



**OFFSHORE**

ENERGY. COMMITTED.

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## 4 CORPORATE STATEMENTS 2020

### MEASUREMENT OF FAIR VALUES

The following table shows the valuation techniques used in measuring Level 2 and Level 3 fair values, as well as the significant unobservable inputs used.

Type	Level 2 and level 3 instruments		Level 3 instruments
	Valuation technique	Significant unobservable inputs	Inter-relationship between significant unobservable inputs and fair value measurement
<b>Financial instrument measured at fair value</b>			
Interest rate swaps	Income approach – Present value technique	Not applicable	Not applicable
Forward currency contracts	Income approach – Present value technique	Not applicable	Not applicable
<b>Financial instrument not measured at fair value</b>			
Loans to joint ventures and associates	Income approach – Present value technique	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Forecast revenues</li> <li>▪ Risk-adjusted discount rate (1%-9%)</li> </ul>	The estimated fair value would increase (decrease) if: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ the revenue was higher (lower)</li> <li>▪ the risk-adjusted discount rate was lower (higher)</li> </ul>
Finance lease receivables	Income approach – Present value technique	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Forecast revenues</li> <li>▪ Risk-adjusted discount rate (5%-9%)</li> </ul>	The estimated fair value would increase (decrease) if: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ the revenue was higher (lower)</li> <li>▪ the risk-adjusted discount rate was lower (higher)</li> </ul>
Loans and borrowings	Income approach – Present value technique	Not applicable	Not applicable
Other long-term debt	Income approach – Present value technique	Not applicable	Not applicable