** |

The following payments are expected contributions to the defined benefit plan (executive pension plan) in future years:

| x US$ 1,000 | 2023 | 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| Within the next 12 months (next annual reporting period) | 359 | 131 |
| Between 2 and 5 years | 1,531 | 580 |
| Between 5 and 10 years | 2,153 | 865 |
| Beyond 10 years | 2,452 | 1.534 |
| **Total expected payments** | **6,495** | **3.110** |

### 4.11 Impairment testing of other non-current assets

The Group has assessed the recoverable amount of its cash-generating unit as per the methodology described in General accounting policies (section 2.3) and the scenario consistent with its view of developing the oil reserves in the current fields in the coming years, investment strategy and future prices. Management considered the development in crude oil prices, oil construction and development activities around the world in 2015 through 2023. As of 31 December 2023, there appears to be more steadiness regarding above factors. Management concluded that there were no indicators for an impairment of its CGUs (three oil fields and the refinery).

However, for the Other property plant and equipment's (Thermal Powerplant) there was an impairment  recognized in 2023 just like in 2022. The factors considered for the impairment are the lower thermal prices realized in the past years and in 2023 due to price discounts and furthermore expected increased capital expenditures. The main assumptions are described below:

a. Future price development

For the thermal plant, fuel oil is a major input to generate electricity. The group reviewed its expectations of future oil prices. For the impairment assessment of the long-lived assets of the thermal plant, the long term Pira reference prices NYH 1% was used:

| US$/bbl | 2024-2048 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 | 2031-2048 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fuel oil | 75.54 | 80.35 | 70.09 | 69.42 | 65.87 | 65.72 | 65.87 | 65.23 | 78.11 |

b. Discount rates

The post-tax discount rate of 9.98% in 2023 (2022: 10.52%) used by the group is the weighted average cost of capital (WACC) after tax. This rate seeks to reflect current market assessments regarding the time value of money and the specific risks of the business. Therefore, the discount rate used, consists of the risk-free rate, the country risk, the currency in which the cash flows are generated and the market, credit and business risk. The WACC consists of both debt 44% in 2023 (2022: 53%) and equity 56% (2022: 47%). Applying a pre-tax WACC discount rate of 14.18% in 2023 (2022: 13.47%) to the cashflow projections provides the same result.

**Impairment recognized**

In 2023 impairment charges of US$ 3,076 (2022: US$ 24,465) have been recognized for the Group's assets in the statement of financial position.

**Other property plant and equipment**

Total impairment losses of US$ 3,076 (2022: US$ 24,465) were recognized in respect of other property plant and equipment. The triggers for the impairment tests of these properties were primarily the effect of adjustments in the assumptions for electricity prices, fuel oil prices, volumes and capital expenditures. The recoverable amount was based on management's estimate of Fair value less costs to dispose.

**Impairment Joint Venture investment**
**Uitkijk & Coronie block in POC and Nearshore**

Paradise Oil Company NV (POC) entered into a Joint Venture Agreement with Tullow Oil (TO) in 2007 for the Uitkijk Block. In 2009 POC earned 60% of the participating interest and TO 40%. In 2012 TO transferred 36.5% of their share to POC and the remainder, 3.5% was transferred to Port Sea. In 2015, the 3.5% was also transferred to POC. Furthermore, In 2007 POC also entered into a Joint Operating Agreement with TO for the exploration and development of petroleum for the "Coronie Block. In December 2012 TO earned their 40% participating interest in the Coronie Block and POC their 60% participating interest. TO came to an agreement in 2012 to withdraw itself from the Coronie Block as of January 2013. POC also has an investment in the Nearshore project.

**Investments in JV's & nearshore in POC**
The carrying value of the investment in the POC books related to the JV block Uitkijk amounts to US$ 2,917 and the investment in Coronie block US$ 116 bringing the total investment at US$ 3,033.

**Impairment investment in JV's**
According to IAS 28.40 (Investment in Associates and Joint Ventures), the net investment in an associate or joint venture is impaired and impairment losses are incurred if, and only if, there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the net investment (a 'loss event') and that loss event (or events) has an impact on the estimated future cash flows from the net investment that can be reliably estimated.
In this case, the joint venture assets in the books of POC will not generate future cashflows to reduce the recorded investment value since both projects are not being executed by joint venture parties. No JV agreement exists for both projects. The Uitkijk project was handed over to Staatsolie for further execution at own risk.

Based on the above, in accordance with IAS 36 Impairment of assets, the fair value (the price that would be received to sell an asset) or the value in use of the investment (present value of the future cashflows) should be determined if possible whereby the higher of both is the recoverable amount.
Both the fair value and the value in use are nil since no market exists to sell the investment and the investment doesn't have future cashflows.
The same for the investment in nearshore.
Since the recoverable value is nil, the carrying value of the investments was written-off by US$ 3,032,459.

### 4.12 Capital commitments and other contingencies

**Other contractual obligations / commitments**

| x US$ 1,000 | 2023 | 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| Within one year | 49,681 | 21,999 |
| After one year but not more than five years | 50,643 | 10,514 |
| | 100,324 | 32,513 |

**Sales contractual obligations**

The Group has the following obligations as at 31 December:

| x US$ 1,000 | 2023 | 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| Within one year | 157,163 | 168,764 |
| After one year but not more than five years | 101,193 | 44,859 |
| More than five years | 137 | 130 |
| | 258,493 | 213,753 |

**Legal claim contingency**

The Group currently still has legal claims amounting to US$ 5,018 (2022: US$ 5,018) (inclusive of interest and judicially imposed penalties) relating to restoration and repair of the water management system in Saramacca.
In July 2021, a judge ruled in summary proceedings and the claim of the other party was rejected. However, this case proceedings will also be continued in proceedings on the merits. As in the summary proceedings, the claim remains the same as 2021.
Based on legal advice obtained, management is of the view that the Group is in a strong and defendable position and that no provision is required.

Staatsolie, as the previous parent company of Ventrin, has a Letter of Guarantee with First Caribbean International Bank (FCIB) Trinidad via Curacao with regard to one of the Company’s customs bonds (C67) for US$ 155,000. This was a requirement of the Customs and Excise office.
These are of a continuing nature, subject to cancellation of the Comptroller of Customs and Excise. Since the sale of Ventrin in late 2022, this guarantee shall now be borne by the new owner. This process is in progress.

## Section 5.
## Capital and debt structure

### 5.1 Issued capital and reserves

The authorized share capital of Staatsolie as the parent of the Group amounts to US$ 12,104 as at 31 December 2023 and is divided into 5 million shares. The earnings per share for continuing operations were US$ 57.56 (2022: US$ 57.93). During the year, the authorized share capital remained unchanged.

Issued capital is as follows:

| x US$ 1,000 | 2023 | 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| Ordinary share capital | | |
| 5,000,000 ordinary shares | 12,104 | 12,104 |

**Reserve for environment risk**
The environmental risk reserve is a reserve taken against environmental risk claims based on damages which may result from an environmental disaster in the execution of ocean freight cargo deliveries. In addition, damages to the environment due to onshore well operations are also appropriated for in this reserve. Based on historical information and experience, the Group believes that an annual addition of US$ 500 is sufficient, which is decided by the board of directors.

**Non-Distributable Reserve Hydro dam**
The Non- Distributable Reserve Hydro dam represents equity arising from the transfer of the Afobaka Hydro-dam to SPCS from the Government of Suriname (GoS).
As of 1 January 2020, the GoS acquired the Afobaka Dam at no cost and transferred the ownership to SPCS. The produced electricity is sold and delivered to the GoS. The existing Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) between SPCS and the GoS has been amended and is still under review by the GoS.
Since the hydro dam was transferred at no cost from the GoS, this transfer was ultimately treated as a Capital contribution for the amount US$ 16,398.

**5.2 Capital management**

For the purpose of the Staatsolie’ s capital management, capital includes issued capital and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders. The main objective of the capital management of Staatsolie is to ensure a financial structure that optimizes the cost of capital, maximizes the performance of its shareholder and allows access to financial markets at a competitive cost to cover its financing needs that supports sustainable growth and ensuring healthy capital ratios to be in compliance with the financial covenants to support the business.

In order to achieve this overall objective, the Group’s capital management, amongst other things, aims to ensure that it meets the financial covenants attached to its interest-bearing loans and borrowings that form part of its capital structure requirements. Breaches in the financial covenants would permit the lenders to immediately call interest-bearing loans and borrowings. There have been no breaches in the financial covenants of any interest-bearing loans and borrowings in the current or prior period.

The main financial covenants monitored by the Group are:

- The interest coverage ratio which is calculated by dividing the adjusted consolidated EBITDA by the financial expenses and income. For 2023 this ratio was 9.29 (2022: 11.68); the minimum permitted is 3.50.
- The PV 10 ratio and the Petroleum PV 10 ratio were introduced with the refinancing in May 2018. “PV10” means the Net Present Value of the future net revenues and the calculated ratio (including Gold participations) for 2023 was 6.41 (2022: 3.93); the minimum permitted is 1.30.
  The leverage ratio is calculated by dividing the total debt by the adjusted consolidated EBITDA. For 2023 this ratio is 0.77 (2022 restated: 0.88); the maximum permitted is 3.00 for 2023 (2022: 3.00).

## 5.3 Financial instruments

Interest-bearing loans and borrowings

### Bond 2020 - 2025

| x US$ 1,000 | Maturity | 2023 | 2022 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Local Bond | Sep-25 | 60,418 | 60,283 |
| Non- current portion of the Bond | | 60,418 | 60,283 |

### Bond 2020 - 2027

| x US$ 1,000 | Maturity | 2023 | 2022 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Local Bond | Mar-27 | 133,529 | 133,295 |
| Non- current portion of the Bond | | 133,529 | 133,295 |
| **Total non- current portion of the Bonds** | | **193,947** | **193,578** |

### Revolver

| x US$ 1,000 | Maturity | 2023 | 2022 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Revolver Loan | Jan-28 | 6,000 | 6,000 |
| Non- current portion of the loan | | 6,000 | 6,000 |

### Term Loan

| x US$ 1,000 | Maturity | 2023 | 2022 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Corporate term loan | Jan-28 | 251,099 | 343,102 |
| Current portion of the loan | | 47,723 | 48,837 |
| Non- current portion of the loan | | 203,376 | 294,265 |

| Other Long Term Liabilites | Maturity | 2023 | 2022 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Loan -Stichting Pensioenfonds voor werknemers van Staatsolie Maatschappij Suriname N.V.* | 2023 | 26,508 | 26,508 |

| Other Long Term Liabilites | Maturity | 2023 | 2022 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Other Long term liability - Pikin Saramacca | 2025 | 13,540 | 9,156 |

*Refer to paragraph 6.4

**Local Bond**
On 23 March 2020, Staatsolie issued its third bond. The bonds are for the period 2020 – 2025 with an annual interest rate of 7% and for the period 2020 – 2027 for an annual interest rate of 7.5%.
More than 83% of those bondholders re-invested and renewed their commitment to the Company. The total amount raised was US$ 195,067, an oversubscription of US$ 45,067.

As at 31 December 2023, unamortized debt arrangement fees for the third issued bond is included in the carrying value. The amortization of debt arrangement fees for 2023 is presented under finance cost in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

**Term Loan**
*Corporate Term Loan*
In 2018, Staatsolie closed on a US$ 625,000 term loan, an uncommitted revolving loan of US$ 35,000 and the option for an accordion of US$ 50,000 given certain conditions. Repayment of the term loan was planned for 23 quarterly installments, to commence in the fourth quarter of 2019.

On 31 March 2022 Staatsolie and a consortium of banks led by the Credit Suisse amended the loan agreement for the existing loan of US$ 422,480. This loan agreement is recorded under the name "Sixth amended and restated credit agreement" and replaces the loan agreement under the name "Fifth amended and restated credit agreement' of 21 July 2020".

Under this new loan agreement, the following is agreed on:
- Principal payments are deferred, and the repayment schedule is modified in terms of installments compared to the old loan agreement.
- Loan Maturity is now set for 2028.
- Prepayment is allowed of total US$ 12.5 million instead of US$ 25 million previously; Staatsolie will make the first payment on 25 July 2022.
- A cash sweep mechanism was introduced for additional repayments and building of the CAPEX reserve account. These amounts are calculated at the end of each quarter starting Q2 2022.

The outstanding loan amount as of 31 December 2023, amounted to US$ 215,420 (2022: US$ 353,150).

As at 31 December 2023, unamortized debt arrangement fees are included in the carrying value. The amortization of debt arrangement fees for 2023 is presented under finance cost in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

**Revolver**
In March 2020, Staatsolie obtained a revolver loan of US$ 6,000. This was used for working capital purposes.

*Other Long-Term Liabilities*

| x US$ 1,000 | 2023 | 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| Other Long term liability - Pikin Saramacca | 13,540 | 9,156 |
| | 13,540 | 9,156 |

*Other Long-term liability - Pikin Saramacca*
For its acquisition of a 30% participating interest into an Unincorporated Joint Venture (UJV) Pikin Saramacca on April 2020 with Rosebel Gold Mines N.V., Staatsolie agreed upon an initial contribution of US$ 54.8 million, of which US$ 34 million was paid in cash and the remaining US$ 20.8 million to be settled with Staatsolie' s Gold Entitlement in accordance with the terms of the Second Amendment and the UJV Agreement.

On 31 December 2021 Staatsolie recorded a Liability towards Rosebel Gold Mines N.V. of US$ 10.02 million. Based on the business plan 2022 and the 5-year outlook the Rosebel Gold Mines N.V Liability per Statement of Financial Position 31 December 2021 was designated as Long-Term.

On 31 December 2023, the Liability towards Rosebel Gold Mines N.V. is recorded by Staatsolie at US$ 13.54 million (2022: US$ 9.15 million). According to the most recent business plan 2023 and 5-year outlook for the UJV Operations it is projected that the outstanding Rosebel Gold Mines N.V's liability will decrease by the end of 2024 to approximately US$ 4.17 million and that the liability will be settled in full by March 2025. Based hereon, this liability per Statement of Financial Position date 31 December 2023 will remain designated as Long-Term.

**Fair Value**
The initial recognition of the loans and bonds is at fair value while the subsequent measurement is at amortized cost, assuming the contractual interest rate equals the effective interest rate. The local financial market consists of traditional bank loans for business and is not capable to provide for the capital needed for Staatsolie' s growth strategy. Staatsolie' s finance structure comprises financing by a consortium of international banks.

Staatsolie uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximizing the uses of relevant inputs and minimizing the use of unobservable inputs.

All assets and liabilities, for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the consolidated financial statements, are categorized 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.
- 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 recognized in the consolidated financial statements on a recurring basis, Staatsolie determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by reassessing categorization (based on the lowest-level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

*Financial risk management objectives and policies*
**Market risk**
Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: commodity price risk, interest rate risk and foreign currency risk. Financial instruments affected by market risk include loans and borrowings, deposits, trade receivables, trade payables and accrued liabilities.

Market risks due to interest rate (SOFR) risk, plus a CAS factor of 0.2626% have been accepted and is evaluated and managed as part of the portfolio risk management policies. In addition, Staatsolie monitors a desired ratio for its available cash in US$ to fulfill its foreign currency business obligations. Furthermore, Staatsolie accepts the risks of price fluctuations of oil products, while takes into account a conservative low price for its work program and yearly budget.

**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's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Group's long-term debt obligations with floating interest rates.

*Interest rate sensitivity*
The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in interest rates on that portion of loans and borrowings affected. With

all other variables held constant, the Group's profit before tax is affected through the impact on floating rate borrowings, as follows:

| x US$ 1 | 2023<br>US dollar | 2022<br>US dollar |
|---|---|---|
| **Increase / decrease in basis points** | +60<br>-60 | +60<br>-60 |
| **Effect on profit before tax Corporate term loan** | (1,509) | (2,119) |
| | 1,509 | 2,119 |

### Foreign Currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of an exposure will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Group's exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates relates primarily to the Group's operating activities of subsidiary GOw2 (as revenues and expenses are denominated in a foreign currency).

The Group manages trade transactions by offsetting local payments and local receivables in SRD creating a natural hedge for the SRD transactions.

In March 2023 it was decided, due to the fluctuation of the SRD, not to extend the guarantee for Newmont in SRD. As of that moment, all guarantees were placed in USD. For that reason there is no foreign currency risk by the end of 31 December 2023. This was the case in previous year.

Sensitivity analysis:

| x US$ 1,000 | 2023 | 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| **Change in US$ rate** | - | 47%<br>-47% |
| **Effect on profit before tax** | -<br>- | 594<br>(594) |

### Commodity price risk

The Group is exposed to the risk of fluctuations in prevailing market commodity prices on the mix of oil products it produces. The Group's policy is to manage these risks through the use of contract-based prices with customers. As mentioned in the market risk section above, Staatsolie takes a conservative low-price approach for its work program and budget.

The analysis is based on the assumption that changes in the crude oil price result in a change of 10% in the sale prices of the oil products, with all other variables held constant. Reasonably possible movements in commodity prices were determined based on a review of the last two years' historical prices and economic forecasters' expectations.

| x US$ 1,000 | Increase /(decrease) in crude oil prices | Effect on profit before tax for the year ended December 31, 2023 increase/(decrease) | Effect on profit before tax for the year ended December 31, 2022 increase/(decrease) |
|---|---|---|---|
| | +10% | 60,036 | 72,067 |
| | -10% | (60,036) | (72,067) |

**Liquidity risk**

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset.

The Group manages its liquidity risk based on reporting covenants, encompassing sensitivity analysis for production and conservative price assumptions, and restrained capital expenditures. Furthermore, optional debt is available within the credit agreement in accordance with the debt basket. Cash in excess is being managed by the corporate treasury department through "intercompany cash pooling" agreements between Staatsolie and its subsidiaries.

The table below summarizes the maturity profile of the Group's financial liabilities as at 31 December:

| x US$ 1000 | 1 year | 2 to 4 years | > 4 years | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **2023** | | | | |
| Bond, revolver and term loans | 111,563 | 418,445 | - | 530,008 |
| Other Long term liability - Pikin Saramacca | 1,250 | 18,318 | - | 19,568 |
| Loan from Staatsolie Pension fund (Stichting Pensioenfonds voor werknemers van Staatsolie Maatschappij Suriname N.V.) | 26,508 | - | - | 26,508 |
| Trade payable | 81,964 | - | - | 81,964 |
| Accruals and other liabilities | 64,135 | - | - | 64,135 |
| Lease liabilities | 1,292 | 1,407 | - | 2,699 |
| **2022** | | | | |
| Bond, revolver and term loans | 103,700 | 289,280 | 197,782 | 590,762 |
| Other Long term liability - Pikin Saramacca | 1,325 | 27,833 | - | 29,158 |
| Loan from Staatsolie Pension fund (Stichting Pensioenfonds voor werknemers van Staatsolie Maatschappij Suriname N.V.) | 27,833 | - | - | 27,833 |
| Trade payable | 81,990 | - | - | 81,990 |
| Accruals and other liabilities | 71,959 | - | - | 71,959 |
| Lease liabilities | 1,277 | 1,189 | - | 2,466 |

**Credit risk**

Credit risk is the risk that a counter party will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument leading to a financial loss.

The Group trades with recognised, creditworthy third parties. It is the Group's policy that all customers who wish to trade on credit terms are subject to credit verification procedures, which include an assessment of credit rating, short-term liquidity and financial position. In addition, receivable balances are monitored on an on-going basis and GoS receivables are settled with GoS payables. Section 6.2 shows an analysis of the trade receivable ageing.

An impairment analysis is performed at each reporting date using a provision matrix to measure expected credit losses. The provision matrix is based on its historical observed default rates over the expected life of the trade receivables and is adjusted for forward-looking estimates. Generally, trade receivables are written-off if past due for more than one year and are not subject to enforcement activity.

With respect to credit risk arising from the other financial assets of the Group, which comprise cash, short-term investments and short-term deposits including restricted cash, the Group's exposure to credit risk arises from default of the counterparty, with a maximum exposure equal to the carrying amount of these instruments. Cash, short-term investments and short-term deposits, investments and restricted cash are placed with reputable financial institutions.

The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the carrying value of each class of the financial assets disclosed in section 6.2 as shown below:

| x US$ 1,000 | 2023 | 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| Trade receivables | 90,002 | 123,086 |
| Prepayments and other current assets | 24,255 | 13,947 |
| Short-term investments | 1,170 | 912 |
| Cash and short-term deposits | 84,823 | 153,022 |
| Restricted cash | 226,112 | 118,421 |
| | 426,362 | 409,388 |

**Fair values**

Set out below is a comparison of the carrying amounts and fair values of the Group's financial instruments, other than those with carrying amounts that are reasonable approximations of fair values:

| | Carrying amount | | Fair value | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **x US$ 1,000** | **2023** | **2022** | **2023** | **2022** |
| Financial Liabilities | | | | |
| Local Bond 2020-2025 | 60,418 | 60,283 | 60,781 | 60,781 |
| Local Bond 2020-2027 | 133,529 | 133,295 | 134,287 | 134,287 |
| Revolver | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 |
| Corporate term loan | 251,099 | 343,102 | 251,099 | 343,102 |
| Other Long term liability - Pikin Saramacca | 13,540 | 9,156 | 13,906 | 9,156 |
| Loan from Stichting Pensionfonds voor werknemers van Staatsolie Maatschappij Suriname N.V. | 26,508 | 26,508 | 26,508 | 26,508 |
| **Total** | **491,094** | **578,344** | **492,580** | **579,834** |

The fair values of the financial liabilities are included at the amount of which the instrument could be exchanged at the reporting date between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale. The fair values of the financial liabilities are determined based on price quotations at the respective reporting dates. The financial assets of the Group approximate fair value and are therefore excluded from the table above.

- Local Bond: The fair value at each reporting date was obtained from the officially published numbers from the Dutch Caribbean Stock Exchange (DCSX).
- Revolver: the fair value of the Revolver equals the carrying value.
- Corporate term loan: IFRS 9 Recognition modification was applied for the fair value of the term Loan.
- Other Long-term liability - Pikin Saramacca: the fair value of this loan equals the carrying value.
- Loan from Stichting Pensioenfonds voor werknemers van Staatsolie Maatschappij Suriname N.V.: The fair value of the Pension fund loan equals the carrying value.

*Financial Assets*

Financial assets at fair value through OCI

The Group has short-term investments in locally listed equity securities of local companies.

The fair value of the quoted equity shares is determined by reference to published price quotations in an active market.

| **x US$ 1,000** | **2023** | **2022** |
|---|---|---|
| **Financial assets at fair value through OCI:** | | |
| Quoted equity shares | 1,170 | 912 |
| **Total** | **1,170** | **912** |

## Section 6.
## Working capital

This section provides additional information that the directors consider is most relevant in understanding the composition and management of the Group's working capital:

- Cash and short-term deposits (Section 6.1)
- Trade and other receivables (Section 6.2)
- Inventories (Section 6.3)
- Trade payables, accruals and other liabilities (Section 6.4)

### 6.1 Cash and short–term deposits

| x US$ 1,000 | 2023 | 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| Cash at banks and on hand | 84,823 | 153,022 |
| | **84,823** | **153,022** |

Cash at banks earns interest at floating rates based on daily interest rates. Short-term deposits are made for varying periods of three months, which are rolled over, and earn interest at the respective short-term deposit rates.
For the consolidated statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents comprise the following:

| x US$ 1,000 | 2023 | 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| Cash at banks and on hand | 84,823 | 153,022 |
| Short - term deposits | - | - |
| Cash and short -term deposits | 84,823 | 153,022 |
| Bank overdrafts | - | - |
| **Cash and cash equivalents** | **84,823** | **153,022** |

Restricted cash is US$ 226,112 as at 31 December 2023 (31 December 2022: US$ 118,421) of which US$ 213,435 (31 December 2022: US$ 110,011) is current.
Restricted cash relates to:

- DPA - The amount of US$ 21,043 per 31 December 2023, was 3/3 of the total amount of debt service (amortization and interest) due to the banks, as of January 2024.
- Collateral with reference to Staatsolie' s long term loans and funding for interest and loan (re)payment amounting to US$ 8,522 (2022: US$ 8,255).
- Balance to be collected bondholders 2015-2020 US$ 231 (2022: US$ 514).
- DSRA account held for new bond launched in March 2020 US$ 3,582 (2022: US$ 3,584).
- Corporate parent guarantees of Staatsolie to secure Ventrin' s operational activities are US$ 155 (2022: US$ 155).
- Cash collateral for Staatsolie' s 25% share of the Letter of Credit for reclamation cost for Newmont Suriname US$ 14,035 (2022: US$ 7,639).
- Cash collateral for Staatsolie' s 25% share of the Newmont Suriname cash calls US$17,837 (2022:US$ 0)
- Bank guarantee required for Staatsolie' s participation in a tender to sell products to Guyana Power and Light LLC. deposit for GPL US$ 300 (2022: US$ 333)
- CAPEX reserve – The account opened to reserve funds for CAPEX investments in March 2023 is US$ 96,065 (2022: US$ 44,330)
- Reservation for payment of interim income tax and interim divided in the amount of US$ 34,972
- Environmental reserve US$ 4,000
- Hydro dam cash reserve for hydro activities US$ 370
- Term deposit with ING US$ 18,000
- Term deposit with FCIB US$ 7,000

### 6.2 Trade and other receivables

| x US$ 1,000 | 2023 | 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| Trade receivables | 90,002 | 123,086 |
| Prepayments and other current assets | 24,255 | 13,947 |
| | **114,257** | **137,033** |

For terms and conditions relating to related party receivables, refer to Section 7. Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on terms of 30–90 days net of allowance for expected credit losses.

Movements in the allowance for expected credit losses of trade receivables:

| x US$ 1,000 | 2023 | 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| **As at January 1** | 7,219 | 6,878 |
| Adjustment prior year opening balance | 928 | - |
| Charge for the year | (238) | - |
| Addition | 136 | 485 |
| Amounts written off | (510) | (56) |
| Currency adjustment | (24) | (88) |
| Unused amounts reversed | (66) | - |
| **As at December 31** | **7,445** | **7,219** |

The ageing analysis of the trade receivables (net of allowance for expected credit losses) is, as follows:

| | | | | Past due but not impaired | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **x US$ 1,000** | **Total** | **Neither past due nor impaired** | **< 30 days** | **30-60 days** | **61-90 days** | **91-120 days** | **>120 days** |
| 2023 | 90,002 | 24,478 | 11,241 | 178 | 41 | 3,591 | 50,473 |
| 2022 | 123,086 | 30,270 | 6,298 | 4,295 | 2,978 | 52,429 | 26,816 |

The total trade receivable balance of US$ 90,002 as of 31 December 2023 (2022: US$ 123,086) consists of a balance of US$ 40,858 (2022: US$ 36,343) which is related to other third-party trade receivables.

In determining the recoverability of a trade or other receivable, the Group performs a risk analysis considering the type and age of the outstanding receivable and the creditworthiness of the counterparties.
The Group does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognizes a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date. The Group has established a provision matrix that is based on its historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment.

Prepaid expenses and other current assets consisted of the following:

| x US$ 1,000 | 2023 | 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| Receivable from personnel | 373 | 381 |
| Prepaid insurance costs | 1,567 | 3,351 |
| Current Account Surgold | 11,028 | - |
| Downpayment to vendors | 7,943 | 10,213 |
| Prepaid purchased goods, services and other | 2,775 | - |
| Net sales tax receivable | - | 2 |
| Accrued interest income | 569 | - |
| | **24,255** | **13,947** |

### 6.3 Inventories

| x US$ 1,000 | 2023 | 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| Petroleum products | 17,305 | 17,230 |
| Materials and supplies | 57,636 | 65,041 |
| Ordered goods | 5,924 | 7,864 |
| Unfinished goods | 937 | 440 |
| | **81,802** | **90,575** |

During 2023, US$ 1,410 (2022: US$ 10,919) was recognized as an expense for inventories to recognize a provision for obsolete inventories. During 2023, US$ 336,019 (2022: US$ 307,540) was recognized as an expense for inventories carried at cost. This is recognized in cost of sales. The decrease in inventory relates to Material & Supplies and Ordered goods.

### 6.4 Trade payables, accruals and other liabilities

| x US$ 1,000 | 2023 | 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| Trade payables | 81,964 | 81,990 |
| Accrued and other liabilities | 64,135 | 71,959 |
| | **146,099** | **153,949** |

Terms and conditions of the above financial liabilities:

- Trade payables are non-interest bearing and are normally settled on 30-day terms.
- Accrued and other liabilities are non-interest bearing.

Trade payables includes an outstanding payable to PDVSA Petróleo, S.A. (“PDVSA”) amounting to US$ 49,144 as of 31 December 2023 (2022: US$ 49,144) which has been used as a settlement with the GoS Receivables (see section 7), based on the written confirmation from GoS that all payment obligations of Staatsolie due to PDVSA pursuant to the contract will be assigned to GoS.

Accrued and other liabilities consist of the following:

| x US$ 1,000 | 2023 | 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| Dividend Payable | - | 5,673 |
| Current account Government of Suriname | 1,167 | 666 |
| Allowances payable to Management and Personnel | 11,328 | 14,911 |
| Interest payable - loans | 11,446 | 12,020 |
| Down Payments - Customers | 784 | 848 |
| Current account Surgold | - | 4,184 |
| Payroll taxes | 2,481 | 2,351 |
| Sales taxes and other duties | 2,010 | 126 |
| Current account Pension fund | 901 | 895 |
| Accrued expenses | 739 | 570 |
| Staatsolie Bond (2015-2020) | 37 | 236 |
| VAT Payable | 2,346 | - |
| Other* | 30,896 | 29,479 |
| | **64,135** | **71,959** |

*Mainly concerns a reclass from non-current to current liabilities and relates to the intension of Staatsolie to exercise the option to buy back a plot of land with regard to the “Loan -Stichting Pensioenfonds voor werknemers van Staatsolie Maatschappij Suriname N.V. This transaction will be completed in 2024.

## Section 7.
## Group information and related party disclosures

**Information about subsidiaries**

The consolidated financial statements of the Group with Staatsolie N.V. as the main shareholder includes the following subsidiaries:

| Subsidiaries | Activities | Country of Incorporation | % Equity Interest | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | 2023 | 2022 |
| GOw2 | Distributions and Trading | Suriname | 100 | 100 |
| POC | Exploration Activities | Suriname | 100 | 100 |
| SHI | Regulator role | Suriname | 100 | 100 |
| SPCS | Electricity Generator | Suriname | 99.99 | 99.99 |

POC's operations were put on hold and the company did not have any financial transactions during the reporting period of 2023.The non-controlling interest in SPCS is not material to the Group.

*Joint arrangement in which the Group is a joint venture*

- The Group has a 25% interest in Suriname Gold Project CV (2022: 25%) with Newmont Suriname LLC.

*Joint arrangement in which the Group has joint operations*

- In April 2020, Staatsolie entered into an Unincorporated Joint Venture (UJV) with Rosebel Gold Mines N.V. ("Rosebel") named Pikin Saramacca (also refer to section 4.4 Capital Investments in joint arrangements).

**Transactions with related parties**

During the year, the Group entered the following transactions, in the ordinary course of business with related parties. Examples of these transactions include sale and delivery of petroleum products and electricity, purchase of electricity, and rendering of maritime services. The following companies are all state-owned enterprises and therefore are related parties due to the common ownership:

| x US$ 1,000 | | Sales of goods | Purchases of goods | Trade receivables | Trade payables |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Government of Suriname (Gos) | 2023 | 75,438 | - | 5 | - |
| | 2022 | 65,563 | 0.35 | 37,599 | - |
| N.V. Energie Bedrijven Suriname (N.V.EBS) | 2023 | 45,300 | 14 | 4,226 | - |
| | 2022 | 56,292 | 12 | 3,149 | - |
| Suriname American Industries Limited (SAIL) | 2023 | - | - | - | - |
| | 2022 | 293 | - | 1,878 | - |
| Melkcentrale Paramaribo N.V. | 2023 | 140 | - | 14 | - |
| | 2022 | 126 | - | 14 | - |
| N.V. Surinaamse Waterleiding Maatschappij | 2023 | - | - | - | - |
| | 2022 | 591 | - | 20 | - |
| Grassalco N.V | 2023 | 31 | - | 82 | - |
| | 2022 | - | - | - | - |
| Telesur | 2023 | - | 17 | - | 1 |
| | 2022 | - | 16 | - | - |
| Stichting Bosbeheer Suriname | 2023 | 103 | - | 12 | - |
| | 2022 | 87 | - | 3 | - |
| N.V. Havenbeheer Suriname | 2023 | - | 2 | - | - |
| | 2022 | - | 3 | - | - |
| Airport management N.V | 2023 | - | 1,023 | - | - |
| | 2022 | - | 1,165 | - | - |
| Surinaamse Dok & Scheepsbouw N.V. | 2023 | 162 | - | - | - |
| | 2022 | 241 | - | - | - |
| sLands Hospitaal | 2023 | - | - | - | - |
| | 2022 | 12 | - | - | - |
| Surinam Airways | 2023 | - | - | 23 | - |
| | 2022 | 5,105 | - | 385 | - |

### Loans from/to related parties

| From: | To: | x US$ 1,000 | Interest charges | Amounts owed by/(to) related parties |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Stichting Pensioenfonds voor werknemers van Staatsolie Maatschappij Suriname N.V | Staatsolie | 2023 | 1,325 | (26,508) |
| | | 2022 | 1,325 | (26,508) |

### Dividend to related parties

The Group made interim payments, regarding dividend to its shareholder, (GoS) in 2023 regarding fiscal year 2023.

### Trade receivables from / trade payables to shareholder (GoS)

The total trade receivable balance of US$ 90,002 as of December 31, 2023 (2022: US$ 123,086) consists of a balance of US$ 40,858 (2022: US$ 36,343) which is related to other third-party trade receivables. The remainder of US$ 49,144 is an outstanding receivable from PDVSA Petróleo, S.A. ("PDVSA").

As of December 31, 2023 an outstanding payable to PDVSA Petróleo, S.A. ("PDVSA") amounting to US$ 49,144, which has been used as a settlement with the GoS Receivables, based on the written confirmation from GoS that all payment obligations of Staatsolie due to PDVSA pursuant to the contract will be assigned to GoS.
The outstanding GoS payable balance amounted to US$ 108,478 (2022:US$ 119,066).
After settlement of the GoS receivable balance of US$ 49,144 with the GoS payable balance of US$ 108,478, the net payable balance due to GoS will be US$ 59,334 (2022: Payable US$ 32,323).

### Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties

The sales to and purchases from related parties are made in the ordinary course of business. There is an arrangement with GoS for the settlement of the trade receivables from N.V. EBS and the outstanding payables to GoS.

### Compensation of key management personnel of the Group:

| x US$ 1,000 | 2023 | 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| Short term employee benefits | 2,181 | 2,050 |
| Post-employment pension and medical benefits | 377 | 186 |
| **Total Compensation paid to key management personnel** | **2,558** | **2,236** |

There are no other related party transactions.

## Section 8.
## Other

**Events after the reporting period**

Wage Tax adjustments

The government and representatives of the trade unions reached an agreement on the following wage tax adjustments as of 1 January 2024:

1. Increase in fixed deduction for professional expenses and tax-free allowance. Fixed deduction for professional expenses is increased from SRD 100 to SRD 400 per month. Tax-free allowance is increased from SRD 7,500 to SRD 9,000 per month.
2. Broadening of the tax brackets for the normal wage tax rate. Normal wage tax rate brackets are broadened to SRD 3,500 per tax bracket.
3. Broadening of the tax brackets for extra-ordinary payments. The tax brackets are equally broadened as the tax brackets for normal wage tax rate.

The Personal Income Tax in Suriname was also amended to cover the changes as adopted in the Wage Tax legislation, which is a pre-levy to the Personal Income Tax. This means that the tax free allowance and the tax brackets have been changed in accordance with that of wage tax.

*Buy back of land Stichting Pensioenfonds*

Staatsolie exercised its option to buy back a plot of land from “Stichting Pensioenfonds voor werknemers van Staatsolie Maatschappij Suriname N.V. This transaction took place in February 2024. This amount was US$ 26.5 Million.

*Cat engine of the SPCS thermal plant out of production*

On 10 April 2024, Cat engine #1 of the SPCS thermal plant went out of production due to a malfunction. The Gudgeon pin of a piston and other related broken parts damaged a crankshaft door on the A3 & B3 bank. The root cause of this incident will be determined in the coming weeks. The expectation is that the cat engine will be out of production approximately 3 months. This will have limited impact on the thermal production capacity of SPCS.

# List of Used Abbreviations

| | |
|---|---|
| 2D: | two-dimensional |
| 3D: | three-dimensional |
| AGM: | Annual General Meeting |
| bbl.: | barrel (ca. 159 liter) |
| bopd: | barrels of oil per day |
| CAPEX: | Capital expenditures |
| CAS: | Credit spread adjustments |
| COSO: | Committee of Sponsoring Organization of the Treadway Commission |
| CSS: | Cyclic Steam Stimulation |
| DDP: | Development Drilling Program |
| DPA: | Debt Payment Account |
| DSRA: | Debt Service Reserve Account |
| EBITDA: | Earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation, and amortization |
| EOR: | Enhanced Oil Recovery |
| ERA: | Enterprise Risk Assessment |
| ESIA: | Environmental and Social Impact Assessment |
| GoS: | Government of Suriname |
| HSE: | Health, Safety and Environment |
| HSEC: | Health, Safety, Environment and Community |
| HSEQ: | Health, Safety, Environment and Quality |
| IFRS: | International Financial Reporting Standards |
| IMO: | International Maritime Organization |
| IOC: | International oil company |
| IOR: | Improved Oil Recovery |
| Kbbls: | thousands of barrels |
| LTI: | Lost-time incident/injury |
| MMbbls: | millions of barrels |
| MT/CSEM: | Magneto Telluric and Controlled Source Electromagnetic |
| MWh: | megawatt-hours |
| NSD: | Nearshore Drilling |
| oz.: | (troy) ounce |
| PSC: | Production Sharing Contract |
| RAS: | Risk Appetite Statement |
| RRR: | Reserve-replacement ratio |
| SOFR: | Secured Overnight Financing Rate |
| ULSD: | Ultra Low Sulfur Diesel |
| UOP: | Units of production |
| VAR: | Value at Risk |
| VIU: | Value in use |